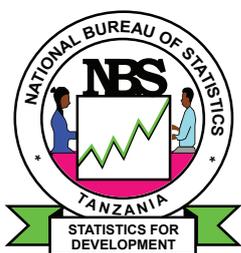




TANZANIA INVESTMENT REPORT 2022

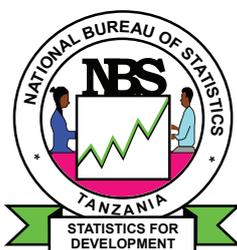
FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT





TANZANIA INVESTMENT REPORT 2022

FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT



PREFACE

The World Investment Report of 2022 shows that the global flows of foreign direct investment (FDI) increased significantly by 64 percent to USD 1,582 billion in 2021 from USD 963.1 billion in 2020, a level attained in pre-pandemic levels. The increase was more prominent in developed economies than in developing economies. In Africa FDI increased to USD 83 billion in 2021 from USD 39 billion in 2020, with much of the increase registered in Southern Africa.

The Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Investment Centre and the National Bureau of Statistics jointly continued to survey companies with foreign assets and liabilities, which resulted into the publication of the 2022 Tanzania Investment Report. The results show generally that Tanzania recorded a growth of 26.1 percent in FDI flows, as the country continued to implement policies, laws, regulations and strategies to improve business environment and investment climate.

Given this background, the country monitors FDI flows to assess the magnitude and direction of investment. The information obtained has multiple uses including; updating and improving national accounts, balance of payments and International Investment Position statistics, designing investment promotion and facilitation strategies, and in enriching the national investment database. The report contains useful information for various stakeholders including policymakers, private sector, researchers and academic institutions.



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Governor, Bank of Tanzania
**Chairman, Executive Committee
Private Capital Flows Surveys**

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This report is a joint effort by the Bank of Tanzania (BOT), Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and was prepared under the guidance of the Executive Committee, whose members are Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba (Governor, BOT), Mr. Gilead Teri (Executive Director, TIC) and Dr. Albina Chuwa (Statistician General, NBS).

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BOP	Balance of Payments
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
BPM6	IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPI	Foreign Private Investment
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund Manual, Sixth Edition
MEFMI	Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NIDA	National Identification Authority
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SADC	Southern African Development Community
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drug Authority
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TNCs	Transnational Corporations
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WIR	World Investment Report

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The World Investment Report 2022 shows an increase of 64 percent in global FDI inflows to USD 1,582.3 billion in 2021 compared to USD 963.1 billion in 2020, driven by booming merger and acquisition markets coupled with rapid growth in international project finance due to loose financing conditions and major infrastructure stimulus packages. However, inflows to individual countries showed mixed performance reflecting different government responses to domestic macroeconomic conditions.

During 2021, Tanzania sustained growth in FDI inflows, attributable to continued Government policies of improving the investment climate to attract more FDI inflows. This report is part of the Government's efforts to monitor FDI flows and assess the magnitude and the direction of investment for various purposes, including updating National Accounts, Balance of Payments, International Investment Position statistics and for designing investment promotion and facilitation strategies.

Main findings from the survey

...Stock of foreign private investment continued to increase

The survey shows that, the stock of foreign private investment (FPI) increased to USD 18,678.9 million in 2021 compared with USD 18,461.9 million recorded in 2020.

... FDI inflows increased

During 2021, FDI inflows to Tanzania were 26.1 percent higher than the inflows registered in 2020. This makes Tanzania among the few African countries that recorded growth in 2021.

...Financing of FDI inflows was mainly through equity

Financing of FDI inflows in 2021 was mainly through equity and investment fund shares, and reinvestment of earnings, a sign of increasing investors' confidence in the domestic economic environment.

...FDI inflows were concentrated in three activities

Inflows of FDI were concentrated in three main activities; mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and finance and insurance, which together accounted for 90.8 percent of total inflows in 2021. Mining and quarrying has continued to be the major recipient of FDI while manufacturing activities have shown noticeable improvement in recent years partly attributed to the ongoing industrialization drive and mega infrastructure projects.

... FDI inflows continued to originate from few countries

The origins of FDI inflows have continued to be dominated by a few countries mainly Mauritius, the United Kingdom, Canada, Cayman Island, the Netherlands and China, which in aggregate terms accounted for more than half of the total inflows in 2021, implying low diversification of the source markets of FDI for Tanzania.

... Inflows of portfolio investment doubled

Portfolio investment inflows more than doubled to USD 4.9 million in 2021 from USD 1.8 million in 2020. However, its share to total foreign private investments remained less than one percent, reflecting low level of development of the country's capital market.

... Lower dividends declared in 2021

In 2021, dividends declared by companies with foreign liabilities amounted to USD 836.6 million, lower compared to USD 977.5 million declared in 2020 and were mainly from mining and quarrying, manufacturing, information and communication, finance and insurance activities.

Recommendations

The report findings underscore notable efforts by the Government to improve the investment climate and attracts more FDI inflows to the economy. Further, the Government continued formulating and implementing policies geared to improving the macroeconomic environment and sustainable economic growth.

The report makes the following recommendations:

i. The Government to continue with the ongoing efforts of industrialisation drive and implementation of mega infrastructure projects to further improve the investment climate;

ii. Following the concentration of FDI in few activities, there is a need to fast track the implementation of the Blue Print, which will foster diversification of FDI inflows to a broader range of activities to safeguard the economy against shocks. This need to include establishing supportive infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water and ICT in identified land banks;

iii. The Government to set aside land for investment under TIC land bank that will ease access to land for investment purposes;

iv. Large share of FDI inflows originated from few countries, suggesting the need for continued diversification of source markets. It is therefore recommended to strengthen promotional efforts such as economic diplomacy, international country branding tours, use of embassies and diaspora forums to attract more investment from non-traditional source markets;

v. Following a low share of portfolio investment, there is a need to continue with strategies for developing a vibrant capital market. Further, liberalisation of financial account could trigger larger participation in the capital markets in terms of products and players; and

vi. Strengthen coordination and digitalization by integrating all institutions facilitating investments in order to reduce the cost of doing business in the country.

Organization of the report

The report has four chapters. The first chapter analyses trends and prospects of FDI at global, regional and country levels. In the second chapter, the report offers an overview of Tanzania's macroeconomic developments. The third chapter discusses the survey findings. Finally, the fourth chapter concludes the report and presents recommendations.

CHAPTER ONE

TRENDS AND PROSPECTS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents an overview of the global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) performance in 2021 and prospects for 2022 as shown in the 2022 World Investment Report, focusing on Africa and regional developments. It also analyses Tanzania's FDI performance vis-a-vis global trends.

1.1 Global FDI Trends

1.1.1 Overview

The 2022 World Investment Report indicates that the global FDI inflows increased by 64.3 percent to USD 1,582.3 billion in 2021 compared to USD 963.1 billion recorded in 2020 (**Table 1.1**) attributed mainly to a high level of retained earnings from multinational enterprises underpinned by record profits in multinational enterprises. This was more prominent in developed economies due to the recovery of aggregate demand and low costs of financing.

Table 1.1: Global FDI flows, 2017 - 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World FDI inflows (USD Billion)	1,632.6	1,448.3	1,480.6	963.1	1,582.3
World FDI outflows (USD Billion)	1,610.1	941.3	1,123.9	780.5	1,707.6
Change in world FDI inflows (%)	-20.2	-11.3	2.2	-35.0	64.3
Change in world FDI outflows (%)	0.8	-41.5	19.4	-30.6	118.8

Source: World Investment Report, 2022

1.1.2 Regional FDI Inflows

Regional inflows of FDI in 2021 exhibited an increasing trend. FDI inflows to the developed economies more than doubled to USD 745.7 billion from USD 319.2 billion in 2020. The development was attributable to record high earnings of multinational enterprises and the effect of stimulus-packages introduced in developed countries. As a result, strong investment growths were recorded in countries like Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the United States of America. Inflows to developing economies

also increased significantly by 29.9 percent, with Africa recording the largest growth (113 percent). However, developing countries in Asia maintained the largest contribution to the growth, with FDI inflows rising by 19 percent to USD 619 billion, most of it emanating from the East and South Asia, particularly China, Hong Kong and Singapore. Inflows to Africa also more than doubled, with much of the increase attributed to intra-company financial transactions (**Table 1.2**).

Table 1.2: FDI Flows by Region, 2018 - 2021

USD billion

	FDI inflows				FDI outflows			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
World	1,448.3	1,480.6	963.1	1,582.3	941.3	1,123.9	780.5	1,707.6
Developed economies	753.3	764.5	319.2	745.7	565.2	736.8	408.2	1,269.2
Europe	398.0	404.8	80.8	219.0	467.8	342.6	-20.6	551.6
North America	240.9	275.3	174.0	427.1	-99.4	108.0	281.4	493.0
Developing economies	695.0	716.2	643.9	836.6	376.1	387.1	372.3	438.4
Africa	45.4	45.7	39.0	83.0	8.2	4.9	-0.6	2.7
Asia	496.9	511.6	518.9	619.0	360.7	336.2	378.4	394.1
Latin America	152.0	158.7	86.2	134.5	7.5	46.8	-4.7	41.8
Oceania	0.7	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2

Source: World Investment Report, 2022

According to the 2022 World Investment Report, the United States of America was the largest recipient of FDI inflows in 2021, recording USD 367.4 billion, followed by China (USD 180.9 billion) and Hong Kong (USD 140.7 billion). Outflows in developed economies rose to USD 1,269.2 billion in 2021 from USD 408.2 billion in 2020, and their share of global outflows increased from 52.3 percent in 2020—the lowest ever recorded share, to 74.3 percent in 2021. The outcome is due to outflows by MNEs in the United States of America, Germany, the United Kingdom, and Japan. FDI outflows in developing economies increased by 17.8 percent to USD 438.4 billion, mostly from corporations in China, Hong Kong and Singapore.

1.2 FDI Flows in Africa

FDI inflows to Africa more than doubled to USD 83.0 billion in 2021 from USD 39.0 billion in 2020 (**Table 1.3**). Movement of Inflows varied in different regions of the continent. In

North Africa, FDI inflows declined by five percent in 2021 to USD 9.3 billion. FDI flows to Egypt decreased by 12 percent owing to stalling of investments in extractive industries for exploration and production. Nevertheless, Egypt continued to be the second largest FDI recipient in Africa in 2021. Inflows to West Africa increased by 48 percent to USD 13.8 billion, with Nigeria and Ghana receiving the lion's share owing to a recovery in oil, gas, gold and other minerals investment. In Central Africa, FDI flows remained stagnant at USD 9.4 billion mainly due to lower inflows to the Democratic Republic of Congo. Southern Africa saw a five-fold increase in inflows to USD 42.2 billion, largely because of a corporate reconfiguration in South Africa (share exchange between companies).

Table 1.3: Africa's FDI flows 2018 – 2021

USD Billion

	FDI inflows				FDI outflows			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Africa	45.4	45.7	39	83	8.2	4.9	-0.6	2.7
North Africa	15.4	13.6	9.8	9.3	2.3	1.7	0.4	0.8
West Africa	8.1	10.9	9.3	13.8	1.1	1.3	0.3	2.6
Central Africa	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Southern Africa	4.5	4.5	4.2	42.2	4.3	1.5	-1.7	-1.2
East African Community	2.6	4	2.8	2.9	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	1	1.2	0.9	1.2	0	0	0	0
Kenya	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.4	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: World Investment Report, 2022

The leading FDI recipients in the EAC were Tanzania and Uganda, which recorded inflows of USD 1.2 billion and USD 1.1 billion, respectively. The increase in investment flows in Tanzania was mainly due to the development of the nickel project from Kabanga in Kagera region and flows to food and beverages industries.

1.3 FDI Inflows to Tanzania

According to the World Investment Report, 2022, Tanzania's share in global FDI inflows remained constant at 0.1 percent in 2021 but expressed as a share of FDI to Africa its share was 1.4 percent (**Table 1.4**).

Table 1.4 Tanzania's Share in FDI Inflows, 2017 – 2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World (USD billion)	1,632.6	1,448.3	1,480.6	963.1	1,582.3
Africa (USD billion)	40.2	45.4	45.7	39.0	83.0
Tanzania (USD billion)	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2
Tanzania's share in Global FDI inflows (percent)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tanzania's share in Africa FDI inflows (percent)	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.4

Source: World Investment Report, 2022

1.4 Prospects of Global FDI Flows

The World Investment Report of 2022 projects a downward movement in FDI in 2022 or a rather zero growth scenario. This is due to the war in Ukraine, which has caused a food and energy crisis as well as tight financial conditions. This increases investors' uncertainty and risk aversion, which could exert a downward pressure on FDI in 2022. Negative global market sentiment and worries about a recession could dampen the growth of FDI. Developing countries have to adopt measures that primarily liberalise, promote or facilitate investment.

CHAPTER 2

TANZANIA'S MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

2.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the economic landscape of Tanzania focusing on major domestic macroeconomic developments including output, prices, credit, interest and exchange rates, the external sector as well as the stability of the financial sector.

2.1 Output and Prices

The economy grew by 4.9 percent in 2021 compared to a growth of 4.8 percent in 2020. This growth was low compared to levels reached prior to the pandemic period, as the economy continued to recover from the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic but is higher than in most countries in the region (Table 2.1). Mining and quarrying, information and communication, arts and entertainment activities had the highest growth rates. The major contributors to real GDP growth in 2021 were agriculture (19.6 percent), construction (13.1 percent), and mining and quarrying (8.8 percent) and trade (8.0 percent). Together, these sectors contributed almost half of the country's total growth.

Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate in 2021 was 3.7 percent, compared to 3.3 percent in 2020, depicting a moderate price increase, mostly attributed to higher energy prices, particularly in the second half of 2021. The relative stability in inflation reflects the adequate domestic food supply, a stable exchange rate and prudent monetary and fiscal policies. The projection is that inflation will remain within the target range of 3 to 5 percent for the medium term.

2.2 Credit Developments

Credit to the private sector grew by 14.9 percent in December 2021 compared with a growth rate of 10.8 percent in December 2020. The improvement in private sector credit growth was mainly due to sustained accommodative monetary policy and improved business environment.

2.3 Interest and Exchange Rates

Overall lending rates decreased to 16.37 percent in 2021 from 16.40 percent in 2020. Similarly, overall deposit rates decreased to an average of 6.79 percent in December 2021 from 7.09 percent in December 2020. Subsequently, the spread between lending and deposit rates narrowed. The exchange rate remained stable - within a range of about TZS 2,298.5 and TZS 2,297.8 against—the US-Dollar in 2021.

2.4 External Sector Performance

The external sector was recovering from the negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic, with tourism sector gradually revamping. The overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of USD 1,852.1 million in 2021 compared to a deficit of USD 764.9 million in 2020. The current account recorded a deficit of USD 2,374.3 million in 2021 compared to a deficit of USD 1,458.5 million in 2020, driven by higher imports of goods. Meanwhile, the official gross reserves amounted to USD 6,386.0 million at the end of December 2021, compared to USD 4,767.7 million at the end of December 2020. The reserves were sufficient to cover 4.6 months of projected import of goods and services in line with country, EAC and SADC benchmarks of at least 4 months, 4.5 months and 6 months, respectively.

Table 2.1: Tanzania: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP Growth	6.8	7.0	7.0	4.8	4.9
CPI average inflation rate	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.7
Exports of goods and services/GDP (%)	15.7	15.2	16.4	13.5	14.5
Imports of goods and services/GDP (%)	17.4	19.1	17.7	14.4	17.1
CAB/GDP (%)	-2.8	-4.2	-2.3	-2.3	-3.5
Average exchange rate (TZS/USD)	1,652.5	1,989.9	2,177.1	2,228.9	2,263.8
Official Reserves (USD Million)	5,900.3	5,044.6	5,567.6	4,767.7	6,386.0
Reserves months of import cover	6.8	5.8	7.3	4.9	4.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Tanzania

2.5 Financial Sector Stability

The financial sector includes the banking, microfinance, insurance, capital markets and social security sub-sectors. The financial sector remained sound and stable in terms of capital adequacy, asset quality, liquidity, and profitability despite volatility in the global financial environment. As a result, the financial sector was resilient to internal and external shocks, with capital and liquidity levels remaining above minimum regulatory requirements.

CHAPTER THREE

INVESTMENT CLIMATE

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides highlights on the investment plans and opportunities in Tanzania, recent promotional efforts and achievements, investment facilitation services and procedures for investing in Tanzania.

3.2 National plans

Tanzania continued to implement its Second Five Year Development Plan 2016/17 - 2020/21 with the theme “Nurturing Industrialisation for Economic Transformation and Human Development” and is in the process of reviewing it. This is in line with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025), which guides the economic and social development agenda up to 2025. The Plan and Vision are in line with goal number nine of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation.

3.3 Investment Opportunities

Tanzania is an emerging economy, which is gradually but steadily diversified with high growth potential although many of its opportunities remain untapped. Detailed information on sector specific investment opportunities is available on the Tanzania Investment Centre website (<https://www.tic.go.tz>). The Government continues to undertake initiatives to create an enabling investment climate with a view to make Tanzania a premier investment destination. The legal and regulatory framework is in place to protect and support investments in the country. The emerging investment opportunities linked with the ongoing mega infrastructure projects presented in the subsequent sections.

3.3.1 Standard Gauge Railway Line (SGR)

The United Republic of Tanzania continued to construct 2,561 kilometres of Standard Gauge Railway network that links Dar es Salaam Port and the neighbouring countries of Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) through the ports in Mwanza, Kigoma and Katavi regions. Upon completion, Tanzania will be among the few countries in East and Central Africa to own and use electricity to operate locomotives. The project provides various investment opportunities including construction, supply of construction materials, finance service, supply of signalling and telecommunication equipment, and supply of wagons and engines. The railway will significantly improve efficiency in the transportation sub-sector boost economic activities and job creation.

SGR bridge crossing Mokoia river



SGR tunnel at Munisigara



Construction of Standard Gauge Railway



3.3.2 Julius Nyerere International Airport

Tanzania Airports Authority (TAA) possesses huge prime land holdings at the airports whose land use plan is earmarked for commercial activities that offer investment opportunities in service provision and increase of non-aeronautical revenue streams. In this regard, TAA at Julius Nyerere International Airport has identified various viable investment opportunities, which, includes but not limited to the development of four-star airport hotel, restaurant services, cold storage facilities, warehouses, fuelling stations, commercial complexes, shopping centres, maintenance hangars, car parking facilities, logistic centres and special economic zones.



Terminal III at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA)

3.3.4 Initiatives to Further Improve the Investment Climate

Tanzania continues to improve the investment climate through regulatory reforms including implementation of the Blueprint recommendations. Several laws and regulations totaling 45 so far have been amended, 232 fees and charges abolished and a challenge of existence of institutions with overlapping roles has been resolved and this has reduced time and cost of doing business.

3.4 The procedure to invest in Tanzania

The Tanzania Investment Centre and BRELA have detailed procedures for investors wishing to invest in Tanzania (www.brela.go.tz and www.procedures.tic.go.tz). The procedure commences with registration of the investing company with BRELA and Licensing Authority. A company may, upon registration obtain various incentives offered by the Tanzania Investment Centre, Ministry of Minerals and Exports Processing Zone Authority depending on the area of investment. The kind of incentive packages available offered by TIC and BRELA are available in their respective websites.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS ON FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the 2022 Private Capital Flows survey showing detailed analysis of the flows and stock of Foreign Private Investment (FPI) in Tanzania during 2021. FPI is composed of Foreign Direct Investment, Portfolio and Other Investments all of which are analysed in this chapter. Particular focus is on FDI due to its large share in total FPI.

4.1 Foreign Private Investment

The stock of FPI amounted to USD 18,678.9 million in 2021 from USD 18,461.9 million in 2020 (**Table 4.1**). Flows of FPI were USD 1,186.8 million in 2021 compared to USD 860.1 million in 2020, an increase of 37.9 percent. Projections indicate that more FPIs will be realized in the medium to long-term period owing to the completion of the mega infrastructural projects following their contribution to the improvement of country's investment climate.

FDI continued to dominate in 2021, followed by portfolio investment (**Table 4.1** and **Chart 4.1**). It is worth noting that there is a significant increase in long-term and short-term direct investment loans as well as a gradual increase in flows from equity and investment fund shares.

Table 4.1: Foreign Private Investment, 2017 – 2021

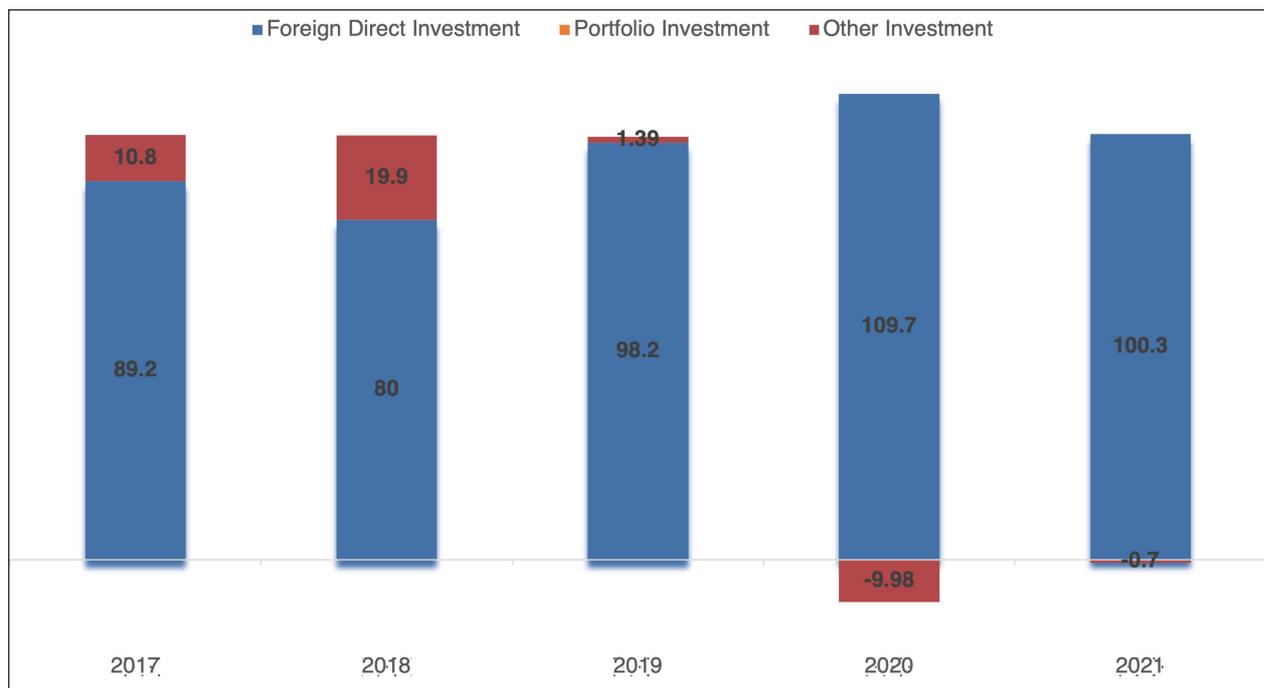
USD Million

Components	Flows					Stock				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Foreign Direct Investment	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5	13,274.4	14,092.0	14,762.9	15,612.6	14,899.6
Equity and investment fund shares	854.8	477.8	1,096.2	903.0	961.6	8,977.8	7,604.8	8,684.2	9,548.6	9,787.1
Equity and lfs except retained earnings	612.7	381.3	773.4	327.0	392.5	7,219.4	5,137.2	9,016.0	9,368.2	6,755.0
Reinvestment of earnings	242.2	96.6	322.8	576.0	569.1	1,758.4	2,467.7	-331.8	180.4	3,032.1
Loans (from related parties)	82.9	493.8	121.1	40.8	228.9	4,296.5	6,487.2	6,078.7	6,064.0	5,112.5
Long-term	35.7	377.7	35.0	94.6	173.7	3,906.6	5,482.1	5,540.2	5,581.6	4,751.6
Short-term loan	47.1	116.1	86.1	-53.9	55.2	390.0	1,005.1	538.5	482.3	360.9
Portfolio Investment	0.8	1.6	5.5	1.8	4.9	176.6	30.6	104.6	124.8	141.4
Other Investment	113.2	241.3	17.3	-85.5	-8.6	2,058.7	5,233.7	2,810.0	2,724.5	3,637.9
Long-term	104.9	243.8	1.3	-32.7	-12.9	1,145.4	4,465.5	2,189.7	2,127.4	2,162.6
Short-term	-16.3	-74.6	-51.1	-3.0	-15.5	210.5	232.7	35.0	50.9	54.8
Trade credits and advances	24.5	38.7	66.3	-47.4	16.5	498.0	514.8	350.2	301.5	318.3
Currency and deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other equity	0.1	33.4	0.8	-2.5	3.3	1.0	20.6	235.1	244.7	1,102.2
Total Tanzania Private Investment	1,051.7	1,214.4	1,240.0	860.1	1,186.8	15,392.7	19,356.3	17,677.5	18,461.9	18,678.9

Note: Other investment mainly comprise loans from unrelated parties and any other investment not covered under FDI and portfolio investment

Chart 4.1: Flows of FPI, 2017 – 2021

Percent

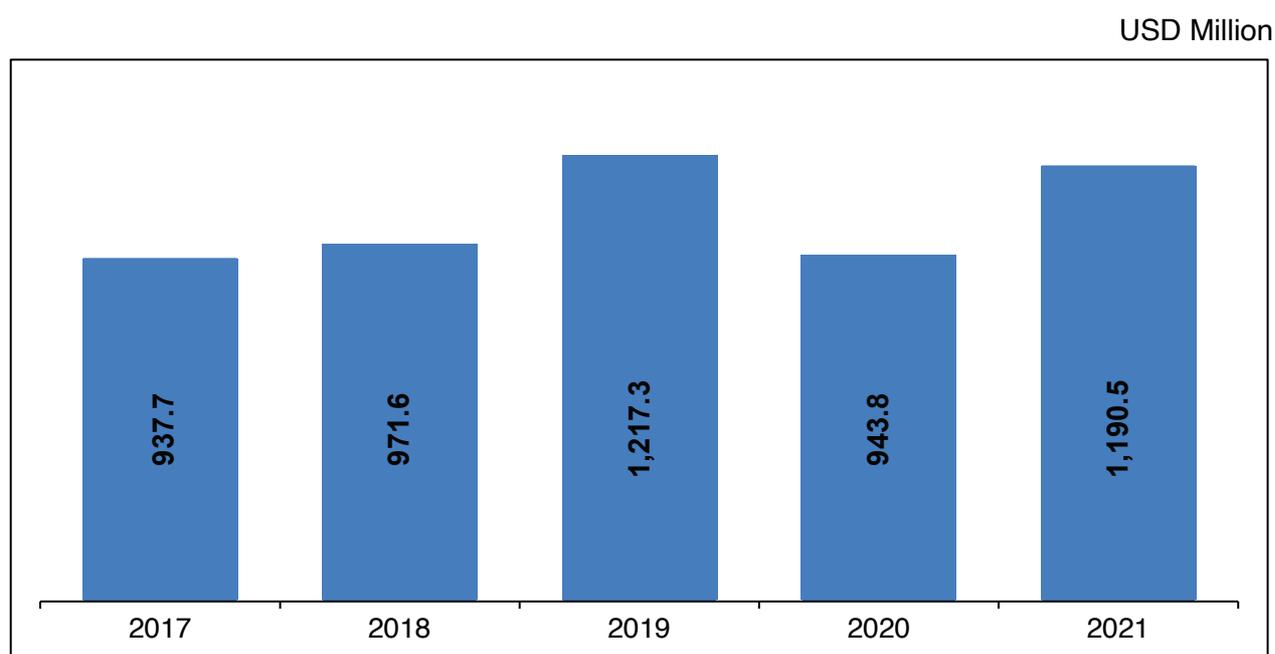


4.1.1 Foreign Direct Investment

The flow of FDI to Tanzania was USD 1,190.5 million in 2021 compared with USD 943.8 million in 2020, equivalent to an increase of 26.1 percent. The rebound in FDI flows was consistent with the global increase in mergers and acquisitions, reinvestment of earnings

by multinational enterprises, and impressive growth in international project finance. FDI inflows increased in all regions, albeit more in developed economies compared to developing economies. FDI flows in Africa more than doubled, with most countries recording a moderate growth. In Tanzania, trend of FDI flows have been increasing since 2016 with an exception of 2020, which recorded a decline, owing to COVID-19 pandemic (**Chart 4.2**).

Chart 4.2: Inflows of FDI, 2017 – 2021

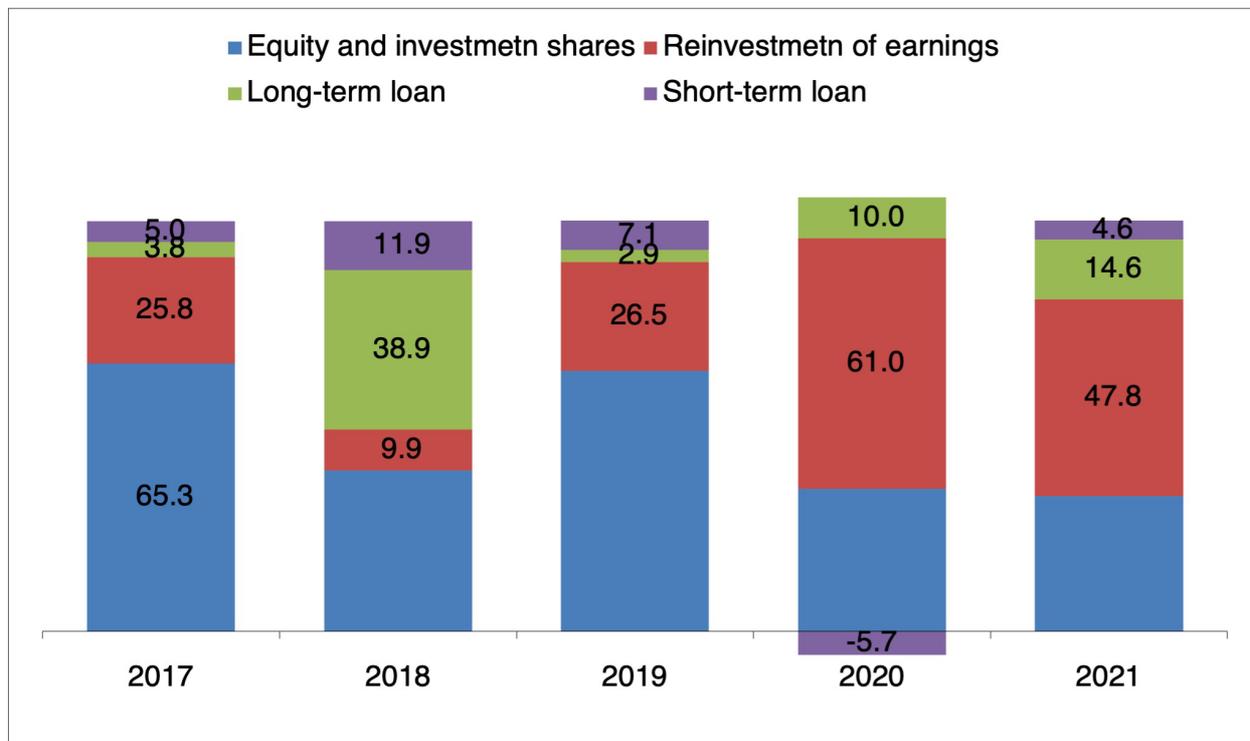


4.1.1.1 Financing of Foreign Direct Investment

Financing of FDI flows in the last five years have largely fluctuated between equity and investment fund shares, reinvestment of earnings and long-term loans from related parties, reflecting investors’ confidence in Tanzania. During 2021, financing of flows was mainly through reinvestment of earnings (47.8 percent), followed by equity and investment fund shares (32.9 percent). The same pattern was also evident in 2020, where flows were largely through reinvestment of earnings (61 percent) and equity and investment fund shares (34.6 percent) (**Chart 4.3**). In addition, financing of FDI flows through loans from related parties increased to USD 228.9 million in 2021 from USD 40.8 million in 2020 (**Table 4.1**).

Chart 4.3: Financing of Foreign Direct Investment, 2016 –2021

Percent



4.1.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment by Activity

Flows of FDI continued to be concentrated in three main activities; mining and quarrying, manufacturing and finance and insurance. These activities accounted for an average of about 91 percent of the total flows in 2021. Mining and quarrying received a significant inflow in 2021 amounting to USD 596.3 million compared to USD 614.2 million in 2020. Notably, manufacturing activities also received substantial inflows amounting to USD 352.0 million up from USD 176.2 million, in line with the ongoing industrialization drive and infrastructure projects that facilitated increase in production of cement, plastics as well as iron and steel. Similarly, the inflows to finance and insurance amounted to USD 132.8 million in 2021 compared to USD 85.4 million in 2020.

Table 4.2: Flows and Stock of FDI by Activity, 2017 – 2021

USD Million

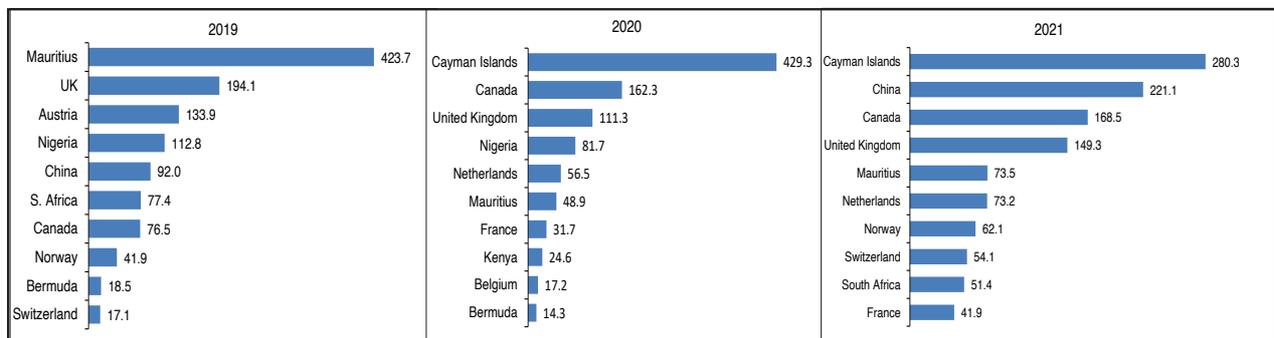
Activity	Flows					Stock				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accommodation and food	247.2	63.4	6.3	-7.5	-0.3	405.6	301.3	380.9	372.2	392.5
Administrative and support services	1.3	12.7	8.0	-12.0	2.0	94.2	59.5	70.2	61.2	57.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59.4	19.0	30.3	15.5	20.8	351.5	327.9	1,582.4	1,596.4	421.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	-3.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	5.4
Construction	26.6	85.7	81.2	-2.3	-15.4	184.7	478.9	290.7	286.1	333.5
Education	3.4	4.5	3.2	0.8	-2.2	6.3	8.6	9.8	10.5	1.3
Electricity and gas	29.6	-0.7	8.9	-22.8	-2.3	59.8	20.3	59.7	36.7	14.3
Finance and insurance	127.1	124.6	162.9	85.4	132.8	2,027.3	1,591.8	1,274.9	1,321.7	1,424.8
Human health and social work	46.0	-0.7	1.3	-1.2	11.3	13.9	58.6	61.6	60.0	51.9
Information and communication	99.2	199.7	274.7	60.3	34.5	1,636.3	1,934.9	1,463.2	1,517.2	1,067.7
Manufacturing	23.7	330.5	225.5	176.2	352.0	3,410.3	2,827.9	2,221.4	2,375.1	5,353.0
Mining and quarrying	202.5	30.7	384.5	614.2	596.3	3,960.4	5,634.6	6,589.4	7,205.0	5,037.2
Professional and scientific services	-2.5	-0.5	1.2	1.0	0.6	25.8	21.0	19.1	20.1	12.2
Real estate	0.5	-1.9	-3.3	-4.0	-1.2	101.7	117.5	66.8	58.3	63.4
Transportation and storage	12.0	12.4	13.0	26.6	18.1	152.5	150.0	191.2	213.6	220.3
Wholesale and retail trade	64.9	92.3	19.3	13.4	43.5	844.0	558.5	481.0	477.9	443.3
Total	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5	13,274.4	14,092.0	14,762.9	15,612.6	14,899.6

4.1.1.3 Foreign Direct Investment by Source Country

Similar to previous reports, the current results show that a large share of FDI flows to Tanzania continued to originate from few countries. The top ten countries (Cayman Islands, Mauritius, United Kingdom, Canada, China, Nigeria, Netherlands, South Africa, Norway and France) account for an average of about 97.0 percent of FDI flows to Tanzania during 2019 – 2021 with Cayman Island continuing to lead in two consecutive years. Other equally important sources of FDI were China, Canada and the United Kingdom (Chart 4.4).

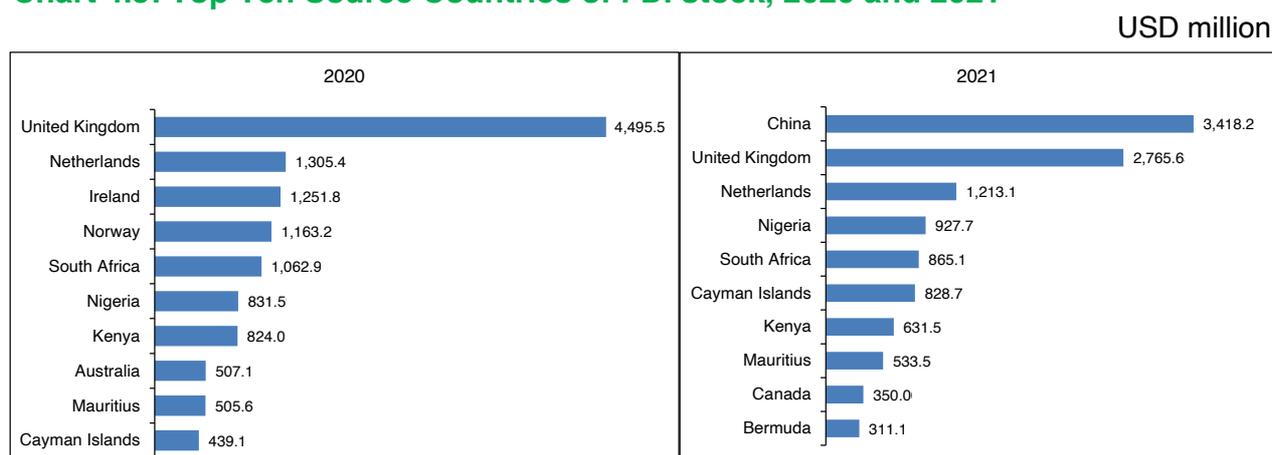
Chart 4.4: Top Ten Source Countries of FDI Inflows, 2019 – 2021

USD million



In terms of FDI stock, China surpassed the United Kingdom-the leading source of FDI flows to Tanzania country for a long time. China accumulated stock of FDI amounting to USD 3,418.2 million in 2021, while the United Kingdom accumulated a stock of FDI amounting to USD 2,765.63 million. Other prominent source countries of FDI stock in 2021 were Netherlands and Nigeria (**Chart 4.5**).

Chart 4.5: Top Ten Source Countries of FDI stock, 2020 and 2021



4.1.1.4 FDIs by Regional and Economic Blocs

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and (OECD) countries have traditionally been the major source of FDI for Tanzania, accounting for an average of 27.3 percent of the total flows during 2019 – 2021. Within the OECD, the major sources were the United Kingdom, Canada, and Netherlands. SADC region remained a significant source of FDI to Tanzania with, South Africa and Mauritius taking the lead. SADC region accounted for about 11 percent of FDI in 2021, while EAC region recorded inflows of USD 30.0 million (**Table 4.3**).

Table 4.3: FDI Flows by Regional Groupings, 2017 - 2021

USD Million

Source country/Multilateral institution	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
OECD	370.4	160.2	358.6	284.0	271.4
Australia	8.5	5.7	7.6	-109.8	-186.5
Canada	3.8	0.9	76.5	162.3	168.6
Denmark	2.7	7.1	0.0	12.0	20.3
France	27.9	70.8	-11.6	31.7	42.0
Germany	12.3	4.7	-0.2	-6.7	-3.3
Ireland	11.0	-0.3	-0.4	4.0	0.8
Japan	26.1	-0.5	-0.8	1.0	0.3
Kuwait	0.0	0.0	-2.5	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	85.3	124.4	-31.9	56.6	73.2
Sweden	-1.1	0.5	-10.9	5.0	0.4
Ukraine	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Arab Emirates	8.0	18.1	7.0	7.3	3.8
United Kingdom	227.2	-69.7	194.2	111.4	149.3
Other OECD	-41.3	-2.7	131.6	9.3	2.5
SADC	235.5	299.0	504.1	44.2	126.5
Swaziland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Botswana	3.1	7.7	-2.2	-0.6	-0.5
Mauritius	26.3	47.9	423.8	48.9	73.5
South Africa	211.0	207.5	77.4	-6.2	51.4
Other SADC	-4.9	35.9	5.1	2.2	2.1
EAC	28.6	47.3	-34.8	24.7	30.0
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kenya	30.1	47.8	-37.1	24.6	30.3
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Uganda	-1.5	-0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other regions	303.2	465.1	389.3	590.8	762.6
Grand Total	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5

4.1.2 Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investments relate to tradeable equity securities from private companies with foreign liabilities. During 2021, portfolio investment flows more than doubled to USD 4.9 million compared to USD 1.8 million recorded in 2020. However, the share of portfolio investment in total foreign private investments continued to remain low at less than one percent.

4.1.3 Other Investment

Other investment comprises transactions and positions relating to long and short-term loans and trade credits from unrelated parties, other equity, and non-equity. The flow of other investment was USD -8.6 million in 2021, higher than USD -85.5 million in 2020, mainly due to an increase in trade credits and advances (**Table 4.4**).

Table 4.4: Other Investment, 2017 - 2021

USD Million

Component	Flows					Stock				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Loans	88.6	169.2	-49.9	-35.6	-28.4	1,356.0	4,698.3	2,224.7	2,178.3	2,217.4
Long-term	104.9	243.8	1.3	-32.7	-12.9	1,145.4	4,465.5	2,189.7	2,127.4	2,162.6
Short-term	-16.3	-74.6	-51.1	-3.0	-15.5	210.5	232.7	35.0	50.9	54.8
Trade credits and advances	24.5	38.7	66.3	-47.4	16.5	498.0	514.8	350.2	301.5	318.3
Other equity	0.1	33.4	0.8	-2.5	3.3	1.0	20.6	235.1	244.7	1,102.2
Other Investment	113.2	241.3	17.3	-85.5	-8.6	2,058.7	5,233.7	2,810.0	2,724.5	3,637.9

Manufacturing, electricity, gas, mining and quarrying were the other destinations for FDI flows in 2021 (**Table 4.5**).

Table 4.5: Stock and Flows of Other Investment by Activity, 2017 - 2021

USD Million

Sectors	Flow					Stock				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Accommodation and food services	-1.7	0.1	1.2	2.1	0.2	1.5	154.9	12.8	14.8	10.7
Administrative and support services	0.3	3.1	1.5	-3.9	-0.1	4.5	2.7	7.6	3.6	1.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.4	3.7	-16.8	0.9	-1.3	33.4	112.0	32.2	32.9	11.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	-0.2	2.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Construction	-4.7	2.9	0.0	-3.4	-10.0	63.9	0.4	168.5	160.2	43.6
Education	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Electricity and gas	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3
Finance and insurance	110.5	98.1	6.3	-32.6	-15.2	765.3	3,696.1	438.5	402.1	427.0
Human health and social work	0.1	0.3	-4.7	0.0	-0.1	3.1	77.2	63.1	62.8	0.1
Information and communication	-10.9	0.0	-10.3	20.7	-1.9	131.6	229.4	289.7	309.0	464.0
Manufacturing	24.5	99.7	68.9	-45.7	14.6	446.0	245.2	463.7	416.2	361.7
Mining and quarrying	-4.7	7.0	-55.2	-30.7	2.7	223.9	294.5	1,006.6	989.7	1,999.8
Professional, scientific and technical	0.9	-4.5	-0.2	0.9	0.0	6.6	2.7	42.6	43.5	0.0
Real estate	0.0	0.2	-3.0	-1.9	-4.9	29.4	25.9	19.9	18.0	13.1
Transportation and storage	-3.5	25.3	15.5	-2.6	-1.9	302.9	269.2	212.6	209.0	207.5
Wholesale and retail trade	-6.1	6.0	13.9	10.8	0.6	42.3	120.8	52.2	62.7	82.3
Total	113.2	241.3	17.3	-85.5	-8.6	2,058.7	5,233.7	2,810.0	2,724.5	3,637.9

4.2 Income on Investment

The overall profits after tax for 2021 was USD 2,509.6 million, about 54 percent higher than USD 1,629.7 million that was realised in 2020 with mining and quarrying, manufacturing, finance and insurance, information and communication recording high investment dividends (**Table 4.6**).

Table 4.6: Profits and Dividends

USD Million

Sector	2020				2021			
	Net Profit/Loss (After Tax)	Dividends declared	Dividends remitted	Reinvested Earnings	Net Profit/Loss (After Tax)	Dividends declared	Dividends remitted	Reinvested Earnings
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33.7	0.0	0.0	33.7	30.2	0.1	0.0	33.1
Manufacturing	190.2	88.1	49.7	102.1	896.6	113.0	38.8	783.6
Administrative and support service activities	-7.0	0.0	0.0	-7.0	-8.8	0.2	0.0	-9.0
Transportation and Storage	43.9	3.3	0.0	40.6	48.1	13.2	12.9	34.9
Mining and quarrying	1,077.9	610.3	250.0	467.6	1,050.6	541.3	539.0	509.3
Finance and Insurance activities	232.2	54.5	2.2	177.7	340.4	77.7	28.1	262.8
Human Health and Social work activities	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
Accommodation and food service	-14.5	0.4	0.0	-14.9	-12.8	0.4	0.4	-13.2
Wholesale and retail trade	10.1	34.4	34.4	-24.4	37.2	4.2	2.2	33.1
Real estate activities	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	19.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	12.3
Information and communication	55.0	186.3	0.0	-131.3	116.3	86.6	0.0	29.7
Electricity, gas and air conditioning supply	-14.0	0.0	0.0	-14.0	-3.0	0.0	0.0	-3.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Other service activities	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,629.7	977.5	336.8	652.2	2,509.6	836.6	621.4	1,675.9

The results indicate further that the total number of jobs in the companies with foreign liabilities in Tanzania in 2021 increased to 195,650 from 184,552 recorded in 2020. Out of the total, 72,698 employees, equivalent to 37.2 percent were professionals possessing advanced diploma and above (**Table 4.7**).

Table 4.7: Employment

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Professional	51,318	51,255	43,931	68,778	72,698
Non professional	83,335	89,001	96,484	115,774	122,952
Total	134,653	140,256	140,415	184,552	195,650

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Tanzania remains an attractive destination for foreign investment, benefitting from the expanded domestic and regional markets due to its strategic location and its natural resource endowments. FDI flows sustained an increasing growth in 2021, dominated by investment activities in manufacturing; mining and quarrying; finance and insurance; and information and communication. With the exception of other investments, which constitute debt instruments from unrelated parties, portfolio investment also registered an increase in 2021, which reflects strengthening of tradeable securities. This notable success is a result of the ongoing Government initiatives to improve business environment as enshrined in the Blueprint, as well as increased promotional efforts, political stability, and stable macroeconomic environment.

The findings show that, foreign private investment flows increased to USD 1,186.8 million in 2021 from USD 860.1 million in 2020. Similarly, the stock of foreign private investment increased by 1.2 percent to USD 18,678.9 million compared to USD 18,461.9 million in 2020.

5.2 Recommendations

S/N	Issue	Recommendation	Responsible institution
1	FDI inflows to Tanzania increased by 26.1 percent.	Continue formulating and implementing policies geared to improving macroeconomic environment and sustainable economic growth to support the increase of FDI flows	Ministry of Industry and Trade, TIC
2	Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and finance and insurance activities were the leading recipients of FDI flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put emphasis on mineral beneficiation and discourage exportation of raw minerals, in order to maximize benefits accruing from mineral resources including job creation, tax revenues and technology transfer • Continue with the industrialisation drive and ongoing mega infrastructure projects to stimulate further the investment in manufacturing activities. • Fast track the implementation of Blueprint, which will foster diversification of FDI inflows to a broader range of activities, while 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Minerals • Ministry of Industry and Trade

		safeguarding the economy against shocks. This should include establishing supportive infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water and ICT in identified land banks.	
3	Inflows in agriculture sector are still low despite its important role to the country's output performance and linkages to many other sectors.	Address challenges in the agriculture sector through improving irrigation systems, market infrastructure, agriculture inputs, machinery, equipment and development of land banks. This will attract more investments in the sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industry and Trade • Ministry of Agriculture
4	The share of portfolio in total foreign private investments remained low at less than one percent	Design strategies to develop vibrant capital market including further liberalization of financial account to trigger wider and active participation in the capital markets in terms of products and player	Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bank of Tanzania
5	FDI flows to Tanzania continued to originate from a few countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen promotional efforts such as economic diplomacy, international media pitches, production of magazines, bulletins, international endorsements, international country branding tours, trade fairs, sponsorship, exhibitions, use of embassies and diaspora forums to attract more investment from non-traditional source markets • Speed-up the implementation of the Blue Print for regulatory reforms to unlock different impediments in the investment ecosystem to improve the business environment and investment climate • Strengthen digitalization by integrating all institutions facilitating investments in order to reduce the cost and time of starting and registering business in the country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Industry and Trade • Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East Africa Cooperation

APPENDIX I: METHODOLOGY

Introduction

This chapter describes methodologies used during the implementation of the 2022 Foreign Private Investment survey (FPI). It entails procedures applied in the conduct of the survey including planning, data collection and processing towards report production.

Institutional Set up

The Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Investment Centre and the National Bureau of Statistics through a signed memorandum of understanding jointly managed the execution of the survey. The MoU among others provides for working arrangements among three institutions and reporting mechanism.

Scope

The survey covered a sample of establishments known to have foreign assets and/or liabilities across all the regions and industrial activities as defined by United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire on Foreign Assets and Liabilities (FAL) was a generic standard questionnaire used by MEFMI member countries given its alignment with MEFMI private capital monitoring system, used for data processing. Some improvements were made to the questionnaire to accommodate other changes resulting from changes in price, exchange rate and volume. The alterations are in line with the IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th edition as well as MEFMI Private Capital Monitoring System (PCMS) version 3, which was used for processing the collected data.

Awareness creation

Public awareness was made through press release on three popular newspapers prior to the actual survey. The release provided brief details on, among others, purposes of the survey, organisation and targeted respondents and it was issued twice, one before the start of the fieldwork, and the other one three weeks after start of fieldwork. Awareness

campaign has significantly enhanced the level of cooperation with the targeted respondents as well as the response rate.

Training of Researchers

Training of enumerators is key component to the success of the survey. The training focused on familiarisation and understanding the questionnaire, researchers' manual and survey logistics. It involved practical sessions - retrieving information from financial statement and filling dummy questionnaires. Mock interviews were conducted to enhance clarity and interviewing techniques.

Sampling Technique

The survey targeted a population of 740 enterprises known to have foreign assets and liabilities across all sectors and regions of Tanzania. The population was stratified in two strata – sub population using a threshold of book value of investment equivalent to USD 2 million or more in terms of equity and non-equity. All the companies falling above the threshold were all included in the sample. Systematic random sampling was employed to the remaining enterprises below the threshold.

Data Collection

Data collection was planned in three phases. Phase I covered Dar es Salaam region with other two phases covering upcountry regions. Letters of introduction and questionnaires for familiarisation preceded interviews with the chief executive officers or heads of finance of the targeted companies. Further, the respondents were requested to supply copies of audited financial statements for quality assurance and consistency check.

Response Rate

The response rate was 96.7 percent with more than 95 percent of the completed questionnaires returned with audited financial statements. High response rate is attributable to the cordial relations established with the respondents over years, awareness campaign and sensitisation; and feedback to the respondents by way of supplying free copies of the most recent survey reports.

Data Processing

Data processing was carried out using PCMS version 3, a web-based software developed by MEFMI. This activity involved data posting, generation of outputs for validation checks and cleaning for outliers.

Estimation Technique

All enterprises falling above the threshold of USD 2 million were included in the sample, thus treated as sub census. Therefore, dummy questionnaires were created for the enterprises above the threshold that did not respond. Filling of the dummy questionnaires involved the use of information from the previous survey and other enterprises of similar size in the same sector. Estimation weights were used to estimate for the selected companies below the threshold. After estimation, the results were adjusted upward by 10 percent, which is the average share for Zanzibar since the report cover both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

APPENDIX II: STATISTICAL TABLES

FDI Inflows by Source Country, 2012 – 2021

USD Million

Source country/Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Cayman Islands	2.0	2.0	12.9	-6.2	0.2	-0.9	2.9	-10.8	429.4	280.3
China	3.3	2.8	2.3	28.4	20.1	-3.0	88.4	92.0	-8.7	221.1
Canada	308.8	472.0	116.4	128.7	115.8	3.8	0.9	76.5	162.3	168.6
United Kingdom	786.9	133.6	229.5	61.8	84.8	227.2	-69.7	194.2	111.4	149.3
Mauritius	-144.4	57.3	115.2	81.4	92.2	26.3	47.9	423.8	48.9	73.5
Netherlands	17.6	341.9	18.7	127.8	171.2	85.3	124.4	-31.9	56.6	73.2
Norway	-0.6	5.3	349.0	-204.7	76.3	-67.5	49.5	41.9	5.7	62.2
Switzerland	219.4	51.8	-72.6	93.9	23.5	23.4	13.6	17.2	7.5	54.2
South Africa	148.3	437.8	222.0	82.3	-8.1	211.0	207.5	77.4	-6.2	51.4
France	-15.1	27.0	38.6	97.1	15.2	27.9	70.8	-11.6	31.7	42.0
Jersey	4.6	-15.3	29.1	-189.6	-1.5	13.0	45.1	4.2	2.8	40.5
Kenya	108.7	197.6	86.4	50.7	-3.3	30.1	47.8	-37.1	24.6	30.3
Guernsey	0.0	0.0	10.0	22.9	0.0	-0.2	0.1	6.3	2.4	26.3
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.0	16.6	9.6	25.4
Denmark	10.9	-71.2	24.4	41.3	2.9	2.7	7.1	0.0	12.0	20.3
Belgium	-0.9	3.3	3.3	2.3	0.6	-38.9	67.1	2.0	17.3	16.8
United states of America	198.9	77.0	41.5	17.4	43.6	178.8	50.3	-1.6	12.3	15.9
Singapore	0.0	-0.1	-2.8	0.6	-0.7	9.2	0.1	2.8	1.6	5.8
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.1	1.5	1.1	12.8	4.9
Oman	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.7	35.2	-4.0	0.0	-3.9	4.7
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	4.0
United Arab Emirates	-30.8	121.0	50.6	8.0	-12.7	8.0	18.1	7.0	7.3	3.8
Malawi	-1.4	1.1	0.3	2.5	0.0	-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
India	5.1	18.3	8.0	10.6	10.1	10.8	5.5	3.4	3.9	2.3
Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Isle of Man	0.3	0.0	-0.9	0.7	0.1	-4.3	-3.2	1.0	3.8	1.8
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	1.5
British Indian Ocean Territory	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.0	-0.9	1.2
Zambia	1.3	1.7	1.3	-1.3	-1.1	-3.9	35.9	2.6	3.1	1.1
Finland	0.5	24.0	52.2	37.2	27.5	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	2.9	11.3	8.1	14.0	0.3	18.5	14.3	0.8
Ireland	-0.1	-1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.0	-0.3	-0.4	4.0	0.8
Nigeria	-3.5	74.4	10.9	521.9	136.2	7.1	109.6	112.9	81.8	0.5

Source country/Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Libya	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	1.1	0.4
Sweden	0.7	-0.1	-1.5	-5.2	-17.2	-1.1	0.5	-10.9	5.0	0.4
Japan	-28.9	20.6	-5.5	-5.6	5.7	26.1	-0.5	-0.8	1.0	0.3
Togo	0.0	41.4	0.8	-7.0	-5.0	20.4	-11.1	1.9	-5.4	0.3
Cote d'Ivoire	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Pakistan	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-2.5	2.5	1.8	0.0	0.1
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Liechtenstein	-0.9	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Lebanon	3.4	-1.4	-1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Korea - South	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.9	0.1	0.0
New Zealand	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
African Dev. Bank	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barbados	-40.5	-40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.1	0.0	0.0
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cameroon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo DRC	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	4.4	60.3	0.0	-6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	0.0	-10.7	0.6	0.7	-0.5	0.0	9.1	-3.9	-6.8	0.0
Ethiopia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
European Investment Bank	0.0	0.0	-1.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0
Gibraltar	9.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.4	7.1	0.4	-1.0	0.2	0.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.8	0.0
Iceland	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	52.7	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	1.3	1.7	4.4	1.5	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	-1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0

Source country/Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Namibia	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0
Panama	5.0	-1.7	-5.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	-2.6	-0.2	4.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan Province of China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
USA Virgin Island	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	34.4	343.1	131.1	1.4	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
World Bank	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-9.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Israel	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Brazil	0.0	0.4	-0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Uganda	-0.3	-2.2	0.4	19.5	-12.1	-1.5	-0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.2
Botswana	28.7	25.1	-20.9	35.8	18.8	3.1	7.7	-2.2	-0.6	-0.5
Bahamas	20.8	16.3	0.5	5.2	26.0	3.7	-1.7	3.3	-1.9	-0.6
Seychelles	-2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	-1.0
Luxembourg	72.1	0.5	21.9	105.3	35.8	-44.8	-4.9	-2.3	0.0	-1.3
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	-2.1
British Virgin Island	0.0	0.0	2.2	-0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	-2.9	5.9	-2.7
Zimbabwe	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-5.7	-4.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.8
Germany	5.4	-2.9	12.8	27.1	23.5	12.3	4.7	-0.2	-6.7	-3.3
Malaysia	0.4	0.2	0.1	5.1	0.3	0.4	5.1	0.0	5.8	-4.6
Australia	76.3	0.7	16.1	11.5	-23.3	8.5	5.7	7.6	109.8	-186.5
Others	23.9	46.4	-50.0	-39.2	21.2	93.5	0.0	65.2	1.2	-0.2
Grand Total	1,799.6	2,130.9	1,416.0	1,560.7	755.4	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	943.8	1,190.5

FDI Stock by Source Country, 2012 – 2019

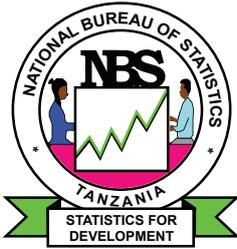
USD Million

Source country/ Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
China	44.5	182.1	191.7	161.2	178.6	327.3	602.4	352.2	342.7	3,418.2
United Kingdom	1,817.9	2,471.7	2,648.4	3,231.2	2,531.1	2,095.0	1,774.4	4,413.3	4,495.5	2,765.6
Netherlands	245.3	526.6	512.2	760.0	940.9	1,066.7	1,698.7	1,262.2	1,305.5	1,213.2
Nigeria	10.5	36.8	44.1	468.8	684.0	1,004.9	774.7	753.5	831.6	927.7
South Africa	2,515.1	2,130.2	2,271.6	2,056.4	2,058.7	1,493.4	1,310.6	1,090.4	1,062.9	865.2
Cayman Islands	49.1	42.7	51.1	22.1	7.9	3.4	32.3	10.5	439.2	828.7
Kenya	485.5	421.8	497.1	405.0	462.5	572.8	912.1	809.6	824.0	631.6
Mauritius	474.4	571.6	634.2	547.5	618.1	1,647.9	831.1	470.7	505.6	533.6
Canada	1,041.1	1,192.6	1,313.7	521.6	84.7	14.7	24.7	67.3	229.5	350.0
Bermuda	0.0	3.1	5.7	93.2	123.5	33.4	135.1	129.2	143.5	311.2
Jersey										
Channel Islands	50.0	318.6	339.5	265.9	467.9	102.9	79.2	53.8	56.7	286.3
Russia	0.0	0.0	0.0	142.1	206.2	274.3	228.0	206.8	216.4	241.8
Australia	71.4	293.9	302.3	170.8	70.1	36.2	56.6	617.5	507.1	237.7
United states of America	209.4	237.2	255.7	151.3	228.8	394.7	775.3	212.6	222.9	236.0
France	64.2	123.7	150.3	69.7	139.7	132.7	200.3	170.6	188.3	207.7
Belgium	10.8	6.4	9.0	7.2	292.2	324.2	262.1	313.1	325.2	197.0
Switzerland	440.4	245.9	154.9	170.5	172.6	862.5	98.1	109.4	116.7	190.3
Guernsey	0.0	140.0	150.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	32.9	153.4	164.7	183.8
Norway	164.1	534.3	874.1	1,149.2	1,476.2	1,690.7	1,311.9	1,157.5	1,163.2	146.6
Oman	3.8	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.6	66.1	64.1	82.3	78.0	139.7
United Arab Emirates	-14.4	118.6	133.6	271.7	211.6	248.8	265.0	220.8	256.6	137.1
Denmark	95.6	75.2	107.3	110.8	120.1	73.7	16.8	88.6	101.3	119.3
Germany	34.6	42.9	52.5	106.4	92.5	95.9	17.3	28.6	22.6	80.7
India	47.2	81.8	83.8	68.3	107.5	91.8	71.2	77.8	79.0	78.8
Luxembourg	67.2	292.9	289.3	86.2	129.9	18.8	90.6	55.8	55.6	72.2
Botswana	117.6	107.1	82.9	125.1	146.8	124.8	156.4	72.2	66.9	71.4
Bahamas	33.9	39.5	50.9	30.7	54.1	78.1	47.6	55.7	54.9	59.4
British Virgin Island	0.0	84.0	82.4	0.0	21.2	46.9	10.7	40.5	43.2	48.3
Zimbabwe	0.0	23.7	19.9	8.8	16.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	45.3
Libya	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5
Others	20.5	18.6	20.5	76.8	97.8	0.0	368.4	126.7	127.5	30.9
Morocco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.0	27.0
Singapore	0.0	11.8	8.3	1.4	3.3	1.8	22.3	28.4	26.7	25.7
Isle of Man	-35.5	5.5	4.7	4.0	13.9	18.8	6.5	12.2	16.0	18.1
Pakistan	4.6	24.5	22.4	18.2	20.8	20.4	31.2	18.6	8.1	15.2

Source country/ Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	5.5	33.7	50.3	13.6
Sweden	48.3	36.0	26.3	140.6	132.7	3.7	18.7	25.4	30.3	10.0
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	5.6	9.3
Togo	0.0	30.9	31.8	14.3	11.8	38.4	14.3	13.8	8.3	8.6
Seychelles	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.8	8.5
Malawi	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
Finland	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	12.9	9.5	8.2	8.1	7.9
Malaysia	4.6	8.5	7.8	16.5	20.6	29.5	16.8	10.2	17.2	7.7
Brazil	0.0	3.4	2.8	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	6.5	6.4	6.0
Ireland	7.9	0.4	0.4	109.7	137.9	7.0	3.1	1,247.8	1,251.8	5.2
Cod'Ivoire	0.8	0.0	0.0	5.4	12.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Japan	149.1	118.3	103.7	100.9	127.7	4.4	85.6	6.6	7.2	4.8
Nepal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
Mozambique	0.0	4.5	4.0	4.6	5.0	0.0	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.8
Leichtenstein	1.4	2.6	3.0	0.0	4.3	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.8
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	33.0	168.9	209.5	0.2	1.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	2.6	3.0
Zambia	7.7	8.9	9.3	5.2	7.4	2.1	26.7	25.1	28.6	2.6
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.6
Lebanon	6.2	5.0	3.6	2.8	0.9	5.6	4.0	3.1	2.9	1.6
Israel	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	84.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
New Zealand	0.3	2.2	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Uganda	49.6	1.7	1.9	21.0	14.8	9.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.2
Italy	5.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Indonesia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hungary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Austria	0.0	7.0	6.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	545.8	8.6	8.6	0.0
Korea - South	0.0	3.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	10.4	0.0
African Development Bank	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barbados	1,463.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	875.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cameroon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.0	0.0
Chile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Congo DRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	16.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	17.4	16.4	0.0
Djibouti	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source country/ Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Egypt	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	116.6	54.5	52.5	45.4	0.0
Europe European Investment Bank (EIB)	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ghana	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gibraltar	17.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	5.3	17.3	16.4	8.8	5.9	7.3	3.6	7.7	9.3	0.0
Iceland IFC - International Financial Cooperation	29.4	2.1	52.6	19.6	27.1	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	2.0	4.3	8.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korea - North	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panama	39.4	39.1	36.5	10.7	13.0	0.0	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Senegal	0.0	4.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Somalia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	-0.5	0.0	5.7	24.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan Province of China	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	9.0	7.9	7.9	0.0
Tunisia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
USA Virgin Island	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source country/ Multilateral institution	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
World Bank	0.0	121.6	119.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen	4.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grand Total	9,949.0	10,851.4	11,897.3	12,146.8	12,868.6	13,274.4	14,092.0	14,762.9	15,612.6	14,899.6



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Tanzania Investment Centre
 P.O Box 938 Dar es Salaam
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 Fax: (255)-22-2118253
 Website: www.tic.co.tz

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SURVEY OF COMPANIES WITH FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

QUESTIONNAIRE TYPE: PCF/C14/2022 RESEARCHER.....

PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION (ALL RESPONDENTS SHOULD COMPLETE THIS PART)

A1: COMPANY DETAILS:

Company name:		
Previous name of the Company (if any):		
Date completed :(dd /mm/ yyyy).....		
Company Address: P.O. Box Tel: Fax: E-mail: Website:.....		
District:.....	Area:.....	Street/Plot:.....
Location of Establishment (Region) Date of Establishment:Date of Commencing Operations:		
Particulars of the person completing this questionnaire:		
Name: Position:		
Mob: E-mail:		
Particulars of an alternative person to be contacted:		
Name: Position:		
Mob: E-mail:		

A2: COMPANY AFFILIATES:

- 2.1 Does your company have any subsidiaries¹ within Tanzania? Yes No
- 2.2 If yes, are you supplying consolidated information for all the companies within the group? Yes No
- 2.3 If no, please fill separate questionnaires for each individual Company in the group.

¹ A subsidiary is an enterprise, which has more than 50% of voting right controlled by another enterprise.

A3: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I, _____ of _____ <i>(enter name of recipient)</i> <i>(enter name of company)</i> acknowledge receipt of the survey questionnaire.	
Title:	
Tel/Mobile No:	
Signature:	
Date:	
Researcher:	Name:
	Mob:

NB: A copy of this page to be retained by the researcher.

A4: IMPORTANT NOTICE (PLEASE READ THIS FIRST)

Purpose of survey

This questionnaire collects information on investments in your company (group) operating in Tanzania. The Bank of Tanzania (BOT), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) for Balance of Payments and National Accounts compilation, investment promotion as well as for policy formulation and review will use this information.

Focus

You are required to complete this questionnaire from the point of view of your transactions as an investor with foreign assets and liabilities in Tanzania regardless of your nationality or registration with TIC. Please supply copies of your audited financial statements for 2021. Where audited accounts are not ready, *unaudited figures are acceptable for this purpose*. We would rather have your best estimates than nothing.

Inapplicable questions

Please do not leave blank spaces even where a question does not apply to you. *Please, enter "N/A" in the appropriate box, or at the start of the question.*

Due Date

Please complete this questionnaire within one week after its receipt and keep the 'Respondent Copy' for your reference.

Collection Authority and Confidentiality

Completion of this questionnaire is compulsory under **Tanzania Investment Act of 1997**, section 6(b); the **National Bureau of Statistics Act of 2015**, section 30 sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) and **Bank of Tanzania Act of 2006**, section 57. Failure to comply could result into legal action against your company.

The collected information will be published in aggregated form and shall be used for statistical purposes only. You are therefore assured that data for individual companies will not be made available to anyone outside BOT, TIC or NBS. A researcher failing to comply with confidentiality clause will face disciplinary action including summary dismissal in accordance with the Acts establishing these institutions.

Help Available

In case you encounter any problems in completing this questionnaire please contact any of the following:

NBS V. Tesha (255) 713 415146 National Bureau of Statistics Tel: (255)-22-2122722-3 Fax: (255)-22-2130852	BOT P. Mboya (255) 754 527528 Bank of Tanzania Tel: (255)-22- 2233287 Fax: (255)-22 2234065	TIC A. lyimo (255) 754442286 Tanzania Investment Centre Tel: (255)-22-2116328-32 Fax: (255)-22 2118253
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THANK YOU IN ADVANCE FOR YOUR COOPERATION

SELECTED DEFINITIONS AND GUIDELINES

Residency: A company is a resident enterprise if it has been operating (or intends to operate) in the reporting economy for a year or more, regardless of its nationality. Non-resident individuals or enterprises constitute residents of the rest of the world if they have lived or operated (or intend to live or operate) outside the reporting economy for a year or more (even if they hold nationality of the reporting economy). A special case of residency are international organisations

An enterprise is in a direct investment relationship with a **Direct Investor (DI)** if the investment is from a non-resident enterprise or individual that directly holds 10 percent or more of its equity or voting rights.

An enterprise is in a direct investment relationship with a **Direct Investment Entity (DIE)** if the investment is from its non-resident subsidiary or associate enterprise that directly holds 10 percent or more of its equity or voting rights (Reverse investment).

An enterprise is in a direct investment relationship with a **Fellow Enterprise (FE)** if the investment is from a non-resident enterprise that directly holds less than 10 percent of its equity but also has the same direct investor. The two enterprises must have the same controlling parent company to be fellows irrespective of the parent's residency.

Portfolio Investment (PI) are cross border transactions and positions involving debt or equity securities, other than those included in direct investment or reserve assets.

Investment Fund Shares (IFS) are collective investment undertakings through which investors pool funds for investment in financial and/or non-financial assets. Investment funds include money market funds (MMF) and non-MMF investment funds.

Other investment is a residual category that includes positions and transactions other than those included in direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and employee stock options, and reserve assets. Other investment includes other equity; currency and deposits; loans (including use of IMF credit and loans from the IMF); nonlife insurance technical reserves, life insurance and annuities entitlements, pension entitlements, and provisions for calls under standardised guarantees; trade credit and advances; other accounts receivable/payable; and SDR allocations (SDR holdings are included in reserve assets).

Non-Affiliates (unrelated enterprises) are entities with which your enterprise has no equity, voting rights or equivalent and do not share a common parent.

Life & Non-life Insurance Technical Reserves consist of the reserves for unearned insurance premiums, which are prepayment of premiums and reserves against outstanding insurance claims, which are amounts identified by insurance corporations to cover what they expect to pay out arising from events that have occurred but for which the claims are not yet settled.

Pension Entitlements/Claims show the extent of financial claims both existing and future pensioners hold against either their employer or a fund designated by the employer to pay pensions earned as part of a compensation agreement between the employer and employee.

Standardised Guarantee are those guarantees that are not provided by means of a financial derivative (such as credit default swaps), but for which the probability of default can be well established. These Guarantees cover similar types of credit risk for a large number of cases *e.g.* include guarantees issued by governments on export credit or student loans.

A5: INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Please indicate the sectors of economic activity of your company and its subsidiaries based on total investments.

Sector/Industrial Classification	Description of the economic activity	Estimated percentage contribution to company's total investment
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

A6: SHAREHOLDING STRUCTURE

Source /Multilateral Organization	Country	Shareholders name	Percentage Shareholding		Relationship: DI, FE, PI, Other, IFS and Resident
			2020	2021	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

PART B: EQUITY INVESTMENT IN YOUR COMPANY

Please report all values in TZS or USD and in full units (e.g., ten million units as 10,000,000 and NOT 10m)

Currency used (ticks the relevant currency and refer to a table of exchange rates in the last page): TZS USD

B1. DIRECT INVESTMENT

TABLE B1: EQUITY & INVESTMENT FUND SHARES BY NON-RESEDENTS

Equity Type	A Closing Balance December 31, 2020	B Purchase/ Increase in 2021	C Sales/ Decrease in 2021	D Official Use Only 'Other' Changes due to change in D1+D2+D3=E-(A+B-C)			E Closing Balance 31 Dec 2021
				D1	D2	D3	
				Price	Exchange rate	Volume	
Paid-up Share Capital							
Share Premium							
Reserves (Capital, Statutory, revaluation, & Other)							
Other Equity (e.g. Equity Debt Swaps, Shareholders Deposits)							
Accumulated Retained Earnings/Loss							

TABLE B2: PROFITS, DIVIDENDS, RETAINED EARNINGS AND HOLDING GAINS.

A Net Profit (or Loss) After Tax in 2019	B Dividends Declared in 2021	C Dividends Paid/Profits Remitted in 2021	D Official Use Only Retained Earnings in 2021 = (A- B)

PART C: NON-EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN YOUR COMPANY

TABLE C1: NON-EQUITY LIABILITIES.

Type of loan	Source Country /Multilateral organisation	Relationships: DI, FE, Other	Original Maturity LT-12months or more ST-Less than 12 months (Indicate LT or ST)	A Closing Balance December 31, 2020 (Including accrued interest not paid)	B Amount received in 2021	C Principal Repayment In 2021	D Official Use Only 'Other' changes due to change in D1+D2+D3=E-(A+B-C)			E Closing Balance 31 Dec 2019 (Including accrued interest not paid)	G Interest Paid in 2021
							D1	D2	D3		
							Price	Exchange rate	Volume		
Loans (Including Financial Leases, Repos)											
Debt securities (Including Money Market Instruments, Bonds and notes).											
Suppliers/Trade Credits & Advances											
Life & Non-Life Insurance Technical Reserves											
Pension Entitlements/Claims											
Other Accounts Payable											

PART D: INFORMATION RELATING TO FOREIGN AFFILIATES TRADE STATISTICS

S/N	Item description	2020	2021
1	Opening stock (<i>inventory</i>)		
2	Closing stock(<i>inventory</i>)		
3	Sales/turnover		
4	Tax on income		
5	Total assets		
6	Total liabilities		
7	Net worth (asset - liabilities)		
8	Total number of employees		
9	o/w Professionals (with advanced diploma and above)		
10	o/w Non-professionals (ordinary diploma and below)		

TABLE C2: EXCHANGE RATES (TZS/USD)

	2020	2021
End of period	2,298.5	2,297.6
Annual average	2,294.1	2,297.7

References

BOT publications, various reports

National Development Plans

Tanzania Investment Report, various editions

World Investment Reports, various editions



FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITES

TIC
www.tic.co.tz

BOT
www.bot.go.tz

NBS
www.nbs.go.tz