60TH
ANNIVERSARY
1966 - 2026

60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BANK OF TANZANIA

60 Years of Driving Economic Prosperity: Advancing Innovation, Transformation, and Resilience

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June 2026

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Governor's Foreword

The Bank of Tanzania marks a remarkable milestone on 14 June 2026, celebrating sixty years since its establishment. This anniversary, celebrated under the theme *"60 Years of Driving Economic Prosperity: Advancing Innovation, Transformation and Resilience,"* offers a moment of pride and reflection on the Bank's enduring service to the nation. Over the past six decades, the Bank has been at the centre of the country's economic journey—safeguarding monetary stability, strengthening the financial system, and supporting the broader aspirations of national development. This commemorative book tells the story of that journey—where we began, how far we have come, and the direction we are charting for the future. The book serves as a tribute to the dedication, professionalism, and collective commitment of the people who have contributed to the Bank's mandate of maintaining price stability, safeguarding financial stability, and supporting sustainable economic growth in Tanzania.

Since its founding, the Bank's role has evolved alongside Tanzania's economic transformation. From the early years of a state-led economy to the reforms that ushered in a more liberalised and market-oriented economy, the Bank has continuously adapted its policies, regulatory frameworks, and institutional capacity to meet the country's changing needs. During the mid-1980s, Tanzania embarked on wide-ranging economic and financial reforms aimed at stabilising the economy and restoring growth following a prolonged period of macroeconomic imbalance. The financial sector was reformed through the restructuring of state-owned banks, the introduction of market-based monetary policy instruments, and the strengthening of the Bank's role. As part of these reforms, the Bank strengthened its licensing frameworks, regulatory standards, and risk-based prudential supervision to enhance the soundness and resilience of financial institutions and protect depositors. The conduct of monetary policy was advanced through a transition toward market-based instruments, improved liquidity management, and the deepened use of open market operations. In parallel, significant strides were made in modernising the national payment systems to promote efficiency, safety, and financial inclusion.

The fruits of these efforts became increasingly visible from the late 1990s. Tanzania experienced sustained economic expansion, improved macroeconomic stability, and rising living standards for its citizens. Inflation remained relatively low and stable, and the financial sector continued to grow in depth and breadth. Building on these achievements, the Bank has in recent years intensified efforts to safeguard macroeconomic stability while positioning the economy for the future. Notably, the transition toward an interest rate–based monetary policy framework has enhanced policy transmission and effectiveness. At the same time, digital financial services have been actively promoted, including the development of modern payment infrastructures such as the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS), which has improved interoperability, efficiency, and financial inclusion. These forward-looking initiatives are aimed not only at preserving the gains already achieved but also at fostering a more resilient, inclusive, and dynamic financial system capable of supporting sustained economic growth.

The pursuit of effective central banking has not been without challenges. Over the decades—particularly in recent years—the Bank has had to navigate a series of significant global and domestic shocks, including the Global Financial Crisis, the unprecedented disruptions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, and shifting international financial conditions marked by tighter global liquidity and heightened external vulnerabilities. These episodes have tested the resilience of the country's economic and financial system, underscoring the critical importance of strong institutions, sound policy frameworks, and timely, well-calibrated interventions. They have also reinforced the need for continued vigilance, adaptability, and policy innovation in safeguarding macroeconomic stability and sustaining progress in an increasingly uncertain global environment.

As we celebrate this milestone, the Bank's commitment to the nation remains unwavering. The Bank will continue to safeguard price stability, preserve the resilience of the financial system, and support sustainable and inclusive economic growth. In doing so, the Bank remains steadfast in its commitment to advancing the realisation of Tanzania's Development Vision 2050, which aspires to build a prosperous, inclusive, and resilient economy underpinned by strong national institutions and a modern financial system. Building on the achievements of the past sixty years, we will intensify measures to harness innovation, embrace technological progress, and foster a modern financial sector that can more effectively serve all Tanzanians. It is my sincere hope that this commemorative book will inspire reflection, deepen understanding of the Bank's role, and strengthen our shared resolve to advance Tanzania's economic prosperity in the years ahead.

Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba
Governor,
Bank of Tanzania
June 2026

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The preparation of this commemorative book was made possible through the collective efforts, dedication, and support of many individuals across the Bank. The process was undertaken under the guidance and leadership of Emmanuel M. Tutuba, Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, with the support of the Deputy Governors: Yamungu Kayandabila, Sauda K. Msemo, and Rahma S. Mahfoudh. Their encouragement, support, and strategic direction were invaluable throughout the preparation of this publication. The Bank gratefully acknowledges the valuable contribution of the former Governor, Florens Luoga, whose insightful reflections and experiences shared through an interview have enriched the content of this book.

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While many individuals contributed to the preparation of this publication, any errors or omissions remain the sole responsibility of the Technical Committee.

Introduction

As the Bank of Tanzania commemorates sixty years since its establishment in June 1966, this book offers a reflective account of the Bank's institutional journey and its contribution to Tanzania's economic and financial transformation. Over the past six decades, the Bank has played a central role in shaping the country's monetary and financial landscape, adapting its mandate, structure, and policy tools to meet the evolving needs of a dynamic economy. The theme of this commemorative publication, "60 Years of Driving Economic Prosperity: Advancing Innovation, Transformation, and Resilience," underscores the Bank's enduring commitment to safeguarding price and financial stability—foundations upon which investment, productivity, and inclusive growth depend—while embracing technological advancement and strengthening the capacity of the financial system to withstand shocks.

Throughout its history, the Bank has been instrumental in supporting and modernising Tanzania's financial sector and payment infrastructure. Its role, functions, and organisational structure have evolved in line with shifts in national development strategies as well as changes in the domestic and global financial environment. From the period it commenced operations until the early 1990s, the Bank's mandate largely reflected the country's policy orientation toward socialism and self-reliance. A decisive turning point emerged in the early 1990s, when Tanzania embarked on broad-based economic reforms aimed at transitioning towards a market-oriented economy. In the financial sector, these reforms were anchored in the enactment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1991, which opened the sector to private domestic and foreign banks and fostered competition, innovation, and improved service delivery. Financial market liberalisation also enabled the transition from direct monetary controls to indirect, market-based policy instruments.

Further institutional strengthening followed with the enactment of the Bank of Tanzania Act of 1995, which clarified and streamlined the Bank's mandate by prioritising price stability as its primary objective. This legislative reform strengthened the credibility of monetary policy, facilitated the development of financial markets, and supported the expansion of banking services, including private sector credit. Over time, these reforms contributed to a more diversified and competitive financial system characterised by a growing number of financial institutions, expanded product offerings, and deeper financial intermediation. Additionally, inflation, which had exceeded 30 per cent, was progressively reduced to single-digit levels, creating a more stable environment for investment and economic growth. More recently, the transition towards an interest rate–based monetary policy framework is designed to further enhance policy effectiveness, strengthen transmission mechanisms, and support the country's long-term development objectives.

The liberalisation of the financial sector necessitated the establishment of robust regulatory, supervisory, and payment system frameworks. Accordingly, the Bank strengthened licensing, regulatory frameworks, and prudential supervision to ensure financial stability and protect depositors. At the same time, it modernised national payment systems to enhance efficiency, safety, and accessibility. Notable milestones include the launch of the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) in 2004, which enhanced interbank settlement and liquidity management, and the implementation of the East African Payment System (EAPS) in 2013, which strengthened the efficiency of regional cross-border transactions.

Tanzania has also emerged as a regional leader in digital financial innovation. In 2014, the country became the first in Africa to achieve interoperability among its major mobile money providers, allowing customers to transfer funds seamlessly across networks. This landmark development significantly expanded access to financial services and provided a model for other jurisdictions. In addition, the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS), introduced in 2021, has enabled real-time, interoperable retail payments across banks and mobile money operators, marking a significant step forward in both payment system modernisation and financial inclusion. Complementary reforms have supported the growth of agency banking, leasing and mortgage financing, and a sustainable microfinance industry with wide outreach. Collectively, these initiatives have strengthened private sector credit, supported economic growth and maintained inflation generally within single-digit levels, and substantially improved access to financial services.

Despite these achievements, the Bank continues to operate in an increasingly complex environment characterised by global financial volatility, evolving international regulatory standards, and rapid technological innovation. In this context, sustaining financial stability while fostering innovation remains a central challenge, as does managing exposure to external shocks, including fluctuations in global commodity prices and financial conditions. Looking ahead, the Bank remains committed to addressing these challenges through forward-looking policy frameworks, institutional strengthening, and continued modernisation of the financial system to safeguard its core objectives of price stability and financial sector resilience.

This commemorative book is structured to reflect both the historical evolution of the Bank and the breadth of its contemporary responsibilities. Chapter One provides an overview of currency and banking arrangements before independence, while Chapter Two traces the institutional evolution of the Bank of Tanzania. Chapter Three examines banking services and currency management, and Chapter Four discusses the evolution and modernisation of monetary policy. Chapter Five explores the development of financial markets, while Chapters Six and Seven focus on payment systems and financial sector stability, respectively. Chapter Eight addresses financial inclusion, and Chapter Nine examines regional financial integration initiatives. The final chapter highlights the Bank's corporate social responsibility and stakeholder engagement.

CHAPTER 1

CURRENCY AND BANKING BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BANK OF TANZANIA

1.1. Introduction

The evolution of currency and banking in the territories that now constitute the United Republic of Tanzania predates the establishment of the Bank of Tanzania in 1966 and reflects a long process of economic and institutional transformation. Exchange systems progressed from barter trade and commodity money used in pre-colonial societies to the introduction of coins and organised banking during the German and British colonial periods, culminating in the establishment of the East African Currency Board in 1919. This historical trajectory provides important context for the emergence of modern central banking in Tanzania and the eventual establishment of the Bank of Tanzania as the country's national monetary authority.

1.2. Pre-Colonial Mediums of Exchange

In the pre-colonial era, the territories that now constitute the United Republic of Tanzania comprised Tanganyika and Zanzibar. During this period, economic transactions were primarily conducted through barter trade, whereby goods and services were exchanged directly for other goods and services. However, barter trade posed several limitations, including the lack of a coincidence of wants, the absence of a common measure of value, and the indivisibility of certain goods.

Over time, communities began to adopt certain widely accepted commodities as means of exchange. Items such as salt, agricultural produce, livestock, and other valuable materials gradually emerged as commonly accepted means of payment, helping to address some of the inefficiencies associated with barter trade.

Barter trade of merchandise

By the 16th century, coins began to circulate in coastal trading centres, particularly in Kilwa Kisiwani, along the southern coast of present-day Tanzania. These coins facilitated commercial transactions and the settlement of financial obligations among local and foreign traders. Having flourished as one of the most important trading centres on the East African coast between the 12th and 15th centuries, Kilwa established itself as a key hub in the Indian Ocean trade network, exporting commodities such as ivory, gold, and slaves, many of which originated from the Monomotapa Kingdom in present-day Zimbabwe. Archaeological findings, including Chinese coins discovered in Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, provide evidence of the extensive trade networks that linked the East African coast with regions as distant as China.

Ruins of Kilwa dynasty and currencies in Tanzania

Despite the introduction of coins in coastal areas, cowrie shells remained one of the most widely used forms of currency across much of East Africa. Cowries were introduced and circulated extensively along the East African coast by Arab traders, particularly during the era of long-distance trade across the Indian Ocean. Cowrie shells continued to serve as a medium of exchange until the 19th century, when European colonial influence expanded across the region.

Over time, however, cowrie-shell currency became increasingly inflationary as the supply of shells entering the market grew. Large quantities were imported through Zanzibar, including supplies from the Maldives, which gradually weakened the value of cowries as a medium of exchange. Just before the onset of formal colonial rule, the Indian rupee and European coins such as the Maria Theresa Thaler (commonly referred to as the Maria Theresa dollar) were widely used by traders along the East African coast. These coins continued to circulate until the early period of German colonial administration.

Cowrie shell currency

Maria Theresa thaler

1.3. The German East Africa Colonial Era

Tanganyika (present-day Mainland Tanzania) came under German colonial rule from 1885 to 1919, while Zanzibar remained a British Protectorate from 1890 to 1964. The introduction of colonial administration brought significant changes to the monetary system, including the establishment of a centralised currency system issued under colonial authority. During the early stages of colonial administration in the late nineteenth century, coins were introduced as a formal means of payment. The German colonial administration issued its first colonial coin, known as the pesa.

German East Africa, 1 Pesa 1890 issued in Berlin

German East Africa, 1 Rupee 1892

However, the Pesa remained in circulation for only a short period before being discontinued. Subsequently, the German East Africa Company Rupie was introduced. The value of the Rupie was linked to the German Mark, and it was subdivided into smaller units known as Heller.

German East Africa, 5 Heller 1909

German East Africa, 15 Rupees 1916, Tabora

10 Rupien 1905 issued for German East Africa

German colonial rule also introduced commercial banking to the territory. In 1905, the Deutsche-Ostafrikanische Bank opened a branch in Dar es Salaam, marking the beginning of formal banking operations in Tanganyika. The bank also maintained a temporary minting facility in Tabora and was responsible for issuing currency under the German colonial administration. In the same year, the first German banknote was introduced in Tanganyika.

During World War I, the German administration faced challenges in maintaining an adequate supply of currency within the colony. As a result, shortages emerged, prompting the issuance of temporary emergency notes between 1915 and 1916.

5 Rupee 1908 issued for the Government of Zanzibar

Meanwhile, Zanzibar, which was under British protection during the German administration of Tanganyika, operated under a different monetary system. The Indian silver rupee and its subsidiary coins circulated widely as the principal means of payment.

In 1908, Zanzibar enacted its first Currency Decree, which provided for the issuance of the Zanzibar Rupee and remained in circulation until 1936, when Zanzibar joined the East African Currency Board (EACB) system.

Silver Indian Rupee coin

1.4. The British East African Colonial Era

Following Germany's defeat in World War I, Tanganyika came under British administration in 1919. During the early years of British rule, the Indian rupee continued to serve as the official currency. At that time, payment systems in the region primarily relied on cash transactions and cheques issued through the colonial banking system, particularly in urban centres. In 1919, the East African Currency Board (EACB) was established to issue and manage currency for the British territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika.

The EACB introduced several currencies during its early years. In 1920, the Florin was introduced to replace the Indian rupee. However, it remained in circulation for only a short period, largely because it was conceived as a transitional rather than a permanent currency. In 1921, the East African shilling was introduced and subsequently became the standard currency for the region. The East African shilling operated under a currency board arrangement, whereby all currency issued had to be backed by reserves held in pound sterling. The EACB was responsible for maintaining convertibility of the East African shilling into the British pound sterling. In 1936, Zanzibar joined the EACB system, and the East African shilling replaced the Zanzibar Rupee as the official currency.

Florin system 1920-1921

Pound /Shilling system Mombasa 1921

Initially based in London, the EACB relocated its headquarters to Nairobi in 1960. Representatives from the member territories served on the Board, including Mr. Edwin Mtei, who later became the first Governor of the Bank of Tanzania. As financial activity expanded, the EACB gradually broadened its functions. Among its responsibilities were currency issuance, foreign exchange management, banker to governments and commercial banks, holding securities issued or guaranteed by member Governments, and managing short-term interest rate policy. The EACB also introduced a limited lender-of-last-resort facility through the discounting of high-quality bills used to finance agricultural exports. This mechanism enabled commercial banks to access credit to support crop financing.

The Board largely followed the exchange rate policies of the Bank of England and operated within the Sterling currency area, maintaining the parity of the East African shilling with the British pound sterling. With the attainment of political independence by the East African territories in the early 1960s, the newly independent states sought to exercise full monetary sovereignty. As a result, the EACB ceased operations in 1966. This development paved the way for the establishment of independent national central banks in the region, namely the Bank of Tanzania, the Central Bank of Kenya, and the Bank of Uganda.

1.5. Conclusion

The evolution of currency and banking in Tanzania reflects a gradual transition from informal and fragmented exchange systems to more structured and centralised monetary arrangements. From barter trade and commodity money in the pre-colonial period, through the introduction of coins, banking institutions, and colonial currency systems under German and British rule, each phase contributed to shaping the foundations of the modern financial system. The establishment of the EACB marked a significant step toward monetary coordination and institutional development, although it remained externally oriented and limited in its support for domestic economic priorities. The attainment of independence and the subsequent dissolution of the Currency Board created the conditions necessary for full monetary sovereignty. This historical progression ultimately set the stage for the establishment and operationalisation of the Bank of Tanzania in 1966, marking the beginning of a new era of national control over monetary policy and financial sector development. The next chapter examines the establishment of the Bank of Tanzania and its institutional development.

CHAPTER 2

ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL EVOLUTION OF THE BANK OF TANZANIA

2.1 Introduction

Since it commenced operations in 1966, the Bank of Tanzania has undergone significant institutional transformation in response to evolving national priorities and changes in the global financial landscape. The Bank's legal mandate, governance framework, organisational structure, and human capital have progressively developed alongside the expansion of its physical infrastructure and operational capacity. Together, these developments provide a comprehensive account of the Bank's institutional evolution over six decades, reflecting its transformation into a modern, resilient, and forward-looking central bank aligned with national priorities and consistent with international best practices.

2.2 Establishment and Evolution of the Legal Mandate

The Bank of Tanzania was established under the Bank of Tanzania Act, 1965, and commenced operations on 14 June 1966, following the dissolution of the East African Currency Board. This marked a significant milestone in Tanzania's post-independence economic development. The 1965 Act vested the Bank with the central banking authority, including the powers to issue currency, regulate banking and credit, manage foreign reserves, and serve as banker to the Government. In the wake of the 1967 Arusha Declaration, the Bank's mandate expanded to align with a socialist economic orientation, incorporating unconventional central banking roles, such as direct credit allocation, foreign exchange controls, and support for rural finance.

Tanzania's transition to a liberalised and market-oriented economy in the mid-1990s necessitated a fundamental realignment of the Bank's mandate. The Bank of Tanzania Act of 1995 replaced the earlier legislation and refocused the institution on core banking functions—formulation and implementation of monetary policy, maintenance of price stability, issuance of currency, regulation and supervision of banks and financial institutions, and management of gold and foreign exchange reserves. This reform marked a decisive move away from administrative controls towards indirect, market-based monetary policy instruments.

The 1995 Act was repealed on 1st July 2006 by the Bank of Tanzania Act of 2006, which further consolidated the Bank's transformation. The Act expanded the Bank's mandate to explicitly include financial stability; oversight of payment, clearing, and settlement systems; and supervision of non-bank financial institutions. It also strengthened the Bank's advisory role to the Government and enhanced governance by clarifying the functions of the Board of Directors and the Executive.

Amendments introduced by the Finance Act, 2025, further enhanced and refined the Bank's governance framework. These include changes to the composition and tenure of the Board of Directors, notably, increasing the number of non-executive members, and strengthening oversight effectiveness. The amendments also expanded the Bank's role in financial consumer protection, empowering it to enforce transparency standards, monitor unfair practices, and establish mechanisms for consumer redress across the financial sector.

Bank of Tanzania staff on the day it was opened in 1966.

As a result of these successive reforms, the Bank of Tanzania now performs the full range of modern central banking functions. These include the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, issuance of currency, regulation and supervision of banks and financial institutions, management of foreign exchange and gold reserves, oversight of payment systems, and promotion of financial stability and consumer protection.

On the left hand side, the first President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere laying the foundation stone of the Bank of Tanzania headquarters in Dar es Salaam on 9th December 1966.

Mwalimu Nyerere shaking hands with the contractor of the Bank's first headquarters building on 9th December 1966. Others in the photo include the first President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Mr. Abeid Amani Karume (holding a walking stick) and the first Bank of Tanzania Governor, Mr. Edwin Mtei (on the right hand side of Mwalimu Nyerere).

2.3 Governance and Organisational Structure

The organisational structure of the Bank of Tanzania has evolved in tandem with the country's economic transformation. Initially aligned with a state-led economic model, the Bank has progressively transitioned into a modern institutional framework that supports market-based policy implementation and financial sector development. At the apex of the governance structure is the Board of Directors, the Bank's highest decision-making body, deriving its mandate from the Bank of Tanzania Act.

Currently, the Board of Directors comprises four Executive Directors appointed by the President; two ex-officio members, namely the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Principal Secretary to the Treasury of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar; and seven non-executive directors appointed by the Minister for Finance, at least two of whom are drawn from either side of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Secretary to the Board serves as an ex-officio member. Collectively, this composition underscores the Board's pivotal role in providing strategic direction, ensuring effective oversight, and upholding sound governance of the Bank.

Beneath the Board is the Executive Office, led by the Governor who, is supported by three Deputy Governors. Members of the Executive Office are appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania for a five-year term, renewable once. Since its establishment in 1966, the Bank has had eight Governors and fourteen Deputy Governors as depicted in Figures 2.1 and 2.2, respectively.

Figure 2.1: Governors of the Bank of Tanzania, 1966 to date

Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba
January 2023 to date

Prof. Florens Luoga
2018- 2023

Prof. Benno Ndulu
2008- 2018

Dr. Daudi Ballali
1998 - 2008

Dr. Idris Rashid
1993-1998

Mr. Gilman Rutihinda
1989-1993

Mr. Charles Nyirabu
1974-1989

Mr. Edwin Mtei
1966 – 1974

Reflecting the growth in the Bank's mandate, the organisational structure currently includes three Deputy Governors responsible for Administration and Internal Controls, Economic and Financial Policies, and Financial Stability and Deepening. Each Deputy Governor oversees a set of directorates and independent departments aligned with the Bank's core functions as shown in the organisation structure in Figure 2.3.

Figure 2.2: Deputy Governors of the Bank of Tanzania, 1966 to date

Dr. Yamungu M. Kayandabila
Economic and Financial Policies
May 2017 to date

Ms. Sauda K. Msemo
Financial Stability and Deepening
June 2022 to date

Dr. Rahma S. Mahfoudh
Administration and Internal Controls
January 2026 to date

Mr. Julian B. Raphael
Administration and Internal Controls
January 2016 to January 2026

Dr. Natu E. Mwamba
Economic and Financial Policies
June 2011 to June 2017

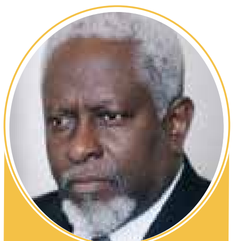
Dr. Bernard Y. Kibesse
Financial Stability and Deepening
May 2017 to May 2022

Mr. Lila H. Mkila
Financial Stability and Deepening
July 2007 to June 2017

Mr. Juma H. Reli
Administration and Internal Controls
March 2005 to January 2016

Dr. Enos S. Bukuku
Economic and Financial Policies
January 2008 to May 2011

Prof. Benno J. Ndulu
Economic and Financial Policies
2007 to 2008



Mr. Mohammed H. Mbaye
1997 to 2002

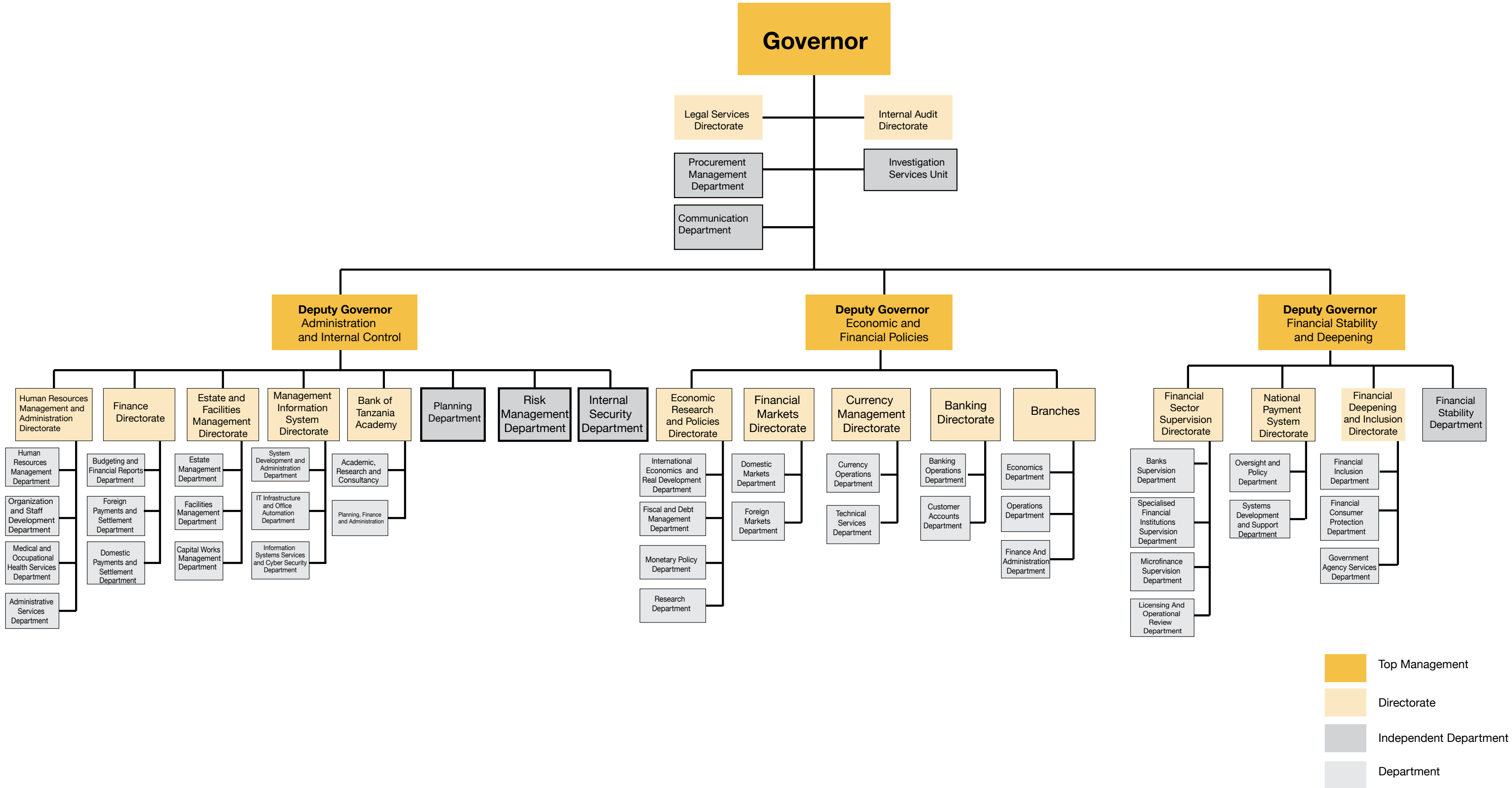
Mr. Ndewirwa N. Kitomari
1987 to1995

Mr. Bob N. Makani
1974 to 1986

Mr. Charles M. Nyirabu
1973 to 1974

The broader organisational framework of the Bank of Tanzania is anchored in its management structure, which comprises Directors, Managers, and Assistant Managers responsible for overseeing directorates, departments, and divisions, respectively. Working closely with staff across the institution, the Management ensures effective implementation of the Bank's mandate. Over the decades, this evolving structure has enabled the Bank to respond effectively to changing economic conditions, while maintaining a balance between its core central banking functions and its broader objective of promoting financial stability and supporting the country's economic development.

Figure 2.3: Bank of Tanzania's Organisation Structure



2.4 Evolution of the Institutional Infrastructure

The evolution of the Bank of Tanzania has been accompanied by a steady expansion and modernisation of its physical infrastructure, including an extended branch network and modern facilities. These developments have emphasised resilience, with buildings designed to withstand physical and environmental risks, while incorporating advanced mechanical and electrical systems that enhance energy efficiency. These efforts reflect the Bank's commitment to sustainable operations and its alignment with evolving Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards.

2.4.1 Evolution of Head Offices

The development of the Bank's infrastructure reflects its institutional growth. At its inception, the Bank of Tanzania established its headquarters in Dar es Salaam, initially operating from offices located along Samora Avenue, in the building currently occupied by the National Audit Office (Audit House). In July 1969, a distinctive four-storey headquarters building was inaugurated at 2 Mirambo Street in Dar es Salaam. Popularly known as the "Pink Palace" due to its pinkish vertical design, the building became a notable landmark and a symbol of the Bank's growing institutional presence. Its image was later featured on the five-shilling coin issued in 1976 to commemorate the Bank's tenth anniversary.

The Bank's headquarter building (1969)

The Head Office building was severely damaged by fire on 17 May 1984, fifteen years after its completion. Despite this setback, the Bank continued its operations from rented premises at Holland House and the Office Accommodation Scheme Building along present-day Azikiwe Street. The damaged building was subsequently renovated and expanded from four to five storeys, incorporating enhanced fire safety systems, and was officially opened in 1990. The refurbished structure later appeared on the back side of Tanzania's 10,000-shilling banknotes issued in 1997 and 2003.

The Bank's headquarters building on fire on 17th May 1984

The Bank's headquarters building "Pink Palace" after renovation, 1990

As the Bank's activities and staffing levels expanded, additional office space was required. This led to the construction of the twin towers, completed in 2005, which enabled the consolidation of headquarters operations and provided modern office, conference, and meeting facilities. The complex incorporates advanced security systems, surveillance technologies, and environmentally sustainable features aligned with emerging environmental, social and governance standards. The twin towers were later depicted on the reverse of the TZS 10,000 banknote issued in 2011, symbolising the Bank's growth and modernisation.

Following the official relocation of Tanzania's administrative capital from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma during the fifth phase of the Government, the Head Office of the Bank of Tanzania was relocated to Dodoma in 2016[1]. The Dodoma Head Office is supported by sub-head offices in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The Zanzibar Sub-Head Office holds a distinctive role within the Bank, having managed the accounts of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar since July 2002—a function previously undertaken by the People's Bank of Zanzibar. In addition to account management, it also provides advisory support on fiscal and economic matters. The Bank further maintains four branches located in the regions of Arusha, Mwanza, Mbeya, and Mtwara. This institutional arrangement has strengthened the Bank's capacity to effectively discharge its mandate while enhancing access to central banking services across the country.

[1] The Bank's Head Office operations are currently housed at the Dodoma Branch. Arrangements are underway for the acquisition of land in the Government City area in Mtumba for the construction of a permanent Bank of Tanzania Head Office complex.

Bank of Tanzania Dodoma Branch Building, currently hosting the Bank's Head Office operations.

The Bank of Tanzania's Zanzibar sub-head office building

The Bank of Tanzania's Dar es Salaam sub-head office building

2.4.2 Branch Network

The branch network reflects the Bank's commitment to national economic integration, regional financial access, and secure currency management. The establishment of the Bank's branch network has been progressive. The Arusha Branch was opened in February 1977, followed by Mwanza in February 1980 and Mbeya in August 1988. Operations in Zanzibar began in 1967 as a currency centre before being upgraded to a fully-fledged branch in March 1988 and later to a Sub-Head Office in 2016. Dodoma commenced operations as a branch in August 2015, while the Mtwara Branch became operational in 2016, further extending the Bank's national presence. As part of its continued institutional expansion and commitment to improving access to central banking services across the country, plans are underway to establish an additional branch in Kigoma Region. The proposed branch is expected to strengthen the Bank's operational presence in the western zone, enhance currency distribution and management, support financial sector development, and improve the monitoring of regional economic activities.

All branches operate under a uniform organisational structure, each headed by a Branch Director and supported by Managers responsible for Economics, Operations, and Finance and Administration. This structure ensures consistency in governance and service delivery across the network. Strategically located, branches enable the Bank to discharge its functions efficiently while enhancing access to central banking services across the country.

Beyond delivering banking services, branches are responsible for currency management and monitoring of zonal economic developments as well as undertaking analytical and research activities to support evidence-based policymaking. They also support operational functions, including on-site examinations of non-deposit-taking (Tier II) microfinance institutions.

The Bank of Tanzania's Arusha Branch building

The Bank of Tanzania's Mwanza Branch building

The Bank of Tanzania's Mbeya Branch building

The Bank of Tanzania's Mbeya Branch building

2.4.3 Bank of Tanzania Academy

The Bank of Tanzania Training Institute was established in 1991 as an operational unit of the Bank. Its initial mandate was to provide short-term training for capacity building among Bank staff and personnel from financial institutions, with a focus on supporting the Bank's objectives. Effective from 2020, the Institute underwent a significant transformation, including the expansion of its mandate, restructuring of its organisational framework, and registration and accreditation by the National Council for Technical and Vocational Education and Training. Following these transformations, the Institute was renamed as the Bank of Tanzania Academy, mandated to conduct training, research, consultancy, and public service activities.

Subsequently, the Academy offers both academic and professional certification programmes, while continuing to provide short-term courses for staff of the Bank, other central banks, financial institutions, and Government entities. It also collaborates with partner institutions within Tanzania, the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and beyond, to enhance the effectiveness of its programmes.

Looking ahead, plans are underway to integrate the Tanzania Institute of Bankers into the Bank of Tanzania Academy to establish a single, unified institution dedicated to advancing professional excellence and capacity development within Tanzania's financial sector and across the African region. The proposed integration seeks to harmonise the mandates and optimize the resources of the two institutions, thereby creating a more efficient and coordinated framework for the delivery of high-quality professional training, certification, research, and capacity-building programmes. The envisioned institution is expected to evolve into a national and regional centre of excellence in banking, finance, monetary policy, and financial sector development.

Bank of Tanzania Academy, formerly known as the Bank of Tanzania Training Institute

2.4.4 Security and Business Continuity

Across all Bank facilities, security and business continuity are integral to both architectural design and operational planning. Layered access controls, automated surveillance systems, reinforced perimeters, secure cash-handling infrastructure, and advanced fire detection and suppression systems collectively safeguard institutional assets. In addition, structural designs are engineered to mitigate risks associated with physical shocks and natural hazards, ensuring the resilience and continuity of critical Bank operations.

Complementing these measures, the Bank has institutionalised a comprehensive Business Continuity Management framework, incorporating redundant data centres, disaster recovery systems, contingency simulations, segregated operational zones, and backup utility systems. Collectively, these arrangements ensure continuity of critical functions, and swift operations recovery during disruptions, thereby reinforcing public confidence in the nation's monetary system.

2.4.5 Human Capital and Institutional Capacity

Over the past six decades, the Bank of Tanzania has recognised that its institutional strength is fundamentally rooted in the quality, diversity, and integrity of its human capital. By integrating structured leadership development and rigorous succession planning with a steadfast commitment to workforce ethics and inclusivity, the Bank has built a resilient professional cadre capable of navigating an increasingly complex global economic landscape. As the Bank marks its 60th anniversary, these human resource foundations—characterised by a balanced demographic profile and a culture of continuous learning—serve as the springboard for a strategic transition toward a more agile, digitally-empowered, and innovation-driven workforce for the decade ahead.

2.4.6 Leadership Development

Over the years, the Bank has institutionalised structured development frameworks to fortify managerial and leadership capacity at all levels. These initiatives encompass targeted leadership training, executive development, mentorship and coaching, alongside succession planning designed to prepare high-potential staff for critical senior roles. By leveraging a strategic mix of in-house, national, regional, and international programs—supported by partnerships with reputable training institutions—the Bank has ensured its leaders possess the competencies required to effectively navigate an increasingly complex and dynamic financial and economic landscape.

These initiatives have been instrumental in cultivating a resilient leadership pipeline and sustaining institutional continuity. Beyond skill-building, they have sharpened strategic decision-making and accountability while reinforcing the Bank's core values of professionalism and integrity. Ultimately, these programs allow the Bank to preserve institutional memory and manage leadership transitions seamlessly, serving as a vital engine for long-term stability and the effective execution of its mandate.

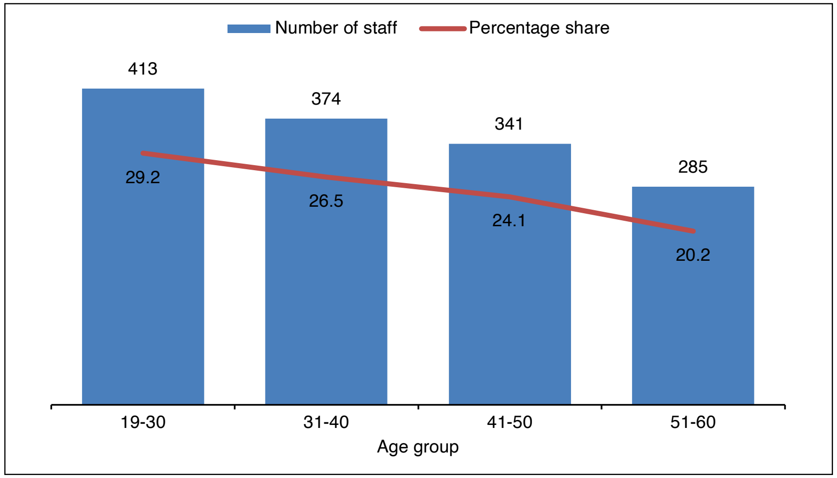
2.4.7 Workforce Diversity and Ethics

At the heart of the Bank's six-decade legacy is a vibrant and diverse community of professionals whose collective talents drive Tanzania's financial and economic stability. Recognising that institutional excellence is inseparable from the people who uphold it, the Bank has cultivated a workplace where diversity, equity, and ethical integrity are more than policy—they are the cultural bedrock. This commitment to an inclusive environment ensures that the Bank remains a modern, adaptable institution, powered by a blend of seasoned wisdom and youthful innovation.

The Bank's workforce reflects broad diversity across gender, age, geographical, belief, and professional background. The Bank remains committed to fostering an inclusive and supportive work environment that values individual differences and leverages the unique strengths and perspectives of its employees. This commitment promotes organisational cohesion and contributes to enhanced performance, creativity, and innovation. The Bank maintains a relatively young and well-balanced workforce, with an average age of 39 years. By March 2026, the age distribution was as depicted in Chart 2.1. This age profile supports long-term institutional sustainability, adaptability to technological change, and effective service delivery.

The Bank promotes gender inclusion through targeted initiatives in recruitment, promotion, and leadership development. Of the total workforce, 63 per cent are male, and 37 per cent are female employees. The Bank also maintains a strong ethical culture grounded in integrity, accountability, and professionalism. This is supported by robust governance frameworks, a clearly defined Code of Ethics and Conduct, regular training, and consistent enforcement of standards. By embedding ethical values across all levels of the institution, the Bank has strengthened public trust, safeguarded its credibility, and ensured the effective discharge of its mandate.

Chart 2.1: Workforce Age Profile



2.4.8 Succession Planning and Skills Development

Succession planning and skills development have remained central to safeguarding the Bank of Tanzania's long-term institutional strength. Over the past six decades, the Bank has invested in building a sustainable pipeline of leadership and technical expertise to ensure continuity in the discharge of its core mandate. Through structured career paths, mentorship programmes, and the systematic identification of high-potential staff, the Bank has mitigated succession risks while preserving institutional memory and professional standards essential for central banking.

At the same time, talent development has been anchored in continuous learning and capacity building, aligned with the evolving demands of monetary policy, financial sector supervision, and reserve management, among others. The Bank has leveraged targeted training programmes, work attachments, and collaboration with regional and international central banking institutions to strengthen competencies at all levels. These efforts have enabled the Bank to adapt to changing economic and financial environments while nurturing a cadre of professionals committed to excellence, integrity, and innovation. Collectively, these initiatives have reinforced the Bank's resilience and preparedness to meet future challenges, ensuring that its human capital remains a strategic asset well beyond its 60th anniversary. The Bank is advancing a strategic workforce framework for the next decade, focused on innovation, agility, and professional excellence.

2.4.9 Trade Union Engagement and Staff Welfare

The Bank of Tanzania has long recognised trade union engagement as a vital component of sound employee relations and effective corporate governance. Through structured dialogue, consultative forums, and adherence to labour laws and collective agreements, the Bank has fostered a culture of trust, transparency, and mutual respect. This approach has enabled early resolution of workplace concerns, promoted fairness in employment practices, and ensured that staff interests are effectively represented, all while safeguarding the Bank's operational independence. Staff welfare remains a central focus, with comprehensive programmes addressing health, safety, and social support, designed to enhance morale, cohesion, and productivity. By aligning welfare initiatives with organisational values and employee needs, the Bank has cultivated a motivated workforce capable of delivering its mandate with professionalism and dedication.

The Bank's support for trade unions dates to 1966, beginning with the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) from 1964 to 1977 at the then Dar es Salaam Head Office, and continuing through its successors—JUWATA (1977-1991), OTTU (1991-1995), and today, Tanzania Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers (TUICO). The Bank supports trade union activities by providing office space, resources, training, and opportunities for staff participation in corporate planning and advisory forums. This collaborative framework fosters a harmonious working environment, strengthens employee engagement, and reinforces the Bank's mission to maintain a productive and committed workforce.

2.4.10 Trade Union Achievements

In recognition of the importance of coordinated staff representation, the Bank of Tanzania signed a Recognition Agreement in 2011, formally designating TUICO as the sole representative of all Bank employees. This milestone established a structured framework for labour relations, facilitated through a formal Negotiation Committee comprising TUICO branch representatives across the Bank, which engages management on behalf of staff. Employees' concerns are systematically addressed through Workers' Councils at the branch level and the Master Workers' Council, which brings together representatives from all branches alongside Bank management. These platforms have strengthened dialogue on key issues, including improvements in real incomes, job security, and working conditions.

TUICO has played a pivotal role in advancing collective bargaining, culminating in the signing of the Collective Bargaining Agreement in August 2012 and its subsequent review and renewal in March 2016. Beyond negotiations, TUICO ensures staff representation in key operational committees. The Bank is also represented by TUICO in national statutory labour forums, while internal engagement sessions provide further opportunities for constructive dialogue between employees and senior management on matters of mutual interest. These mechanisms have fostered a strong and collaborative labour-management partnership, contributing to operational efficiency, timely resolution of staff matters, and enhanced institutional harmony. Coordinated engagement with TUICO has also proven cost-effective, reducing negotiation time and administrative burden while strengthening communication channels between the management and staff.

As the Bank marks its 60th anniversary, it reflects on six decades of collaboration, trust, and shared commitment between the workers' union and Bank management in pursuit of institutional excellence and staff welfare. This partnership, supported by a conducive working environment, the availability of appropriate working tools, and sustained investment in Staff training has motivated Bank employees to work diligently, intelligently, and with integrity.

2.5 Conclusion

Over the past six decades, the Bank of Tanzania has evolved from a state-oriented institution into a modern central bank with a comprehensive mandate, strong governance framework, and robust institutional capacity. This transformation has been underpinned by progressive legal reforms, organisational development, and sustained investment in human capital and infrastructure. Building on this foundation, the subsequent chapters provide a detailed examination of the evolution of the Bank's core functions, including monetary policy, financial stability, and payment systems. Looking ahead, the Bank of Tanzania will continue to modernise its institutional and policy frameworks to meet emerging economic and financial sector challenges. These efforts will support the realization of Tanzania's Development Vision 2050 through the promotion of a stable, inclusive, innovative, and resilient financial system.

Box 2.1: Interview with the 7th Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Prof. Florens Luoga

Reflecting on your tenure as Governor of the Bank of Tanzania from January 2018 to January 2023, what would you consider to be your most significant achievements, and what were the key challenges you encountered?

Reflecting on my tenure, it is important to underscore that the achievements of a central bank are not the result of a single Governor's term, but rather a cumulative process built over time. Each Governor builds upon the foundations laid by their predecessors. In that regard, I wish first to pay tribute to the distinguished contributions of past Governors who shaped the evolution of the Bank of Tanzania over the past six decades.

The founding Governor, Edwin Mtei, oversaw the establishment of the Bank of Tanzania and the introduction of the Tanzanian shilling, laying the institutional foundations for central banking in the early post-independence period under very limited resources. His successor, Charles Nyirabu, the longest-serving Governor, led the Bank through the height of the socialist era following the Arusha Declaration, navigating economic stagnation, fiscal dominance, and a highly controlled environment with limited central bank independence. Gilman Rutihinda steered the Bank during the transition to a liberalised economy, while Idris Rashid played a key role in strengthening regulatory and supervisory frameworks during the early phases of economic liberalisation. Daudi Ballali continued financial sector reforms and expansion, although his tenure ended amid governance challenges that affected public trust. Professor Benno Ndulu stands out for restoring confidence in the Bank, achieving macroeconomic stability, reducing inflation to single digits, supporting sustained economic growth, strengthening foreign reserves, and pioneering financial inclusion through the expansion of banking services, agent banking, and mobile money. Under his leadership, Tanzania emerged as a regional leader in financial inclusion.

Against this backdrop, my tenure focused on sustaining and advancing these gains. The Bank remained firmly on course in fulfilling its legal and institutional mandate, particularly in the formulation and implementation of monetary policy. Price stability was maintained, with inflation kept low and stable despite emerging domestic and global challenges, while the economy continued to record steady growth. Financial stability was preserved through strengthened banking supervision and prudential regulation, which ensured the soundness of both banks and non-bank financial institutions, limited systemic risks, reduced non-performing loans, and supported financial inclusion. Significant progress was also made in modernising payment systems, including the development of digital infrastructure such as the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS), which enhanced efficiency and access to financial services. In the area of foreign exchange management, the Bank succeeded in stabilizing the exchange rate and building resilience against external shocks, including global commodity price volatility and geopolitical developments. This stability supported trade flows, particularly in key sectors such as gold, coffee, cashew exports, and tourism. More broadly, the Bank played a central role in ensuring that the financial system continued to support economic activity and development.

Notwithstanding these achievements, my tenure was marked by a number of significant challenges. One of the most pressing was the need to address widespread dollarization, characterised by the excessive use of foreign currency, a thriving parallel market, and malpractices within bureaux de change. Decisive measures were implemented to restore confidence in the domestic currency and strengthen regulatory oversight. Another major challenge was the erosion of ethics in banking supervision, which had led to widespread malpractices. This required a comprehensive overhaul of supervisory functions to restore discipline and integrity within the sector. Internally, the Bank faced challenges related to governance, coordination, and accountability. Decision-making processes were fragmented, with limited transparency and oversight. Reforms were therefore undertaken to strengthen institutional governance, including improvements in leadership selection, performance management, internal controls, and the roles of senior management and the Board. Structural adjustments were also necessary following the relocation of the Government to Dodoma, leading to the reorganisation of the Bank's operational framework across Dodoma, Dar es Salaam, and Zanzibar.

Operational challenges included the increasing demands of currency processing, which necessitated both short-term interventions and long-term institutional reforms, including the establishment of a dedicated Directorate of Currency Management. Additional reforms were implemented including strengthening foreign exchange regulations to curb illicit financial flows, enhancing consumer protection frameworks, supporting the agricultural sector through targeted financing initiatives, and improving the welfare and security of Bank retirees.

Your tenure coincided with the COVID-19 pandemic, which posed an unprecedented shock to the global and domestic economy. How did the Bank of Tanzania respond to this crisis, and what key policy measures or leadership lessons emerged from navigating this period?

With respect to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Bank of Tanzania played a dual role. First, it provided policy advice to the Government on managing the crisis without bringing economic activity to a standstill. Second, it continued to execute its core mandates under heightened domestic and global pressures. In advising the Government, the Bank carefully evaluated prevailing global responses, such as total lockdowns, tax reductions, loan repayment suspensions, and broad-based relief measures. It cautioned against a full lockdown, noting the risk of severe and prolonged economic disruption, and instead recommended maintaining economic activity under strict health and safety protocols. The Bank further advised that production across key sectors—including industry, agriculture, transport, and tourism—should continue under appropriate regulatory arrangements, while recognizing that some sectors, such as entertainment, would face greater constraints. It also recommended maintaining the tax base to ensure that the Government retained sufficient fiscal space to respond to rising health and social expenditures.

To safeguard financial sector stability, the Bank ensured that banks remained adequately capitalised and liquid, enabling them to support economic recovery. Loan restructuring measures were introduced to provide flexibility to borrowers while preserving the integrity of the banking system. The Bank also maintained the flow of essential imports by injecting foreign exchange into the market, while enforcing strict controls to prevent misuse and resist undue pressure for preferential allocations. Importantly, the Bank also encouraged the Government to leverage the crisis as an opportunity—by strengthening Tanzania's role as a regional logistics hub, expanding food production to serve regional markets, and promoting the adoption of technologies to sustain economic activity during periods of disruption.

Overall, the experience underscored the importance of balanced, evidence-based policymaking, institutional resilience, and strong coordination between monetary and fiscal authorities in navigating complex and unprecedented challenges.

CHAPTER 3

BANKING SERVICES AND CURRENCY MANAGEMENT

3.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the evolution of the Bank of Tanzania's core banking and currency management functions over the past six decades. It highlights the Bank's role as banker and fiscal agent to the Government, and lender of last resort to banks. The chapter also outlines key milestones in the modernisation of banking operations and the management of the national currency.

3.1 Banking Services

The Bank of Tanzania serves as banker and fiscal agent to both Governments—the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. It provides banking services to Governments and public institutions by maintaining their accounts, processing transfers, and issuing letters of credit. The Bank is also responsible for settling domestic and external government obligations on behalf of the Government and extends short-term credit to the Treasury. As a banker and lender of last resort to banks, the Bank provides deposit facilities, collects monetary claims, and extends short-term liquidity support to banks. It also facilitates interbank clearing and settlement and offers safe deposit services.

Over the past six decades, significant milestones were made toward modernizing banking operations, which have substantially improved efficiency in banking service delivery. In 1999, the Bank introduced a Core Banking System (CBS) to replace manual processing and recording of physical ledgers for government payments. This move helped to improve transaction processing and record-keeping. In 2024, CBS was replaced by an internally developed Integrated Core Banking System (iCBS), which enhanced efficiency and transparency in transaction processing, recording, and end-to-end transaction tracking for users.

In March 2002, the Bank introduced Bank of Tanzania Electronic Clearing House (BOTECH), a semi-automated system that reduced clearing settlement cycles to a maximum of fourteen days from 28 days when clearing was conducted manually. The Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) was introduced in 2004 to enable electronic payments processing, reducing settlement time to one day BOTECH was later replaced by the Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH) in 2015, to fully automate clearing and settlement processes by enabling electronic exchange of instruments, same-day settlement for EFTs, and next-day settlement for cheques. The EFT was enhanced in 2014 to enable electronic payment processing, facilitating settlement within the same day. In 2017, the Bank centralized the processing of Government salaries through EFT, ensuring simultaneous and timely payment to beneficiaries.

The Treasury Single Account arrangement was also introduced in 2018, to improve cash management and efficiency in Government banking operations, and in 2020, the Government Standing Orders Facility was introduced to enable automatic transfer of funds at specified intervals, simplifying recurring transactions and ensuring timely settlement.

The Bank of Tanzania continues to enhance service delivery through innovation and automation. The Bank is determined to adopt

Straight Through Processing to enable seamless transactions, and the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to improve efficiency, strengthen fraud detection, enhance data accuracy, and deliver better customer services.

H.E. Dr. Philip Mpango, the then Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, officiates the launch of the Integrated Core Banking System in July 2025

3.2 Currency Management

Currency plays a critical role in facilitating transactions for goods and services, settling debts, and serving as a store of value. The Bank is empowered under the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 with the sole authority to issue and manage currency. In 1966, the Bank assumed this responsibility from the East African Currency Board (EACB). Currency issued by the Bank constitutes the sole legal tender for the settlement of all payments in Tanzania. In fulfilling this mandate, the Bank is responsible for the design, procurement, and distribution of banknotes and coins for circulation in the United Republic of Tanzania. It also manages the full currency lifecycle, encompassing issuance, circulation, redemption, and destruction of unfit currency.

The Tanzanian currency is the shilling, with the international code TZS and commonly abbreviated as Tsh, first issued on 14 June 1966 in both banknotes and coins. Since its establishment in 1966, the Bank of Tanzania has issued nine series of Tanzanian shilling denominations. These issuances have evolved in response to a dynamic combination of political, economic, and technological factors, including changes in Government, the need to promote national identity and unity, inflation dynamics, improvements in portability and divisibility of currency, and the enhancement of security features to combat counterfeiting. The shilling is divided into 100 cents, with the smallest unit ever minted being the five-cent coin. Currently, the currency structure comprises four banknote denominations of 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, and 1,000 shillings and 12-coin denominations.

The first President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, presented an East African Currency banknote across the counter to the Bank of Tanzania cashier, Mr. J.M. Mabiba, who in turn handed him the equivalent amount in Tanzania shillings on 14th June 1966.

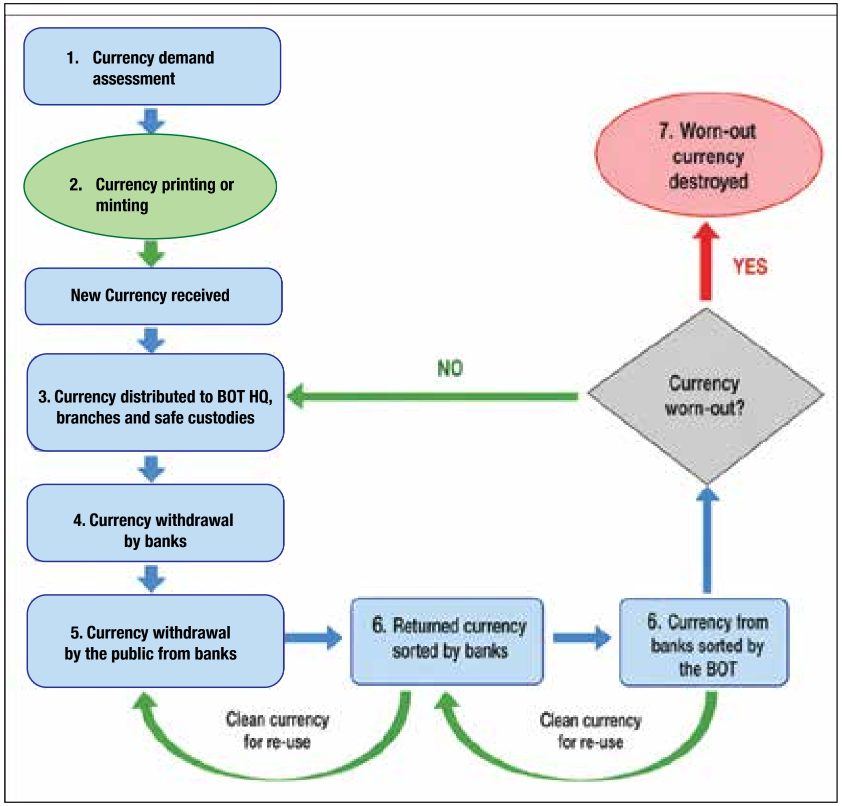
The then Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Abeid Amani Karume being handed a new note by the Bank of Tanzania cashier on 14th June 1966.

The Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba, presents newly issued banknotes—introduced into circulation on 1st February 2025—to the then Minister for Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba.

3.3 Currency Management Cycle

The currency management cycle encompasses the end-to-end processes undertaken by the Bank of Tanzania to ensure the availability of secure and high-quality legal tender in the economy. This includes the design and denomination planning of banknotes and coins, their procurement or production, and issuance into circulation through the banking system. Assessment of currency stock to be procured, takes into account seasonality of currency demand, performance of economic activities, inflation development, and shifts in public payment preferences. Currency is distributed through the Bank's branches and safe custody centres on the wholesale side, while commercial banks act as retail channels for distributing the currency and collecting the used currency from the circulation for processing. The Bank in collaboration with banks conduct continuous fitness sorting to maintain quality standards and withdraw unfit or obsolete bank notes and coins for destruction. The currency management cycle in Tanzania is shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Currency Management Cycle



Source: Bank of Tanzania

3.4 Demonetisation of Banknotes and Coins

Demonetisation is the process by which a central bank withdraws the legal tender status of a currency note or coin, rendering it invalid for use in financial transactions. This measure is typically undertaken to enhance the security, efficiency, and integrity of the currency system, or to address evolving economic, technological, and policy objectives. In Tanzania, this function is legally mandated under Sections 28(2) and 28(3) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, which empower the Bank to call in any currency it has issued. The process is effected through an official notice published in the Government Gazette, inviting the public to exchange the affected notes or coins at face value within a specified period. Upon expiry of this notice period, the recalled currency ceases to be legal tender. Since its establishment, the Bank of Tanzania has undertaken demonetization exercises on five occasions—in 1977, 1979, 1980, 1995, and 2024—driven by the need to strengthen currency security features, as well as in response to broader political and economic considerations. Table 3.1 summarises the demonetisation undertaken by the Bank since its establishment.

Table 3.1 Summary of Demonetization Conducted by the Bank of Tanzania

Denomination	Date issued	Government Notice No.	Government notice publication date
100	Issued from time-to-time up to 30 March 1977	40	30 March 1977
20 10	4 June 1966 to 30 September 1979	88	3 August 1979
5	Issued from time-to-time up to 31 March 1980	29	14 March 1980
50 100	Issued from time-to-time up to 1 January 1996	658	10 November 1995
20 200 500 1,000 2,000 5,000 10,000	Issued from 1985 to 2003, and five hundred banknotes issued in 2010	857 and 858	11 October 2024

Over the past six decades, the Bank has achieved significant milestones in the management of currency operations. It has consistently maintained adequate currency stocks to meet the needs of the economy and enhanced the security features of banknotes, thereby strengthening resilience against counterfeiting and safeguarding public confidence in the national currency. The Bank has also expanded its distribution channels, including the establishment and expansion of its branch network, which has significantly improved the efficiency of currency distribution nationwide. In addition, the establishment of safe custody centres in strategic locations has facilitated timely distribution, particularly in regions without a physical Bank presence. Collectively, these achievements have strengthened the Bank's capacity to manage currency effectively, supported economic activity, and reinforced public trust in Tanzania's monetary system.

3.5 Conclusion

Over six decades of operation, the Bank has significantly strengthened its banking and currency operations, evolving from manual processes to modern, technology-driven systems that enhance efficiency, transparency, and financial stability. As banker and fiscal agent to the Governments, and banker to public institutions and banks, the Bank has played a central role in facilitating payments and safeguarding the integrity of the financial system. At the same time, its management of currency issuance has ensured the reliability and security of the Tanzanian shilling. Key reforms—including the adoption of core banking systems, automation of clearing and settlement, and implementation of the Treasury Single Account—have improved service delivery and operational effectiveness. Going forward, continued investments in technology and innovation will remain essential in supporting a resilient and inclusive financial system aligned with Tanzania's development aspirations.

CHAPTER 4

MONETARY POLICY EVOLUTION AND MODERNISATION

4.1 Introduction

Tanzania's monetary policy has evolved significantly over the past six decades, shaped by changing political, economic, and institutional contexts, as well as technological advancements. Following the establishment of the Bank of Tanzania in 1966, the country began its transition toward monetary sovereignty and independent macroeconomic management. During this period, however, monetary policy remained largely conservative but continued to follow traditional central banking principles. With the Arusha Declaration of 1967, which steered the country toward a centrally planned economy, monetary policy relied heavily on administrative controls over credit and foreign exchange. Economic reforms that commenced in early 1990s, among others, liberalised the financial sector in Tanzania, leading over time to deeper financial markets and a more complex economic structure. In response to these developments, the Bank of Tanzania progressively refined its monetary policy framework—transitioning from direct controls to market-based instruments, and subsequently toward an interest rate–based framework suited to a dynamic and increasingly interconnected economy. Throughout this period, the Bank of Tanzania consistently implemented monetary policy to maintain macroeconomic stability while supporting economic growth. This chapter traces this evolution, highlighting its contribution to macroeconomic stability and economic growth.

4.2 Monetary Policy Before 1991

Tanzania's monetary policy has undergone profound changes to keep pace with the evolving policies of the Governments, and economic and financial conditions. Between its establishment in 1966 and the onset of 1967, the Bank of Tanzania conducted monetary policy in line with conventional central banking practices within a largely market-based economic framework. This changed significantly in 1967, with the proclamation of the Arusha Declaration, which positioned Tanzania as a nation pursuing socialism and self-reliance policies. The prevailing economic philosophy emphasised state ownership, central planning, and administrative controls, an approach that was naturally extended to the financial sector. Consequently, monetary policy placed limited emphasis on indirect, market-based instruments and instead focused on supporting administrative planning objectives while maintaining financial stability within a tightly regulated economic environment. All private financial institutions, including commercial banks, were nationalised, creating a state-dominated financial system in which the Government controlled the key levers of credit allocation, lending priorities, and financial resource mobilization. Interest rates were set administratively rather than through market forces and were often maintained at levels that served public policy objectives rather than commercial or profitability considerations.

Lending was largely undertaken by state-owned banks mandated to support the country's development agenda. Credit allocation was guided by the Annual Finance and Credit Plan (AFCP), which directed banks to channel lending toward priority sectors deemed essential for economic transformation. In parallel, foreign exchange policy became tightly controlled by the state, characterised by fixed exchange rates, central allocation mechanisms, and strict controls on trade and capital flows. Foreign exchange allocation was administered through the Foreign Exchange Plan, which determined access to foreign currency in line with national priorities. As a result, financial markets remained shallow and dominated by a small number of public institutions, with limited scope for market-based pricing.

State-owned enterprises dominated production, distribution, and pricing, while market competition was limited. Price controls were a central feature of the centrally planned economic system, with the Government setting or approving prices for a wide range of goods and services to ensure affordability, stabilise the cost of living, and align economic activity with national socialist development objectives. This mandate was implemented by the Cabinet and the National Price Commission, established under the Regulation of Prices Act of 1973. Administered pricing, together with fixed exchange rates and regulated credit allocation, significantly constrained the transmission mechanism of monetary policy, frequently resulting in economic imbalances, including excess demand, persistent shortages, and the suppression of underlying inflationary pressures.

During the late 1970s and into the 1980s, Tanzania faced significant economic pressures arising from domestic and external shocks, including rising oil prices, adverse movements in international markets, prolonged drought, and the Kagera war. These developments led to declining export earnings, widening fiscal imbalances, and foreign exchange shortages. At the same time, state-owned enterprises struggled to sustain productivity, while the rigidity of administrative controls limited the economy's capacity to adjust to changing conditions. Consequently, inflation surged to a peak of 36.1 per cent in 1984, driven in part by heavy reliance on monetary accommodation to finance the fiscal deficit, as well as widespread shortages of essential commodities. Foreign reserves declined sharply, and the official exchange rate became significantly misaligned with prevailing market conditions, contributing to the emergence of a parallel foreign exchange market. Non-performing loans also rose significantly—reaching approximately 60 percent—reflecting weak enterprise performance, inefficiencies in credit allocation, and limited risk management within the state-controlled banking system. Against this backdrop, banks faced increasing challenges in intermediation due to tight control and a persistently liquidity-constrained environment.

In practice, the conduct of monetary policy was largely defined by the AFCP. The Bank lacked autonomy in setting monetary targets, as the money supply was endogenous and predominantly driven by fiscal operations. These developments exposed the inherent limitations of a monetary policy regime anchored in direct controls and underscored the need for comprehensive structural reforms aimed at building a more flexible, market-responsive monetary policy framework. Efforts to restore macroeconomic stability subsequently began through a series of programs, including the National Economic Survival Program (1981/82), followed by the Structural Adjustment Program (1982/83-1984/85), and subsequently two successive Economic Recovery Programs spanning 1986/87-1988/89 and 1989/90-1991/92. These initiatives were aimed at stabilising the economy, relaxing key controls, and facilitating a transition toward more market-responsive mechanisms.

4.3 Monetary Policy After 1991

In the early 1990s, the need for comprehensive reforms—particularly in the financial sector—had become inevitable. A major milestone in reshaping the financial landscape was the enactment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1991, which re-opened the financial sector to private and foreign banks[2].

This marked a significant turning point, as the entry of new private financial institutions dismantled the long-standing dominance of state-owned banks, enhanced competition, improved operational efficiency, and laid the foundation for a more diversified and innovative financial system. The modernisation of the financial system was further reinforced by the enactment of the Bank of Tanzania Act of 1995, a transformative piece of legislation that redefined the Bank of Tanzania's role within an evolving policy environment. The Act established price stability as the primary objective of monetary policy, marking a clear departure from earlier development-oriented mandates that had constrained policy effectiveness. It also strengthened the Bank's institutional autonomy and expanded its authority over monetary operations, financial sector supervision, and foreign reserve management, thereby positioning it to operate more effectively within a liberalised and increasingly complex financial system.

Importantly, the Act formalised the use of indirect monetary policy instruments, including open market operations, reserve requirements, and market-based liquidity management. This enabled the Bank to influence financial conditions through market mechanisms rather than administrative directives. Further amendments as provided in the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, reinforced the Bank's mandate on the conduct of monetary policy with enhanced independence and cooperation between monetary and fiscal authorities as opposed to fiscal dominance on monetary policy. Collectively, these reforms laid the institutional foundation for a modern monetary policy framework, marking a decisive shift from state-directed controls to a system guided by market signals.

[2] This follows the implementation of the Nyirabu commission recommendation to liberalize the financial sector as a way of complementing the economic reforms, which started in 1986.

4.4 Reserve Money Targeting Framework

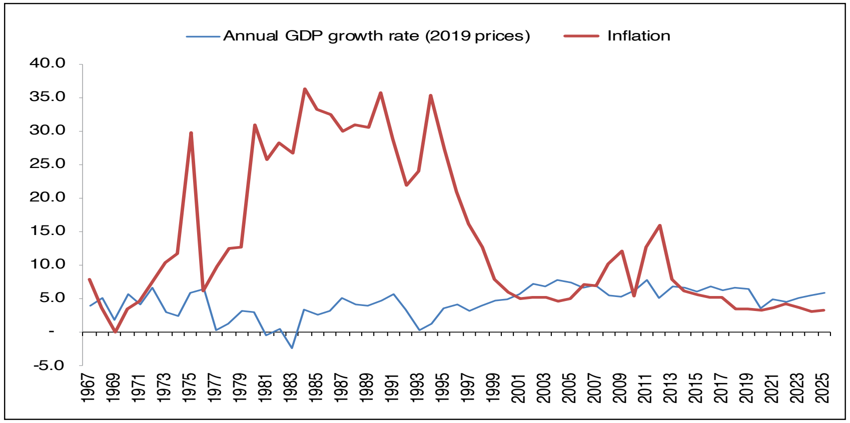
Following the financial sector reforms of the 1990s, Tanzania adopted a monetary policy framework centred on reserve money targeting as the primary anchor for influencing overall monetary conditions. Under this framework, which was adopted in 1993, reserve money served as the operating target, while monetary aggregates—such as broad money (M2 or M3)—functioned as intermediate targets linking policy actions to inflation outcomes. The framework assumed a stable and predictable relationship between reserve money, broad money, and inflation, enabling the Bank to influence price stability by managing liquidity in the banking system.

To operationalise this framework, the Bank of Tanzania relied on a range of market-based instruments, including open market operations—Treasury bills and repurchase agreements (REPO)—and foreign exchange interventions. Standing facilities were also utilised to manage short-term liquidity fluctuations within the banking system, while the Statutory Minimum Reserve requirement was used to manage structural liquidity. This more flexible and market-oriented set of instruments replaced the rigid administrative controls of earlier decades and marked a significant advancement in the conduct of monetary policy. It enabled the Bank to manage liquidity more effectively and enhanced monetary control, which ultimately facilitated the attainment of price stability.

4.4.1 Achievements Under Reserve Money Targeting

As the reserve money targeting framework gained traction, Tanzania experienced one of its most sustained periods of macroeconomic stability. Inflation, which had previously exceeded 30 per cent, declined significantly and remained in single-digit levels for much of the subsequent period (Chart 4.1). Sustained moderation of inflation helped create a predictable macroeconomic environment for businesses and households, reducing uncertainty and facilitating long-term planning. Accordingly, opportunities for economic growth expanded, supported by improved investment conditions and a more dynamic private sector. This achievement was accompanied by a strong expansion of the financial sector, characterised by increased competition, innovation, and broader access to financial services. At the same time, money markets deepened, enhancing the Bank's capacity to manage liquidity more effectively. Another important outcome was the gradual reduction in fiscal dominance, following the adoption of the cash budget framework. As fiscal reforms took hold, the Government's reliance on central bank financing diminished, allowing monetary policy to operate with greater independence and credibility. These developments contributed to stronger and more sustained economic growth, supported private sector development, and advanced the broader national objectives of economic transformation.

Chart 4.1: Inflation and GDP Growth



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

4.4.2 Challenges of Reserve Money Targeting

As the reserve money framework matured, signs of strain gradually emerged. Digital financial innovation, especially the rise of mobile money and electronic payments, changed how people held and used money, making money demand far less predictable than before. Along with this came frequent shifts in the money multiplier and instability in the velocity of money, weakening the once reliable relationship between reserve money, broader monetary aggregates, and inflation. It is worth noting that the stability of the money multiplier and velocity is one of the key building blocks towards the success of the reserve money targeting framework. In this regard, even carefully calibrated liquidity operations sometimes produced outcomes that diverged from projections.

Another challenge with a quantity-based monetary policy framework is limited transparency and communicability to the public and financial markets. Monetary aggregate targets, such as reserve money, are technical variables that are not easily observed or interpreted by most economic agents. Consequently, it was difficult for the central bank to clearly signal its policy stance or shape expectations in a timely manner. In practice, few market participants closely track reserve money developments, weakening the framework's ability to influence market interest rates and broader financial conditions.

Transmission of policy signals also proved uneven. Structural weaknesses in the financial system limited how effectively changes in monetary conditions are filtered through interest rates and credit channels. Interbank markets were still developing, and because they lacked depth, movements initiated at the central bank did not always pass smoothly across the system. This often meant that the intended tightening or easing of monetary conditions did not reach households or firms with the speed or clarity policymakers expected.

Challenges were compounded by large fluctuations in money demand, resulting in the slow development of the financial sector and weakening the effectiveness of monetary policy, as banks held large excess reserves to protect themselves from uncertainty. This behaviour weakened the link between short-term and long-term interest rates, making it harder for monetary policy changes to influence borrowing, investment, and overall economic activity.

These factors gradually reduced the precision of the reserve money targeting framework. While it remained effective in many respects, the evolving structure of the economy necessitated for a more flexible and forward-looking monetary policy framework, supported by improved modelling and deeper financial markets. The shift was also informed by regional commitments, particularly the East African Monetary Union roadmap, which emphasised convergence towards policy frameworks anchored on interest rates.

4.5 Interest Rate-Based Monetary Policy Framework

4.5.1 Transition to an Interest Rate-Based Monetary Policy Framework

Following the challenges encountered under the reserve money targeting framework, the Bank of Tanzania began laying the groundwork for the adoption of an interest rate-based monetary policy framework. The transition was preceded by a series of preparatory reforms aimed at strengthening market infrastructure and enhancing the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission. These included the introduction of the reserve averaging framework in December 2016, which increased flexibility in liquidity management and helped stabilise short-term interest rates. The Bank also introduced the Interbank Cash Market (IBCM) system—an electronic platform that enables banks to lend and borrow among themselves—thereby improving the efficiency of short-term liquidity allocation in the interbank market.

In addition, the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) 2011 was adopted in July 2019 through the Tanzania Annex,establishing a standardised legal framework for repurchase agreement transactions among banks. This reform contributed to deepening the interbank market and strengthening liquidity management practices. At the same time, the Bank enhanced its internal modelling and forecasting capabilities to better analyse key macroeconomic variables and support forward-looking policy decisions. Collectively, these reforms improved the transmission of monetary policy signals to market conditions and laid a strong foundation for the effective transition to an interest rate-based monetary policy framework. Accordingly, in January 2024, the Bank of Tanzania shifted from a reserve money targeting to an interest-based framework for conducting monetary policy.

Governor Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba in a group photograph during the launch of the interest rate-based monetary policy framework on 19 January 2024.

4.5.2 Features of the Interest Rate-Based Framework

Under the interest rate targeting framework, the policy rate—referred to as the Central Bank Rate (CBR)—serves as the primary anchor of monetary policy operations. The Bank of Tanzania steers short-term interest rates around this benchmark, using the interbank market—particularly the 7-day interbank rate—as the main channel for transmitting policy signals to the broader financial system. Liquidity forecasting has assumed a more central role, supported by enhanced analytical models that enable timely and forward-looking policy decisions. At the same time, communication has become an integral component of the framework. Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) statements and regular updates help guide market expectations, improve transparency, and strengthen the effectiveness of policy transmission. This transition aligns Tanzania's monetary policy practices with global standards, where interest rate-based frameworks have become the predominant approach for maintaining price stability and supporting macroeconomic stability. Detailed information on the formulation and implementation of the interest rate-based monetary policy framework is presented in Box 4.1

BOX 4.1: The Transition to an Interest Rate-based Monetary Policy Framework

In January 2024, the Bank of Tanzania shifted from a monetary targeting to an interest rate-based framework in the conduct of the monetary policy. The shift represents a critical evolution, designed to enhance the responsiveness and effectiveness of monetary policy in managing inflation, promoting economic growth, and aligning with regional harmonisation efforts within the East African Community.

The new framework uses the CBR to influence the short-term money market rates. By influencing these short-term rates, the Bank aims to indirectly shape long-term interest rates, thus impacting inflation expectations, aggregate demand, and overall economic dynamics. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) sets the CBR based on comprehensive assessments of macroeconomic indicators, such as inflation forecasts, exchange rate developments, and growth projections. The policy rate (CBR) is adjusted quarterly to reflect changing economic conditions and policy objectives.

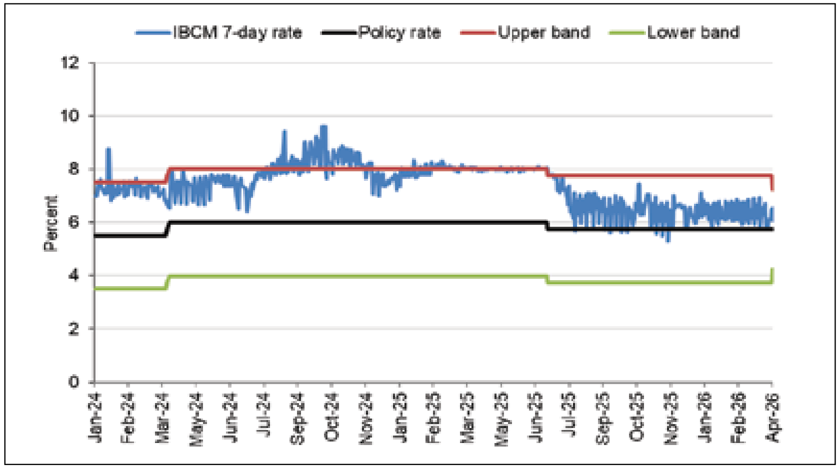
To maintain short-term market rate close to the CBR, the framework employs a corridor system around the CBR, with the 7-day interbank cash market rate allowed to fluctuate within a band of +/- 150 basis points around the CBR, with the banks' liquidity levels remaining within the monetary policy thrust. This corridor system enhances monetary policy transmission, ensuring that liquidity conditions in the banking sector align with the Bank's policy stance. Open market operations, reserve requirements, and other liquidity management tools are used in a coordinated manner to guide the interbank rate within this band, promoting an environment where lending and deposit rates across the financial system respond effectively to policy adjustments.

The adoption of the interest rate-based framework enables a more forward-looking, data-driven approach to monetary policy, enhancing transparency and predictability for market participants. It strengthens the Bank's ability to communicate its monetary stance, as movements in the CBR offer clear signals to financial institutions and businesses about the expected direction of policy and economic conditions.

Although Tanzania's transition to an interest-rate-based monetary policy framework is still recent, several encouraging outcomes have already begun to emerge. The adoption of the interest-based monetary policy framework has significantly strengthened the Central Bank's ability to anchor inflation expectations, as evidenced by the sustained alignment of the 7-day Interbank Cash Market rate (the operating target) within the Central Bank Rate (CBR) corridor, except for a few incidents due to an increase in demand for liquidity (Chart 4.2). This reflects effective liquidity management and strong policy transmission from the BOT policy actions to the interbank rates. This development is a critical prerequisite for influencing lending conditions and, ultimately, inflation dynamics. With this disciplined implementation, inflation has remained low and stable within the medium-term target range of 3–5 per cent, supported by prudent monetary policy, while economic activity continues to recover toward pre-pandemic levels, despite global and regional shocks emanating from the geopolitical tensions.

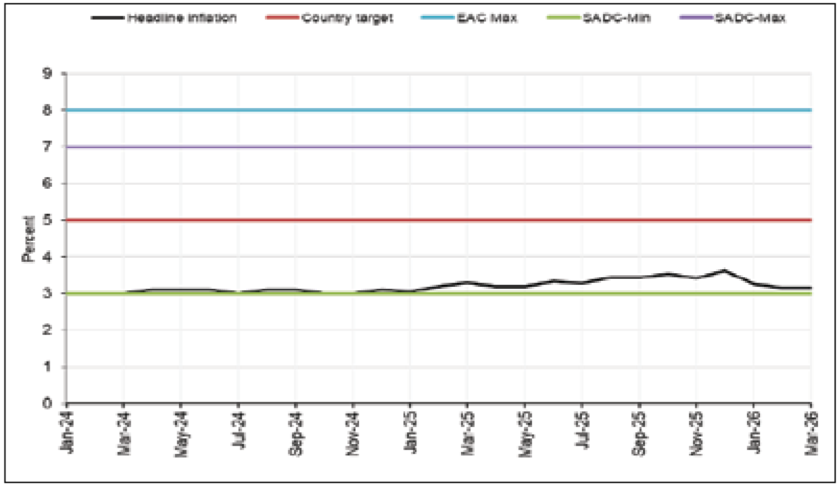
A second achievement has been the strengthening of policy signalling. The introduction of the Central Bank Rate (CBR) has provided financial markets with a clear and observable indicator of the Bank's monetary policy stance, thereby improving communication and helping to anchor expectations. This represents a significant improvement over the previous reserve money framework, in which policy intentions were less visible to market participants and the public. A further gain has been the enhancement of institutional credibility and policy transparency. The adoption of a clearly defined policy rate, together with regular MPC announcements and forward-looking communication, has brought Tanzania's monetary policy framework closer to international best practice. This modernisation strengthens investor confidence, supports financial market development, and aligns Tanzania's monetary policy approach with regional integration objectives.

Chart 4.2: The 7- Day IBCM Rates



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 4.3: Inflation Developments



Source: Bank of Tanzania

It is important to recognise, however, that the full benefits of the new framework will materialise gradually. Looking ahead, the Bank of Tanzania will continue to advance initiatives aimed at strengthening the transmission of monetary policy. Key priorities include the development of robust repo markets, the enhancement of collateral management frameworks, and further deepening of the secondary market for government securities. Complementing these efforts, the Bank is also focused on strengthening interbank market activity to improve liquidity distribution and overall transmission efficiency. At the institutional level, the Bank remains committed to building capacity in forecasting and modelling, including the development of alternative analytical frameworks to better identify inflation drivers and support forward-looking policy decisions. In addition, structured engagement with key stakeholders—including financial institutions, academia, government entities, and the public— will continue to play an important role in enhancing understanding of the monetary policy framework. Transparent communication, coupled with continued adherence to central bank independence, will be critical in sustaining public confidence and anchoring inflation expectations.

Table 4.1: Evolution of Monetary Policy Targets and Instruments in Tanzania

Monetary policy objectives and targets	Mid-1960s to Early 1990s	Early 1990s to 2008/9	2008/9 to 2024	2024 to present
Ultimate objective	1) Macroeconomic stability 2) Development financing	1) Price stability	1) Price stability	1) Price stability
Intermediate target	1) Credit to priority sectors	1) Broad money supply (M2)	1) Extended broad money supply (M3)	1) Inflation forecast
Operating target	1) Administrative credit ceilings and interest rate controls	1) Reserve money (M0)	1) Reserve money (M0)	1) 7-day interbank cash market interest rate
Monetary policy Instruments	1) Interest rate controls 2) credit controls 3) Exchange controls	1) OMO 2) REPO	1) OMO 2) REPO	2) OMO 3) REPO 4) 35-day and 91-day Treasury bills
		3) Treasury bills 4) Statutory Reserve Requirement. 5)Foreign exchange operations 6) Discount rate	3) Treasury bills	5) Statutory Reserve Requirement.

Source: Bank of Tanzania

4.6 Conclusion

Tanzania's monetary policy has evolved from a system grounded in administrative controls to a modern, market-based and increasingly forward-looking framework. Each phase of this transformation—from direct controls, through financial liberalisation and reserve money targeting, to the transition towards an interest rate-based regime—has reflected the Bank of Tanzania's responsiveness to changing economic and financial landscape and its commitment to maintaining price stability. This evolution has not only strengthened the effectiveness of monetary policy but also supported broader macroeconomic stability and fostered financial sector development. While challenges remain, particularly in deepening financial markets and strengthening policy transmission, the progress achieved underscores the resilience and adaptability of the Bank's policy framework. As Tanzania advances toward a more dynamic and integrated economy, monetary policy will continue to play a central role in safeguarding stability, anchoring expectations, and supporting sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

Box 4.2: Interview with Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba

Since taking office in January 2023, how has your strategic vision for the Bank evolved, and which policy decisions best capture the priorities of your tenure so far?

My strategic vision for the Bank of Tanzania has been guided by the need to build upon the strong institutional foundations established by my predecessors, while advancing the Bank's mandate as set out in the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. My focus has been on strengthening the Bank's role in maintaining price stability, safeguarding financial system stability, modernising monetary policy, and supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth. A central priority has been the preservation of price stability, which remains the cornerstone of macroeconomic stability and long-term economic development. The Bank has continued to pursue prudent monetary policy aimed at maintaining inflation within the target range of 3–5 per cent while supporting economic activity.

This approach has contributed to sustained economic performance, with the country recording an average GDP growth of 5.2 per cent over the period 2021–2024, outpacing the Sub-Saharan African average of 4.0 per cent. These outcomes have provided a conducive environment for growth and enabled the Bank to maintain a balanced and responsive policy stance amid evolving domestic and global conditions.

At the same time, considerable emphasis has been placed on strengthening the resilience of the financial sector. This has involved enhancing supervisory frameworks, promoting sound risk management practices, and ensuring that banks and non-bank financial institutions remain stable, well-capitalised, and capable of supporting the broader economy. Key indicators of the financial sector have consistently remained within desirable thresholds, reflecting the effectiveness of ongoing reforms, technological advancements, and a supportive business environment. These efforts have contributed to improved performance, expanded outreach, and sustained confidence in the financial system.

Promoting financial inclusion and innovation has also been a key pillar of my tenure. The Bank has continued to expand access to financial services, recognising its importance in fostering economic participation, reducing poverty, and enhancing overall financial stability. In this regard, the Financial Inclusion Index (TanFiX) increased to 0.83 in 2025 from 0.72 in 2023, reflecting expanded access points, increased usage of digital financial services, improved financial literacy, and a supportive regulatory framework. These efforts have been complemented by the development of modern digital payment infrastructure and the introduction of frameworks that encourage innovation, including mechanisms to support emerging financial technologies within a controlled regulatory environment.

In parallel, institutional strengthening has remained a priority. Investments in human capital, organisational capacity, and governance frameworks are essential to ensuring that the Bank remains credible, forward-looking, and responsive to emerging challenges in an increasingly complex financial landscape.

With respect to key policy decisions, one of the most significant milestones during my tenure has been the transition to an interest rate-based monetary policy framework. This reform aligns Tanzania with modern central banking practices and enhances the effectiveness, transparency, and transmission of monetary policy. It represents an important step in deepening financial markets and improving the Bank's ability to achieve its core objectives in a dynamic economic environment.

Could you please explain why the transition to an interest rate-based monetary policy framework was considered necessary?

In January 2024, the Bank of Tanzania transitioned from a monetary aggregate targeting framework to an interest rate–based monetary policy framework, marking a significant milestone in the evolution of monetary policy in the country. This shift followed nearly three decades of reliance on reserve money targeting and reflects the need to adopt a more modern and effective approach to managing inflation and supporting macroeconomic stability. Under the new framework, the Bank uses the Central Bank Rate (CBR) as the primary instrument for signalling its monetary policy stance. The CBR is determined by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) based on its assessment of inflation developments, broader macroeconomic conditions, and the outlook for economic growth. By guiding short-term interest rates in the interbank market, the framework strengthens the transmission of monetary policy decisions to the wider economy.

The transition was driven by several considerations. While monetary aggregate targeting served the country well in earlier years, its effectiveness diminished with increasing financial innovation and the growing complexity of the financial system. An interest rate–based framework provides a more direct and flexible mechanism for influencing economic activity and managing inflationary pressures. The new framework also enhances transparency and communication, as the policy stance is clearly signalled through the Central Bank Rate. This improves predictability for financial markets, businesses, and investors. Furthermore, the transition aligns Tanzania with regional commitments under the East African Monetary Union process, as well as with international best practices, where many central banks have adopted similar approaches.

Overall, the shift enables more precise and responsive monetary policy implementation, supports stable borrowing costs, and strengthens the Bank's ability to maintain price stability in an increasingly dynamic economic environment.

Looking ahead, what do you see as the most significant challenges and opportunities for the Bank over the next decade?

The Bank of Tanzania will need to navigate an increasingly complex and rapidly evolving global and domestic financial environment, while positioning itself to harness emerging opportunities driven by technological advancement, financial innovation, and deepening financial markets. One of the key challenges will be managing global economic uncertainties, including heightened volatility in international financial markets, geopolitical developments, and external shocks that can have spillover effects on the domestic economy. Closely linked to this is the ongoing responsibility of maintaining price stability, particularly in the context of fluctuating global commodity prices and shifting financial conditions. At the same time, the Bank will need to remain vigilant to emerging risks within the financial sector, including cyber threats, technological disruptions, and the growing complexity of financial products and services. Climate-related risks are also becoming increasingly significant, requiring a deeper understanding of their implications for financial stability and broader economic resilience.

Notwithstanding these challenges, there are considerable opportunities for the Bank to further strengthen its role in supporting economic development. The continued expansion of digital financial services, including mobile money and electronic payment systems, presents a significant opportunity to deepen financial inclusion and improve the efficiency of financial transactions across the economy. In addition, the development of domestic money and capital markets will enhance the allocation of financial resources, strengthen monetary policy transmission, and provide alternative sources of financing for both the public and private sectors. Regional financial integration also offers promising prospects, particularly through enhanced cooperation within the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Such integration can facilitate cross-border payments, deepen financial markets, and support broader economic integration.

A critical enabler of the Bank's future success will be continued investment in human capital. Strengthening the skills and expertise of its workforce enhances the Bank's analytical capacity, supports sound policymaking, and ensures that the institution remains well equipped to respond effectively to emerging challenges in an increasingly dynamic environment.

As the Bank marks this important anniversary, what message would you like to convey to the people of Tanzania?

I would like to reaffirm our commitment to the people of Tanzania to continue safeguarding price stability, preserving the resilience of the financial system, and supporting sustainable and inclusive economic growth in line with the country's long-term development vision, *Dira 2050*. Over the years, the Bank of Tanzania has remained a trusted national institution, steadfast in fulfilling its mandate and working closely with the Government, financial institutions, and other stakeholders to support economic transformation and financial sector development. This strong partnership will remain central as we look to the future.

As Tanzania advances toward its long-term development aspirations, the Bank will continue to play a critical role in maintaining macroeconomic stability and fostering a sound and inclusive financial system. We are also committed to strengthening our institutional capacity, investing in human capital, and embracing innovation to remain responsive to a changing economic landscape. In this regard, I encourage the public to increasingly embrace digital financial services and electronic payments. The adoption of modern payment systems enhances efficiency, expands financial inclusion, and contributes to a more dynamic and resilient financial system.

CHAPTER 5

EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL MARKETS AND EXCHANGE RATE ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Introduction

Over the past six decades, Tanzania's financial markets have evolved significantly, reflecting a broader transition from a state-controlled system to a market-based financial architecture, underpinned by sustained macroeconomic and institutional reforms. In the decades following independence, the financial system was characterised by administrative controls, limited financial instruments, and underdeveloped market infrastructure, which constrained both financial intermediation and policy effectiveness. The liberalisation reforms of the early 1990s marked a decisive turning point, setting in motion a process of structural transformation that has reshaped the financial landscape. The enactment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1991, the Foreign Exchange Act of 1992, the Capital Markets and Securities Authority Act of 1994, and the Bank of Tanzania Act of 1995 paved the way for the development of financial markets in the country. At the centre of this transformation has been the Bank of Tanzania, which has played a leading role in designing and implementing reforms, developing market infrastructure, and maintaining macroeconomic stability. This chapter focuses on the evolution of the government securities market, repurchase agreements market, interbank cash market, and foreign exchange market, all of which play a critical role in supporting economic activity and facilitating the transmission of monetary policy. The chapter also highlights key milestones, policy interventions, and emerging trends.

5.2 Government Securities Market

The government securities market provides a platform through which the Government raises domestic financing, and the central bank conducts monetary policy operations using market-based instruments. The development of the government securities market in Tanzania has been central to the transition toward a modern, market-based financial system. Prior to the 1990s, government financing relied largely on direct borrowing from the central bank and other non-market sources, limiting market development and weakening monetary policy effectiveness. The introduction of Treasury bill auctions in August 1993 marked the beginning of market-based domestic debt management. The 91-day Treasury bill was introduced first, followed sequentially by the 35-day in September 1993, the 182-day in February 1994, and the 364-day Treasury bills in December 1994, establishing a more complete short-term yield structure. At the inception, the auctions used to be conducted fortnightly, in January 1994, the auctions' frequency changed to weekly. Furthermore, in January 2008 and thereafter, the Bank changed the frequency of auctions to fortnightly. The change sought to consolidate the Government's efforts towards the development of the domestic financial market, promote secondary market trading in Government securities, enhance aggressive bidding and market competitiveness and promote orderly market.

In 1999, a 2-year Treasury bond was launched to provide long-term finance to the Government, auctioned under a uniform price method. In a bid to develop the government securities market, 5-, 7- and 10-year Treasury bonds were introduced in 2002 to extend the maturity profile of government debt, lengthen the yield curve, and increase the number of tradable instruments in the market. The newly introduced Treasury bonds together with the 2-year Treasury bond were issued at multiple prices method. In 2013, the government securities yield curve was lengthened further by introducing a 15-year Treasury bond. In 2018, the Bank issued its first 20-year Treasury bond, followed by the introduction of a 25-year bond in 2021—reflecting increased market depth and investor confidence. Treasury bonds are either issued at discount, par or premium, and commercial banks and pension funds are the key players in the market. These bonds are listed at the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) to allow secondary market development.

Consistent with these developments, the government securities market has expanded in size, diversity, and participation. In addition to domestic banks and institutional investors, participation has increasingly broadened to include non-resident investors, particularly from EAC and SADC since 2022, contributing to improved liquidity and greater integration with regional and global financial markets. The modernisation of market infrastructure has played a critical role in supporting this expansion. In 1999, the Bank introduced a computerised book entry system. This system electronically records, transfers, and updates securities ownership, removing the need for physical certificates and improving efficiency. The introduction of the Central Depository System (CDS) online portal in 2012 strengthened the recording, settlement, and custody of government securities, reducing operational risks and enhancing transparency. This was subsequently reinforced by improvements to the Government Securities System (GSS) in 2015, which streamlined auction processes, improved market access, and enhanced operational efficiency. In July 2017, the CDS was linked to the DSE Central Securities System, enabling better management of securities.

The Bank has played a central role throughout this process, acting as agent for government securities issuance, managing primary market auctions, and utilizing government securities as the principal instrument for open market operations. Through these functions, the Bank has strengthened liquidity management and monetary policy transmission, while supporting the development of a more active secondary market and a reliable domestic yield curve.

5.3 Repurchase Agreements Market

Tanzania's repurchase agreement (repo) market was formally established in July 1997, when the Bank of Tanzania introduced repo instruments to complement Treasury Bills and Bonds in the conduct of open market operations. This marked a pivotal shift toward market-based monetary policy implementation, granting the central bank a flexible, market-oriented tool to manage system liquidity. By 2007, the Bank further refined these operations by operationalising short-term maturities ranging from one to 21 days. This enhanced capability allowed the Bank to inject or absorb liquidity in a precise and timely manner, effectively stabilizing short-term interest rates and providing a robust mechanism to manage banking system liquidity in response to evolving market dynamics.

The introduction of the Central Depository System (CDS) in 2012 provided the necessary technical foundation to move beyond the traditional "vertical" repo market, where transactions occurred solely between the Bank and commercial banks and facilitate the emergence of a “horizontal” repo market. This allowed commercial banks to engage directly in interbank repo transactions, using government securities as collateral to trade liquidity. This shift was critical in decentralising liquidity management, enabling banks to redistribute funds efficiently among themselves, which in turn improved price discovery and strengthened the vibrancy of the interbank market.

To support the risks associated with this expanded interbank activity, the market adopted the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA), specifically modified through the Tanzania Annex. This legal standardisation proved to be a cornerstone of the market’s maturity, as it established a uniform framework for collateral management, haircut practices, and default procedures. By aligning local market practices with internationally recognised standards, the GMRA Tanzania Annex significantly mitigated counterparty risk and increased market transparency. Today, the repo market remains an integral component of Tanzania’s money market framework, ensuring that the combination of efficient interbank liquidity distribution and robust legal protection continues to reinforce the transmission of monetary policy and the broader deepening of the financial sector.

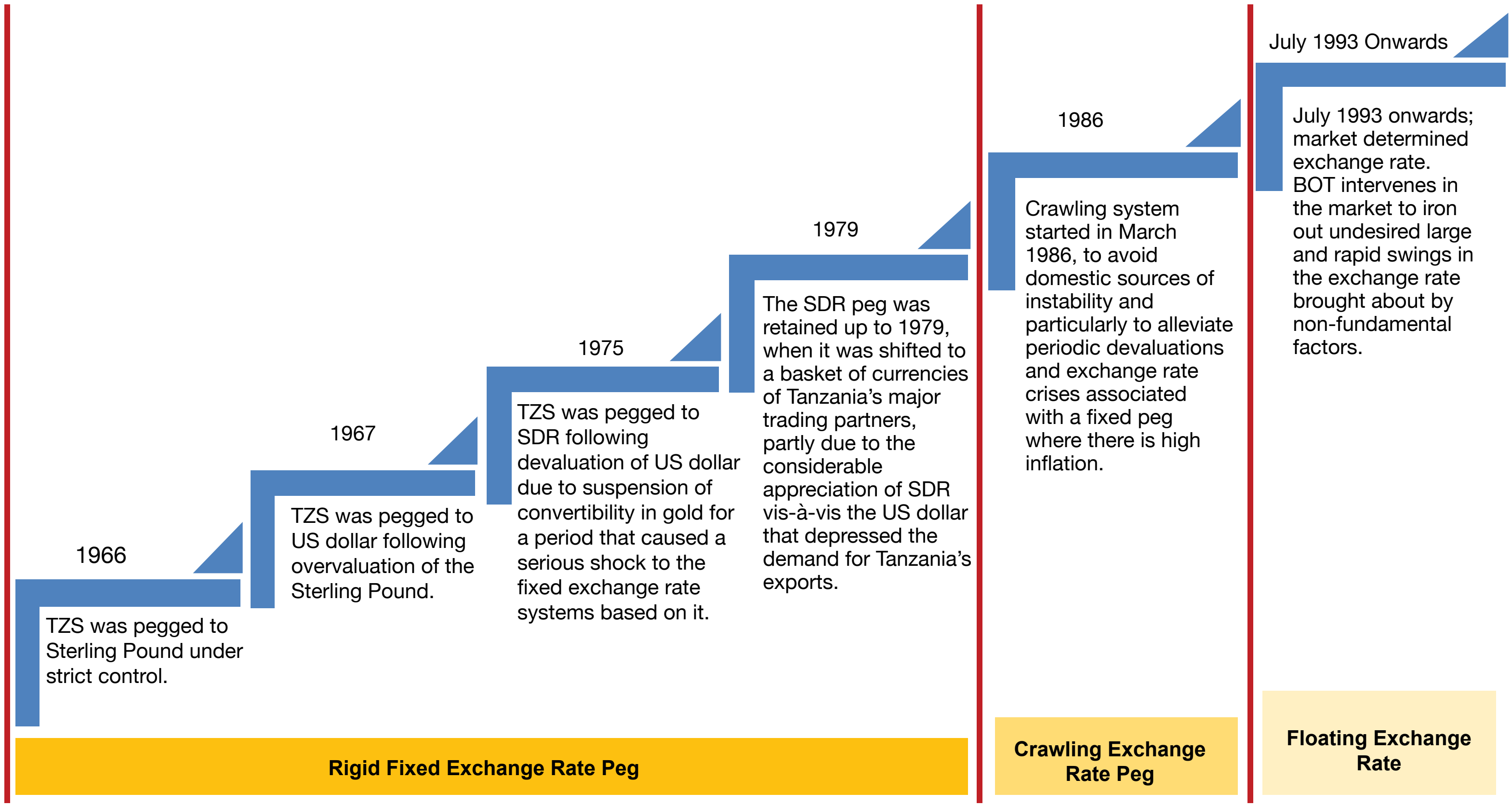
5.4 Interbank Cash Market

The interbank cash market facilitates short-term borrowing and lending among banks, enabling efficient redistribution of liquidity within the banking system. It serves as a key operational channel through which monetary policy signals are transmitted. In Tanzania, the market has evolved from a shallow and fragmented structure into a more organised and efficient system. Early limitations in participation and transparency constrained its effectiveness, but successive reforms and improvements in market infrastructure have strengthened its functioning. A major milestone was the introduction of the Interbank Cash Market (IBCM) electronic platform in 2018, to facilitate lending and borrowing among banks. This platform has enabled real-time trading, enhanced transparency, and improved oversight. These developments have improved liquidity distribution, reduced reliance on central bank facilities, and enhanced the responsiveness of short-term interest rates to policy actions, thereby reinforcing the effectiveness of monetary policy implementation.

5.5 Foreign Exchange Market and Exchange Rate Regimes

The evolution of the foreign exchange market in Tanzania reflects a broader transformation in the role of the Bank from a controller of a tightly regulated system to a facilitator of a modern, market-based financial framework. At the inception of its operations in 1966, the Bank inherited a fixed exchange rate regime anchored to the pound sterling, following the abandonment of parity with the East African shilling. For nearly two decades, the Bank operated within a system characterised by strict foreign exchange controls and a fixed exchange rate regime, with the anchor currency changing from time to time (Figure 5.1).

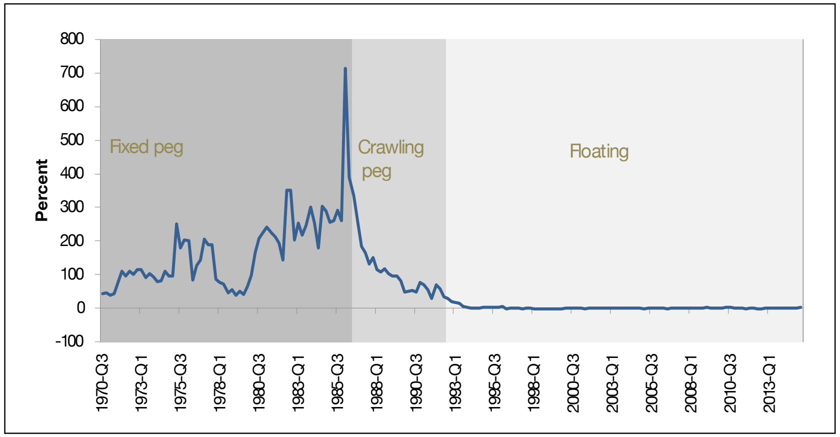
Figure 5.1: Exchange Rate Regimes in Tanzania since 1966



Source: Bank of Tanzania

While this framework provided nominal stability, it gradually gave rise to significant distortions, including persistent overvaluation of the Tanzanian shilling, the emergence of a parallel foreign exchange market, and substantial capital flight. The premium between the black market and official exchange rates increased from an average of about 100 per cent in the 1970s to about 250 per cent during 1980–85, and by early 1986, the parallel rate exceeded the official rate by more than 700 per cent (see Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2: The Difference Between Official and Parallel Exchange Rate in Percent



Source: Bank of Tanzania

In response to these challenges, the Bank of Tanzania spearheaded a series of comprehensive economic and financial sector reforms beginning in 1986. A key milestone in this transition was the adoption of a crawling peg exchange rate regime, which facilitated gradual currency adjustment and helped restore external competitiveness. This reform process culminated in the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Act of 1992, marking a decisive shift from a fixed to a market-determined exchange rate system. Under this new framework, the Bank redefined its role moving away from direct control toward a policy-oriented approach focused on maintaining price stability and supporting macroeconomic balance.

Building on this foundation, the Bank introduced foreign exchange auctions in 1993 to enhance transparency and improve allocation efficiency. This system was further refined in 1994 with the establishment of the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM), a landmark reform that institutionalised a wholesale platform for foreign exchange trading among banks. The IFEM significantly strengthened price discovery, improved market efficiency, and ensured closer alignment of exchange rates with underlying economic fundamentals. Over time, the Bank continued to nurture a dual market structure comprising both interbank and retail segments, thereby deepening participation and broadening access to foreign exchange services.

As the market matured, the Bank increasingly adopted a facilitative and oversight role. The introduction of a two-way quotation system in 2004 enhanced transparency and curtailed speculative practices, while the Bank positioned itself as a buyer and seller of last resort, intervening selectively to smooth excessive short-term excess volatility rather than to dictate long-term exchange rate trends. This evolution underscored a shift toward a rules-based, market-supportive approach to exchange rate management.

In recent years, the Bank has accelerated reforms aimed at aligning the domestic foreign exchange market with international best practices. The introduction of the Foreign Exchange Intervention Policy in 2023 marked a significant step in enhancing transparency, predictability, and clarity in the conduct of foreign exchange operations. By clearly articulating the objectives and guiding principles of intervention, the policy strengthened market confidence and anchored expectations among participants. Building on this foundation, the adoption of the FX Global Code in January 2024 further reinforced ethical conduct, transparency, and robust risk management practices within the market.

The Bank implemented the Electronic Matching System (EMS), to enhance efficiency, transparency, price discovery, and liquidity within the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market. By transitioning from the existing bilateral trading framework to a multilateral platform, the EMS will enable simultaneous interaction among multiple market participants, thereby deepening market activity and improving execution outcomes. Under this new system, commercial banks will be able to transact foreign exchange with multiple counterparties concurrently, while designated market makers will be required to continuously quote firm bid and offer prices throughout trading hours, thereby strengthening market depth, discipline, and overall market integrity.

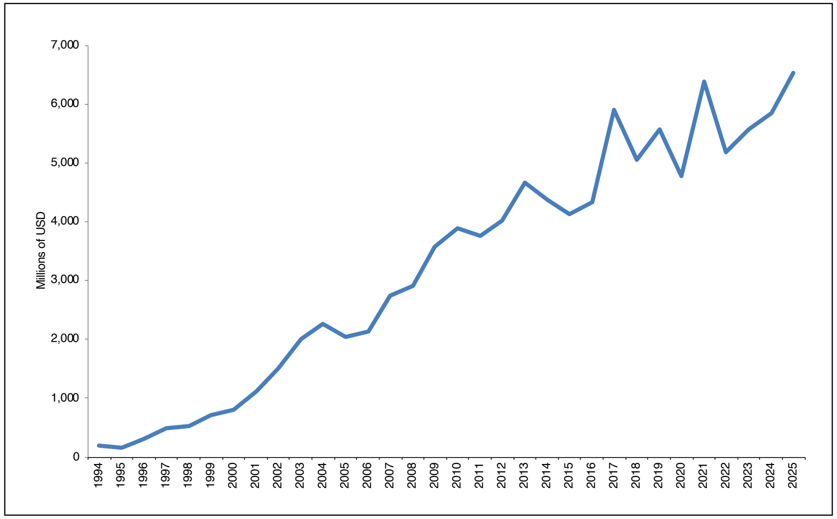
5.6 Evolution of Foreign Exchange Reserve Management

Tanzania's foreign exchange reserve management has evolved over time, transitioning from a system of fixed exchange rates and strict exchange controls to a more liberalised and market-oriented environment. Key milestones in this transition includes the enactment of the Foreign Exchange Act of 1992, which liberalised foreign exchange transactions, and the subsequent introduction of interbank foreign exchange markets. These reforms, supported by the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) Act of 2006, have strengthened the country's external position and enabled the accumulation of diversified reserves, including monetary gold, with a policy objective of maintaining reserves equivalent to at least four months of import cover.

The management of foreign exchange reserves by the Bank of Tanzania is guided by the primary objectives of safety, liquidity, and return, in that order of priority, while supporting the implementation of monetary and exchange rate policies. The Bank maintains an adequate level of reserves to cover imports of goods and services, meet external debt servicing obligations, and cushion the economy against external shocks, in line with internationally accepted benchmarks. These reserves are invested in highly rated and liquid international financial instruments, including sovereign securities, deposits with reputable financial institutions, and securities issued by multilateral organisations, with emphasis on capital preservation and liquidity while earning reasonable returns.

In addition, the Bank diversifies reserves across major international currencies to facilitate external transactions and mitigate exchange rate risks. The reserves are also used to intervene in the IFEM to smooth excessive exchange rate volatility and maintain orderly market conditions. To ensure efficiency, reserves are managed through a tiered structure comprising a liquidity tranche for immediate needs and an investment tranche for return optimisation. Furthermore, the Bank implements a comprehensive risk management framework covering market, credit, and operational risks through the use of investment guidelines, exposure limits, and benchmark portfolios. Where necessary, the Bank undertakes sterilisation operations, such as open market operations, to offset the impact of foreign exchange interventions on domestic liquidity. Overall, prudent reserve management supports external stability, enhances confidence in the domestic currency, and promotes the smooth functioning of the financial system. Following the adoption of macroeconomic and financial sector reforms, reserves increased steadily, reaching USD 6,535.5 million in 2025 from USD 192 million in 1994, as shown in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3: Trends in the Level of Foreign Exchange Reserves



Source: Bank of Tanzania

The growth in reserves has been driven by a combination of factors, including increased exports of goods and services, inflows of foreign direct investment, support from development partners and improved returns on reserve assets. At the same time, reserve management has faced challenges arising from global economic shocks, including financial crises, the COVID-19 pandemic, and geopolitical tensions. In response to these challenges, the Bank implemented a comprehensive set of measures aimed at preserving capital, maintaining adequate liquidity, and strengthening the overall resilience of the reserve portfolio. These include the purchase of foreign exchange from the domestic market and the introduction of the Domestic Gold Purchase Programme to diversify reserve assets. The Bank has also diversified the reserve assets across currencies, instruments, and counterparties, which helped to reduce concentration risks and enhance the resilience of the investment portfolio against market disruptions.

5.7 Integration of Gold into Reserve Management

As part of its broader reserve diversification strategy, the Bank of Tanzania has increasingly incorporated gold into its reserve portfolio, reflecting both global reserve management practices and Tanzania's position as a major gold-producing country. The Bank had previously implemented a domestic gold purchase programme in the 1990s; however, the programme was later suspended, largely due to operational constraints, including limited domestic refining capacity, as well as evolving policy priorities at the time.

The reintroduction of the Domestic Gold Purchase Programme in 2024 marks a renewed policy commitment to leveraging domestic resources in strengthening the country's reserve position. The programme enables the Bank to purchase domestically produced gold and include it in official reserves, thereby reinforcing the link between the mining sector and the financial system. As of the end of the first quarter of 2026, the Bank had accumulated approximately 22.28 tonnes of gold, valued at about USD 3,344.26 million, reflecting steady progress in the implementation of the programme.

In addition to strengthening reserve diversification, gold holdings contribute to financial stability by providing a hedge against inflation and global uncertainty, while reducing exposure to exchange rate risks. Furthermore, the programme supports broader economic development objectives by promoting domestic value addition, particularly through the development of local gold refining capacity, enhancing beneficiation, and strengthening linkages between the mining sector and the wider economy. These developments are aligned with Tanzania's long-term development aspirations under Vision 2050, which emphasise industrialisation, value addition, and the strategic utilisation of natural resources to support sustainable economic transformation.

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, presents an award to the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba, in recognition of the Bank's outstanding achievements in gold purchases aimed at strengthening the country's foreign exchange reserves and enhancing macroeconomic stability.

Box 5.1: Domestic Gold Purchasing Program (DGPP) by the Bank of Tanzania

The Bank has undertaken efforts to bolster foreign reserves through the acquisition of monetary gold, in line with the approved 2023/24 strategic asset allocation and monetary policy stance. The Bank purchases gold directly from licensed mineral right holders in Tanzanian shillings. This programme offers gold traders the opportunity to sell their gold directly to the Bank. Key features of the programme include the programme the following:

i. Prices are the World Market Price (TZS/g) published daily by the Mining Commission.

ii. Payment is settled within 24 hours after receipt and confirmation of the fire assay report from the approved refinery.

iii. The Bank of Tanzania covers all refining costs.

iv. The 20 per cent allocation of gold exports for purchase by the Bank of Tanzania applies to all mineral rights holders and licensed dealers consistent with the gold purchase commitment outlined in Section 59 of the Mining Act (Cap 123).

As of March 2026, the Bank had purchased 22.28 tonnes worth USD 3.34 billion, contributing to a total foreign reserve that covers more than 4.8 months of imports. This is above the country and EAC benchmarks of 4 and 4.5 months, respectively. However, several challenges remain, including the existence of prefinancing agreements and the absence of accredited domestic refineries. The Bank, in collaboration with the Ministry of Minerals, the Ministry of Finance, the Office of Treasury Registrar, and the State Mining Corporation, is working closely to address these challenges. Some of the measures implemented, as stipulated in the Finance Acts, 2024 and 2025, include:

i. Reduction of the royalty rate from 6 per cent to 4 per cent on gold sold to the Bank;
ii. Removal of the inspection fee on gold sold to the Bank; and
iii. Removal of value-added tax on gold sold to the Bank, allowing sellers to claim input tax.

The 20 percent allocation of gold exports for purchase by the Bank of Tanzania applies to all mineral rights holders and licensed dealers. Under this arrangement, any mineral rights holder, licensed dealer, or a refinery with an Agreement with the Bank can sell the amount required within a specified period.

5.8 Key Achievements

A central achievement of this transformation has been the successful shift from direct monetary controls to market-based instruments, which has strengthened the effectiveness of monetary policy and improved liquidity management. The expansion of government securities, the establishment of interbank and foreign exchange markets, and the modernisation of financial market infrastructure have collectively enhanced market efficiency, transparency, and resilience. The strengthening of foreign exchange reserves, including their diversification through the integration of gold, has further reinforced the country's capacity to withstand external shocks and maintain macroeconomic stability. At each stage of this transformation, the Bank has played a pivotal role in driving reforms, developing institutions, and ensuring the orderly functioning of financial markets.

5.9 Conclusion

The evolution of financial markets in Tanzania reflects a profound transformation from a state-controlled system to a modern, market-based financial architecture, supporting economic growth and responding to changing domestic and global conditions. Over the past six decades, sustained and well-sequenced reforms have led to the development of key market segments, including the government securities market, interbank cash market, and foreign exchange market, alongside significant improvements in reserve management frameworks.

Looking ahead, continued efforts to deepen markets, leverage technological advancements, and broaden participation will be essential in sustaining this progress. These priorities are closely aligned with Tanzania's long-term development aspirations under Vision 2050, which emphasise financial deepening, industrialisation, and the strategic use of national resources to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic transformation.

Box 5.2: Major Milestones in the Financial Markets in Tanzania

March 1992: The Foreign Exchange Act, 1992, was enacted, liberalising external trade and creating an enabling environment for market-determined exchange rates.

April 1993: The Bureau de Change operations commenced as part of efforts to liberalize the foreign exchange market.

June 1993: The Bank issued Certificates of Deposit as an instrument of monetary policy.

July 1993: The Bank began auctioning of foreign exchange as a tool for liquidity management as well as for determination of market-based exchange rate.

August 1993: The Bank introduced Treasury Bills Auctions, as a tool for financing short term government deficit, an instrument for liquidity management, and as a reference point for the determination of market interest rates. The Auctions began with the 91–day Treasury bill, and in September 1993 and February 1994, 35-day and 182-day Treasury bills were respectively introduced in the market.

January 1994: The Capital Market and Securities Act was enacted and later in 1995, the Capital Markets and Securities Authority was established to promote and regulate securities business in Tanzania. This facilitated the establishment of stock exchanges for mobilizing and allocating savings for medium and long-term investments.

June 1994: The interbank foreign exchange wholesale market was introduced to facilitate the determination of exchange rates, replacing the weekly foreign exchange auction system.

1994: A fully-fledged Directorate of Financial Markets was established at the Bank to develop and supervise the functioning of the financial markets.

December 1994: The 35-day Treasury bill was discontinued due to operational difficulties, and 364-day Treasury bill was introduced in the market.

September 1996, the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange was incorporated as a private company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital under the Companies Ordinance.

July 1997: Repurchase agreements were introduced to complement Treasury bills and bonds in the conduct of open market operations.

April 1998: Trading activities at the Dar-es-Salaam Stock Exchange commenced after two years of preparatory work under the stewardship of the Government through the Capital Markets and Securities Authority. The opening of the Trading Floor coincided with the listing of TOL Limited (formerly Tanzania Oxygen Limited), as the first company in the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange.

July 1999: The Bank introduced a computerised book entry system and a Central Depository System for Treasury bills. The system entails record keeping, transfer, and updating ownership of Treasury bills without having to issue physical certificates, thus improving efficiency. The system also facilitates divisibility of securities into smaller lots, which promotes secondary market trading.

February 2002: The Bank, on behalf of the Government, launched a 5-year Treasury bond. The bond was also listed at the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange. The aim was to extend the maturity profile of government debt, lengthen the yield curve, and increase the number of tradable instruments in the market.

April 2002: The Bank changed the 2-year Treasury bond auctions from uniform prices to multiple prices to enhance price discovery.

May 2002: The Bank re-introduced the 35-day Treasury bill as an instrument of monetary policy.

July 2002: The Bank on behalf of the Government launched a 7-year Treasury bond and established an Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) to hasten the provision of credit to the export sector, notably non-traditional exports to augment efforts towards increased export earnings.

August 2002: The Bank on behalf of the Government launched a 10-year Treasury bond.

May 2003: The Government opened the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange to foreign investors. Several regulations were published in 2003 to guide foreign investors' dealings in the Stock Exchange and establish regulatory safeguards for orderly stable market activities.

December 2003: The Bank introduced Intra-day and Lombard standing credit facilities to provide intraday and overnight-collateralized loans to commercial banks.

March 2004: Financial Markets Leaders Forum was established to promote dialogue and networking among stakeholders in the financial markets. Structured and informal knowledge sharing facilitated by the Forum has enhanced comprehension of market intricacies among market participants.

January 2008: The auction frequency of Treasury bills was changed from weekly to once fortnightly whist that of Treasury bonds changed once every month.

August 2012: The Bank introduced an online bidding system for Government Securities auctions (CDS portal).

May 2014: The Government further liberalized the capital account within the EAC region.

February 2015: Connectivity between Tanzania Inter-bank Settlement System and Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange became operational.

June 2015: Government Securities that can be pledged as collateral in accessing standby facilities at the Bank of Tanzania were broadened to include securities that mature within 91 to 180 days from the date of acquisition.

July 2017: Central Depository Systems of Bank of Tanzania and Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange Central Securities Depository Registry interlinked, enabling seamless electronic transfer of securities.

September 2018: Introduction of the 20-year Treasury bond, further lengthening the yield curve and diversifying long-term investment options.

March 2019: Launch of the in-house developed Inter-bank Cash Market (IBCM) System, providing a real-time electronic trading and communication platform for commercial banks.

April 2021: Launch of the 25-year Treasury bond, the longest-tenor instrument in the market, designed to further lengthen the maturity profile and meet the needs of long-term investors.

2022: Further liberalization of the capital account to allow participation by residents of prescribed territories (EAC/SADC) and Tanzanian citizens in the diaspora in government securities investment.

December 2023: The Bank introduced the Foreign Exchange Intervention Policy to guide its participation in the foreign exchange market and promote foreign exchange stability.

October 2024: The Bank started purchasing gold directly from artisan and small-scale miners through local refineries to mobilize and diversify sources of foreign exchange reserves; promote gold trading in the country and facilitate accreditation of the local refineries.

January 2024: The Bank issued the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) Code, which aligned with the 52 principles of the Global FX Code issued by the Global Foreign Exchange Committee. The IFEM code of 2024 aimed at promoting integrity, transparency, and best practices in the foreign exchange market.

January 2025: The Bank in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance introduced a hybrid approach in setting government securities' coupon rates with the aim of aligning coupon rates with prevailing market conditions Under this approach, coupons are set based on prevailing market yields, and investors are informed at least one week before the respective auctions.

June 2026: The Bank introduced the Electronic Matching System (EMS) in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) to automate FX trading and enhance transparency, efficiency, price discovery, and market oversight, while reducing operational risks and promoting compliance with the IFEM Code. The EMS has also expanded participation in the wholesale FX market to non-banking institutions.

CHAPTER 6

NATIONAL PAYMENT SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENTS

6.1 Introduction

Efficient, safe and inclusive payment systems are a critical foundation of modern economies. They facilitate the transfer of funds among individuals, businesses and government institutions, thereby supporting trade, financial intermediation and overall economic activity. Well-functioning payment systems also enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy by improving liquidity management and strengthening the transmission of policy decisions across the financial sector. The development of the national payment systems has evolved alongside broader economic and financial sector transformation. Since its inception in 1966, the Bank of Tanzania has played a central role in the transformation of payment infrastructure and promoting the safety, efficiency and reliability of payment, clearing, and settlement arrangements in the country. Over time, payment systems have transitioned from predominantly paper-based instruments—such as cash and cheques—to modern electronic platforms that enable faster, more secure and more accessible transactions. This chapter outlines the journey of payment systems modernisation in Tanzania, tracing its evolution from the colonial period to the current era of instant interoperable payments.

6.2 Historical Background of Payment Systems

The evolution of payment systems in Tanzania has closely followed developments in financial institutions, economic policy, and advances in information and communication technologies. In the years prior to independence, most payments were made using coins, banknotes and paper-based instruments such as cheques and money orders. These instruments were processed manually and transmitted through postal and telecommunication networks, reflecting the technological environment of the time. The structure of the financial sector and payment arrangements largely mirrored those of the British colonial administration, under which Tanganyika and Zanzibar were governed. Payment operations were facilitated by a legal and regulatory framework modelled on the 1882 Bills of Exchange Ordinance of the British administration, which governed the issuance, delivery, and transfer of bills of exchange in the colony.

In the early years following Tanganyika's independence and the Zanzibar Revolution, the payment system largely mirrored its colonial structure, with cheques serving as the only non-cash instrument alternative to cash. After the establishment of the Bank of Tanzania, the Bank introduced its own cheques- and clearing mechanisms. The Arusha Declaration of 1967 and the subsequent nationalisation of major financial institutions further shaped Tanzania's banking landscape and its national payment system. With state-owned banks dominating the sector and limited developments in Communication and Information technologies, the payment system faced several challenges, notably the long cheque-clearing times, which in some parts of the country took up to 28 days. As a result, cash continued to dominate day-to-day business transactions. This inefficient payment system persisted until the 1990s, when the Government initiated broader financial sector reforms.

6.3 National Payment Systems Modernisation

Tanzania's payment systems gained significant momentum following the financial sector reforms of the early 1990s, which opened the door for private and foreign banks to enter the market. The challenges experienced under the previously controlled economy, combined with rapid global technological advancement that enabled a shift from manual, paper-based processes to automated and electronic payment systems, underscored the need to modernize the national payment infrastructure.

The modernisation of Tanzania's national payment systems began in the mid-1990s as part of broader financial sector reforms aimed at improving the efficiency, safety, and reliability of the financial system. The reforms were accompanied by important legislative developments aimed at strengthening financial sector oversight and stability. The enactment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 1991 and the Bank of Tanzania Act, 1995, provided the legal framework for the regulation and supervision of banks and other financial institutions. These laws also reinforced the mandate of the Bank of Tanzania in promoting safe and efficient payment, clearing, and settlement systems. In 1996, the Bank of Tanzania launched the National Payment Systems Modernisation Project, with the objective of transforming the country's payment, clearing, and settlement arrangements from manual and paper-based processes to automated and electronic platforms aligned with international best practices.

The National Payment Systems Modernisation project focused on developing robust financial market infrastructures that would facilitate faster and more secure transfer of funds within the banking system while supporting the growing needs of the economy. The primary objective was to modernize the country's payment, clearing and settlement systems in order to align with international best practices by decreasing risks and increasing convenience, affordability and clearing time of the systems. Other objectives were to improve macro-economic management capabilities, increase speed in exchange of instruments and settlement of funds and securities. In the long run these efforts aimed at promoting gradual migration from cash-based transactions to electronic payment instruments.

As part of this initiative, the Bank implemented document processing using Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) technology. This included standardisation of paper instruments used for payments, which led to the issuance of Tanzania Paper Instrument Standards in 1999 that guided standardisation of personal and banker's cheques to support interoperability.

Further, in 2002, the Bank implemented the Electronic Clearing House (ECH) system and media exchange processing using diskettes to support clearing of cheques and bulk recurring credit transfers among banks in the country, core payment infrastructures to facilitate multilateral payment clearing and settlement. These developments reduced the clearing time of cheques to up to 14 days compared to the earlier 28 days during the manual clearing processes.

In the year 2000, card-based payments began to gain wider adoption as banks expanded their electronic banking infrastructure, particularly through the introduction of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs). This period marked a significant increase in the use of payment cards across the banking system. A key milestone was the introduction of the Umoja Switch in 2006, which enhanced interoperability among banks for domestic card-based transactions by enabling customers to access ATM services across participating banking networks.

In 2004 the Bank implemented the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS), a real-time gross settlement system that enables banks to settle high-value and time-critical interbank transactions using SWIFT network. TISS plays a central role in maintaining financial stability by minimizing settlement risk and improving liquidity management within the banking sector.

The growth of mobile money services from 2008 onwards marked another significant milestone, expanding digital payment services to millions of Tanzanians and transforming the country's financial landscape.

The Bank continued with modernisation efforts whereby in 2015, it phased out the ECH system and introduced the Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH) system, which enabled image-based clearing of cheques and supported multiple credit transfer windows. The system facilitated the reduction of clearing days from 14 days to 1 day countrywide and same day clearing for credit transfers.

A recent transformative retail payment infrastructure was the introduction of the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) in 2021. TIPS facilitates interoperable instant transfers and payments between banks and mobile money service providers. TIPS is a digital public infrastructure that allows various payment use-cases for personal, business and government-related transactions. Notably in 2022 TIPS introduced QR code-based merchant payments supported by a national QR code (TANQR) standard. The successful implementation of TIPS has led to its recognition in various international media platforms and reports, while also contributing to the Bank receiving several international accolades, including the Nestor Espenilla Jr. Financial Inclusion Innovation Award.

Together, these payment infrastructures constitute the backbone of Tanzania's modern payment ecosystem, facilitating secure, efficient, and increasingly interoperable digital financial transactions across the economy.

6.4 Digital Financial Services

The expansion of digital financial services has played a transformative role in advancing financial inclusion in Tanzania. Over the past two decades, the combination of technological innovation, supportive regulatory frameworks, and collaboration between the public and private sectors has significantly expanded access to formal financial services for individuals and businesses that were previously excluded from the traditional banking system. Before the rapid growth of digital financial services, access to formal financial services in Tanzania remained limited. The findings from the FinScope Surveys of 2006 and 2009 indicated that only a small proportion of the adult population had access to formal financial services, highlighting the need for innovative delivery channels to reach underserved segments of the population, particularly low-income households, small enterprises and rural communities.

A major turning point occurred following the introduction of mobile money services in 2008, which leveraged the widespread use of mobile phones to provide convenient and affordable financial services. Mobile network operators, in partnership with financial institutions, introduced mobile platforms that enabled users to perform a range of financial transactions, including person-to-person transfers, bill payments, merchant payments, digital micro lending, and savings services.

The rapid growth of mobile money services has significantly expanded financial access across the country and reduced reliance on cash-based transactions. Digital payment platforms have enabled millions of Tanzanians to participate in the formal financial system, facilitating economic participation, improving financial resilience and supporting the growth of digital commerce. To promote innovation and strengthen the resilience of Tanzania's rapidly evolving digital payments ecosystem, the Bank of Tanzania has implemented regulatory frameworks governing electronic money issuance, payment service providers, and consumer protection.

6.5 Payments System Regulation and Oversight

The Bank of Tanzania maintains a comprehensive regulatory framework designed to ensure the safety, efficiency and reliability of the national payment system while promoting innovation. Under the National Payment Systems Act, 2015, the Bank licenses, supervises and oversees payment service providers and payment infrastructures operating in the country.

Tanzania's payment system development is also guided by international standards and best practices issued by international standard-setting bodies, including the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI), International Organisation of Securities Commission (IOSCO), Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council (PCISSC), International Organisation for Standardization (ISO), and Europay, Mastercard, and Visa (EMV) Standards.

6.6 Regional Payment Systems Integration

The rapid evolution of financial markets and digital technologies has increased the need for strong regional cooperation in the development and oversight of payment systems. As trade and financial flows increasingly transcend national borders, Tanzania has actively participated in regional and international initiatives aimed at strengthening cross-border payment infrastructure, enhancing financial connectivity, and aligning domestic systems with global standards. In addition, the Bank collaborates with counterpart central banks and international institutions to strengthen regulatory oversight, enhance operational resilience, and address emerging risks in the rapidly evolving digital payments landscape.

Within the East African Community (EAC), Tanzania has played a key role in advancing payment systems integration to support regional trade and financial sector development. The establishment of the East African Payment System (EAPS) in 2013, has enabled participating banks to process cross-border payments through their respective central banks using local currencies, thereby improving efficiency and reducing reliance on correspondent banking arrangements outside the region. Beyond the East African Community (EAC), Tanzania has actively participated in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS), underscoring its commitment to regional integration. The Bank has permitted local financial institutions to participate in the SADC RTGS to support cross-border settlements. At the continental level, domestic financial institutions are also allowed to join the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS), subject to approval by the Bank of Tanzania. Through these regional partnerships, the Bank continues to advance a safe, efficient and inclusive payment ecosystem that supports economic integration, financial innovation and sustainable economic growth.

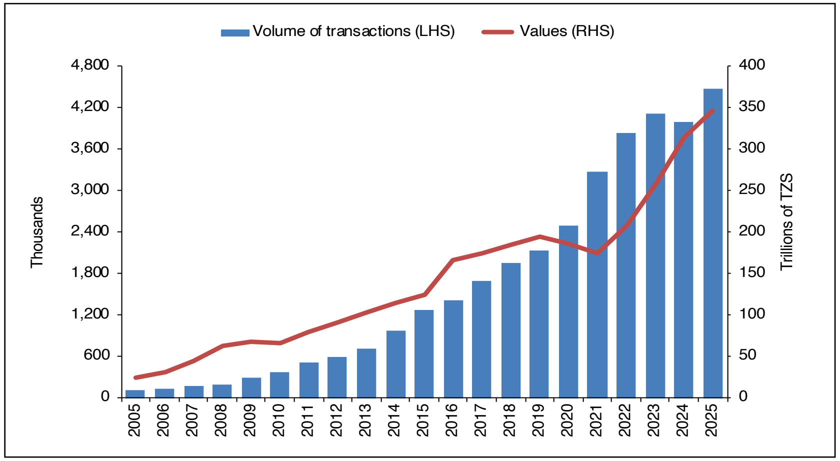
6.7 Payment Systems Performance Trends

The performance of Tanzania's payment systems over the past two decades has demonstrated a significant transformation of the country's financial infrastructure from predominantly paper-based transactions to a modern, digital, and interoperable payments ecosystem. Trends observed in the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS), the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS), and mobile money platforms illustrate rapid growth in transaction volumes and values, driven by financial sector reforms, technological innovation, and the increasing adoption of digital financial services.

Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS)

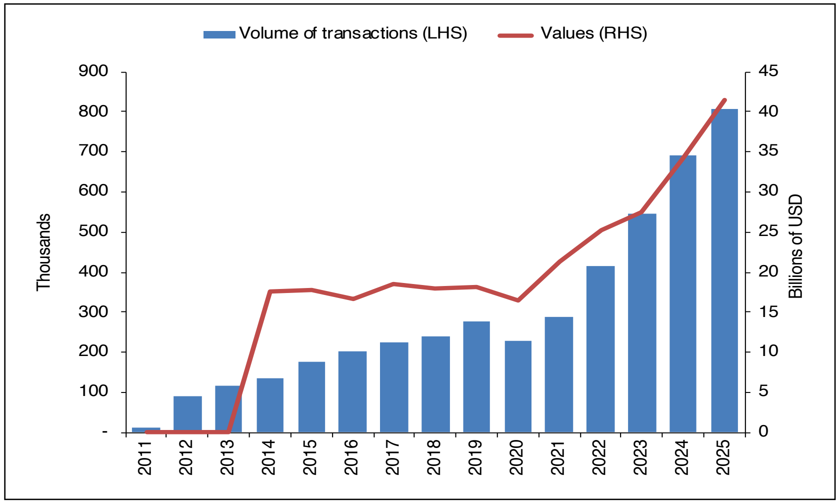
Since its launch in 2004, TISS has remained the backbone of the country's large-value payment infrastructure. The system has recorded steady growth in both the volume and value of transactions, with transaction volumes and value increasing from about 105,000 transactions valued at TZS 24.9 trillion in 2005 to over 5.3 million transactions valued at TZS 345.8 trillion in 2025. (Charts 6.1 and 6.2). The strong growth in TISS transactions reflects increased economic activity, deeper financial intermediation and expanded participation of financial institutions in the national payment system. TISS continues to play a critical role in supporting financial stability by ensuring secure and timely settlement of interbank transactions.

Chart 6.1 TZS Transactions through TISS



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 6.2 USD Transactions through TISS

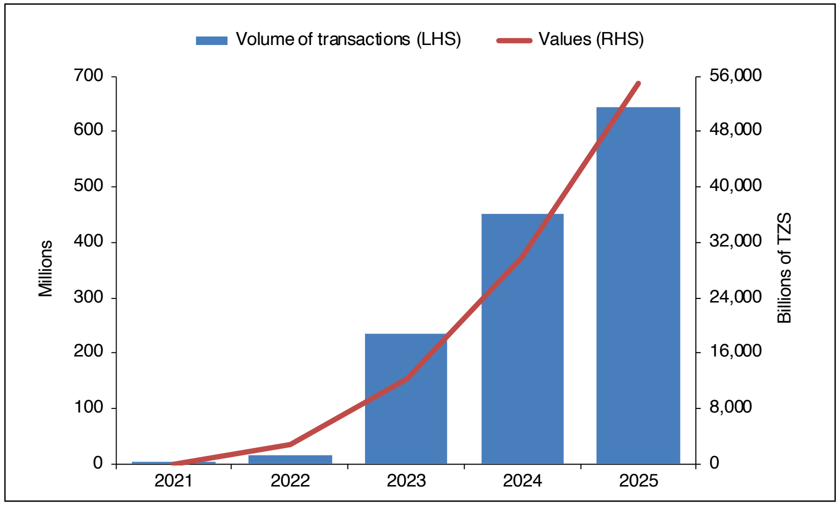


Source: Bank of Tanzania

Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS)

The introduction of the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) in 2021 marked a major milestone in the modernisation of retail payments. Since its launch, TIPS has experienced rapid growth, reflecting strong demand for instant and interoperable payment services. Both the volume and value of transactions increased significantly from approximately 0.07 million transactions valued at TZS 51.1 billion in 2021 to approximately 644 million transactions valued at TZS 54,953 billion in 2025. (Chart 6.3). This rapid expansion demonstrates the growing adoption of instant retail digital payments across the financial sector and highlights the importance of interoperable payment infrastructure in supporting financial inclusion, a cash-lite economy and digital commerce.

Chart 6.3: TIPS Transactions



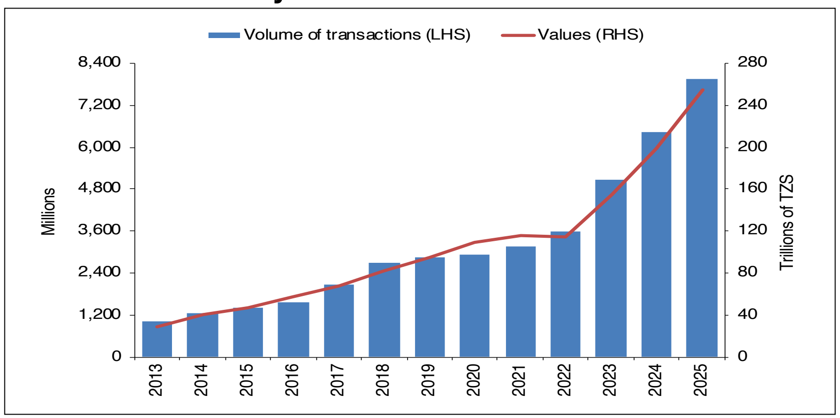
Source: Bank of Tanzania

Mobile Money and Mobile Banking

Mobile money services have been one of the most transformative developments in Tanzania's financial sector. Since their introduction in 2008, mobile financial services have expanded rapidly, supported by widespread mobile phone penetration and an enabling regulatory framework. The volume of mobile payment transactions increased dramatically from 1,005 million in 2013 to 7,959 million in 2025, while the value increased from TZS 28,852 billion to TZS 255,134 billion, respectively (Chart 6.4).

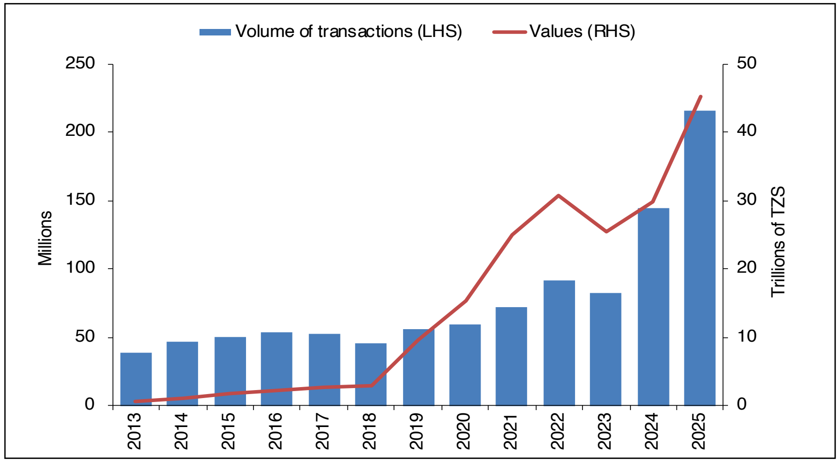
Mobile banking transactions recorded steady growth in both volume and value, from about 39 million transactions valued at TZS 587 billion in 2013 to over 216 million transactions valued at TZS 45,296 billion in 2025 (Chart 6.5). This remarkable growth reflects the central role of mobile platforms in facilitating everyday financial transactions, including person-to-person transfers, merchant payments, bill payments, and savings services.

Chart 6.4: Mobile Payment Transactions



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 6.5: Mobile Banking Transactions



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Collectively, the developments in TISS, TIPS, and mobile platforms underscore the profound transformation of Tanzania's payment landscape. While TISS continues to provide the foundational infrastructure for large-value interbank settlements, TIPS and mobile platforms have emerged as key drivers of the rapid expansion of digital retail payments. The sustained growth across these platforms reflects the increasing adoption of digital financial services, enhanced interoperability within the payment ecosystem, and the continued strengthening of Tanzania's payment system infrastructure in support of financial inclusion, economic efficiency, and overall financial sector stability.

6.8 Emerging Trends and Outlook

The rapid pace of technological innovation is reshaping the payment systems, both domestically and regionally, thus presenting new opportunities for enhancing efficiency, interoperability, and financial inclusion. In Tanzania, the evolution of digital technologies, changing consumer preferences, and the increasing integration of financial market infrastructures are expected to continue transforming the payment ecosystem in the years ahead.

One of the key emerging trends is the growing adoption of use cases implemented in TIPS to further enhance convenience for users, reduce transaction costs and promote broader participation in the formal financial system. In addition, the increasing use of QR code-based payments, enabled by a national standardized TANQR is expected to further promote the adoption of merchant payments and support the growth of digital commerce.

The Bank of Tanzania is among the central banks exploring emerging forms of digital money and payment innovations. These include developments in central bank digital currencies (CBDCs), the tokenisation of payment instruments and financial assets, and open banking frameworks that facilitate the secure sharing of financial data through application programming interfaces (APIs). While these innovations offer significant opportunities to enhance payment efficiency and promote financial inclusivity, they also introduce new regulatory, operational, and cybersecurity risks that require careful oversight and continuous monitoring.

In response to these developments, the Bank continues to strengthen its regulatory and oversight frameworks to ensure that payment systems remain adaptive to the evolving environment while maintaining safety, resilience, and alignment with international standards and best practices. Concurrently, the Bank is actively monitoring global trends and collaborating with regional and international partners to harness emerging innovations in a manner that safeguards financial stability and promotes trust in the financial system. Going forward, the development of Tanzania's payment systems will continue to focus on enhancing interoperability, accelerating the adoption of digital payments, strengthening cross-border payment infrastructures, and fostering a secure, efficient, and inclusive digital financial ecosystem that supports sustainable economic growth and the realization of the National Development Vision 2050.

Box 6.1: Key Milestones in Tanzania's Payment Systems Development (1966–2025)

1966: Establishment of the Bank of Tanzania

The Bank of Tanzania took over currency issuance from the East African Currency Board (EACB) that ceased operations in Tanzania immediately after establishment of the Bank. Payments were predominantly cash-based with cheque serving as the only non-cash alternative to cash. There was no specific legislative framework governing the operations of the Tanzania payment systems.

1967-1993: Arusha Declaration

The Arusha Declaration of 1967 led to the Nationalisation of all financial institutions in Tanzania, with the banking industry dominated by a single state-owned commercial bank. During the period after the Declaration, payment system remained largely cash-based and dependent on paper instruments—cheques for business and interbank payments, and bank drafts for transactions between financial institutions. Clearing and settlement processes were conducted manually and based purely on bilateral arrangements. The period was characterized by a lack of a comprehensive, unified legal framework governing payment, clearing, and settlement systems, with most transactions conducted outside the formal banking system. There was no general legislation governing the payment systems in Tanzania.

1993-1997: Clearing Houses

Dar es Salaam Bankers Clearing House was established in July 1993 to facilitate clearance of interbank paper-based instruments, primarily cheques. Later, two more clearing houses were established in 1996 and 1997 in Mwanza and Arusha. These facilities were located at the Bank of Tanzania premises and membership was limited to licensed commercial banks. Non-bank financial institutions that were also deposit taking institutions participate in the clearings through agency agreements with member banks. All clearing processes were manual, members had to walk to the clearing house or designated branch, for regional towns with no clearing house, with physical instruments, exchange the instruments and leave settlement certificates.

1996: The National Payment System Modernisation Project

Launched in August 1996, the Payment System Modernisation Project was implemented as part of broader policy and institutional reforms spearheaded by the Bank of Tanzania. The primary objective of the project was to transform the country's payment, clearing, and settlement arrangements from largely manual and paper-based processes into automated and electronic platforms aligned with international best practices. In doing so, the project aimed to reduce systemic and operational risks while enhancing convenience, affordability, and timeliness in the execution of payment transactions. The project further sought to strengthen macroeconomic management capabilities, accelerate the exchange and settlement of funds and securities, and support the gradual transition from cash-based to cashless forms of payment.

1998: Establishment of a Dedicated National Payment Systems Directorate

As part of the institutional strengthening measures under the National Payment System Modernisation Project, the Bank of Tanzania established a dedicated Directorate mandated to oversee payment systems. This marked a significant milestone in strengthening payment systems governance, enhancing regulatory oversight, and supporting strategic development of the national payment infrastructure.

1998: Internal System for Processing Cheque

The Bank of Tanzania developed an internal system to process cheque by exchanging diskettes.

1999: Paper Instrument Standards

The Bank of Tanzania developed and issued a standard to guide banks in designing paper-based payment instruments used for interbank payments in the country.

1999: Government Security System (GSS)

The system was introduced by the Bank of Tanzania in January 1999 as part of the Central Depository System (CDS), in line with efforts to modernize the issuance and management of government securities. It facilitates the settlement of government securities by ensuring that transactions are accurately recorded and settled. The GSS enhances liquidity and facilitates the efficient exchange of securities and funds through integration between the CDS and the TISS.

2000: The National Payment System Vision and Strategic Framework

The National Payment System Vision and Strategic Framework in Tanzania is a comprehensive plan spearheaded by the Bank of Tanzania to guide an orderly development of a safe, efficient, inclusive, and interoperable national payment system. The framework establishes the strategic direction for the modernisation, regulation, and oversight of the country's payment, clearing, and settlement infrastructures, with the objective of supporting a gradual transition from a predominantly cash based economy towards a digital, interoperable, and cash lite payments ecosystem. It sets out strategic priorities to strengthen payment system infrastructure, promote interoperable digital payment services, advance financial inclusion, reinforce the legal and regulatory framework, enhance oversight effectiveness, and ensure the resilience, security, and systemic stability of payment systems in line with international standards.

2002: Bank of Tanzania Electronic Clearing House (BOTECH) System

The establishment of the Bank of Tanzania Electronic Clearing House in March 2002 marked a major milestone in the modernisation of Tanzania's payment system. Implemented by the Bank of Tanzania, this automated system enhanced the efficiency, speed, and security of cheque clearing and other retail payment instruments, supporting the transition from manual and cash-based arrangements to electronic payment infrastructure. The BOTECH reduced cheque clearing cycles from five to two days within the same clearing house locality and from up to 28 to seven days between regional clearing centres, while also minimizing processing errors and fraud in interbank transactions.

2003: The Bank of Tanzania Mandated to Oversee and Regulate National Payment System

The Bank of Tanzania Act (1995) was amended by the Financial Laws (Miscellaneous amendments) Act, 2003 to give the Bank general powers on the national payment, clearing and settlement system matters comprising oversight and regulation of the National Payment System.

2004: Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS)

A more efficient payment system that settles financial obligations in real time launched in April 2004. It was introduced to enable secure and immediate settlement of large-value and time-sensitive interbank transactions. Under this system, the processing and final settlement of funds occur simultaneously, thereby minimizing payment system risks and facilitating the timely and accurate flow of funds information.

2004: Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) System

The EFT system formed part of the early electronic payment infrastructure, alongside initiatives such as the Electronic Clearing House. This system, implemented as a module under BOTECH, was introduced to facilitate electronic transfer of high-volume, low-value interbank payments, interbank fund transfers, as well as government collections and transfers.

2005: Tanzania National Net Settlement Services (TNNSS)

Launched in October 2005, the system was established to facilitate the settlement, in local currency, of domestic Visa, MasterCard, and proprietary card transactions generated by domestic banks participating in the VISANet International service, through a designated settlement agent bank—the Bank of Tanzania.

2006: UmojaSwitch

Establishment of a shared network of electronic payment and funds transfer channels in Tanzania that enhances interoperability among banks and other financial service providers for ATM and card-based transactions.

2008: Mobile Money Services in Tanzania

The introduction of mobile money services in Tanzania marked a major milestone in the evolution of the national payment system. The initiative supported the growth of digital payments, enhanced financial inclusion, and complemented broader payment system reforms in the country. At inception, mobile money services were limited to person-to-person transfers (m-transfers) without any accompanying exchange of goods or services. However, with technological advancements, these services have expanded to include mobile payments (m-payments) and a broader range of mobile financial services.

2012: Online Bidding System for Government Securities Auctions (GSS)

In August 2012, the Bank of Tanzania enhanced the Government Securities System by introducing an online bidding platform.

2013: East African Payment System (EAPS)

A regional initiative aimed at modernizing and integrating cross-border payment systems across East African Community Partner States. Launched in November 2013, the system facilitates real-time cross-border payments among member states. It links national payment systems within the region, thereby enabling faster, safer, and more cost-effective wholesale and retail transactions. In Tanzania, EAPS is operated by the Bank of Tanzania and is integrated within the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) to handle cross-border payments, in line with the Bank's mandate to promote an efficient and integrated national payment system.

2013: Central Security Settlement System

TISS was interfaced with commercial banks' Core Banking Systems (CBS), the Bank of Tanzania CBS, and the Government Securities System (GSS) to enable real-time, secure, and automated settlement of government securities. The integration eliminates settlement lags, reduces operational risk, streamlines reconciliation, and supports seamless delivery-versus-payment (DvP).

2015: The National Payment Systems Act, 2015

The Act was enacted in 2015 to provide a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for the regulation, supervision, and oversight of payment systems in Tanzania, empowering the Bank of Tanzania to ensure their safety, efficiency, and integrity.

2015: Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH) System

A core component of Tanzania's national payment system, complementing TISS and EAPS, the Tanzania Automated Clearing House was launched in April 2015 to facilitate the clearing of low-value and bulk interbank payments, including cheques, and to support Electronic Funds Transfers (EFT). The system is integrated with the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System TISS for final settlement. Before the introduction of TACH, clearing operations were conducted through five clearinghouses located at Bank branches in Mwanza, Mbeya, Arusha, Zanzibar, and Dar es Salaam. The implementation of TACH streamlined the clearing process, reducing the clearing cycle from seven days to one day and substantially improving the timeliness of fund availability to customers.

2017: Government IFMS–EFT System Integration

The Government Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) was interfaced with the Bank's Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) system to enable direct payment of Government salaries and pensions into employees' and pensioners' bank accounts. This reform marked a shift away from the previous arrangement under which the processing and disbursement of salaries and pensions were handled through commercial banks.

2019: Interbank Cash Market Electronic Trading Platform

In March 2019, the Bank of Tanzania introduced an electronic trading platform for the interbank cash market as part of its efforts to deepen financial markets. The platform improved transparency, enhanced price discovery, and enabled a more accurate reflection of liquidity conditions among banks, thereby supporting the development of a more efficient and resilient interbank market.

2020: Financial Service Registry

The Financial Services Registry (FSR) was officially launched in February 2020 for the registration and mapping of all existing financial services access points across the country. The FSR provides near real-time geolocation information on financial services access points, thereby supporting policymakers, regulators, investors, and users of financial services in making informed decisions.

2020: TISS Upgrade

The Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) was upgraded to a more robust technology platform and successfully went live in November 2020.

2021: Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) Phase I

The Tanzania Instant Payment System is a national switch developed and operated by the Bank of Tanzania to provide a fast, secure, and interoperable national payment platform that enables real-time transfer of funds across different financial service providers. TIPS Phase I was launched in August 2021 and comprised two broad use cases, Person-to-Person (P2P) and Person-to-Business (P2B).

2022: Introduction of TANQR Standard

The Bank introduced the Tanzania Quick Response Code (TANQR) to standardise retail payments, facilitate interoperability across payment service providers, and enhance customer convenience and security. The TANQR solution addresses gaps in Tanzania's payment infrastructure by providing an alternative, interoperable channel for initiating and accepting payments between customers and merchants across different platforms.

2022: Upgrade of TISS to Support Extended Operations

In 2022, the Bank of Tanzania upgraded the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) to enhance its operational capabilities and support extended and more efficient operations. The upgrade introduced real-time multicurrency processing capabilities and reinforced support for digital payment adoption. These enhancements were part of wider initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency, integrity, and reliability of Tanzania's financial services infrastructure.

2024: Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) Phase II

Launched in March 2024, Phase II of the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) focused on expanding and deepening the system's functionality through wider interoperability, increased system coverage, enhanced features, strengthened financial inclusion, and deeper integration within the national payment ecosystem, with the objective of strengthening interoperability and enabling seamless cross-platform transfers. Under this phase, TIPS was upgraded to support a wider range of use cases, including Business-to-Business (B2B), Business-to-Person (B2P), Business-to-Merchant (B2M), and Person-to-Merchant (P2M) payments. In addition, the enhancements enabled integration with the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG), facilitating Personal-to-Government (P2G), Business-to-Government (B2G), Government-to-Business (G2B), and Government-to-Person (G2P) payments. The system was also strengthened to support the smooth processing of incoming cross-border remittances and fund transfers, thereby reinforcing the efficiency, interoperability, and inclusivity of the national payment infrastructure.

2025: ISO 20022 Messaging standards

The Bank completed the implementation of ISO 20022 in TISS, aligning the country's domestic payment system infrastructure with internationally accepted messaging standards, improving the quality of transaction information, facilitating cross-border interoperability, and fostering a more efficient and interconnected financial system.

CHAPTER 7

FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT, SUPERVISION, AND STABILITY

7.1 Introduction

The Bank of Tanzania is mandated to license, regulate and supervise banks and financial institutions. Its primary objectives are to maintain the stability, safety, and soundness of the financial system and to reduce the risk of loss to depositors. This chapter examines the evolution of financial sector supervision and stability in Tanzania, highlighting the institutional, regulatory, and policy frameworks that have underpinned a resilient and well-functioning financial system. It traces the transformation of the financial sector from a small, state-dominated system to a dynamic, market-based financial ecosystem supported by robust supervisory practices and macroprudential oversight. The chapter further outlines the Bank's role in licensing and supervising financial institutions, managing banking sector risks, strengthening crisis preparedness and resolution mechanisms, and safeguarding depositor confidence. In addition, it explores the growing integration of sustainability considerations into financial stability frameworks, reflecting the Bank's forward-looking approach to emerging risks.

7.2 Financial Sector Developments

The banking sector has long remained the dominant segment of Tanzania's financial sector, despite recent developments and increasing diversification. The evolution of the sector can be divided into three main phases: the colonial era and the period preceding the Arusha Declaration of 1967, the post-Arusha Declaration period up to 1991, and the reform phase from 1991 onwards. Each phase reflects significant shifts in the structure, ownership, and functions of the industry, as well as the Bank's role in licensing and supervising banks and other financial institutions. These changes were largely influenced by the country's broader economic policy orientation, which transitioned from a colonial and early post-independence system to a centrally planned economy and later to market-based reforms. Over time, the Bank's regulatory and supervisory functions moved from administrative oversight to a more risk-based and market-oriented framework aimed at promoting financial stability, efficiency, and inclusion. Figure 7.1 illustrates these phases and highlights key developments in the financial sector and the Bank's changing role.

Figure 7.1: Evolution of the Banking Sector in Tanzania

Period before Arusha Declaration in 1967

- During the colonial era, banks were established mainly to serve the interests of the colonial rulers and a few businesses.
- During the German rule, only two banks were in operation: Deustche Ostafikanische Bank and the Handeslbank fur Ostafrika.
- After World War I, Britain took over the control of the country from Germany and three commercial banks: National and Grindlays Bank, Standard Bank and Barclays Bank D.C.O; were established to replace the German banks.
- By 1967, the banking sector was comprised of nine banks..

Period between 1967 to 1991

- Following the Arusha Declaration in 1967, all private commercial banks were nationalized and their assets and liabilities were merged resulting into the establishment of one big commercial bank, namely the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), which was wholly owned by the Government.
- By 1991, there were only 6 banks in the country, each governed by its own statute. These were: National Bank of Commerce, the People's Bank of Zanzibar, Postal Office Savings Bank, Tanzania Housing Bank, Tanzania Investment Bank, and Tanzania Rural Development Bank.
- Bank lending was directed to government-owned parastatal organizations in accordance with the National Credit Plans
- Towards the late 1980s, the banking sector was performing poorly, marked by high non-performing loans, heavy reliance on government subsidies, and banks' failure to distribute dividends, all of which strained government resources. In response to the sector's weaknesses, the Government established a Presidential Commission on Banking in 1988, whose recommendations led to the enactment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act (BFIA) in 1991.

Period after 1991

- Enactment of Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 1991, giving powers to the Bank of Tanzania to lincense, regulate as well as supervise banks and financial institutions. In 1992, Foreign Exchange Act, 1992 was enacted, giving the Bank mandate to license and regulate foreign exchange bureaus.
- With liberalization of the financial sector, private banks (domestic and foreign) commenced business in Tanzania, providing free market- based financial services. Early entrants include: Meridian Biao Tanzania Ltd (1992), Standard Chartered Bank Tanzania Ltd (1993), Eurafrican Bank Tanzania Ltd (1994) and Citibank Tanzania Ltd (1995).
- The Bank of Tanzania's regulatory authority has expanded through a series of legislative changes, beginning in 2003 with the mandate to license and regulate regional and community banks. The scope grew in 2006 to include deposit-taking microfinance institutions, microcredit entities, and credit reference bureaux, followed by a major expansion in 2008 to oversee the financial matters of all Social Security Schemes in the country. Most recently, the 2018 mandate incorporated the regulation and supervision of all microfinance service providers.

7.2.1 Licensing and Supervisory Frameworks

The Bank of Tanzania (BoT) is mandated to license, regulate, and supervise banks and other financial institutions, including commercial banks, microfinance banks, community banks, development banks, microfinance service providers, mortgage financing companies, financial leasing companies, credit reference bureaux, bureaux de change, and representative offices of foreign banks. This mandate is derived from Sections 4 and 5 of the Bank of Tanzania Act and the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, respectively. The overarching objective of regulation and supervision is to ensure the stability, safety, and soundness of the financial system, while safeguarding depositors and minimizing the risk of loss. In addition, the Bank oversees the investment activities of social security schemes in accordance with Sections 47 and 48 of the Social Security (Regulatory Authority) Act, 2018. This responsibility promotes prudent investment practices, enhances risk diversification, and mitigates undue concentration of funds, thereby safeguarding members' interests and supporting the long-term sustainability and accountability of social security funds.

The evolution of licensing and supervisory frameworks in Tanzania reflects the country's broader financial sector transformation since the establishment of the Bank in 1966. Following the Arusha Declaration of 1967, the financial system was characterised by nationalization and state dominance. During this period, the sector comprised a limited number of state-owned institutions, and the Bank's supervisory role was largely administrative, focusing on basic compliance and financial discipline within a relatively closed economic system. With the liberalisation of the financial sector following the enactment of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act (BFIA) in 1991, the landscape changed significantly. The entry of private and foreign banks led to rapid expansion and increased complexity in financial intermediation. In response, the BoT strengthened its licensing processes and enhanced its supervisory capacity to effectively oversee a more dynamic and competitive sector.

From the early 2000s, the Bank undertook a major transformation in its supervisory approach, transitioning from a compliance-based framework to Risk-Based Supervision (RBS). This forward-looking approach emphasises a deeper understanding of institutions' business models and focuses on assessing the adequacy of risk management systems to identify, measure, monitor, and control risks in a timely manner. The transition was supported by international best practices, including the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) and the Basel Core Principles. By 2008, the Bank had fully implemented Basel I standards, introducing capital adequacy requirements and capital charges for market risk to ensure that banks maintain sufficient buffers against potential losses. Subsequent reforms throughout the 2010s further strengthened the regulatory framework, including the 2014 issuance of enhanced regulations on risk management and internal controls, incorporating key elements of Basel II. More recently, the regulatory framework has been further strengthened through the adoption of Basel II and Basel III standards. In 2023, the Bank revised capital adequacy and liquidity regulations, introducing advanced liquidity risk management tools such as the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR). Following a phased implementation and parallel run period, these standards became fully operational in April 2025. Figure 7.2 summarises the evolution of banking supervisory approaches in Tanzania.

Figure 7.2: Evolution of Banking Supervisory Approaches

Traditional Supervisory Approach

- The traditional approach focused on transaction testing with the objective of ascertaining the accuracy of the statement of financial position, statement of comprehensive income, the adequacy of internal controls and ensuring compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.
- The approach was largely rule driven and backward looking, with supervisory intensity applied uniformly across institutions regardless of their size, complexity, or risk profile.

Risk Based Supervisory Approach

- The risk-based supervisory approach is a forward-looking framework that focuses supervisory attention on the areas that pose the greatest risk to a bank's or financial institution's safety and soundness. Rather than treating all institutions uniformly, it assesses each bank's risk profile to determine the level and intensity of supervision required.
- The risk-based supervision approach reflects a continuous and dynamic process, which is comprised of five key activities as indicated below:

Alongside these developments, the scope of regulation and supervision has expanded to cover a more diverse financial ecosystem, including commercial banks, microfinance institutions, pension funds, leasing and mortgage companies, bureaux de change, and credit reference bureaux. As of December 2025, the sector comprised 42 banks. Overall, the progressive strengthening of licensing and supervisory frameworks has contributed to a more resilient and stable banking system. This is reflected in improved asset quality, stronger capital positions, enhanced profitability, and increased financial inclusion driven by technological innovation, competition, and expanded service delivery channels. Structure of Tanzania's financial sector as of December 2025 is summarized in Figure 7.3

Figure 7.3: Tanzania Financial Sector Structure

Banking Sector	Financial Institutions	Social Security Schemes	Capital Markets	Insurance
▪ Commercial banks (35) ▪ Community banks (2) ▪ Development banks (2) ▪ Microfinance banks (3)	▪ Mortgage finance companies (2) ▪ Finance leasing (4) ▪ Representative offices (2) ▪ Credit reference bureaus (2) ▪ Bureaus de change (65) ▪ Microfinance service providers (2,938 Tier 2, 1,016 Tier 3, and 74,846 Tier 4)	▪ Mandatory social security schemes (4) ▪ Supplementary social security schemes (25)	▪ Stock exchange (1) ▪ Mutual funds	▪ Insurance companies (32) ▪ Insurance brokers and agents
Regulated by Bank of Tanzania		Regulated by PMO and Bank of Tanzania	Regulated by CMSA	Regulated by TIRA

Note: PMO denotes Prime Minister's Office; CMSA, Capital Markets and Securities Authority; and TIRA, Tanzania Insurance Regulatory Authority

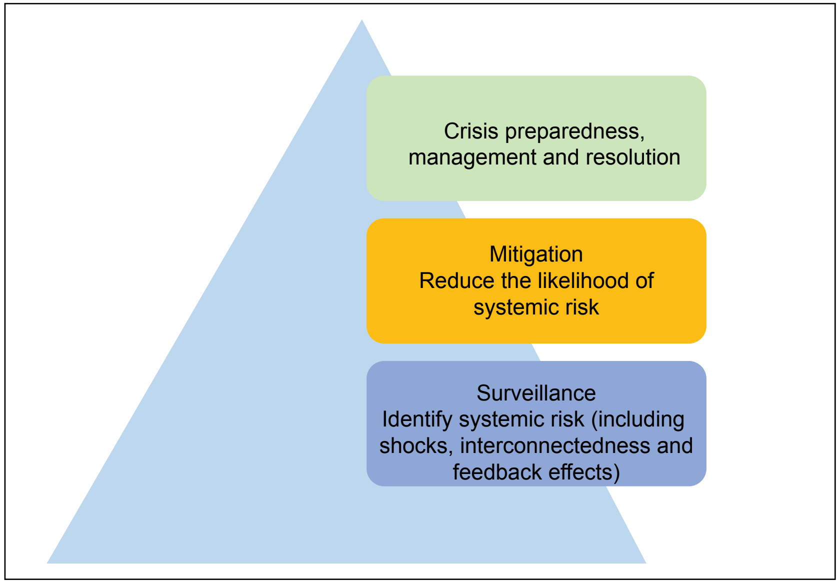
7.3 Financial Stability

One of the most important lessons from the global financial crisis of 2007 was the need to recognise the role of central banks in financial stability. As a result, safeguarding the stability of the financial system became a core mandate of central banks worldwide. In 2009, the Bank established the Financial Stability Function to shift oversight from a narrow focus on individual bank supervision to a comprehensive macroprudential approach for monitoring system-wide risks, enhancing coordination among financial regulators, and promoting timely policy responses to emerging financial vulnerabilities. This shift laid the foundation for developing tools and frameworks to identify and mitigate potential risks to the financial sector.

7.3.1 Macroprudential Policy Framework

The Bank of Tanzania's macroprudential policy framework is designed to safeguard the financial system's stability by limiting systemic risks that could disrupt financial intermediation and affect the real economy. Accordingly, the framework uses prudential tools to identify and address common exposures, risk concentrations, linkages, and interdependencies that are sources of contagion and spillover risks that may affect the functioning of the financial system as a whole. The objective is to maintain the stability and resilience of the financial system by identifying and mitigating systemic risks and building buffers to withstand shocks. The Macro-prudential policy cycle involves surveillance, mitigation, crisis preparedness, management, and resolution as shown in Figure 7.4.

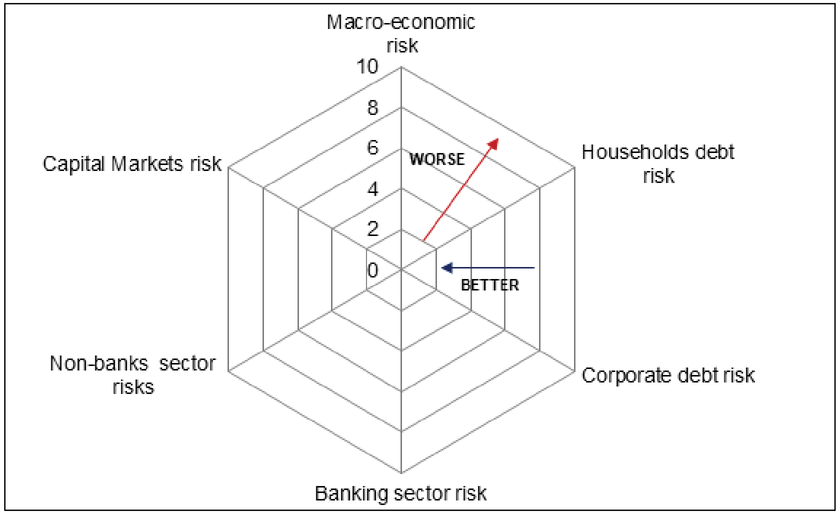
Figure 7.4: The Macro-Prudential Policy Cycle



7.3.2 Financial System Surveillance and Mitigation

The Bank of Tanzania has both internal and external institutional arrangements to ensure the stability of the financial system. To undertake surveillance, the Bank has established robust and forward-looking tools for risk identification and continuous monitoring the build-up of systemic risks. These include a regular financial system stability risk map (see Figure 7.5), financial stability index, financial soundness indicator, stress testing, monitoring of interconnectedness in the financial system and the use of early warning indicators to detect emerging vulnerabilities. Collectively, these measures strengthen the resilience, stability and overall soundness of the financial system.

Figure 7.5: Financial Stability Risk Map



Note: This Financial risk map (cobweb) represents the magnitude and direction of financial stability risks from one period to another. The furthest point from 0 indicates high risk and vice versa.

The Bank assesses risk in relation to how risk evolves over time, considering sources of systemic risk from the time dimension, including the financial conditions of non-financial corporations, households, real estate, and the soundness of institutions within the financial sector. The Bank also monitors structural dimension of systemic risk related to financial system interconnectedness, including inter-institutional interoperability, placements, and borrowing, to measure the degree of exposure and the contagion impact of the failure of one institution on the system and the economy. The macroprudential analytical tools used for financial stability analysis are as described in Table 7.1.

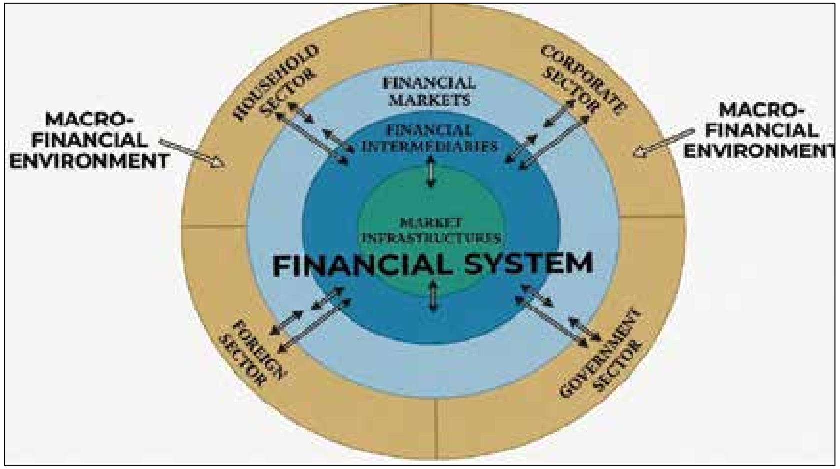
Table 7.1: Macro-Prudential Analytical Tools

S/N	Tool	Systemic Risk	Objective
1	Financial System Stability Index (FSSI) and Financial Stability Risk Map	Structural risks	Identification of structural systemic risks emanating from macro-economics, banking, non-banks, capital markets, non-financial corporates, and households
2	Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs)	Cyclical risks	Assess the strength, stability and resilience of the financial system
3	Stress Testing	Sectoral risks under credit, liquidity, markets, and emerging categories	A forward-looking assessment that provides an indication of the sector's resilience to plausible shocks
4	Interconnectedness and contagion risk analysis	Contagion risks	Measure risk exposure from the financial system interlinkages

To mitigate systemic risks, the Bank has implemented adequate macroprudential tools to strengthen the financial system's resilience, including capital, liquidity, and market-based thresholds. Key measures include capital buffers; additional requirements for systemically important institutions; leverage and liquidity requirements; dynamic provisioning; loan-to-value ratios; debt-to-income limits; exposure concentration limits; exposure in foreign currency; and prudent lending practices to contain the buildup of vulnerabilities and enhance the overall stability and soundness of the financial system.

The diagram below illustrates the structure of the financial system, including financial market infrastructures, financial intermediaries, and financial markets and their interaction with the macro-financial environment comprising household, corporate, government, and foreign sectors. This structure reflects the systemic risk exposure among the players of the financial system.

Figure 7.6: Structure of the Financial System



7.3.3 Crisis Preparedness, Management, and Resolution Arrangements

The historical experience suggests that, since the 19th and 20th centuries, many financial crises have been associated with bank panics, stock market crashes, currency crises, and sovereign defaults[3]. Lessons from the 2007/08 Global Financial Crisis (GFC) were a major turning point in global financial history, revealing profound weaknesses in financial regulations, crisis preparedness, and resolution mechanisms across the world. Assessments by the Financial Stability Board (FSB)—an international board that monitors, assess and makes recommendations regarding global financial stability—and the Bank for International Settlements identified that recent banking crises were associated with weaknesses in core risk management practices, unsustainable business models, ineffective oversight by senior management and boards, and poor responses to regulatory guidance, all of which heightened financial vulnerabilities.

To mitigate these weaknesses, the Bank of Tanzania continues to strengthen its crisis preparedness, management and resolution arrangements in line with the FSB key attributes for effective resolution regime, which codified international best practices. Accordingly, the Bank developed the Banking Sector Crisis Management and Resolution Framework in 2022, that aims at providing guidance to the Bank on crisis detection, management, and resolution. The framework is used in tandem with other statutory and regulatory instruments of the Bank to execute its functions relating to supervision, oversight, and prudential surveillance of the banking and financial market infrastructures. These initiatives provide powers and tools to act quickly to preserve financial stability in the event of systemic failure, while minimizing taxpayers' exposure to loss, avoiding disruptions in the financial system and the broader economy and ensuring the continuity of critical financial and economic functions. To bolster crisis preparedness, the Bank improved institutional frameworks in 2009; enhanced cross-border

3 A financial crisis is a situation characterized by a sudden loss of a large portion of the nominal value of financial assets.

coordination for crisis management (2017); developed a banking sector resolution framework (2022), contingency and recovery planning guidelines (2023), and emergency liquidity assistance framework (2025); and strengthened deposit protection (2025). Figure 7.7 summarizes the selected tools used in operationalization of the framework.

Figure 7.7: Selected tools used in operationalization of the Banking Sector Crisis Management and Resolution Framework

Strengthening Institutional Framework

Effective institutional arrangements for crisis management are crucial in strengthening the resilience of the financial sector against macroeconomic shocks and the failure of Systemically Important Financial Institutions (SIFIs). To enhance preparedness, the Bank has established domestic and regional coordination mechanisms to streamline crisis response processes, reduce bottlenecks, and ensure timely, coordinated, and effective action during crises. This included the establishment of the Financial Stability function and the Tanzania Financial Stability Forum (TFSF), which brings together Financial Regulators.

Contingency and recovery planning for banks and financial institutions

The Bank prepared guidelines on contingency and recovery plans for banks and financial institutions in April 2023. The objectives were to assist banks in preparing to navigate crisis episodes, ensuring the continuity of critical functions, maintaining stability, and reducing reliance on public funds for the resolution of financial institutions in the event of a crisis.

Cross border co-ordination for crisis preparedness

The Bank continues to strengthen cross-border coordination and collaboration among Resolution Authorities and financial safety net participants, including through the signing of bilateral Memoranda of Understanding with Home Regulators/Resolution Authorities. This aims to enhance information sharing and reinforce effective cross-border crisis preparedness management and resolution frameworks. In 2023, the MoU on enhancing cross-border crisis preparedness management resolution arrangements were signed among EAC countries.

Emergency Liquidity Assistance

The Bank prepared and published the Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA) Framework in September 2025, which sets out the principles, eligibility criteria, conditions, and procedures for providing temporary liquidity support to solvent but illiquid financial institutions facing short-term funding pressures with systemic implications to the financial system upon submission of adequate eligible collateral in accordance with its mandate under sections 40 and 41 of the Bank of Tanzania Act 2006. The objectives are to safeguard financial stability by providing temporary liquidity support to institutions, preventing systemic contagion, maintaining market confidence, ensuring orderly crisis management, and protecting public funds.

7.3.4 Protection of Depositors' Funds

The Bank of Tanzania has consistently prioritized the protection of depositor funds and the preservation of public confidence in the financial system. Cognizant of this, the Bank established the Deposit Insurance Board (DIB) in 1994 to provide deposit insurance. It is operationally independent and governed by its own Board of Directors, chaired by the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania. DIB is responsible for protecting insured depositors, administering, and safeguarding the Deposit Insurance Fund (DIF), ensuring prompt reimbursement in the event of bank failure, and supporting bank resolution processes in close coordination with the Bank of Tanzania. Through these functions, DIB plays a critical role in maintaining public confidence and promoting financial system stability.

Since its establishment, DIB has strengthened its legal, governance, and operational frameworks; enhanced collaboration within the financial safety net; improved funding adequacy and risk management practices; and reinforced institutional capacity to ensure effective depositor protection and crisis preparedness. As of December 2025, 42 member banks and financial institutions had their deposits insured by the deposit protection scheme. Currently, DIB provides maximum insured deposit limit of TZS 7.5 million per depositor per licensed financial institution in the event of bank failure, with 99 percent of depositors fully covered. The DIF remains adequately funded to meet its obligations, thereby supporting the safety and soundness of the banking sector and public confidence in it.

Tanzania's experience with failed banks underscores the critical importance of robust liquidation and resolution frameworks to protect depositors, maintain financial stability and preserve public confidence in the banking system. In previous cases, the Bank implemented structured interventions, including management takeovers, asset recovery, and orderly liquidation of non-viable institutions by the Deposit Insurance Board. DIB has recorded significant success in handling bank failures in Tanzania under the Paybox Plus mandate. These include the successful reimbursement of insured deposits of failed banks, in accordance with statutory requirements, which helped maintain public confidence in the banking system and protected small depositors from losing their savings. As market structures and risk profiles evolve, the Bank has continuously refined its regulatory frameworks to address recurring challenges while fostering a stable, growth-oriented environment. This trajectory highlights the essential balance between ensuring financial stability, promoting innovation and advancing financial inclusion, thereby supporting the sustainable development of the broader financial ecosystem.

The review of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006 through the Finance Act of 2025, strengthened and broadened the mandate of the Deposit Insurance Board. The expanded mandate empowers the Board to not only provide effective protection to depositors but also to actively participate in the resolution of distressed banks, support early intervention measures, and facilitate the orderly liquidation of non-viable institutions. This broader scope enhances public confidence in the banking system, reduces the risk of systemic disruptions, promotes financial stability, and ensures that the financial sector remains resilient in the face of shocks. By integrating deposit protection with proactive resolution tools, the Deposit Insurance Board plays a crucial role in safeguarding the stability and sustainability of Tanzania's financial ecosystem.

7.3.5 Key Initiatives for Strengthening Financial Sector Resilience

Implementation of Basel[4] II and III: Following the issuance of a framework for the implementation of Basel II and III in 2023 by the Bank, financial institutions succeeded in starting reporting compliance in April 2025. Banks have since met Basel III capital and liquidity requirements, strengthening the sector's resilience to shocks by ensuring adequate capital and liquidity buffers. As of December 2025, Common Equity Tier I capital stood at 18.3 percent, well above the 8.5 percent regulatory minimum, while the Liquidity Coverage Ratio and Net Stable Funding Ratio were 219.2 percent and 153.9 percent, respectively, exceeding the threshold of not less than 100 percent.

Introduction of Emergency Liquidity Assistance Framework: The Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA) Framework, introduced in September 2025, strengthens the Bank of Tanzania's ability to manage financial crises by outlining clear procedures for providing temporary funding to solvent banks facing short-term liquidity pressures. Supported by sections 40 and 41 of the BoT Act, it allows swift, discretionary intervention during periods of financial stress. The framework's objectives are to maintain financial stability and public confidence, prevent liquidity issues from escalating, and avoid contagion across systemically important institutions.

4 Basel is a set of international banking regulations by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, with Basel I (1988) requiring banks to hold at least 8% capital against risk-weighted assets, mainly to manage credit risk.

Development of Data Repository for Climate-Related Risk: The Bank of Tanzania has developed a climate data repository that consolidates loan and collateral information to assess climate-related risks across the financial sector. This tool enables mapping of climate hazards against financial exposures, helping identify systemic vulnerabilities and supporting proactive risk management by banks and regulators. It enhances the financial system's resilience, improves monitoring of climate-related risks, and helps safeguard financial stability against climate shocks.

Strengthening the Tanzania Financial Stability Forum: Established in 2013 to enhance coordination among financial regulators, the Forum's Memorandum of Understanding was revised in July 2025 to include new members and expanded responsibilities. This update strengthens information sharing, facilitates timely identification and mitigation of emerging systemic risks, and improves macroprudential policy coordination. The enhanced Forum supports effective crisis preparedness and reinforces the resilience and stability of Tanzania's financial system.

Enhanced Supervision of Microfinance Institutions: The Bank has strengthened oversight to curb unlicensed and predatory lending by shutting down illegal online loan platforms and imposing fines or legal action on unlicensed providers where necessary. It has also introduced a self-regulatory framework for microfinance institutions through MoU with Tanzania Association of Microfinance Institutions (TAMFI), issued guidelines on fees and charges, established a formal complaints mechanism to address predatory lending ("Mikopo Umiza"), launched the "Zinduka Usiumizwe – Kopa kwa Maendeleo" awareness campaign, and continued capacity-building for Tier 2 microfinance providers to enhance compliance and protect consumers.

7.3.6 Key Achievements on the Stability of the Financial System in Tanzania

The stability of Tanzania's financial system reflects sustained efforts to strengthen regulatory oversight, enhance risk management, and build resilience against both domestic and external shocks. These efforts have yielded significant results, as outlined in the key achievements below.

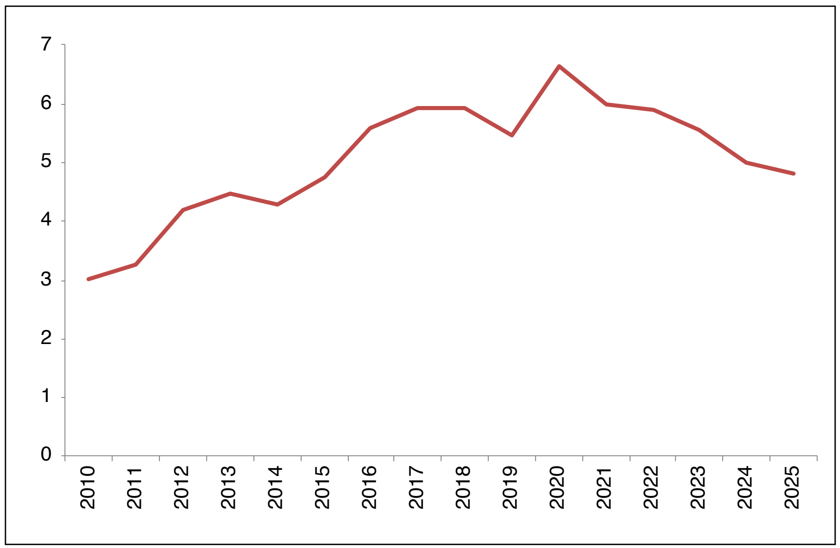
The financial sector remains resilient to shocks, with decreasing systemic risks: During the past decade, the domestic financial system maintained its stability and resilience to both external and internal shocks. This includes severe global shocks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and geopolitical tensions, as well as tightened financial conditions and emerging risks, including climate change and cyber threats. The success was attributable to prudent measures undertaken by the Bank to mitigate risks and improve the sector's resilience to shocks. For instance, in the banking sector, the Bank improved the monitoring and mitigation of systemic risks by identifying systemically important banks, thereby helping protect financial stability by ensuring that banks whose failure could significantly disrupt the financial system are subject to enhanced supervision, stronger capital and liquidity requirements, and effective recovery and resolution planning. As a result, the financial sector remained resilient to shocks, with adequate capital and liquidity buffers to withstand emerging vulnerabilities. The systemic risks from macro-financial conditions continue to improve as depicted in Table 7.2 and Chart 7.1.

Table 7.2: Developments in Financial Stability Risks

Risk type	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Macroeconomic risk	4.5	5.5	7.2	4.7	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.6
Households debt risk	4.2	4.2	5.3	4.4	4.5	6.7	6.7	6.1
Corporate debt risk	2.0	7.1	8.0	7.6	7.0	5.6	5.5	5.4
Banking sector risk	5.2	4.7	7.7	5.3	4.1	2.7	1.8	1.4
Non-banks sector risk			5.0	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.3
Capital markets risk	0.0	6.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.0
Weighted average overall risk	3.0	4.8	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.0	4.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 7.1: Overall Weighted Average Financial Stability Risk



Positive credit rating and Tanzania's economic resilience: Tanzania received its first country credit ratings in 2022 with B2 rating by Moody's. Tanzania's sovereign rating rose to B1 in 2025 and remained steady through 2026. Moody's and Fitch both maintained their stable outlooks (B1 and B+ respectively), citing a resilient financial sector supported by strong capital buffers, ample liquidity, and enhanced asset quality. These factors keep the sector resilient despite ongoing domestic and external shocks.

Improved Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing (AML/CFT) Regime: Tanzania's successful removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list on 13 June 2025 stands as a strong testament to the country's commitment to strengthening its anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) regime. Through comprehensive reforms, Tanzania enhanced its legal and regulatory frameworks, improvedinter-agency coordination, adopted a more effective risk based supervisory approach, and significantly strengthened enforcement, investigation, and asset recovery efforts. These sustained actions enabled the country to fully address all FATF identified requirements and align closely with international AML/CFT standards.

This achievement has substantially enhanced Tanzania's global financial credibility and reputation. It is expected to boost investor confidence, strengthen correspondent banking relationships, reduce transaction and compliance costs, and facilitate smoother cross-border financial flows. Collectively, these gains support greater financial stability, economic growth, and deeper integration into the global financial system. The delisting follows Tanzania's initial inclusion on the FATF grey list in October 2022, a challenge that ultimately catalyzed wide ranging reforms and measurable progress across the country's financial and regulatory landscape.

7.4 Conclusion

Taken together, the evolution of banking supervision and financial stability in Tanzania reflects a deliberate and progressive strengthening of institutional capacity, regulatory frameworks, and policy tools. From early administrative oversight to a modern risk-based and forward-looking supervisory approach, the Bank of Tanzania has consistently adapted to changing economic conditions, financial innovation, and emerging risks. The development of comprehensive crisis management and resolution frameworks, enhanced macroprudential surveillance, and robust depositor protection arrangements has reinforced the resilience and soundness of the financial system. At the same time, the integration of sustainability and climate-related considerations signals a broadening of the Bank's stability mandate in response to evolving global and domestic challenges. Looking ahead, the Bank remains committed to strengthening climate risk analytics, expanding data systems, and deepening the integration of forward-looking models into policy formulation to ensure long-term financial stability, economic resilience, and sustainable development.

Box 7.1: Safeguarding Climate-Resilient Financial System

Introduction

Over the past six decades, the Bank of Tanzania has continued to advance its core mandate of monetary and financial stability. As global economic landscapes evolve, new and complex challenges, particularly those arising from climate change and sustainability-related financial risks, have increasingly shaped the resilience of financial systems worldwide. For Africa, where natural ecosystems underpin significant portions of GDP and support millions of livelihoods, the impacts are more pronounced. More frequent and severe climate-related disasters, including droughts, floods, hurricanes, and extreme temperature events, continue to threaten the soundness of financial institutions by affecting asset values, loan performance, investment portfolios, and overall financial stability.

As international awareness of climate risks deepens, central banks and financial supervisors are expected to play a stronger role in assessing, managing, and mitigating climate-related financial risks within their mandates. In line with these global developments, the Bank of Tanzania has progressively strengthened its approach to climate and sustainability challenges. The Bank has taken significant steps to integrate climate considerations, environmental sustainability, and responsible finance principles into its supervisory frameworks. These achievements demonstrate the Bank's proactive vision to ensure that the Tanzanian financial system remains resilient, adaptive, and aligned with sustainable economic growth.

Strengthening Climate Governance and Regulatory Frameworks

As a member of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), the Bank continues to implement the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), NGFS principles, and Basel principles for the effective management and supervision of climate-related financial risks. Further, the Bank developed guidelines to support supervised institutions in integrating sustainability principles within their operations. These guidelines serve as critical pillars in the financial sector, enabling banks and financial institutions to identify environmental, social, and governance (ESG) impacts arising from their activities and to strengthen their strategies to address them. The guidelines are structured into governance, risk management, strategy and metric and targets.

Metrics, Targets, and Alignment with National Climate Commitments

Under its 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Tanzania committed to reducing economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 30–35% by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. This enhanced ambition targets key sectors including energy, transport, forestry, and waste. Alongside mitigation efforts, the NDC places strong emphasis on climate change adaptation, prioritising improved access to clean water, promotion of sustainable livelihoods, expansion of climate-smart rural electrification, and strengthened resilience in agriculture, coastal zones, public health, and disaster risk reduction. These commitments are closely aligned with national policy frameworks, notably the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026). The Bank has embedded these commitments in its Guidelines on Climate-Related Risk Management, enabling institutions to align their targets with national priorities and international climate goals, such as those of the Paris Agreement. In essence, the Bank calls on banks and financial institutions to consider both national priorities and targets, especially the NDC, and international sustainability goals when setting their climate-related metrics and targets. Guideline 22 of the 2025 Climate-Related Risks Management and Disclosures Guidelines requires institutions to establish metrics and set clear, measurable targets for managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Banks are therefore expected to draw reference from the NDC, which outlines key climate mitigation priorities such as expanding investments in renewable energy (solar, geothermal, hydro, wind, and bioenergy) and minigrid development.

The NDC also highlights important climate adaptation priorities, including:

- **Agriculture**: Climate-smart agriculture and strengthened research
- **Forestry**: Sustainable forest management and ecosystem protection
- **Energy**: climate-resilient systems and energy mix diversification
- **Coastal and marine resources**: Blue economy, climate-smart fisheries, insurance for small fishers
- **Infrastructure:** Climate-proofing critical infrastructure and strengthening Early Warning Systems
- **Cross-cutting areas**: Gender, capacity building, technology, and promotion of gendersmart climate finance

The 2021 NDC estimated that implementing Tanzania's adaptation and mitigation goals would require approximately USD 19 billion.

Mobilising Climate Finance and Supporting Sustainable Products

By integrating climate considerations and broader ESG factors into banking practices, financial institutions have begun increasing climate financing to support NDC implementation and help close the climate finance gap. Under Regulation 15(2) of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Licensing) Regulations of 2014, banks are required to obtain the Bank's approval before introducing new products. Recognizing the importance of mobilizing both domestic and external climate finance, the Bank has proactively approved green and sustainable financial products introduced by banks and financial institutions. As a result, banks have recently raised significant funding through sustainable and green financing instruments, including:

- **CRDB Bank's "Kijani" Green Bond:** Total of TZS 171.82 billion raised to fund eligible green projects, including renewable energy, climate-resilient agriculture, clean cooking solutions, green buildings, sustainable transport, and clean water and sanitation, as well as other climate-aligned initiatives.

- **NMB Sustainability Bonds ("Jamii Bond"):** Issued in Tanzanian Shillings and United States Dollars, the bond raised a total of TZS 212.9 billion and USD 73 million to finance green and social projects in line with the NMB's Sustainable Financing Framework. The proceeds are earmarked for initiatives including renewable energy, clean transport, food security support for smallholder farmers, and MSME financing, among others.
- **Sustainability Linked Bonds (SLBs):** NMB Jasiri Bond, CRDB Samia Infrastructure Bond, Azania Bondi Yangu, among others

When deployed toward projects with climate mitigation and adaptation dimensions, these funds meaningfully contribute to achieving Tanzania's NDC and the global goals of the Paris Agreement to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

Outlook

The Bank will continue strengthening its supervisory tools and enhancing transparency through mandatory climate-related disclosures, reducing the risk of greenwashing. Collaboration will remain central, with the Bank working closely with the Ministry of Environment (the National Designated Authority to the UNFCCC), government ministries, departments, agencies (MDAs), and private sector stakeholders. With Tanzania's Development Vision 2050 emphasising a shift toward climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable growth, the Bank of Tanzania is committed to promoting sustainable banking practices that align with this national direction.

The Bank will maintain active participation in the NGFS, accessing cutting edge analytical tools and technical resources to integrate climate and nature related risks into monetary policy, supervision, and financial stability frameworks. It will also continue aligning regulatory practices with global standards, including TCFD, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) principles, and the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) through the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

By strengthening supervisory capacity and fostering a climate-resilient financial system, the Bank of Tanzania aims to attract green investments, mitigate physical and transition risks, and reinforce national economic resilience ensuring continued financial stability amid escalating environmental challenges.

CHAPTER 8

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

8.1 Introduction

Financial inclusion in Tanzania has evolved significantly over the past six decades, shaped by policy reforms, institutional arrangements, technological innovation, and regulatory developments aimed at expanding access to financial services. This discussion traces the journey from a narrowly focused, state-led financial system to a dynamic, inclusive, and digitally enabled ecosystem driven by coordinated reforms and deliberate policy interventions. It further examines how the Bank of Tanzania has progressively integrated financial inclusion into its core mandate through regulatory modernisation, stakeholder coordination, product innovation, and consumer protection, while ensuring that expanded access is accompanied by financial stability, resilience, and public trust.

8.2 Financial Inclusion Policy and Regulatory Evolution in Tanzania

The evolution of financial inclusion policy and regulation in Tanzania reflects the broader institutional journey of the Bank of Tanzania over the past six decades. Following its establishment in 1966, the Bank's primary mandate focused on monetary sovereignty, currency stability, and supervision of a small, largely urban, and state-led banking system. During this period, financial inclusion was not explicitly articulated as a policy objective; rather, public confidence was anchored in prudential regulation and institutional stability. A major turning point emerged in the 1990s with the First Financial Sector Reform Programme (FSRP I), which liberalised the financial system, restructured state-owned banks, and opened the sector to private and foreign participation. These reforms strengthened supervision and modernised monetary policy frameworks. However, financial sector growth and competition did not automatically translate into broader access, particularly for low-income households, small enterprises, and rural communities.

The Second Financial Sector Reform Programme (FSRP II), implemented between 2006 and 2011, shifted focus toward financial deepening and infrastructure development. Key reforms included strengthening credit reference systems, improving secured transactions frameworks, modernising payment systems, and enhancing legal certainty. These initiatives reduced information asymmetry, supported Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) financing, and laid the foundation for digital financial services. By December 2025, borrowers covered under credit information systems had increased to 8.89 million. A Secured Transactions Law was also under development to facilitate the use of movable assets as collateral. Financial inclusion was formally integrated into national policy through the National Microfinance Policy of 2000, which recognised microfinance institutions, Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), and community-based providers as key channels for reaching underserved populations. The policy was revised in 2017 to address emerging risks such as over-indebtedness, weak disclosure, and unfair recovery practices, marking a shift toward responsible finance and consumer protection. This was reinforced by the Microfinance Act of 2018, which established a comprehensive licensing and supervisory framework based on proportional and tiered regulation. By December 2025, licensed Tier 2 microfinance institutions increased to 2,938 from 692 in 2021, while Tier 3 (SACCOS) and Tier 4 (Community Microfinance Groups) increased to 1,016 and 74,846 compared with 580 and 24,123 institutions, respectively. This growth reflects a significant formalisation and expansion of the microfinance sub-sector.

In parallel, payment systems reforms became a key driver of financial inclusion. The National Payments Systems Act of 2015 promoted interoperability and electronic payments as national priorities. The launch of the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) operationalized this vision by enabling real-time, interoperable transfers across banks and mobile money platforms. Transaction volumes increased from 74,348 in 2021 to about 644 million in 2025, while transaction values rose from TZS 51.1 billion to TZS 54,953 billion over the same period.

During the period from 2021 through 2025, agent banking reforms brought significant changes and contributed to extending access. The Bank introduced the Agent Banking Guidelines 2017 to enable regulated institutions to deliver services through agent networks, particularly in underserved areas. Consequently, the number of bank agents increased significantly to 187,672 by December 2025 from 18,827 agents in 2018. Financial inclusion efforts were further institutionalised through successive National Financial Inclusion Frameworks (NFIFs) . NFIF I (2014–2017) focused on expanding access, NFIF II (2018–2022) emphasised usage, quality, and affordability, while NFIF III (2023–2028) prioritises financial health, resilience, consumer protection, and data-driven monitoring. The NFIFs were developed as a build-up of new one from implementation status of preceded, the development being informed by the baseline and end-term evaluation of each Framework. As per FinScope Survey 2023, access and usage of financial services increased from 37.4 percent and 57 percent in 2013 to 89 percent and 76 percent in 2023, respectively.

H.E. Dr. Philip Mpango, then Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, together with the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba during the launch of the Third National Financial Inclusion Framework (NFIF) in August 2023

8.3 Financial Inclusion Coordination in Tanzania

Beyond legal and regulatory reforms, financial inclusion in Tanzania has been shaped by deliberate institutional coordination among public authorities, private sector actors, and development partners. Over six decades, this coordination has evolved from internal administrative arrangements within a state-led financial system into a structured public–private financial inclusion architecture anchored by the Bank of Tanzania. In the early post-independence period, the financial system was small, centralized, and state-dominated, with coordination occurring largely within government structures. Financial inclusion was not yet framed as a cross-sector development objective, and coordination remained primarily administrative. The liberalization reforms of the 1990s and early 2000s transformed this landscape. The expansion of private banks, growth of microfinance institutions, emergence of mobile network operators, and rise of digital financial services diversified the financial ecosystem. As a result, financial inclusion could no longer be advanced through regulation alone; it required structured alignment between policy, innovation, infrastructure, and development partners.

A crucial milestone was the introduction of the first National Financial Inclusion Framework (NFIF I) (2014–2017), which marked the transition from fragmented initiatives to a coordinated national strategy. The National Council for Financial Inclusion chaired by the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania was established in 2013, to implement the framework by providing strategic leadership and oversight to ensure that financial inclusion initiatives are coordinated across public and private sectors. For the first time, financial inclusion was pursued through a formal multi-stakeholder platform bringing together regulators, government institutions, financial service providers, mobile network operators, and development partners under shared objectives and monitoring mechanisms.

The NFIF II (2018–2022) further strengthened this coordination by deepening collaboration in areas such as digital finance, SME financing, gender inclusion, financial literacy, and consumer protection. As interoperable payment systems expanded, coordination moved beyond policy dialogue to operational alignment across infrastructure and reporting systems. The current NFIF III (2023–2028) reflects a more mature coordination framework. Operating under the National Council for Financial Inclusion, it elevates inclusion to a high-level strategic priority supported by strong governance and accountability structures. Implementation guidelines, communication frameworks, and data systems have enhanced alignment and execution. Across the three NFIF cycles, more than 47 institutions have participated in coordination mechanisms, while the focus has evolved from access to usage, quality, and financial health.

Development partnerships have played a critical role in strengthening financial inclusion architecture. The Financial Sector Deepening Trust Tanzania (FSDT) has supported research, innovation, and measurement systems, while surveys such as FinScope have improved the evidence base for policymaking. Engagement with international platforms, including the Alliance for Financial Inclusion and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, has further strengthened capacity in digital finance, gender inclusion, and regulatory innovation.

As the financial ecosystem has grown more complex, coordination has increasingly incorporated risk management considerations. The expansion of digital finance and interoperable systems requires close collaboration between financial and telecommunications authorities to safeguard stability and consumer protection. Coordination mechanisms, therefore, serve not only to expand access but also to ensure that inclusion progresses alongside resilience and transparency.

8.4 Financial Inclusion Awards

Since joining the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) in February 2010, the Bank of Tanzania has demonstrated sustained and strategic engagement that has translated into progressive global recognition. Early commitment through the Maya Declaration in 2011 positioned Tanzania among the first countries to adopt measurable financial inclusion targets, laying a strong policy foundation. This was reinforced by active participation in AFI peer learning and hosting roles, leading to the 2019 Special Recognition for advancing knowledge exchange. Continued engagement witnessed the Bank receiving the 2017 and 2025 AFI Leadership Awards for global influence in inclusive finance policy, and technical expertise and policy leadership, respectively. In addition, the Bank of Tanzania was awarded the 2025 Nestor Espenilla Jr. Financial Inclusion Innovation Award—AFI's highest institutional honour—in recognition of its transformative digital financial infrastructure, including instant payment systems, interoperable QR codes, and strengthened consumer protection frameworks. Collectively, these recognitions underscore how sustained engagement with AFI has enhanced the Bank's institutional capacity, elevated Tanzania's global standing, and positioned the country as a leading hub for digital financial inclusion innovation in Africa.

Box 8.1: The National Council for Financial Inclusion

The National Council for Financial Inclusion (NCFI) was established in 2013 to serve as the highest-level multi-stakeholder body responsible for providing strategic direction, policy guidance, and oversight of financial inclusion initiatives in Tanzania. The council provides strategic leadership and oversight to ensure that financial inclusion initiatives are coordinated across both public and private sectors, including implementation of the National Financial Inclusion Frameworks (NFIFs). It ensures that financial inclusion priorities are fully aligned with national development and financial sector strategies, promoting policy coherence and coordinated implementation so that financial inclusion contributes to inclusive economic growth, financial sector stability, and poverty reduction.

The Council's Structure

Composition- The Council comprises 27 members who are the permanent secretaries from relevant government ministries, heads of regulatory authorities and government agencies, and chairpersons of practitioners' associations, conducts its meetings on a semi-annual basis and when the need arises.

Chairmanship and Secretariat- The Council is chaired by the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, and the Bank is the secretariat.

Committees under the NCFI- The Council has two committees providing administrative, quality control and technical advice, which are the National Steering Committee (NSC) and the National Technical Committee (NTC).

The NSC provides administrative and quality control organ, accountable to the Council while the NTC provides technical advice and reports the progress on the implementation of financial inclusion initiatives in the country.

The National Council also introduced the Women Affairs Committee for Financial Inclusion (WACF) in the NFIF coordination structure, as the women financial inclusion advisory committee reporting directly to the National Council. The committee is responsible for the national coordination of women-targeted financial inclusion initiatives implemented under NFIF, drawing members from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

National Financial Inclusion Stakeholders are:

Ministries and Government Agencies- responsible for developing inclusive policies and Legal Frameworks; Creating enabling business environment for FSPs; and implementing financial inclusion initiatives.

Financial Sector Regulators- responsible for developing and implementing financial inclusive regulator frameworks; implementing financial inclusion initiatives under their mandate; and providing advice and guidance to FSPs on achieving financial inclusion goals.

Association and Networks- responsible for representing their members in financial inclusion Committees; coordinating financial inclusion initiatives among member institutions; and facilitating sharing of financial inclusion information between members and stakeholders.

Development Partners- responsible for providing technical and financial support.

Deputy Governor of the Bank of Tanzania (Financial Stability and Deepening), Ms. Sauda K. Msemo, in a group photo with members of Bank management displaying the 2025 Nestor Espenilla Jr. Financial Inclusion Innovation Award, conferred by the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) in recognition of Tanzania's transformative advancements in digital financial infrastructure, in November 2025

8.5 Financial Innovation and Inclusion

Innovation has been one of the most visible and transformative dimensions of Tanzania's financial inclusion journey. This transformation evolved progressively alongside institutional reform, regulatory modernisation, and technological change under the stewardship of the Bank of Tanzania. In the early decades following independence, financial products were largely standardized, branch-based, and oriented toward formal sector participants. The liberalization period of the 1990s introduced greater competition and diversification. The entry of private banks expanded the range of savings instruments and credit products, while early electronic banking services began to emerge. Innovation during this phase was market-driven but remained concentrated within traditional banking channels, with the primary focus on strengthening financial intermediation and restoring efficiency.

A more profound shift occurred in the mid-2000s, as financial infrastructure modernisation created an enabling environment for inclusive product innovation. Improvements in payment systems, credit information sharing, and secured transactions frameworks reduced information asymmetry and enhanced risk assessment capacity. These developments laid the foundation for a more data-driven and technology-enabled financial ecosystem. The most transformative phase began in the late 2000s and accelerated throughout the 2010s with the rapid expansion of mobile money. Digital financial services reshaped financial participation by bringing payments, savings, and transfers closer to citizens than ever before. Under a regulatory framework that allowed electronic money issuers to operate under the Bank of Tanzania oversight, competition expanded while systemic stability was preserved. This marked a shift toward proportional and activity-based supervision capable of accommodating technological change. Mobile money accounts increased from 11.0 million in December 2013 to 75.8 million by December 2025. Over the same period, the number of active agents rose from 153,369 to 1,982,162, while the value of transactions increased from TZS 28,852.3 billion to TZS 255,134 billion.

Mobile platforms evolved beyond person-to-person transfers including person-to- business and person-to-government transfers. In addition, digital microcredit products emerged, offering short-term loans accessible through mobile devices and assessed using transaction histories and alternative data. This expanded credit access for individuals and micro- entrepreneurs lacking conventional collateral or formal credit histories. At the same time, regulatory safeguards were strengthened to promote transparency, responsible lending, and integration into credit reporting systems, thereby mitigating over-indebtedness risks. Insurance services also migrated to digital channels. Mobile-enabled microinsurance products—including health and agricultural coverage—reduced administrative costs and expanded risk protection to underserved populations. Similarly, digital pension innovations enabled informal sector workers to make small, flexible contributions toward long-term savings, extending social protection beyond formal employment. These developments marked an important transition from transactional inclusion toward broader financial security.

For micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), innovation addressed longstanding financing constraints. Traditionally reliant on collateral-based lending, many MSMEs were excluded due to limited documentation and weak financial records. The increasing use of digital transaction data, merchant payment systems, and interoperable transfers enabled small businesses to build verifiable financial histories. Banks gradually adopted cash flow-based lending models supported by digital records, while credit guarantee schemes helped reduce perceived lending risks. As a result, MSME financing has increasingly shifted toward data-supported risk assessment, with lending to MSMEs reaching 21.7 percent of total bank loans as of December 2025 from 11.9 percent in December 2022. Gender inclusion has also become an integral part of this innovation landscape. Disaggregated data revealed persistent gaps in access to credit and loan sizes between men and women. In response, financial institutions and policymakers introduced products with flexible repayment structures, targeted financial literacy initiatives, and capacity- building programmes for women-owned enterprises. Mobile money services further reduced mobility and documentation barriers, enhancing women's financial autonomy. Women's usage of formal financial services increased to 74.3 percent in 2023 from 61 percent in 2017, while the gender gap in account ownership narrowed to 3 percentage points from 10 percentage points. As financial technologies evolved, regulatory approaches adapted accordingly. The Bank of Tanzania embraced innovation-friendly supervision to balance innovation with stability. Structured engagement with fintech providers, proportional regulatory requirements, and controlled pilot environments enabled emerging technologies to be tested before full-scale deployment.

8.6 Bank of Tanzania FinTech Regulatory Sandbox operations

A regulatory sandbox is a framework established by the Bank of Tanzania to allow fintech innovative solutions and business models to be tested in a controlled real-market environment under relaxed regulatory requirements. Its purpose is to promote safe financial innovation, enhance competition, and strengthen financial inclusion while ensuring consumer protection and financial stability. The Bank developed the Fintech Regulatory Sandbox Regulations in 2024, which was launched and became operational in 2025. The Sandbox applies the test-and-learn approaches allowing the regulator to assess consumer impacts, operational risks, and systemic implications in a measured manner. Since launching of the Sandbox operations, 35 innovations applications were received, where one had already approved for testing.

8.7 Financial Consumer Protection

The evolution of financial consumer protection in Tanzania reflects the broader transformation of the financial sector over six decades. In the early years following the establishment of the Bank of Tanzania, consumer protection was understood primarily through the lens of institutional stability. Ensuring the solvency of banks, maintaining currency credibility, and safeguarding systemic soundness were regarded as the core foundations of public trust in formal finance. Protection was therefore implicit, anchored in prudential oversight rather than explicit conduct regulation. As financial sector liberalization expanded the number of institutions and diversified financial products, the relationship between access and protection became more pronounced. Increased competition, product innovation, and outreach to low-income segments exposed consumers to new risks, including information asymmetry, opaque pricing, aggressive recovery practices, and uneven service standards. These developments, coupled with the rapid growth of microfinance—and later digital financial services—underscored the need to embed fairness, transparency, and accountability within the financial inclusion agenda.

A decisive milestone in this evolution was the introduction of the Microfinance Act, 2018 and operationalization of the Bank of Tanzania (Financial Consumer Protection) Regulations, 2019. These regulations represent the most comprehensive conduct framework in the Bank's history, transforming consumer protection from a fragmented supervisory function into a structured and codified regulatory pillar. They establish clear principles of fair treatment, transparency, responsible conduct, and institutional accountability across regulated financial service providers. Under this framework, disclosure standards have been strengthened to ensure that consumers receive clear, accurate, and timely information on product terms, pricing, penalties, and contractual obligations. Responsible lending requirements reinforce affordability and suitability assessments before credit is extended—particularly important in the context of expanding digital lending models. By embedding consumer safeguards within regulatory expectations, the framework aligns innovation with financial health rather than short-term product expansion.

8.8 Financial Complaints Resolution in the Bank of Tanzania

The complaint handling framework at the Bank of Tanzania has evolved from a manual, institution-based system to a structured, regulated, and performance-monitored consumer protection framework. It was formalised through issuance of the Bank of Tanzania (Financial Consumer Protection) (Amendment) Regulations 2025, requiring financial institutions to establish internal complaint resolution mechanisms with defined timelines, while unresolved complaints are escalated to the Bank for review, mediation, and enforcement, increasingly supported by digital systems such as "Sema na BoT."

As part of this transformation, the Bank further established a dedicated Consumer Protection function to strengthen oversight, centralise handling of escalated complaints, and improve efficiency and responsiveness. The framework now operates through a clear escalation process from financial institutions to the Regulator, backed by supervision and reporting requirements. This has significantly improved the rate of complaints resolved by banks, enhanced accountability, reduced resolution time, and strengthened transparency, consumer protection, and trust in the financial sector. The rate of complaints resolved by banks improved from 66.2 percent in 2022 to 96.8 percent by December 2025.

Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba addresses stakeholders at the launch of the Financial Consumer Resolution System (FCRS), locally known as "Sema na BoT" on 5 June 2024

8.9 Market Conduct Supervision

Market conduct supervision has similarly evolved. The supervisory approach now integrates both onsite and offsite monitoring of consumer protection compliance. Onsite inspections assess adherence to disclosure standards, recovery practices, product governance, and complaint management procedures. Offsite monitoring leverages data analytics and regulatory reporting to identify emerging conduct risks, particularly within high-growth digital segments. This dual approach enables early and proportionate intervention while preserving financial system stability. As of December 2025, onsite conduct inspections have increased from none to six annually, while offsite thematic reviews have covered samples of 42 banks, six mobile money operators, and 40 Tier 2 microfinances institutions.

In July 2024, the Bank issued comprehensive guidelines for fees and charges, aiming to ensure fair, transparent, and affordable financial services. These guidelines cover Banks/Financial Institutions, Microfinance Service Providers (MSPs), and Non-Bank Payment Systems Providers (PSPs), prohibiting certain fees, mandating publication of tariffs, and introducing penalties for non-compliance.

These Guidelines are issued under Regulation 25(1) of the Bank of Tanzania (Financial Consumer Protection) Regulations, 2019 and correspondingly developed a price comparator tool (Kilinganishi) that is available on the website for consumers to make comparison of fees and charges, hence enhancing consumer empowerment and compliance by FSPs.

8.10: Financial literacy

Over time, literacy initiatives have evolved from general awareness campaigns into structured national programmes integrated within successive financial inclusion frameworks through the Guide for Financial Educator issued by the National Council for Financial Inclusion. Following the launch of the NFIF III (2023-2028), two financial literacy programmes started to be implemented in year 2024, which are the on-schooling and the off-schooling programmes.

For on-school initiatives, the Bank as the Secretariat to the National Council for Financial Inclusion developed Toolkit for incorporating financial literacy in the education system, where in 2024, financial literacy was incorporated in primary schools (maths) and secondary school (business studies). Further, the Bank in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) under the Higher Education for Economic Transformation (HEET) project, developed Guidelines for financial literacy in tertiary and higher education curricula in Tanzania, to introduce financial literacy as one of the cross-cutting subjects for higher learning students. The financial literacy concepts covered the broad spectrum of all financial products and services offered in Tanzania including financial numeracy skills, knowledge of the financial eco system, application of financial technology, personal financial protection, financial obligation, and money management. These were developed and aligned with the Curriculum for Certified Financial Educators that is offered for off schooling population, to standardise financial literacy among the Tanzanian population from elementary to professional level while out-of-school initiatives target women entrepreneurs, youth, smallholder farmers, and underserved communities through community engagement, partnerships, and digital platforms.

Through the off-schooling programme, the Certified Financial Educators (CFEs)[5] programme was introduced in July 2024. As of December 2025, the number of CFEs stood at 1,167 and approximately 1.67 million Tanzanians had benefitted from the program. Through the on-school programmes, financial literacy was incorporated and taught in all primary and secondary schools, with 13 universities designated to undertake the CFEs program through a Memorandum of Understanding with the Bank of Tanzania as the Secretariat to the National Council for Financial Inclusion.

The Bank developed content and tools to enhance financial literacy including videos and animations for fraud, responsible borrowing and loan management as well as a loan calculator (Kikokotoo) that is available on the Bank website. As digital finance—including mobile money, microcredit, insurance, and pension-linked products—continues to expand, consumer protection has increasingly been recognized as the anchor of sustainable inclusion. It is no longer viewed as reactive enforcement, but as proactive governance that safeguards financial health, mitigates over- indebtedness, and preserves trust in an evolving ecosystem. The integration of conduct supervision, financial literacy, complaints resolution, and data-driven oversight reflects a mature and balanced regulatory approach.

5 The Certified Financial Educators Programme is a professional certification initiative designed to equip participants with skills in delivering financial literacy and education to the public. Its objective is to ensure systematic, standardized, and sustainable delivery of financial literacy, thereby improving financial capability and supporting financial inclusion in Tanzania.

8.11 Bridging the Gender Gap in Financial Inclusion Initiatives

By understanding the contribution of women in social economic development, the National Financial Inclusion Framework (2023–2028) underscores the role of women in driving financial inclusion agenda by designating women among the priority segments. The Bank of Tanzania collaborates with national and international stakeholders to bridge the gender gap in financial services. Focus has been on conducting high level dialogues, collection of gender disaggregated data, providing guidance to financial service providers and financial education programs for women (Box 8.2). The efforts also include establishment of Women Affairs Committee for Financial Inclusion (WACFI) to coordinate all the financial inclusion initiatives targeting women. As an impact of the ongoing efforts, the gender gap was reduced to 3% in 2023 from 10% in 2017 according to Finscope 2023 report[6].

6 A financial inclusion gender gap is the disparity between men and women in their ability to access and use formal financial services, such as bank accounts, credit, insurance, and digital payments, calculated as percentage of formally included men minus percentage of formally included women.

Box 8.2: Women financial inclusion in Tanzania

Initiatives and engagements implemented towards advancing women's financial inclusion thus narrowing the gender gap includes the following:

Strengthening Gender Representation & Inclusivity in Leadership Roles.: In 2024, the Bank introduced measures to strengthen gender representation in leadership roles within banks and financial institutions, promoting diversity and inclusivity. The measure intended to create awareness and helped to contribute the increase of women presentation in board and senior management roles by end of 2027. As a result of this, around half of all banks and financial institutions have one-third women representation in Board and Senior Management positions, with ongoing female mentorship programmes conducted by both banks and the Regulator.

Financial Literacy Programs: The Bank is implementing various financial literacy initiatives which covers both off-schooling and on-schooling population. Out of that, through CFEs programme, 47.5 percent of the total financial literacy beneficiaries were women. Further, financial service providers reached more female than men at 61.4 percent of the total beneficiaries.

WE Finance Code[7]: The Bank is committed to advancing access to finance and identify innovative solutions to mobilize capital for women-led micro, small and medium sized enterprises (WMSMEs). Further, financial services providers were invited to join by pledging to the code, whereby 10 banks had signed the code as of March 2026. The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) supports women entrepreneurs by scaling up access to financial products and services, building capacity, expanding networks, offering mentors, and providing opportunities to link with domestic and global markets.

Women Affairs Committee for Financial Inclusion (WACFI): The National Council for Financial Inclusion introduced the WACF in the NFIF coordination structure, as the women financial inclusion advisory committee reporting directly to the National Council. The committee is responsible for the national coordination of women-targeted financial inclusion initiatives implemented under NFIF, drawing members from Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

Financial Sector Leaders/CEOs Forum for Reducing Financial Inclusion Gender Gap: The Forum's overarching objective was to set strategies to bridge the existing gender gap in access and use of formal financial services and leadership roles in the banking sector. As of end of March 2026, CEOs and the Bank agreed on specific actions whereby 22 institutions have put in place gender inclusion internal policies and strategies, 15 have women financial products and services; 29 have programs for women financial inclusion; and 14 have women impact stories on financial inclusion.

Generation Equality Forum (GEF): Tanzania committed to implement Generation Equality Forum) under 2nd action coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, which was adopted in 2021. The GEF is the world's leading initiative convened by UN Women to accelerate investment and implementation on gender equality. The Bank implemented the Forum by promoting women's access to, and usage of financial services and products.

7 The WE-Finance Code, introduced by the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) hosted by the Word Bank, is a global voluntary framework that brings together regulators, financial institutions, and development partners to expand financing for women-led enterprises through data, leadership, and coordinated action.

8.12 Conclusion

Taken together, Tanzania's financial inclusion journey reflects a coherent and progressive transformation—from strong prudential foundations and administrative coordination, through liberalization and institutional deepening, to a modern ecosystem anchored in digital innovation, structured public–private collaboration, and a comprehensive consumer protection framework. Over time, financial inclusion has evolved from a peripheral outcome of financial sector development into a central pillar of economic policy, supported by coordinated national strategies, proportional regulation, and evidence-based oversight. Innovation in financial products, expansion of delivery channels, and integration of consumer protection have ensured that increased access translates into meaningful usage, financial health, and resilience for households and enterprises. As the Bank of Tanzania enters its seventh decade, this integrated framework provides a solid foundation for harnessing emerging technologies, deepening inclusion, and advancing inclusive and sustainable economic transformation—while safeguarding stability, transparency, and public confidence in the financial system.

CHAPTER 9

REGIONAL INTEGRATION INITIATIVES

9.1 Introduction

The Bank of Tanzania continues to play a prominent and influential role in advancing the regional economic integration agenda within the scope of its mandate. It actively participates in key regional and continental bodies, including the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the African Union (AU), and the Association of African Central Banks (AACB). Through this engagement, the Bank contributes to strengthening Tanzania's economic resilience, enhancing the efficiency and interoperability of payment systems, and promoting convergence with regional and global standards.

EAC Heads of State display the Protocol for the Establishment of the East African Monetary Union on 30th November 2013, in Kampala, Uganda.

9.2 East African Community

Tanzania's involvement in the East African Community (EAC) reflects a long-standing commitment to regional integration and monetary cooperation, dating back to the original EAC established in 1967. Under this arrangement, Partner States, including Tanzania, pursued the harmonisation of monetary policies and close coordination among central banks to support the development of a unified regional market. The re-establishment of the EAC in 1999 and the ratification of its Treaty in 2000 revitalised these efforts and reaffirmed Tanzania's strategic role in shaping regional economic policy and integration outcomes. Tanzania is actively implementing the EAC integration pillars, including the Customs Union Protocol, the Common Market Protocol, and the Monetary Union Roadmap. These initiatives aim to enhance regional trade, facilitate the free movement of factors of production, and establish a single currency for the EAC countries.

Bank of Tanzania Governor, Mr. Emmanuel. Tutuba (second from left) with other EAC central Bank Governors during the 28th Ordinary Meeting of the EAC Monetary Affairs Committee held in Mombasa, Kenya in May 2025.

9.2.1 EAC Monetary Affairs Committee

The Bank's involvement in the EAC initiatives is mainly through the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC), comprising Governors of EAC Partner States' central banks. This Committee was established in 1997 to coordinate and harmonise monetary, exchange rate, and financial sector policies across the region. The Bank of Tanzania has actively participated in MAC activities and contributed significantly to advancing the regional integration agenda. Key contributions include strengthening coordination and harmonisation of monetary and exchange rate policies, integration of financial systems, providing technical expertise in the development and implementation of the roadmap toward the EAC single currency, and supporting the attainment of macroeconomic convergence criteria. The Bank has also played a role in the efforts to establish the East African Monetary Institute (EAMI), including the development of its operational frameworks, which will support research, policy coordination, and preparation for the introduction of a single currency. The EAMI's main objective is to prepare the EAC for the transition to a single currency and a common central banking system.

In addition, the Bank has continued to collaborate with other EAC central banks in harmonising financial stability frameworks and tools; cross-border crisis preparedness and management; financial market frameworks; supervisory tools and AML/CFT policies and regulations; as well as policies and laws relating to production, analysis, and dissemination of statistical information. The Bank has also contributed to capacity building and knowledge-sharing initiatives.

9.2.2 Cross-Border Payment Systems Modernisation

The Bank of Tanzania has played a pivotal role in the design, validation, and adoption of the EAC Cross-Border Payment System Masterplan, endorsed in 2025. This initiative provides a structured approach to modernising regional payment infrastructure, including enhancements to the East African Payment System (EAPS), the introduction of a regional instant retail payment switch, and the development of harmonised regulatory frameworks to reduce fragmentation and enhance integration. These developments have improved the efficiency and reliability of cross-border payments, supporting the growth of regional trade and e-commerce. They have also strengthened financial connectivity across Partner States, reduced transaction costs, and enhanced the overall resilience of regional payment systems. Capacity-building initiatives accompanying these reforms have further equipped financial institutions and stakeholders with the skills required to operate in an increasingly integrated financial environment.

Governors of the EAC Central Banks launching the East African Payment Systems Masterplan during the 28th MAC meeting held in Mombasa, Kenya in May 2025.

9.3 Southern African Development Community (SADC)

9.3.1 Policy Harmonisation through the Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG)

The Bank of Tanzania's engagement within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) reflects its sustained commitment to regional financial integration. Following the transformation of SADCC into SADC in 1992 and the establishment of the Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG) in 1995, the Bank has played an active role in shaping the region's financial stability architecture. Through the CCBG framework, the Bank has contributed to the harmonisation of supervisory standards, macroprudential policy coordination, crisis management preparedness, and implementation of the SADC Finance and Investment Protocol. Over time, cooperation has evolved from periodic consultations to more structured regional surveillance, including joint stress-testing exercises, peer reviews of regulatory practices, and coordinated responses to emerging financial risks. By hosting regional technical meetings and supervisory workshops, the Bank has demonstrated leadership in strengthening information sharing, improving early warning systems, and enhancing collective resilience against cross-border financial contagion.

The Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba, delivering remarks during a meeting of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Committee of Central Bank Governors

9.3.2 Tanzania's Financial Integration into the SADC Region

Financial integration within SADC has been most evident through Tanzania's participation in the SADC Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system. This system facilitates cross-border large-value payments among participating member states. Tanzanian commercial banks connected to SADC RTGS have recorded increasing volumes of cross-border transactions, reflecting growing intra-regional trade. The system has strengthened multi-currency clearing capacity and reduced reliance on extra-regional settlement channels. It operates under harmonised rules and collateral frameworks coordinated by SADC central banks, thereby reinforcing financial stability across the region. Participation in SADC RTGS has resulted in faster settlement of transactions, reduced transaction costs, improved liquidity coordination, and enhanced transparency in payment flows. Beyond payments, SADC cooperation has extended to supervisory colleges, regulatory harmonisation, financial inclusion initiatives, and capacity-building programmes. These efforts have strengthened Tanzania's financial sector while deepening its integration within the regional economic landscape.

9.4 Pan-African Cooperation

The Bank of Tanzania continues to support Africa's broader economic integration agenda. This is pursued through active engagement in the Association of African Central Banks (AACB) and other continental initiatives aimed at strengthening monetary and financial cooperation, as well as advancing Africa's economic integration.

9.4.1 AACB and the African Monetary Cooperation Programme (AMCP)

Under the AACB framework, the Bank contributes to the African Monetary Cooperation Programme (AMCP), established in 2002 in furtherance of the Abuja Treaty (1991) and the Sirte Declaration (1999), whose objectives were later reaffirmed under the African Union's Agenda 2063. This programme sets convergence criteria and policy coordination requirements in preparation for the establishment of continental financial institutions, including the African Monetary Institute (AMI) and an eventual African Central Bank. The Bank also supports initiatives aimed at reducing reliance on foreign currencies and promoting intra-African trade, particularly through participation in the Pan-African Payment and Settlement System (PAPSS). This system facilitates cross-border transactions in local currencies, improving efficiency and reducing transaction costs across participating countries. These efforts align with the African Union's broader vision of establishing continental financial institutions, including the African Central Bank (ACB), African Monetary Fund (AMF), and African Investment Bank (AIB), which are intended to strengthen financial integration, enhance regional financing mechanisms, and harmonise regulatory frameworks across Africa.

Continental cooperation has also emphasised research, harmonised standards, and institutional capacity building as key pillars of financial integration. Through AACB platforms, central banks share knowledge, develop common frameworks, and coordinate responses to emerging risks. Recent engagements have highlighted priorities such as strengthening payment system integration, enhancing cybersecurity resilience, and deepening macroprudential coordination. These initiatives contribute to building a more resilient, efficient, and integrated African financial system.

9.5 Conclusion

Tanzania's engagement in regional financial integration reflects a strategic and sustained commitment to economic cooperation, financial stability, and institutional development. Through active participation in regional and continental frameworks, the Bank has strengthened policy coordination, enhanced cross-border payment systems, and supported the harmonisation of regulatory and supervisory practices. These efforts have deepened Tanzania's integration into regional financial systems and reinforced the resilience and competitiveness of its domestic financial sector. As the Bank enters its seventh decade, collaboration, innovation, and alignment with international standards will remain central to advancing economic integration and supporting sustainable development.

CHAPTER 10

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

10.1 Introduction

The Bank of Tanzania's corporate social responsibility initiatives reflect its long-standing commitment to supporting inclusive and sustainable development in Tanzania. Through scholarship programmes, community support interventions, stakeholder engagement, and public outreach platforms, the Bank has contributed to enhancing social welfare, promoting knowledge, and strengthening institutional relationships. This discussion highlights the evolution, impact, and strategic significance of these initiatives, underscoring the Bank's broader commitment to shared prosperity, institutional integrity, and national development.

10.2 Corporate Social Responsibility

The Bank of Tanzania has consistently demonstrated its commitment to social development across the United Republic of Tanzania through a range of corporate social responsibility initiatives. These efforts are aimed at giving back to the communities in which the Bank operates, fostering positive social impact, and supporting national development objectives. Accordingly, the Bank established Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy and Guidelines in 2009 to facilitate a structured and coherent approach to identifying, implementing, and monitoring social interventions, ensuring alignment with national development priorities and the Bank's institutional objectives. Through this framework, the Bank demonstrates its dedication to supporting initiatives that align with its core mandate while advancing the welfare and socio-economic development of the Tanzanian population. In this regard, the Bank provides CSR support to non-profit initiatives and programmes in key areas, including economics, education, health, environmental management, and social welfare—particularly those that benefit the wider community. Eligibility extends to legally registered government and non-government institutions, provided that such institutions are not affiliated with Bank employees and that the supported initiatives are implemented within the United Republic of Tanzania. The policy also accommodates community development programmes initiated directly by the Bank.

Over the years, the Bank has strategically prioritised its CSR interventions in areas of national importance. These include education and academic sponsorship programmes aimed at improving the quality and standards of education; stakeholder engagement and community development initiatives that promote economic empowerment, finance, and financial inclusion; as well as public awareness campaigns, national initiatives, and responses to emergencies that support social welfare while enhancing public understanding of the Bank's core functions. Through these targeted interventions, the Bank continues to make a meaningful contribution to sustainable national development, reflecting six decades of stability, service, and unwavering commitment to Tanzania's inclusive and sustainable future.

10.2.1 Education Scholarships

The Bank of Tanzania administers two dedicated scholarship funds that provide opportunities for outstanding students to pursue bachelor's and master's degree programmes at accredited universities in Tanzania. These funds—the Gilman Rutihinda Trust

Fund and the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund—are designed to nurture academic excellence and support the development of the country's future leaders. These scholarships are administered in accordance with the Bank's established Education Scholarships Management Framework and Donations Policy and Guidelines, ensuring transparency, fairness, and alignment with the Bank's broader mission of promoting societal welfare alongside its core central banking functions.

Gilman Rutihinda Trust Fund

The Bank of Tanzania established the Gilman Rutihinda Trust Fund in March 1994 in honour of the late Gilman Rutihinda, the Bank's third Governor. The Fund sponsors the best final year undergraduate students to pursue Master's degrees in banking, economics, and finance. Eligible candidates are nominated annually by accredited Tanzanian universities. The scholarship covers all costs in accordance with the respective academic institutions' fee structures. Since its establishment, the Gilman Rutihinda Scholarship Fund has supported an average of two students annually, reflecting a sustained commitment to nurturing highly skilled professionals for Tanzania's financial, economic, and public sectors. Over the years, the Fund has contributed to shaping the careers of several distinguished national leaders and public servants, underscoring its enduring developmental impact. Notable beneficiaries include the current Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba, whose distinguished public service exemplifies the transformative power of educational opportunity; the former Treasury Registrar, Mr. Mgonya Benedicto; and Mr. Kened Abel Nyoni, Director of Human Resources Management and Administration at the Bank of Tanzania. Their achievements, alongside those of many other beneficiaries, reflect the Fund's enduring legacy in developing talent, strengthening institutions, and contributing to Tanzania's long-term social and economic development. As of February 2026, the Gilman Rutihinda Trust Fund has awarded master's degree scholarships to 49 outstanding students at the University of Dar es Salaam and the Institute of Finance Management (Table 10.1).

Table 10.1: Beneficiaries of the Gilman Rutihinda Scholarships as of February 2026

	Number of beneficiaries		
Program	Female	Male	Total
MBA (Finance)	2	13	15
MBA (International Trade)	0	1	1
MA (Economics)	9	23	32
MSc. (Finance)	1	0	1
Total	12	37	49

Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund

The Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund was established by the Bank of Tanzania in October 2009 to honour the legacy and visionary leadership of the Father of the Nation, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. The Fund was officially launched in November 2012 and began awarding scholarships in the 2013/14 financial year. The initiative promotes academic excellence among Tanzanian youth, particularly in the fields of mathematics, science, economics, finance, and technology, while advancing gender equality by prioritizing female participation in both bachelor's and master's degrees. Over time, the Fund has become one of the Bank's flagship corporate social responsibility programs, contributing significantly to national human capital development. Its strategic focus aligns with national development priorities and reflects the Bank's commitment to empowering future generations through education. By supporting talented students, the Fund promotes equal access to opportunities and social mobility, while strengthening its relevance and sustainability within Tanzania's education landscape.

Governance and Operational Framework

The governance structure of the Fund ensures transparency, accountability, and operational efficiency. It operates under a three-tier administrative system comprising the Board of Trustees, the Scholarship Awards Committee, and the Secretariat. The Governor of the Bank of Tanzania chairs the Board, providing strategic oversight. The Scholarship Awards Committee reviews applications and recommends beneficiaries, while the Secretariat manages day-to-day operations, including coordination, monitoring, and reporting. Scholarship opportunities are publicly advertised nationwide to ensure inclusivity and fairness. Selection is based on academic merit, relevance of study programs, and compliance with established guidelines. This structured framework has strengthened institutional credibility and enhanced efficiency over time.

A cross section of some of the Scholarship Beneficiaries with Members of the Fund Governing Bodies

Scholarship Packages and Funding Model

The Fund provides comprehensive scholarship support, including tuition fees, accommodation and meals allowances, books and stationery, health insurance, research support, field allowances, and laptops. Scholarships are allocated across undergraduate (70 percent) and postgraduate (30 percent) programs. Funding is sourced from contributions by the Bank of Tanzania, financial institutions, staff, and the general public. These funds are invested in government securities, with scholarships financed through the returns, ensuring long-term sustainability. Periodic reviews of the scholarship package ensure that support remains aligned with evolving education costs and student needs.

Scholarship Growth and Implementation

Since its inception, the Fund has recorded steady growth in scholarship awards, increasing from six to seven scholarships annually to 10 per year starting from 2021/22 financial year. By 2026, a total of 100 scholarships had been awarded (Table 10.2). Beneficiaries have pursued studies in leading Tanzanian universities in fields such as medicine, engineering, economics, accounting, and information technology. By March 2026, approximately 69 beneficiaries had graduated, with several pursuing postgraduate and doctoral studies. Improvements in application processing, selection efficiency, and monitoring systems have strengthened program implementation. Competitive selection ensures that only high-performing candidates are supported.

Table 10.2: Number of Scholarships Awarded by Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund

Academic year	Number of scholarships				
	Bachelor's degree		Master's degree		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
2013/14	3	1	1	1	6
2014/15	5	1	1	1	8
2015/16	5	1	1	1	8
2016/17	3	1	1	1	6
2017/18	3	1	1	1	6
2018/19	3	1	1	1	6
2019/20	3	1	1	1	6
2020/21	3	1	1	1	6
2021/22	4	2	2	1	9
2022/23	4	2	1	1	8
2023/24	5	2	3	1	11
2024/25	5	2	2	1	10
2025/26	5	2	2	1	10
Total	51	18	18	13	100

Academic Performance Monitoring and Beneficiary Development

Monitoring academic performance is a core component of the Fund. Beneficiaries are required to submit regular academic progress reports to assess performance and determine continued eligibility. Most beneficiaries consistently achieve strong academic results, often exceeding required thresholds. Monitoring systems also enable early identification of challenges and timely intervention. Beyond academic support, the Fund promotes holistic development through mentorship programmes, participation in competitions, and international exposure opportunities. These initiatives enhance leadership, professional skills, and innovation capacity among beneficiaries.

Some of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund Beneficiaries

Ms Caroline Joune
University of Dar es Salaam,
BSc Computer Engineering
Completion year: 2025

Mr Alex Joseph Mbogo
MUHAS
Doctor of Medicine
Completion year: 2025

Ms Esther Chama
Mzumbe University
BSc Accounting & Finance
Completion year: 2025

Between 2013 and 2026, the Fund achieved notable milestones, including increased scholarship awards, strong academic performance, progress in gender inclusion, and enhanced public awareness. Looking ahead, the Bank aims to expand resource mobilization and remains committed to supporting excellence and innovation in education, in line with Tanzania's long-term development vision.

Donations

Over the years, the Bank of Tanzania has extended financial support to a wide range of institutions through donations, directed towards key areas of national importance, including community development initiatives, education, health services and support for persons with disabilities, national campaigns, and responses to emergencies and calamities. Through these interventions, the Bank has demonstrated its continued commitment to social responsibility and inclusive development, complementing its core mandate by contributing to the welfare of communities across the country.

Representatives of the Bank of Tanzania presenting medical supplies to Mbalizi Hospital, Mbeya, as part of a community support initiative conducted in June 2025.


A Bank of Tanzania representative (Dr. Nicas Yabu) presenting assorted items to pupils of Mitindo Primary School, a specialneeds institution in Misungwi District, Mwanza Region, June 2024

10.3 Stakeholders Engagement and Public Outreach

10.3.1Outreach and Communication Platforms

The Bank of Tanzania places strong emphasis on stakeholder engagement as part of its broader efforts to enhance transparency, promote public understanding, and build trust in the country's financial system. Through continuous engagement initiatives, the Bank seeks to bridge information gaps by raising awareness of its roles, responsibilities, and key activities in executing its mandate. In recognition of this, the Bank has established various platforms and mechanisms to facilitate effective communication and engagement with different segments of society.

In addition to seminars, exhibitions provide an important platform for direct engagement with the public. They offer opportunities for the Bank's experts to interact face-to-face with large audiences, share knowledge, respond to inquiries, and receive feedback. Through its exhibition pavilion, the Bank showcases its activities and provides educational materials to enhance public awareness. The Bank regularly participates in both national and international exhibitions as part of its outreach strategy. These include the Dar es Salaam International Trade Fair (Saba Saba), the Nane Nane Agricultural Fair, the National Mineral Technology Exhibition, National Financial Services Week, the Zanzibar Revolution Exhibition, and the Karibu-Kilifair Tourism Exhibition.

Publications also play a central role in the Bank's communication strategy. The Bank disseminates its publications on a regular basis, which are also available online, covering, among others, monetary policy, financial markets, payment systems and institutional operations. These publications are also disseminated during outreach programmes. In line with its commitment to inclusivity, the Bank has introduced Braille versions to ensure accessibility for visually impaired individuals, reinforcing its commitment to reaching all segments of society. To further strengthen engagement, the Bank conducts an annual Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey. The survey assesses stakeholders' perceptions, identifies areas for improvement, and provides insights that support informed decision-making and enhanced service delivery.

The Bank utilises traditional media to disseminate information and communicate key policy messages. Television and radio programmes serve as effective platforms for addressing topical issues and enhancing public understanding. Since 2020, the Bank has produced a dedicated 30-minute television programme titled Ijue Benki Kuu ya Tanzania, broadcast on major national stations, focusing on educating the public about the Bank's roles, policies, and developments in the economy. The Bank has also strengthened its presence on social media platforms to enhance accessibility and real-time engagement. It maintains active accounts on Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and a WhatsApp Channel, which collectively reach a large and growing audience. These platforms are used to disseminate public notices, videos, animation clips, and infographics that simplify complex financial concepts. They also facilitate direct interaction by enabling stakeholders to ask questions and receive timely responses, thereby enhancing transparency and engagement.

Through these diverse initiatives—including seminars, exhibitions, publications, surveys, media programmes, and digital platforms—the Bank of Tanzania continues to strengthen its relationship with stakeholders and enhance public understanding of its mandate and operations. This engagement not only promotes financial literacy and transparency but also contributes to building an informed public that actively supports the stability and development of the national economy.

10.3.2 The Governors' Lecture Series

In 1995, the Bank of Tanzania inaugurated the Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture in honour of the late Gilman Rutihinda, the Bank's third Governor. Conceived as a tribute to his exceptional contributions, particularly in advancing economic and financial sector reforms, the lecture series established a distinguished forum for policymakers, scholars, and private sector leaders to deliberate on the most pressing economic challenges confronting Tanzania and the wider region.

By the close of 2025, the lecture had been convened nine times, with each edition making a meaningful contribution to the advancement of economic thought and policy discourse in Tanzania. The ninth lecture, held in 2025, explored the theme: "Driving the Shift Towards a Cash-Lite Economy: Opportunities for Financial Innovation and Inclusion"—a topic of profound significance in an era of rapid digital transformation and the urgent imperative of expanding financial inclusion.

As the Bank of Tanzania marks its 60th anniversary, the lecture series enters a new chapter. From 2028, the Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture forum will be restructured and re-branded as the Bank of Tanzania Former Governors' Lecture, broadening its commemorative scope to honour the exemplary contributions of all former Governors who have shaped the institution and guided Tanzania's monetary and financial affairs across the decades. This evolution reflects the Bank's deep commitment to honouring its institutional heritage while remaining forward-looking, ensuring that the wisdom of the past continues to illuminate the path ahead.

The then Minister for Finance, Dr. Mwigulu Nchemba, the Governor, Mr. Emmanuel Tutuba, and Deputy Governors Dr. Yamungu Kayandabila and Ms. Sauda Msemo, in a group photograph taken during the 9th Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture in March 2025

10.3.3 The Conference of Financial Institutions

The Conference of Financial Institutions (COFI) was launched in May 1980 by the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) as a platform for dialogue on financial reforms and economic development. Since its inception, it has served as a key forum for convening leaders from the financial sector, academia, government, and the private sector to exchange experiences, deliberate on topical issues, and shape the future direction of Tanzania's financial system. Organized biannually by the Bank of Tanzania, COFI has grown steadily in both scope and influence. Each session is guided by a carefully chosen theme, ensuring that deliberations remain relevant and responsive to emerging economic and financial sector challenges. The conference convenes a diverse range of stakeholders, including financial institutions, government ministries, international organisations, academic and research institutions, and other key actors. This inclusive approach underscores the Bank's commitment to fostering collaborative solutions to challenges of Tanzania's financial ecosystem, enriching policy dialogue, and contributing to the generation of knowledge that informs decision-making. Recent sessions have discussed critical areas, including digital financial innovation, financial inclusion, post-pandemic economic recovery, and financial sector resilience. To date, COFI has successfully convened 21 sessions. Looking ahead, COFI will continue to promote inclusive participation, advance forward-looking policy discussions, and reinforce the resilience and stability of Tanzania's financial system in an increasingly dynamic global environment.

H.E. Dr. Philip Mpango, then Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, launching the Tanzania Instant Payment System, during the 21^{st} Conference of Financial Institutions, in March 2024

10.3.4 The Bank of Tanzania Museum

At the intersection of history, education, and innovation stands the Bank of Tanzania Museum—a living testament to the nation's monetary and economic journey. Established on 30th July 2025, the Museum preserves and showcases the rich history of the Bank and Tanzania's economic evolution since its founding in 1966. The Museum is located at the Bank's sub-head office in Dar es Salaam and is open to the public free of charge. It serves as a national repository of monetary heritage and economic transformation, offering an accessible space for education and public engagement. The Museum's narrative focuses on the evolution of money and central banking in Tanzania. Within its permanent displays, the Museum houses a diverse collection of over 1,000 items, including items related to the design, production, and circulation of currency, archaeological artifacts such as coins, banknotes, printing plates, antique furniture, decorative art, and materials of social and economic significance. The Museum also has material samples and exhibits on counterfeit detection, as well as references to institutions such as the East African Currency Board. Among its highlights is a remarkable series of coins dating back to the late 11^{th} century, introduced by Sultan Ali ibn al-Hassan of Kilwa, offering a rare glimpse into early monetary systems along the East African coast.

Beyond its role as a custodian of artefacts, the Bank of Tanzania Museum serves as a dynamic national learning hub. Through immersive exhibitions, interactive displays, and educational programmes, it demystifies central banking and enhances public understanding of monetary policy and financial systems. By tracing the evolution of the Tanzanian shilling, highlighting policy responses to economic challenges such as inflation, and showcasing decades of institutional experience, the Museum strengthens public trust in the Bank.

H.E Dr. Philiph Mpango, then Vice-President of the United Republic of Tanzania, launching the Bank of Tanzania Museum in July 2025.

10.4 Conclusion

The Bank's corporate social responsibility initiatives reflect a broad approach to development that extends beyond its core central banking functions. Through sustained investments in education, community development, and social welfare, the Bank has contributed meaningfully to the advancement of human capital and the improvement of livelihoods across the country. In parallel, its stakeholder engagement and public outreach initiatives have enhanced transparency, deepened public understanding of its policies, and fostered trust in the financial system. As the Bank marks six decades of service, these efforts underscore a broader institutional philosophy: sustainable economic development is strengthened not only by sound policies and financial stability, but also by empowered communities.

APPENDICES

Table 1.1: Money Supply and Interest Rates

End of December	Money supply (Millions of TZS)						Interest rates (%)		
	M1	Growth rate (%)	M2	Growth rate (%)	M3	Growth rate (%)	Discount rate	Saving deposit rate	Average lending rate
1966	853.0		1,269.0		1,269.0		4.27 - 5.0	3.0	8.5
1967	1,192.1	39.8	1,539.7	21.3	1,539.7	21.3	4.27 - 5.0	3.5	8.5
1968	1,213.9	1.8	1,498.9	-2.6	1,498.9	-2.6	4.27 - 5.0	3.5	8.5
1969	1,472.4	21.3	1,879.5	25.4	1,879.5	25.4	4.27 - 5.0	3.5	8.0
1970	1,678.9	14.0	2,219.6	18.1	2,219.6	18.1	4.27 - 5.0	3.5	8.0
1971	2,058.4	22.6	2,624.4	18.2	2,624.4	18.2	4.27 - 5.0	3.5	8.0
1972	2,326.8	13.0	3,089.7	17.7	3,089.7	17.7	4.27 - 5.0	3.5	8.0
1973	2,774.7	19.2	3,653.0	18.2	3,653.0	18.2	4.27 - 5.0	4.0	8.0
1974	3,456.3	24.6	4,462.0	22.1	4,462.0	22.1	4.27 - 5.0	4.0	8.0
1975	4,283.8	23.9	5,552.7	24.4	5,552.7	24.4	4.27 - 5.0	4.0	8.0
1976	5,331.8	24.5	6,946.8	25.1	6,946.8	25.1	4.27 - 5.0	4.0	8.0
1977	6,382.8	19.7	8,346.7	20.2	8,346.7	20.2	4.27 - 5.0	4.0	8.0
1978	6,826.9	7.0	9,396.3	12.6	9,396.3	12.6	4.27 - 6.0	5.0	7.5
1979	10,435.4	52.9	13,806.6	46.9	13,806.6	46.9	4.27 - 6.0	5.0	7.5
1980	13,345.9	27.9	17,519.8	26.9	17,519.8	26.9	4.27 - 6.0	5.0	8.8
1981	15,401.2	15.4	20,694.7	18.1	20,694.7	18.1	4.27 - 6.0	6.0	9.3
1982	18,323.2	19.0	24,728.6	19.5	24,728.6	19.5	4.27 - 6.0	7.5	9.8
1983	20,564.3	12.2	29,127.4	17.8	29,127.4	17.8	4.27 - 6.0	7.5	10.0
1984	20,537.1	-0.1	30,218.1	3.7	30,218.1	3.7	4.27 - 6.0	7.5	10.0
1985	25,270.2	23.0	38,971.0	29.0	38,971.0	29.0	4.27 - 6.0	10.0	13.5
1986	35,809.5	41.7	50,353.4	29.2	50,353.4	29.2	4.27 - 6.0	10.0	13.5
1987	47,130.6	31.6	66,442.9	32.0	66,442.9	32.0	4.27 - 6.0	21.5	16.3
1988	65,401.0	38.8	92,987.7	40.0	92,987.7	40.0	22.0	21.5	21.3
1989	82,418.7	26.0	123,800.1	33.1	123,800.1	33.1	22.0	26.0	26.0
1990	111,084.9	34.8	178,061.8	43.8	178,061.8	43.8	22.0	26.0	26.0
1991	135,925.8	22.4	232,900.1	30.8	232,900.1	30.8	22.0	26.0	26.0
1992	185,876.2	36.7	352,272.3	51.3	352,272.3	51.3	27.0	26.0	30.0
1993	247,091.1	32.9	472,017.5	34.0	472,017.5	34.0	27.0	24.0	30.0
1994	329,624.8	33.4	647,840.3	37.2	731,094.3	54.9	65.9	26.0	33.4
1995	428,285.1	29.9	765,908.4	18.2	905,124.7	23.8	45.1	27.0	36.0
1996	449,213.3	4.9	684,990.6	-10.6	818,063.0	-9.6	19.0	22.3	35.3
1997	493,868.7	9.9	760,353.3	11.0	927,068.9	13.3	16.2	26.1	24.5
1998	545,517.0	10.5	844,929.4	11.1	1,026,984.7	10.8	17.6	22.3	22.5
1999	632,571.2	16.0	972,088.6	15.0	1,217,626.9	18.6	20.2	7.1	18.7
2000	695,006.5	9.9	1,093,610.9	12.5	1,397,688.8	14.8	10.7	4.7	23.1
2001	736,402.9	6.0	1,221,919.8	11.7	1,624,983.5	16.3	8.7	3.6	20.1
2002	940,377.7	27.7	1,516,807.3	24.1	2,057,103.8	26.6	9.2	2.7	16.4
2003	1,107,197.6	17.7	1,745,738.0	15.1	2,412,944.2	17.3	12.3	2.5	14.5
2004	1,359,019.2	22.7	2,125,835.9	21.8	3,068,575.6	27.2	14.4	2.6	14.1
2005	1,791,337.1	31.8	2,960,415.6	39.3	4,250,725.0	38.5	19.3	2.6	15.2
2006	2,006,767.4	12.0	3,454,491.0	16.7	5,164,455.6	21.5	20.1	2.6	15.7
2007	2,590,523.1	29.1	4,394,622.7	27.2	6,223,588.6	20.5	16.4	2.7	16.1
2008	3,158,306.3	21.9	5,468,460.8	24.4	7,458,779.1	19.8	16.0	2.7	15.0
2009	3,590,798.6	13.7	6,603,404.4	20.8	8,831,195.6	18.4	3.7	2.8	15.0
2010	4,521,363.6	25.9	8,042,113.2	21.8	11,012,588.7	24.7	7.6	2.4	14.5
2011	5,571,986.7	23.2	9,247,939.4	15.0	13,021,322.0	18.2	8.5	2.6	15.0
2012	6,538,563.9	17.3	10,724,538.0	16.0	14,647,105.0	12.5	12.0	2.9	15.6
2013	7,218,118.5	10.4	11,890,554.2	10.9	16,106,768.4	10.0	12.7	2.9	15.8
2014	8,284,155.7	14.8	13,917,041.5	17.0	18,614,151.4	15.6	16.0	3.0	16.2
2015	9,575,698.5	15.6	15,780,115.4	13.4	22,115,315.2	18.8	16.0	3.4	16.1
2016	10,083,812.9	5.3	16,620,327.3	5.3	22,877,866.2	3.4	16.0	3.4	16.0
2017	11,155,309.0	10.6	18,349,932.9	10.4	24,714,324.6	8.0	11.4	3.1	17.6
2018	11,723,679.1	5.1	19,040,389.4	3.8	25,823,453.2	4.5	8.2	2.5	17.4
2019	13,325,116.9	13.7	21,280,259.3	11.8	28,313,146.6	9.6	7.0	2.4	17.0
2020	14,321,657.4	7.5	23,032,617.2	8.2	29,920,566.5	5.7	5.7	2.3	16.7
2021	17,625,513.4	23.1	27,088,350.0	17.6	34,558,042.5	15.5	5.0	2.0	16.6
2022	18,948,214.8	7.5	30,378,873.5	12.1	38,580,012.2	11.6	5.0	1.7	16.2
2023	20,600,169.0	8.7	34,007,797.9	11.9	44,008,632.0	14.1	5.0	1.9	15.8
2024	22,905,816.6	11.2	37,140,061.8	9.2	48,905,336.3	11.1	8.4	2.8	15.5
2025^{P}	30,199,003.6	31.8	48,143,210.4	29.6	61,524,288.4	25.8	8.4	2.9	15.3

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 1.2: Central Government Operations

Millions of TZS

End of	Revenue			Expenditure				Overall balance surplus/deficit	Financing (net)	
June	Tax	Non-tax	Total	Re-current	Development	Total	Grants	(Cheque cleared)	Domestic	Foreign
1966	555.6	341.9	897.5	884.3	238.1	1,122.4	0.0	-238.1	154.6	83.5
1967	689.1	335.0	1,024.1	1,023.8	294.4	1,318.2	0.0	-294.4	167.1	127.3
1968	1,100.5	0.0	1,100.5	1,006.7	344.1	1,350.8	9.0	-290.6	232.4	58.2
1969	1,250.9	0.0	1,250.9	1,188.4	460.5	1,648.9	1.0	-317.0	237.1	79.9
1970	1,576.9	0.0	1,576.9	1,374.7	610.5	1,985.2	12.0	-333.9	228.7	105.2
1971	1,682.2	0.0	1,682.2	1,563.4	829.2	2,392.6	12.0	-486.2	250.6	235.6
1972	1,859.2	0.0	1,859.2	1,604.8	772.8	2,377.6	38.0	-498.5	255.4	243.1
1973	2,453.0	0.0	2,453.0	2,198.4	948.7	3,147.1	284.0	-537.6	328.6	209.0
1974	3,002.4	0.0	3,002.4	2,365.4	1,642.0	4,007.4	399.0	-652.4	430.9	221.5
1975	3,942.3	0.0	3,942.3	3,770.1	2,225.0	5,995.1	377.0	-1,175.2	578.7	596.5
1976	4,062.0	0.0	4,062.0	3,425.4	2,188.0	5,613.4	469.0	-893.4	445.0	448.4
1977	4,933.7	0.0	4,933.7	4,808.0	2,763.6	7,571.6	626.0	-1,971.7	1,232.3	739.4
1978	6,629.4	0.0	6,629.4	5,329.4	3,877.4	9,206.8	789.0	-2,103.0	1,319.8	783.2
1979	6,442.0	0.0	6,442.0	5,437.7	4,756.8	10,194.5	1,114.0	-2,731.5	1,957.0	774.5
1980	7,679.6	0.0	7,679.6	7,283.2	4,947.0	12,230.2	1,000.0	-4,795.6	3,601.1	1,194.5
1981	8,511.4	0.0	8,511.4	10,427.4	4,327.8	14,755.2	1,158.0	-4,346.4	3,659.3	687.1
1982	9,374.0	0.0	9,374.0	12,903.0	4,484.0	17,387.0	957.0	-5,037.4	4,156.9	880.5
1983	12,529.3	51.7	12,581.0	14,589.0	4,409.9	18,998.9	1,029.0	-3,054.7	2,228.3	826.4
1984	13,397.9	108.1	13,506.0	15,944.0	4,465.9	20,409.9	1,234.0	-6,144.7	5,489.1	655.6
1985	18,482.5	155.5	18,638.0	18,584.2	6,966.3	25,550.5	1,462.0	-6,468.6	4,036.6	2,432.0
1986	21,781.8	249.9	22,031.7	19,163.0	7,838.6	27,001.6	1,035.0	-7,669.0	6,175.0	1,494.0
1987	27,406.6	1,944.4	29,351.0	32,245.5	6,228.0	38,473.5	3,144.0	-15,568.2	4,476.2	11,092.0
1988	42,556.7	4,922.7	47,479.4	36,117.2	9,325.7	45,442.9	15,909.0	-2,184.5	4,900.3	-2,715.8
1989	63,085.1	7,332.3	70,417.4	44,235.3	13,062.3	57,297.6	20,985.0	6,782.0	-1,775.5	-5,006.5
1990	81,471.0	13,184.0	94,655.0	76,053.0	22,376.0	98,429.0	27,664.0	8,052.0	6,563.0	1,489.0
1991	118,257.0	14,981.0	133,238.0	109,445.0	16,488.0	125,933.0	22,875.0	-4,499.0	-4,359.0	8,858.0
1992	153,356.0	20,210.0	173,566.0	128,869.0	32,605.0	161,474.0	32,798.0	9,601.0	-32,277.0	22,676.0
1993	146,420.0	17,689.0	164,109.0	203,069.6	60,343.2	263,412.8	58,313.0	-72,141.0	44,143.6	27,997.4
1994	220,358.0	22,086.0	242,444.0	300,273.0	74,689.0	374,962.0	106,790.0	-104,515.0	40,557.0	63,958.0
1995	299,898.0	31,340.0	331,238.0	366,331.8	31,692.0	398,023.8	58,505.0	-62,441.8	59,485.8	2,956.0
1996	383,743.5	64,629.4	448,372.9	415,139.8	5,382.3	420,522.1	46,881.6	-16,804.2	51,703.7	-34,899.5
1997	505,354.7	66,675.0	572,029.7	486,493.7	28,895.6	515,389.3	81,415.6	-86,290.1	-41,926.6	-44,363.5
1998	566,122.6	52,960.5	619,083.1	543,751.0	186,585.0	730,336.0	119,358.3	-68,137.3	3,669.2	64,468.1
1999	630,107.9	73,041.2	703,149.1	680,182.7	136,523.9	816,706.6	169,945.6	-24,423.7	-5,740.0	-18,683.7
2000	685,107.4	92,537.3	777,644.7	808,865.4	359,913.4	1,168,778.8	280,306.2	-113,271.7	7,854.4	105,417.3
2001	827,788.4	101,835.6	929,624.0	1,018,782.1	286,253.2	1,305,035.3	286,306.0	141,820.2	-232,174.4	90,354.2
2002	939,266.7	103,688.3	1,042,955.0	1,121,526.0	344,610.9	1,466,136.9	379,849.4	-38,756.6	-83,085.9	121,842.5
2003	1,105,746.0	111,771.1	1,217,517.1	1,488,640.8	500,897.0	1,989,537.8	622,302.1	-163,210.9	-36,513.9	199,724.8
2004	1,342,798.2	116,505.1	1,459,303.3	1,780,115.1	736,828.1	2,516,943.1	696,672.5	-399,739.5	-34,495.9	434,235.4
2005	1,615,247.0	158,462.4	1,773,709.4	2,093,054.9	1,071,160.6	3,164,215.5	724,396.5	-727,075.2	144,945.2	582,130.1
2006	1,946,432.4	178,411.1	2,124,843.5	2,661,862.5	1,211,392.2	3,873,254.8	1,000,160.2	-924,412.5	363,193.5	561,219.0
2007	2,529,439.4	209,583.0	2,739,022.4	3,137,469.5	1,337,211.4	4,474,680.9	952,225.5	-955,797.0	238,007.7	717,789.3
2008	3,368,970.8	275,330.8	3,644,301.6	3,398,023.9	1,810,972.0	5,208,996.0	1,573,195.4	-381,263.9	-348,345.8	729,609.7
2009	4,043,673.0	249,401.3	4,293,074.3	4,681,459.3	2,052,618.7	6,734,078.0	1,166,371.2	-1,215,042.2	258,674.8	956,367.4
2010	4,427,833.7	233,706.6	4,661,540.3	5,562,443.1	2,611,306.2	8,173,749.3	1,405,287.7	-1,939,623.6	559,967.1	1,379,656.4
2011	5,293,277.3	442,988.8	5,736,266.1	6,690,370.0	2,749,037.2	9,439,407.2	1,029,918.6	-2,231,400.5	1,340,462.4	890,938.1
2012	6,480,477.8	740,930.9	7,221,408.6	6,989,806.6	3,774,721.7	10,764,528.4	1,713,999.5	-1,537,447.3	302,398.4	1,235,048.8
2013	7,729,985.9	712,625.4	8,442,611.2	9,043,323.0	3,670,913.5	12,714,236.4	1,572,089.9	-2,838,924.7	1,069,321.3	1,769,603.5
2014	9,294,417.0	888,037.7	10,182,454.7	10,032,119.7	3,926,042.2	13,958,161.9	1,523,357.5	-1,766,204.7	226,742.6	1,539,462.1
2015	9,891,680.3	1,066,085.0	10,957,765.3	10,893,486.1	3,710,228.2	14,603,714.4	1,121,088.3	-3,222,285.0	799,776.3	2,422,508.6
2016	12,410,950.8	1,637,083.2	14,048,034.0	13,420,045.1	4,339,552.9	17,759,598.0	495,356.6	-3,428,003.8	2,299,151.4	1,128,852.4
2017	14,055,172.6	2,584,658.9	16,639,831.5	11,617,144.8	7,272,824.3	18,889,969.1	1,092,495.4	-1,594,130.5	-110,862.0	1,704,992.6
2018	15,092,571.8	2,879,233.1	17,971,804.9	12,415,919.9	8,030,040.4	20,445,960.2	930,648.4	-2,300,729.7	598,647.5	1,702,082.3
2019	15,387,287.9	3,140,005.3	18,527,293.2	13,811,190.4	8,454,181.5	22,265,372.0	461,201.3	-4,229,000.6	3,037,177.5	1,191,823.2
2020	17,472,133.5	3,579,621.4	21,051,754.9	14,201,147.8	9,926,992.6	24,128,140.5	927,848.2	-2,728,463.9	376,924.0	2,351,539.9
2021	17,317,613.5	3,277,121.8	20,594,735.2	14,883,722.6	11,701,584.2	26,585,306.7	702,851.5	-6,010,599.1	3,359,220.4	2,651,378.7
2022	20,029,211.6	4,360,311.6	24,389,523.2	16,055,989.4	15,080,341.0	31,136,330.4	708,492.2	-6,117,575.8	2,850,002.5	3,267,573.3
2023	21,411,398.9	4,830,360.5	26,241,759.4	20,475,131.8	13,956,616.5	34,431,748.2	596,380.3	-7,682,183.8	4,597,523.4	3,084,660.5
2024	24,764,015.8	5,069,096.2	29,833,112.0	21,710,341.5	14,636,421.3	36,346,762.8	634,687.6	-6,118,816.6	2,275,319.3	3,843,497.3
2025[P]	28,551,098.5	6,333,999.7	34,885,098.3	26,168,823.8	14,552,836.7	40,721,660.5	821,174.3	-5,990,049.4	4,147,420.1	1,842,629.3

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 1.3: GDP, Population and Change in CPI (Inflation)

End of December	Gross Domestic Product (Millions of TZS)			Population in Millions	GDP per capita (TZS)		
	Market prices	Constant prices	Growth rate (%)	Mid year Est.	Nominal	Real	Inflation
1966	6,518	6,514		12.0	545	545	n.a
1967	6,792	6,777	4.0	12.6	539	538	n.a
1968	7,205	7,128	5.2	12.7	567	561	n.a
1969	7,554	7,259	1.8	12.9	584	561	n.a
1970	8,222	7,680	5.8	13.3	620	579	2.4
1971	8,846	8,001	4.2	13.7	646	584	4.8
1972	9,850	8,539	6.7	14.0	704	610	9.1
1973	11,490	8,800	3.1	14.4	800	612	10.4
1974	14,010	9,020	2.5	14.8	949	611	18.9
1975	16,988	9,553	5.9	15.3	1,110	624	27.0
1976	21,652	21,652	6.4	16.4	1,319	1,319	6.3
1977	25,698	21,739	0.4	16.9	1,519	1,285	17.6
1978	28,582	22,042	1.4	17.5	1,633	1,260	7.0
1979	32,317	22,739	3.2	18.0	1,797	1,265	12.1
1980	37,454	23,419	3.0	18.1	2,069	1,294	30.8
1981	43,906	23,301	-0.5	18.6	2,361	1,253	25.7
1982	52,546	23,439	0.6	19.2	2,737	1,221	28.9
1983	62,608	22,886	-2.4	19.8	3,162	1,156	27.1
1984	78,143	23,656	3.4	20.5	3,812	1,154	36.1
1985	108,083	24,278	2.6	21.2	5,098	1,145	33.3
1986	140,793	25,070	3.3	21.5	6,549	1,166	32.4
1987	200,377	26,345	5.1	22.2	9,026	1,187	29.9
1988	285,152	27,460	4.2	22.5	12,673	1,220	31.2
1989	336,048	28,558	4.0	23.2	14,470	1,230	30.4
1990	410,930	29,921	4.8	23.9	17,206	1,253	35.9
1991	580,720	31,084	3.9	24.6	23,644	1,266	28.8
1992	1,275,916	1,275,916	1.8	25.3	50,514	50,514	21.9
1993	1,607,762	1,281,008	0.4	26.0	61,894	49,315	24.0
1994	2,125,325	1,298,942	1.4	26.7	79,560	48,625	35.3
1995	2,796,640	1,345,247	3.6	27.5	101,799	48,968	27.4
1996	3,452,559	1,401,712	4.2	28.3	122,205	49,614	21.0
1997	4,281,600	1,448,213	3.3	29.1	147,026	49,730	16.1
1998	5,124,925	1,505,826	4.0	30.0	170,720	50,162	12.9
1999	5,977,699	1,577,292	4.7	30.9	233,397	50,970	7.9
2000	6,706,381	1,654,319	4.9	31.9	255,575	51,860	5.9
2001	9,100,274	9,100,274	6.0	32.9	276,741	276,741	5.1
2002	10,444,507	9,752,177	7.2	33.6	310,991	290,376	4.6
2003	12,107,062	10,423,734	6.9	34.2	353,496	304,347	5.3
2004	13,971,592	11,239,735	7.8	35.3	396,154	318,694	4.7
2005	15,965,294	12,068,090	7.4	36.2	441,063	333,397	4.4
2006	17,941,268	12,881,163	6.7	37.5	478,100	343,258	7.3
2007	26,770,432	26,770,432	8.5	38.3	547,081	699,127	7.0
2008	32,764,940	28,260,633	5.6	39.5	627,787	715,918	10.3
2009	37,726,824	29,781,719	5.4	40.7	683,470	732,038	12.2
2010	43,836,018	31,675,504	6.4	41.9	683,470	755,720	7.2
2011	52,762,581	34,179,297	7.9	43.2	869,436	791,750	12.6
2012	62,293,160	77,950,922	5.1	43.7	1,426,968	1,785,645	16.1
2013	72,950,717	83,238,456	6.8	45.0	1,620,857	1,849,435	7.9
2014	82,573,387	88,842,630	6.7	46.4	1,778,194	1,913,200	6.1
2015	94,316,430	94,349,316	6.2	47.9	1,968,279	1,968,965	5.6
2016	103,748,562	115,353,920	6.9	49.5	2,097,896	2,332,567	5.2
2017	115,367,277	122,660,160	6.3	51.0	2,261,202	2,404,142	5.3
2018	128,366,653	130,759,662	6.6	52.6	2,439,535	2,485,013	3.5
2019	139,135,212	139,135,212	6.4	54.3	2,563,988	2,563,988	3.4
2020	149,836,983	144,176,142	3.6	56.0	2,677,284	2,576,137	3.3
2021	161,991,897	151,203,623	4.9	57.7	2,806,299	2,619,407	3.7
2022	179,409,952	158,084,440	4.6	59.9	2,997,593	2,641,285	4.3
2023	193,359,937	166,366,353	5.2	62.4	3,096,626	2,664,328	3.8
2024	211,974,663	175,727,157	5.6	64.2	3,299,637	2,735,401	3.1
2025^{P}	234,104,003	186,102,786	5.9	66.1	3,544,124	2,817,429	3.3

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 1.4: Balance of Payments and Exchange Rates

End of December	Exports (f.o.b)	Imports (f.o.b)	Trade balance	Current account balance	Overall balance	Exchange rate (eop) (TZS/USD)
	In Millions of TZS					
1966	1,785.0	1,613.0	172.0	172.0	n.a	7.14
1967	1,668.0	1,577.0	91.0	98.0	103.0	7.14
1968	1,717.0	1,834.0	-117.0	-61.0	113.0	7.14
1969	1,793.0	1,710.0	83.0	227.0	122.0	7.14
1970	1,853.0	2,274.0	-421.0	-103.0	-22.0	7.14
1971	1,989.0	2,752.0	-763.0	-513.0	137.0	7.14
1972	2,277.0	2,879.0	-602.0	-376.0	473.0	7.14
1973	2,581.0	3,479.0	-898.0	-673.0	235.0	6.90
1974	2,861.0	5,338.0	-2,477.0	-1,943.0	-1,023.0	7.14
1975	2,764.0	5,694.0	-2,930.0	-1,690.0	-185.0	8.26
1976	4,109.0	5,421.0	-1,312.0	-382.0	156.0	8.32
1977	4,518.0	6,160.0	-1,642.0	-524.0	992.0	7.96
1978	3,671.0	8,798.0	-5,127.0	-3,647.0	-1,947.0	7.41
1979	4,434.0	8,941.0	-4,507.0	-2,755.0	416.0	8.22
1980	4,776.0	10,260.0	-5,484.0	-4,273.0	106.0	8.33
1981	5,087.0	10,047.0	-4,960.0	-3,303.0	-842.0	9.52
1982	4,230.0	10,519.0	-6,289.0	-5,068.0	-1,023.0	12.46
1983	4,258.0	8,447.0	-4,189.0	-2,780.0	-212.0	9.52
1984	5,055.0	9,653.0	-4,598.0	-2,820.0	-427.0	12.46
1985	4,266.0	15,288.0	-11,022.0	-5,806.0	-6,894.0	18.11
1986	11,227.0	30,577.0	-19,350.0	-6,638.0	-12,570.0	16.50
1987	16,893.0	59,360.0	-42,467.0	-15,721.0	-18,057.0	51.72
1988	27,042.0	80,828.0	-53,786.0	-11,592.0	-27,134.0	125.00
1989	52,777.0	146,705.0	-93,928.0	-29,752.0	-35,636.0	192.30
1990	66,561.0	265,842.0	-199,281.0	-95,753.0	-53,985.0	196.60
1991	75,981.0	311,929.0	-235,948.0	-90,348.0	-58,637.0	233.90
1992	123,966.0	451,339.0	-327,373.0	-122,878.0	-66,806.0	335.00
1993	181,148.0	614,598.0	-433,450.0	-510,719.0	-262,745.0	479.87
1994	265,177.0	765,814.0	-500,637.0	-460,402.0	-227,652.0	523.45
1995	390,378.0	885,953.0	-495,575.0	-489,149.0	-214,649.0	550.36
1996	455,419.0	807,303.0	-351,884.0	-354,257.0	-129,918.0	595.64
1997	459,548.9	703,106.1	-243,557.3	-418,355.0	-227,714.6	631.32
1998	423,423.7	918,375.4	-494,951.7	-746,541.0	-389,173.6	679.17
1999	455,656.9	1,061,251.8	-605,594.9	-791,454.8	-110,781.1	797.35
2000	587,388.9	1,094,617.8	-507,228.9	-489,986.0	-66,327.8	803.26
2001	747,400.0	1,370,472.8	-623,072.8	-489,618.4	-578,022.0	916.30
2002	948,598.5	1,460,942.4	-512,343.8	-27,683.9	-90,263.6	976.65
2003	1,269,806.4	2,010,958.9	-741,152.5	-141,264.8	-47,813.9	1,063.62
2004	1,606,603.6	2,697,247.9	-1,090,644.3	-476,018.4	62,019.6	1,042.96
2005	1,927,613.6	3,390,975.3	-1,463,361.7	-1,189,549.5	-256,493.7	1,165.51
2006	2,578,397.6	4,855,187.8	-2,276,790.2	-1,163,418.1	538,373.7	1,261.64
2007	2,764,029.0	6,030,316.2	-3,266,287.2	-2,068,283.6	515,454.6	1,132.09
2008	4,282,521.0	8,390,382.3	-4,107,861.3	-3,021,068.0	189,392.6	1,280.30
2009	4,293,671.3	7,616,924.1	-3,323,252.8	-2,322,036.3	480,546.9	1,313.29
2010	6,075,786.9	10,021,896.3	-3,946,109.4	-3,034,280.2	505,888.6	1,453.54
2011	7,952,792.1	15,383,304.1	-7,430,512.0	-6,847,972.5	-288,378.7	1,566.66
2012	9,256,365.2	16,218,291.4	-6,961,926.2	-5,922,046.9	512,508.1	1,571.62
2013	8,403,257.4	17,628,318.7	-9,225,061.3	-7,967,626.8	794,326.1	1,578.57
2014	8,668,348.7	18,056,631.9	-9,388,283.2	-8,234,955.1	-383,534.0	1,725.78
2015	9,543,525.6	15,670,623.0	-6,127,097.4	-4,991,152.7	-318,262.1	2,148.52
2016	10,265,692.2	15,103,756.2	-4,838,064.0	-2,650,916.6	663,746.8	2,172.62
2017	10,057,801.1	16,257,686.0	-6,199,884.9	-3,290,434.4	3,724,604.9	2,230.07
2018	9,720,088.1	19,294,814.6	-9,574,726.4	-5,228,273.9	-1,770,851.5	2,281.23
2019	12,305,449.6	19,713,652.6	-7,408,203.0	-3,066,856.8	1,344,386.6	2,287.93
2020	14,620,150.6	17,967,329.1	-3,347,178.4	-3,344,390.0	-1,755,028.7	2,298.46
2021	15,523,687.1	22,983,447.2	-7,459,760.1	-5,454,470.5	4,259,553.0	2,297.61
2022	16,639,962.0	32,730,312.2	-16,090,350.1	-12,628,700.7	-2,269,517.3	2,308.91
2023	18,388,713.1	32,795,993.2	-14,407,280.1	-7,036,742.1	179,901.1	2,501.45
2024	23,774,055.1	36,908,989.0	-13,134,933.9	-6,241,056.7	107,088.3	2,374.75
2025[P]	25,941,786.3	-37,159,253.1	-11,217,466.9	-5,261,131.3	-3,002,309.4	2,450.15

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 1.5: Selected Macroeconomic Indicators

Percent

End of December	Currency with public to money supply (M3)	Money supply (M3) to GDP(mp)	Government revenue to GDP(mp)	Government expenditure to GDP(mp)
1966	31.5	17.6		
1967	33.2	20.9	14.1	18.1
1968	35.3	19.1	14.5	17.7
1969	32.2	23.2	15.7	20.7
1970	36.9	24.2	18.3	23.0
1971	37.6	26.7	17.7	25.2
1972	38.9	27.7	17.7	22.7
1973	32.8	27.9	20.2	25.9
1974	34.0	27.9	20.6	27.5
1975	31.6	29.2	22.5	34.3
1976	29.8	27.9	18.5	25.6
1977	28.5	28.9	18.4	28.2
1978	31.0	28.5	21.5	29.8
1979	29.4	38.1	18.6	29.5
1980	29.9	41.5	19.6	31.2
1981	32.0	40.0	18.1	31.4
1982	32.3	39.9	16.5	30.6
1983	28.1	41.9	19.1	28.9
1984	34.7	35.4	17.4	26.3
1985	32.6	34.7	18.9	25.9
1986	36.4	33.9	16.9	20.7
1987	37.0	20.2	12.3	16.1
1988	34.1	18.4	11.4	10.9
1989	33.2	19.5	12.4	10.1
1990	32.5	21.4	12.9	13.4
1991	27.3	21.4	13.9	13.1
1992	27.1	25.7	14.1	13.1
1993	29.0	27.4	10.6	17.0
1994	30.9	31.8	12.0	18.6
1995	32.4	30.0	12.4	14.7
1996	31.5	21.7	14.3	14.4
1997	31.1	19.7	12.7	11.0
1998	30.0	16.3	10.6	12.1
1999	31.6	16.9	10.0	15.2
2000	28.1	17.1	10.5	15.1
2001	21.0	17.9	10.7	14.5
2002	21.1	17.2	10.8	14.9
2003	20.3	17.6	11.0	17.5
2004	22.0	17.4	11.6	21.8
2005	20.9	20.5	10.0	19.0
2006	20.0	22.1	10.4	16.6
2007	18.7	22.9	11.9	18.7
2008	19.3	22.3	12.3	16.9
2009	17.8	22.9	11.8	20.1
2010	17.2	24.6	11.7	20.0
2011	17.2	24.1	12.2	19.4
2012	16.5	23.5	12.8	18.5
2013	17.2	22.1	12.5	18.3
2014	17.4	22.5	13.1	17.0
2015	16.6	23.4	12.9	17.5
2016	15.8	21.1	14.2	16.8
2017	15.5	20.8	14.4	16.3
2018	15.0	20.8	14.8	16.5
2019	14.9	21.0	14.9	18.6
2020	15.0	20.6	14.3	16.1
2021	14.5	22.1	14.1	20.1
2022	14.8	22.6	15.2	18.0
2023	14.7	23.6	14.8	19.6
2024	15.0	23.8	15.8	19.3
2025^{P}	13.8	29.7	16.2	19.1

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various
BoT Economic Publications

Table 2.1: Depository Corporations Survey

Millions of TZS

		Domestic assets (net)			M3, Extended broad money								
		Domestic credit (net)				M2, Broad money						Memorandum items:	
							M1, Narrow money					M0 Base money	
End of period	Foreign assets (net)	Claims on government (net)	Claims on other domestic sectors (net)	Other items (net)	TOTAL: sum (1-4) or sum (8-11)	TOTAL sum (8-10)	TOTAL sum (8,9)	Currency in circulation outside banks	Transferable deposits	Other deposits	Foreign currency deposits	TOTAL sum (8,13)	of which: Bank reserves
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1968	692.9	698.5	898.0	-72.1	1,498.9	1,498.9	1,213.9	528.6	685.3	285.0			
1969	818.9	822.2	1,089.3	-195.6	1,879.5	1,879.5	1,472.4	605.0	867.4	407.1			
1970	763.4	285.1	1,344.3	-173.2	2,219.6	2,219.6	1,678.9	818.4	860.5	540.7			
1971	902.0	491.7	1,502.1	-271.4	2,624.4	2,634.4	2,058.4	986.4	1,072.0	576.0			
1972	1,377.5	522.1	1,547.0	-356.9	3,089.7	3,089.7	2,326.8	1,201.1	1,125.7	762.9			
1973	1,613.0	612.4	1,819.5	-391.9	3,653.0	3,653.0	2,774.7	1,198.6	1,576.1	878.3			
1974	913.4	1,448.5	2,897.5	-797.4	4,462.0	4,462.0	3,456.3	1,517.3	1,939.0	1,005.7			
1975	963.0	2,210.2	3,349.6	-970.1	5,552.7	5,552.7	4,283.8	1,755.8	2,528.0	1,268.9			
1976	1,368.8	3,223.9	3,672.3	-1,318.2	6,946.8	6,946.8	5,331.8	2,071.3	3,260.5	1,615.0			
1977	2,390.2	2,886.8	4,391.7	-1,322.1	8,346.7	8,346.7	6,382.8	2,379.7	4,003.1	1,963.9			
1978	223.8	4,605.0	6,051.4	-1,483.9	9,396.3	9,396.3	6,826.9	2,915.2	3,911.7	2,569.4			
1979	921.1	7,963.5	6,732.0	-1,810.0	13,806.6	13,806.6	10,435.4	4,055.4	6,380.0	3,371.2			
1980	1,199.6	10,899.6	7,346.4	-1,925.7	17,634.8	17,519.9	13,346.0	5,245.4	8,100.6	4,173.9	114.9	5,561.9	316.5
1981	853.7	13,924.4	8,482.3	-2,565.7	20,812.9	20,694.7	15,401.2	6,616.0	8,785.2	5,293.5	118.2	7,136.8	520.8
1982	961.7	17,537.1	9,537.3	-3,107.5	25,201.7	24,728.8	18,323.2	7,988.7	10,334.5	6,405.6	472.9	8,626.7	638.0
1983	1,879.9	20,659.1	10,642.8	-4,054.4	29,179.6	29,127.4	20,564.3	8,194.2	12,370.1	8,563.1	52.2	8,893.7	699.5
1984	-7,592.5	24,459.0	12,922.2	429.4	30,310.7	30,218.1	20,537.1	10,472.4	10,064.7	9,681.0	92.6	11,571.3	1,098.9
1985	10,789.3	32,278.9	17,678.8	-197.4	38,995.8	38,971.0	25,270.2	12,719.0	12,551.2	13,700.8	24.8	14,029.6	1,310.6
1986	-12,886.9	32,555.8	27,735.1	2,949.4	50,471.5	50,353.4	35,809.5	18,309.7	17,499.8	14,543.9	118.1	19,721.3	1,411.4
1987	-19,940.1	35,579.6	55,042.5	-4,187.0	66,749.3	66,442.9	47,130.6	24,550.8	22,579.8	19,312.3	306.4	27,882.9	3,332.1
1988	-23,308.2	51,633.5	73,458.2	-11,974.4	90,279.6	89,809.2	65,401.0	31,702.3	33,698.7	24,408.2	470.4	36,177.1	4,474.8
1989	22,074.1	60,057.4	106,761.4	-28,449.5	117,783.7	116,295.2	82,418.7	41,094.8	41,323.9	33,876.5	1,488.5	37,727.8	33,143.9
1990	6,393.5	54,180.9	145,467.5	-39,367.1	170,196.2	166,674.8	111,084.9	57,919.1	53,165.8	55,589.9	3,521.4	24,775.2	78,399.2
1991	20,050.1	39,717.8	198,152.6	-46,341.5	211,579.0	205,817.8	135,925.8	63,604.6	72,321.2	69,892.0	5,761.2	142,003.8	17,295.7
1992	50,724.3	72,904.6	189,283.2	-10,986.2	301,925.9	284,968.3	185,876.2	95,454.5	90,421.7	99,092.1	16,957.6	112,750.2	30,154.1
1993	33,889.4	184,089.3	245,784.1	-49,966.8	420,635.6	367,094.8	247,091.1	122,166.7	124,924.4	120,003.7	53,540.8	152,320.8	30,154.1
1994	115,765.7	181,055.6	280,158.6	-7,864.2	569,743.1	486,489.1	329,624.7	176,308.2	153,316.5	156,864.4	83,254.0	226,441.4	50,133.2
1995	165,813.5	279,257.9	247,846.0	59,994.1	752,911.5	613,695.2	428,285.1	244,313.7	183,971.4	185,410.1	139,216.3	314,885.1	70,571.4
1996	298,519.8	295,822.8	141,341.0	90,579.4	818,063.0	684,990.6	449,213.3	257,662.8	191,550.5	235,777.3	133,072.4	335,768.0	78,105.3
1997	398,918.6	239,457.5	182,976.9	105,716.0	927,068.9	760,353.3	493,868.8	287,877.1	205,991.7	266,484.5	166,715.6	364,940.0	77,062.9
1998	458,003.6	276,586.7	248,276.2	44,118.1	1,026,984.6	844,929.4	545,517.0	307,798.7	237,718.3	299,412.4	182,055.2	418,734.0	110,935.3
1999	622,286.8	366,596.2	311,533.0	-82,789.1	1,217,626.9	972,088.6	632,571.2	384,848.0	247,723.2	339,517.4	245,538.3	508,674.0	123,826.0
2000	842,755.3	375,146.0	340,628.1	-160,840.2	1,397,688.8	1,093,610.9	695,006.5	392,404.2	302,602.3	398,604.4	304,077.9	556,430.9	164,026.7
2001	1,243,599.7	275,255.7	494,755.8	-137,503.8	1,876,107.4	1,288,182.4	736,402.9	393,165.2	343,237.6	551,779.5	587,925.0	567,425.3	174,260.1
2002	1,636,802.3	200,762.9	724,526.3	-206,521.4	2,355,570.1	1,567,041.3	940,377.7	496,372.1	444,005.6	626,663.6	788,528.8	698,269.9	201,897.8
2003	2,302,735.6	-108,545.2	992,532.4	-407,886.4	2,778,836.4	1,846,073.7	1,107,197.6	563,535.3	543,662.3	738,876.0	932,762.7	825,791.8	262,256.5
2004	2,498,824.7	-272,123.6	1,312,725.0	-385,644.9	3,153,781.1	2,211,041.4	1,359,019.2	694,543.7	664,475.5	852,022.3	942,739.7	999,985.7	305,442.0
2005	2,665,071.1	192,072.1	1,654,274.7	-260,693.0	4,250,725.0	2,960,415.6	1,791,337.1	889,989.1	901,348.0	1,169,078.5	1,290,309.4	1,284,685.4	394,696.3
2006	3,617,378.9	-282,628.7	2,310,136.2	-480,430.7	5,164,455.6	3,454,491.0	2,006,767.4	1,033,988.8	972,778.6	1,447,723.6	1,709,964.6	1,504,124.5	470,135.7
2007	3,641,902.0	-319,844.4	3,151,210.9	-249,679.9	6,223,588.6	4,394,622.7	2,590,523.1	1,162,514.2	1,428,008.9	1,804,099.5	1,828,966.0	1,879,047.6	716,533.4
2008	4,086,757.4	-334,967.2	4,556,167.7	-849,178.9	7,458,779.1	5,468,460.8	3,158,306.3	1,438,644.8	1,719,661.5	2,310,154.5	1,990,318.3	2,276,437.1	837,792.3
2009	4,939,511.0	128,358.3	4,991,886.9	-1,279,612.8	8,780,143.4	6,603,404.4	3,590,798.6	1,566,753.2	2,024,045.4	3,012,605.9	2,176,738.9	3,009,062.3	1,442,309.1
2010	6,125,607.8	806,665.4	5,991,767.1	-1,911,376.5	11,012,663.7	8,042,188.2	4,521,438.6	1,897,134.9	2,624,303.7	3,520,749.6	2,970,475.5	3,497,849.8	1,600,714.9
2011	6,273,631.2	1,471,254.6	7,622,317.6	-2,345,881.3	13,021,322.0	9,247,939.4	5,571,986.7	2,235,829.8	3,336,156.9	3,675,952.7	3,773,382.6	4,111,917.1	1,876,087.3
2012	6,396,026.0	2,019,403.0	9,010,380.9	-2,778,705.0	14,647,105.0	10,724,538.0	6,538,563.9	2,414,788.0	4,123,775.9	4,185,974.0	3,922,567.0	4,525,608.9	2,110,820.8
2013	6,576,331.8	2,554,554.3	10,392,663.1	-3,416,780.9	16,106,768.4	11,890,554.2	7,218,118.5	2,763,963.0	4,454,155.6	4,672,435.7	4,216,214.2	5,027,783.6	2,263,820.6
2014	6,551,542.5	3,651,622.2	12,412,296.1	-4,001,309.5	18,614,151.4	13,917,041.5	8,284,155.7	3,244,724.9	5,039,430.8	5,632,885.8	4,697,109.8	5,909,475.3	2,664,750.4
2015	8,244,049.2	4,881,635.3	15,492,728.5	-6,503,097.7	22,115,315.2	15,780,115.4	9,575,698.5	3,678,503.5	5,897,195.1	6,204,416.9	6,335,199.8	6,833,088.2	3,154,584.7
2016	8,186,324.6	4,281,969.3	16,608,885.4	-6,199,313.1	22,877,866.2	16,620,327.3	10,083,812.9	3,608,710.4	6,475,102.5	6,536,514.4	6,257,538.9	6,854,370.1	3,245,659.7
2017	11,596,110.5	3,275,708.7	16,895,440.1	-7,052,934.7	24,714,324.6	18,349,932.9	11,155,309.0	3,831,604.4	7,323,704.5	7,194,623.9	6,364,391.7	6,954,415.2	3,122,810.8
2018	10,629,789.0	4,481,617.2	17,726,752.0	-7,014,704.9	25,823,453.2	19,040,389.4	11,723,679.1	3,866,668.4	7,857,010.7	7,316,710.3	6,783,063.8	6,992,882.1	3,126,213.7
2019	12,034,536.6	3,893,881.8	19,695,381.1	-7,310,653.0	28,313,146.6	21,280,259.3	13,325,116.9	4,221,826.9	9,103,290.0	7,955,142.4	7,032,887.3	7,466,359.7	3,244,532.8
2020	10,722,548.2	5,831,323.6	20,308,274.8	-6,941,580.2	29,920,566.5	23,032,617.2	14,321,657.4	4,500,527.9	9,821,129.5	8,710,959.9	6,887,949.3	7,169,347.6	2,668,819.7
2021	13,965,973.7	7,686,397.0	22,344,107.1	-9,438,435.3	34,558,042.5	27,088,350.0	17,625,513.4	5,011,990.0	12,613,523.4	9,462,836.6	7,469,692.5	8,407,258.6	3,395,268.6
2022	9,437,504.3	10,184,777.5	27,372,494.7	-8,414,764.2	38,580,012.2	30,378,873.5	18,948,214.8	5,709,020.4	13,239,194.4	11,430,658.7	8,201,138.7	9,736,273.6	4,027,253.2
2023	11,302,394.0	11,353,926.4	32,102,006.6	-10,749,695.0	44,008,632.0	34,007,797.9	20,600,169.0	6,484,986.1	14,115,182.9	13,407,628.9	10,000,834.1	10,099,827.9	3,614,841.8
2024	13,233,507.0	11,401,586.5	36,097,413.8	-11,827,171.0	48,905,336.3	37,140,061.8	22,905,816.6	7,351,914.6	15,553,902.0	14,234,245.2	11,765,274.5	12,024,782.6	4,672,868.0
2025[P]	15,283,483.3	12,575,535.5	44,584,561.8	-10,919,292.2	61,524,288.4	48,143,210.4	30,199,003.6	8,492,269.6	21,706,734.0	17,944,206.7	13,381,078.1	14,508,346.7	6,016,077.1

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Note: Beginning in 2001, monetary statistics were revised in accordance with the IMF's Standardized Report Forms (SRFs), consistent with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)

Table 2.2: Bank of Tanzania – Assets

Millions of TZS

End of period	Foreign assets: Foreign exchange	Foreign assets: Gold reserve	Foreign assets: SDRs	Foreign assets: Quota in IMF	Claims on government: Advances	Claims on government: Treasury bills	Claims on government: Other securities	Claims on government: Total	Lending to banks	Revaluation account	Premises and equipment	Items in process of collection	Other assets	Total
1966	406.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	48.0	83.8	87.9	0.0	19.0	0.0	40.7	637.8
1967	406.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	3.5	41.6	64.1	53.6	35.8	15.2	0.0	12.1	586.3
1968	519.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	19.3	31.8	82.0	35.7	13.7	0.0	80.2	762.7
1969	539.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	133.4	14.5	148.3	34.0	33.9	15.3	0.0	3.0	674.1
1970	397.4	0.0	13.4	300.0	216.0	190.0	10.2	416.2	71.0	0.0	15.7	0.0	19.9	1,233.7
1971	326.6	0.0	49.1	325.7	274.0	333.9	30.1	638.0	163.0	0.0	14.9	0.0	11.1	1,528.3
1972	724.8	0.0	52.1	325.7	202.0	234.4	118.2	554.6	136.0	0.0	15.0	11.6	3.3	1,832.1
1973	899.3	0.0	56.9	361.9	134.0	220.7	152.5	507.2		0.0	17.9	11.3	3.6	1,858.0
1974	375.4	0.0	14.3	361.9	479.0	395.8	181.1	1,055.9	902.0	0.0	20.6	11.7	4.0	2,745.6
1975	534.6	0.0	11.1	361.9	616.0	578.0	174.1	1,368.1	1,007.0	0.0	29.1	8.1	3.3	3,323.2
1976	886.1	0.0	48.8	405.7	725.0	661.5	214.5	1,601.0	733.0	35.7	38.7	12.9	7.1	3,769.0
1977	2,238.3	0.0	54.3	405.7	844.0	256.8	210.2	1,311.0	379.0	45.4	52.9	5.1	4.9	4,496.6
1978	700.8	0.0	58.9	531.3	910.0	974.1	989.0	2,873.1	842.0	86.3	56.5	18.0	42.4	5,209.3
1979	693.9	0.0	30.1	579.8	765.0	1,164.9	3,112.4	5,042.3	234.0	169.5	57.3	70.2	114.7	6,991.9
1980	380.6	0.0	70.7	799.0	1,151.0	1,200.6	4,198.1	6,549.7	290.0	187.1	73.7	57.2	175.4	9,097.4
1981	333.6	0.0	3.3	872.2	1,111.0	1,207.8	5,671.2	7,990.0	466.9	0.1	86.8	509.8	203.7	10,466.3
1982	254.2	0.0	0.2	853.0	1,549.0	428.5	7,506.4	9,503.9	500.0	186.3	103.3	74.1	275.0	11,730.0
1983	339.7	0.0	51.4	1,398.6	959.0	782.3	8,426.5	10,167.8	341.0	138.2	119.7	22.5	353.6	12,781.4
1984	481.8	0.0	14.3	1,890.5	2,055.0	3.0	10,557.0	12,615.0	474.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15,475.6
1985	264.4	0.0	0.0	1,874.8	4,391.0	7.1	20,166.8	26,704.1	11.0	947.7	212.2	3,590.4	1,208.6	32,673.8
1986	2,246.9	0.0	622.9	6,359.6		8,866.4	22,086.6	31,191.8	1,726.0	2,733.4	668.3	339.7	1,178.9	47,067.6
1987	2,650.1	0.0	75.3	11,101.0	501.0	8,866.4	24,330.0	33,698.0	19,782.0	18,985.7	1,874.8	1,306.0	6,305.2	96,278.1
1988	9,710.2	0.0	13.5	17,864.8	1,416.0	0.0	31,603.5	33,019.5	43,982.0	39,727.7	4,343.2	763.2	6,964.7	157,145.1
1989	10,425.3	0.0	220.0	28,209.3	11,670.0	0.0	32,799.6	44,469.6	49,523.2	49,538.5	5,658.9	5,544.7	9,261.0	202,850.5
1990	35,576.9	2,319.8	156.7	27,509.4	7,899.0	0.0	31,446.4	39,345.4	22,578.7	97,322.3	9,021.6	8,836.1	102,036.3	344,703.2
1991	41,864.7	5,831.9	152.9	32,216.8	10,727.9	0.0	29,645.0	40,373.8	2,761.6	118,051.6	11,139.3	13,135.1	121,661.8	387,189.5
1992	108,889.3	26,371.5	2,488.3	67,755.4	0.0	0.0	89,074.7	89,074.7	2,300.0	200,894.9	13,493.9	23,204.6	118,717.8	653,190.4
1993	65,808.1	25,155.1	96.0	80,953.1	28,680.0	0.0	233,420.6	262,100.6	2,065.5	302,078.2	15,524.9	60,881.6	25,206.5	839,869.6
1994	146,675.6	19,519.5	840.9	111,416.7	25,465.0	0.0	245,139.1	270,604.1	0.0	270,944.4	16,307.3	76,158.4	22,826.5	935,293.3
1995	126,895.3	15,549.5	36.2	120,140.8	18,950.0	0.0	307,420.5	326,370.5	5,454.5	301,076.8	15,842.7	7,997.8	51,302.8	970,666.9
1996	237,246.9	18,845.8	346.0	125,594.7	0.0	0.0	299,374.5	299,374.5	5,454.5	283,212.1	16,235.7	6,651.0	66,834.5	1,059,795.6
1997	362,312.0	19,310.0	67.0	124,504.0	0.0	0.0	269,693.0	269,693.0	4,611.0	81,199.0	23,306.0	7,910.0	82,756.0	975,668.0
1998	376,350.0	21,115.0	240.0	140,534.0	0.0	0.0	234,075.0	234,075.0	5,358.0	71,411.0	22,721.0	6,472.0	86,173.0	964,449.0
1999	582,315.0	25,002.0	104.0	217,803.0	0.0	0.0	302,788.0	302,788.0	4,160.0	36,326.0	22,492.0	63,307.0	31,483.0	1,285,780.0
2000	746,522.8	25,352.6	314.4	208,448.0	0.0	0.0	296,673.3	296,673.3	0.0	59,864.0	27,967.0	24,972.0	53,705.2	1,443,819.3
2001	1,032,713.9	29,013.3	443.3	228,839.3	0.0	0.0	296,634.3	296,634.3	0.0	-81,383.1	54,534.2	41,500.3	135,796.3	1,738,091.9
2002	1,470,280.5	26,926.4	101.6	263,040.6	1,066.7	0.0	205,522.3	206,589.0	0.0	-91,343.7	100,974.3	83,091.5	188,202.2	2,247,862.2
2003	2,110,362.3	0.0	525.4	307,931.0	11,814.1	0.0	209,215.3	221,029.3	0.0	-89,281.8	153,420.7	10,606.0	190,355.3	2,904,948.2
2004	2,390,581.1	0.0	73.5	321,091.3	65,003.5	0.0	207,634.7	272,638.2	0.0	-116,866.2	247,953.5	11,862.0	243,839.7	3,371,173.1
2005	2,377,139.0	0.0	821.8	331,293.9	128,920.8	0.0	386,914.5	515,835.3	12,235.4	-152,730.0	442,437.7	3,470.4	287,759.3	3,818,262.8
2006	2,677,701.1	0.0	28.3	377,203.3	136,207.1	0.0	475,479.2	611,686.2	19,614.7	-214,661.0	631,961.2	4,224.4	436,997.8	4,544,755.9
2007	3,108,617.0	0.0	178.8	352,835.0	135,745.1	0.0	461,809.6	597,554.6	20,238.6	-334,945.1	809,120.1	67,912.2	640,072.5	5,261,583.7
2008	3,654,372.4	0.0	39.2	400,544.2	0.0	0.0	650,864.5	650,864.5	57,441.1	-397,005.0	860,112.9	8,900.4	588,410.8	5,823,680.5
2009	4,317,256.2	0.0	325,589.8	408,014.1	103,273.0	0.0	1,006,248.7	1,109,521.8	61,668.2	-495,771.8	905,763.8	13,107.7	692,232.7	7,337,382.3
2010	5,328,144.9	0.0	354,768.8	445,236.0	92,796.5	0.0	1,002,665.6	1,095,462.0	61,668.2	-490,938.2	929,545.2	386.9	654,115.3	8,378,389.1
2011	5,492,337.2	0.0	375,910.7	476,884.4	188,612.1	0.0	1,056,102.5	1,244,714.6	62,668.2	-992,486.9	1,000,841.0	556.5	1,193,211.4	8,854,637.0
2012	5,973,679.6	0.0	373,865.6	480,434.1	270,867.3	0.0	1,485,742.0	1,756,609.3	68,813.9	-904,076.2	1,015,303.8	556.1	1,111,364.7	9,876,550.9
2013	6,985,289.2	0.0	370,712.0	483,524.4	567,029.8	0.0	1,486,018.8	2,053,048.6	60,533.2	-820,938.6	1,033,606.2	216.6	1,013,233.3	11,179,224.9
2014	7,216,178.9	0.0	335,250.8	496,585.1	791,792.5	0.0	1,554,085.2	2,345,877.7	56,033.2	-914,901.0	1,030,945.6	657.5	1,291,340.7	11,857,968.4
2015	8,487,188.4	0.0	275,699.5	592,796.0	1,387,903.2	0.0	1,613,807.7	3,001,710.9	147,083.2	-1,039,215.7	1,047,333.2	125.3	1,253,597.8	13,766,318.5
2016	9,249,632.7	0.0	55,757.0	1,159,672.4	1,368,928.4	0.0	1,607,473.0	2,976,401.4	246,297.7	-1,520,586.5	1,210,493.0	0.0	1,722,889.6	15,100,557.4
2017	13,035,448.7	0.0	2,938.0	1,260,376.2	875,380.4	0.0	1,470,463.8	2,345,844.2	75,242.0	-1,122,935.2	1,276,018.3	17.1	1,334,095.6	18,207,044.9
2018	11,319,097.1	0.0	60,983.9	1,262,088.6	2,038,174.3	0.0	1,394,796.9	3,432,971.2	465,578.5	-1,219,882.6	1,317,859.0	0.0	1,411,649.1	18,050,344.8
2019	12,595,955.4	0.0	20,651.6	1,258,926.4	1,498,969.4	0.0	1,388,641.4	2,887,610.8	246,635.0	-1,306,469.2	1,324,591.3	3.0	1,644,384.6	18,672,289.0
2020	10,773,119.6	0.0	20,929.4	1,316,881.1	5,194,989.4	0.0	1,287,818.0	6,482,807.4	294,504.9	-1,283,019.6	1,338,649.3	7,530.2	1,801,686.5	20,753,088.8
2021	13,846,300.6	0.0	1,249,443.3	1,279,209.7	6,268,882.4	0.0	1,138,975.2	7,407,857.6	201,035.4	-1,278,580.8	1,305,325.1	18,665.9	1,482,906.5	25,512,163.2
2022	12,850,288.5	0.0	21,077.1	1,222,320.5	7,460,598.2	0.0	2,142,188.4	9,602,786.6	160,280.0	-1,544,850.0	1,443,558.3	12,046.0	1,885,454.1	25,652,961.1
2023	13,942,283.9	58,748.7	17,724.7	1,307,389.0	10,358,757.5	0.0	2,053,515.5	12,412,273.0	514,668.2	-1,496,204.2	1,452,405.5	58,850.3	1,934,617.4	30,202,756.4
2024	13,228,768.6	73,087.1	7,642.7	1,231,976.9	11,590,974.6	0.0	2,028,525.9	13,619,500.6	1,545,254.2	-1,772,937.8	1,502,544.5	11,099.5	2,563,970.7	32,010,907.0
2025P	14,062,854.7	2,094,668.8	248,262.6	1,335,991.3	10,752,735.3	0.0	1,785,952.7	12,538,688.0	1,029,933.2	-2,194,507.1	4,845,765.7	24,104.1	3,399,656.7	37,385,418.0

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 2.3: Bank of Tanzania – Liabilities

Millions of TZS

End of period	Currency in circu- lation	Central government deposits	Banks' deposits	Other deposits	Foreign liabilities	International Monetary Fund	Allocation of SDRs	Other liabilities	Capital and reserves	Total
1966	431.5	136.6	30.2	0	16.7			2.9	20	637.9
1967	539.2	5	1.6	0	7.7			8.8	24	586.3
1968	588.3	97.8	49	5.8	6.8			7	28	762.7
1969	650.3	66.1	1.6	4	8.8			10.1	33.2	774.1
1970	861	3.7	3	2.5	8.8	250.8	38.4	23	42.5	1233.7
1971	1049.3	1.7	2.7	8	10.2	272.3	76.5	55.6	52	1528.3
1972	1,279.5	2.6	2.7	23.4	44.6	272.1	111.1	21.7	57.0	1,823.1
1973	1,278.5	10.2	13.1	31.2	25.7	271.3	123.4	23.9	67.0	1,858.0
1974	1,608.6	14.9	11.9	18.1	154.0	694.7	123.4	26.9	79.0	2,745.5
1975	1,862.9	19.5	15.8	21.8	218.3	905.3	138.4	25.6	87.0	3,323.2
1976	2,214.9	10.4	14.7	19.9	19.9	1,213.2	138.4	45.6	92.0	3,769.0
1977	2,565.0	10.8	38.3	19.7	338.8	1,243.2	138.4	38.5	104.0	4,496.6
1978	3,143.5	2.5	12.4	22.4	473.4	1,149.8	138.4	152.9	114.0	5,209.3
1979	4,278.2	4.0	109.9	169.7	473.7	1,479.1	213.1	139.1	125.0	6,991.9
1980	5,522.9	0.7	39.3	25.1	471.7	1,870.4	278.8	754.9	135.0	9,097.4
1981	6,950.0	1.9	186.8	42.5	352.4	1,635.1	299.9	849.7	145.0	10,466.3
1982	8,381.9	1.7	244.8	37.4	496.6	1,642.8	324.4	443.7	160.0	11,700.0
1983	8,717.3	74.7	176.4	37.4	752.5	1,689.8	408.1	746.9	178.0	12,781.4
1984	11,341.2	22.3	230.1	0.0	2,134.0	2,638.1	556.1	0.0	102.0	15475..6
1985	13,556.6	-81.4	473.4	7,046.5	2,934.5	2,211.0	549.7	5,785.5	198.0	32,673.8
1986	19,451.6	1,611.3	269.5	8,139.4	7,613.7	6,614.5	1,864.6	1,281.8	221.0	47,067.6
1987	26,328.5	2,228.9	1,554.4	13,468.4	29,723.9	11,796.2	3,254.8	7,675.0	248.0	96,278.1
1988	33,817.0	288.9	2,360.1	16,017.9	68,256.6	20,021.6	5,237.9	10,790.6	353.7	157,145.1
1989	43,761.9	-1,124.1	-6,034.1	15,016.2	96,087.2	26,590.3	8,270.9	19,192.5	1,089.7	202,850.5
1990	62,284.5	246.3	-37,509.3	96,718.9	149,402.8	35,139.2	8,065.7	29,265.4	1,089.7	344,703.2
1991	70,354.8	13,455.1	-55,560.2	86,390.1	179,141.3	32,582.7	9,384.9	49,658.1	1,782.7	387,189.5
1992	102,459.0	16,182.7	10,291.2	83,766.5	292,865.6	58,637.3	14,469.9	105,100.9	1,782.7	653,190.4
1993	131,067.0	25,351.5	21,253.7	61,587.3	403,205.8	70,766.5	17,288.4	106,292.7	3,056.7	839,869.6
1994	187,812.5	29,560.3	38,628.9	54,274.5	406,054.7	97,361.3	23,794.2	93,726.8	4,080.2	935,293.3
1995	264,208.2	39,673.4	50,676.8	32,718.4	390,540.8	118,602.2	25,657.3	43,715.7	4,874.1	970,666.9
1996	280,575.8	82,657.7	55,192.2	21,920.8	386,341.3	109,275.1	26,822.0	86,420.4	10,590.2	1,059,795.6
1997	314,487.0	87,321.0	50,453.0	47,415.0	219,836.0	112,859.0	26,589.0	70,354.0	46,354.0	975,668.0
1998	337,323.0	83,027.0	81,411.0	8,568.0	214,955.0	122,440.0	30,012.0	34,189.0	52,524.0	964,449.0
1999	427,447.0	84,012.0	81,227.0	24,516.0	285,985.0	180,886.0	34,354.0	115,804.0	51,549.0	1,285,780.0
2000	443,050.9	149,731.9	113,380.0	-9,014.6	346,741.9	200,507.0	32,878.0	102,874.3	63,669.9	1,443,819.3
2001	439,261.8	367,258.6	132,536.6	31,380.3	2,712.0	524,765.4	11,861.0	218,324.4	9,991.9	1,738,091.9
2002	549,184.0	511,971.3	162,517.6	30,252.9	3,497.4	623,485.7	24,906.3	332,047.4	9,999.6	2,247,862.2
2003	619,038.2	810,623.8	230,050.9	17,204.3	1,250.4	727,512.9	15,196.5	453,333.9	30,737.4	2,904,948.2
2004	759,995.0	1,063,832.6	265,850.6	13,275.7	2,252.4	744,803.7	-4,081.5	515,208.2	10,036.5	3,371,173.1
2005	981,420.1	1,280,520.5	329,797.3	7,718.2	5,288.1	715,070.4	-21,909.4	510,337.0	10,020.6	3,818,262.8
2006	1,162,877.1	1,858,522.1	370,184.5	6,527.8	3,591.3	370,591.9	709.5	454,004.8	317,746.8	4,544,755.9
2007	1,354,603.8	2,254,482.3	554,739.4	3,791.9	9,090.2	388,399.7	-34,337.0	632,948.5	97,864.8	5,261,583.7
2008	1,710,160.6	2,124,750.6	608,597.7	7,378.2	8,639.6	390,992.2	-14,075.2	984,487.6	2,749.3	5,823,680.5
2009	1,896,843.3	2,069,669.2	1,153,810.1	23,290.6	3,528.0	811,524.7	11,654.2	1,266,201.2	100,861.1	7,337,382.3
2010	2,298,635.0	2,021,302.9	1,292,852.9	65,995.5	3,713.3	898,579.2	363,364.3	1,334,174.3	99,771.6	8,378,389.1
2011	2,694,169.5	1,235,421.9	1,720,844.4	69,724.3	187.1	1,024,983.5	456,771.9	1,553,119.1	99,415.4	8,854,637.0
2012	2,482,630.4	1,126,805.5	2,000,216.1	86,969.4	187.1	1,034,264.5	464,516.4	1,567,643.4	99,415.4	8,862,648.3
2013	3,324,794.6	2,550,655.3	2,034,705.2	19,956.3	7,421.4	1,181,472.7	463,131.8	1,498,411.9	98,675.7	11,179,224.9
2014	3,828,376.6	1,989,204.9	2,488,064.9	182,090.6	9,336.8	1,182,569.8	475,641.7	1,602,573.3	100,109.8	11,857,968.4
2015	4,431,833.2	1,272,358.7	3,419,493.4	280,626.2	23,423.7	1,236,275.9	567,794.9	2,434,512.4	100,000.0	13,766,318.5
2016	4,305,464.2	2,305,405.0	2,998,815.6	1,085,043.8	37,514.9	1,590,752.8	555,381.7	2,117,288.5	104,891.1	15,100,557.4
2017	4,697,211.7	4,245,516.0	3,232,417.9	1,143,707.5	78,825.3	1,466,445.1	603,610.0	2,639,316.2	99,995.3	18,207,044.9
2018	4,776,238.7	3,680,063.7	2,959,505.1	1,491,826.1	41,409.5	1,304,019.5	604,430.1	3,093,003.4	99,848.8	18,050,344.8
2019	5,248,193.3	3,530,767.7	2,648,656.9	2,394,581.6	48,471.0	1,161,073.1	602,915.8	3,098,671.5	-61,041.9	18,672,289.0
2020	5,501,995.0	6,112,906.9	2,164,643.4	2,436,613.8	75,480.0	1,095,995.2	630,670.9	2,634,783.6	100,000.0	20,753,088.8
2021	6,013,271.4	6,664,649.5	3,325,942.4	3,235,283.6	208,455.1	1,108,671.5	1,838,694.6	2,859,030.3	258,164.8	25,512,163.2
2022	6,748,333.4	7,369,988.6	3,754,139.8	2,171,627.0	569,485.6	1,034,440.9	1,756,923.9	2,472,256.0	-224,234.1	25,652,961.1
2023	7,655,286.1	10,288,890.6	3,811,652.5	2,192,083.8	320,665.2	1,047,028.2	1,879,198.5	2,907,951.9	99,999.6	30,202,756.4
2024	8,673,260.9	10,903,820.7	5,035,250.2	1,524,935.5	88,112.6	1,169,639.5	1,770,803.6	2,745,084.0	100,000.0	32,010,907.0
2025[P]	9,865,443.7	10,894,066.9	6,117,197.5	2,670,545.6	904,285.1	1,209,845.4	1,920,310.5	3,703,723.4	100,000.0	37,385,418.0

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications
Note: Beginning in 2001, monetary statistics were revised in accordance with the IMF's Standardized Report Forms (SRFs), consistent with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)

Table 2.4: Notes in Circulation in Tanzania

	Millions of TZS											Percent of total									
End of period	10/-	20/-	50/-	100/-	200/-	500/-	1,000/-	2,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-	Total	10/-	20/-	50/-	100/-	200/-	500/-	1,000/-	2,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
1966	78.90	149.60		135.20							363.70	19.1	36.3		32.8						
1973	169.80	313.30		673.30							1,156.40	14.5	26.7		57.4						
1974	195.20	367.00		908.40							1,470.60	13.0	24.5		60.6						
1975	203.70	381.20		1,138.40							1,723.30	11.7	21.9		65.3						
1976	222.00	445.80		1,398.80							2,066.60	10.7	21.4		67.2						
1977	224.20	447.20		1,736.30							2,407.70	9.3	18.5		71.8						
1978	302.40	521.50		2,156.30							2,980.20	10.1	17.5		72.2						
1979	345.10	624.50		3,140.50							4,110.10	8.4	15.2		76.3						
1980	372.10	709.10		4,254.90							5,336.10	7.0	13.3		79.2						
1981	399.20	765.70		5,591.20							6,756.10	5.6	11.3		82.8						
1982	446.30	783.50		6,956.20							8,186.00	5.4	9.7		84.9						
1983	0.00	0.00		0.00							8,468.50	0.0	0.0		0.0						
1984	547.50	996.90		9,530.50							11,074.90	5.0	9.0		86.1						
1985	458.10	704.20	857.10	12,215.10							14,234.50	3.2	4.9	6.0	85.8						
1986	272.90	1,179.30	1,418.10	16,425.00	132.70						19,428.00	1.4	6.1	7.3	84.5	0.7					
1987	203.10	1,148.50	1,166.80	16,891.50	7,373.60						26,783.50	0.8	4.3	4.4	63.1	27.5					
1988	127.30	705.50	955.50	17,549.90	14,136.00	69.70					33,543.90	0.4	2.1	2.8	52.3	42.1	0.2				
1989	111.30	660.40	702.40	14,046.50	15,197.80	12,644.90					43,363.30	0.3	1.5	1.6	32.4	35.0	29.2				
1990	104.70	769.60	1,279.30	9,235.10	16,623.10	32,630.50	467.90				61,110.20	0.2	1.3	2.1	15.1	27.2	53.4	0.8			
1991	98.90	398.30	507.10	8,256.90	19,748.80	43,484.50	11,148.10				83,642.60	0.1	0.5	0.6	9.9	23.6	52.0	13.3			
1992	98.10	269.40	675.70	6,989.20	21,167.60	43,256.80	35,022.60				107,479.40	0.1	0.3	0.6	6.5	19.7	40.2	32.6			
1993	97.40	113.60	506.20	3,149.70	20,404.80	37,632.20	68,828.30				130,732.20	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.4	15.6	28.8	52.6			
1994	186.10	372.30	1,116.80	6,142.20	23,452.10	54,907.70	99,950.60				186,127.80	0.1	0.2	0.6	3.3	12.6	29.5	53.7			
1995	100.26	502.12	554.20	2,260.25	6,854.10	34,550.96	89,107.40		49,612.71	77,297.42	260,839.42	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.6	13.2	34.2		19.0	29.6
1996	99.98	499.80	440.67	1,693.17	6,380.37	22,525.62	64,428.34		57,212.98	121,294.18	274,575.11	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.3	8.2	23.5		20.8	44.2
1997	99.78	498.88	0.00	0.00	5,121.74	24,811.52	57,947.27		65,829.42	153,141.81	307,450.42	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.7	8.1	18.8		21.4	49.8
1998	99.90	498.67	0.00	0.00	7,461.04	24,777.56	57,563.04		65,996.19	173,622.67	330,019.07	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.5	17.4		20.0	52.6
1999	99.80	498.46	0.00	0.00	8,373.97	40,506.25	42,069.98		92,848.79	234,880.06	419,277.30	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	9.7	10.0		22.1	56.0
2000	99.78	498.31	0.00	0.00	6,671.69	27,412.49	57,732.13		97,176.96	243,507.70	433,099.06	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	6.3	13.3		22.4	56.2
2001	99.75	498.23	0.00	0.00	3,171.28	19,359.75	71,544.13		88,310.24	261,404.84	444,388.21	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	4.4	16.1		19.9	58.8
2002	99.75	498.09	0.00	0.00	2,231.04	37,816.24	68,391.11		112,493.05	308,925.66	530,454.93	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	7.1	12.9		21.2	58.2
2003	99.71	497.95	0.00	0.00	1,978.00	37,760.39	40,775.62	38,542.18	154,817.81	314,648.55	589,120.21	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	6.4	6.9	6.5	26.3	53.4
2004	99.69	497.82	0.00	0.00	1,974.20	36,901.91	54,311.98	60,871.65	132,013.80	421,347.39	708,018.43	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.2	7.7	8.6	18.6	59.5
2005	99.69	497.80	0.00	0.00	1,971.01	36,808.70	41,682.92	65,332.14	184,512.76	579,825.71	910,730.73	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.0	4.6	7.2	20.3	63.7
2006	101.69	499.77	2.00	2.00	1,972.71	35,894.02	47,670.33	61,214.87	181,634.87	708,452.33	1,037,444.58	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	4.6	5.9	17.5	68.3
2007	99.69	497.76	0.00	0.00	1,969.96	41,056.99	63,285.40	107,542.37	237,656.15	873,664.47	1,325,772.79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.1	4.8	8.1	17.9	65.9
2008	99.69	497.73	0.00	0.00	1,969.67	44,290.91	75,479.39	81,642.99	257,586.42	1,216,469.32	1,678,036.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	4.5	4.9	15.4	72.5
2009	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,969.49	40,789.50	86,025.16	64,538.76	257,629.57	1,410,502.07	1,862,051.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.2	4.6	3.5	13.8	75.7
2010	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,969.13	42,423.14	84,097.43	101,938.57	416,550.86	1,612,837.15	2,260,413.68	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.7	4.5	18.4	71.4
2011	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,968.97	51,518.97	83,793.36	111,195.99	420,406.77	1,982,877.99	2,652,359.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.2	4.2	15.9	74.8
2012	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,968.42	54,002.36	85,192.09	118,551.04	466,563.74	2,135,935.49	2,862,810.54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.1	16.3	74.6
2013	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,968.03	57,544.71	99,078.39	141,056.33	553,031.74	2,467,015.33	3,320,291.92	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.7	3.0	4.2	16.7	74.3
2014	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,967.90	56,809.60	120,860.21	165,086.22	508,703.75	2,914,805.34	3,768,830.42	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	3.2	4.4	13.5	77.3
2015	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,967.59	71,710.02	159,866.83	147,178.36	740,116.99	3,244,686.85	4,366,124.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.7	3.4	17.0	74.3
2016	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,967.39	35,961.27	137,203.12	168,534.61	720,628.16	3,173,144.16	4,238,036.11	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	4.0	17.0	74.9
2017	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,967.41	24,582.07	134,552.23	199,968.09	777,637.83	3,437,348.21	4,576,653.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	4.4	17.0	75.1
2018	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,967.05	22,042.85	141,019.41	177,193.91	732,230.93	3,613,026.05	4,688,077.60	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.0	3.8	15.6	77.1
2019	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,967.00	21,262.15	154,346.21	295,019.93	639,417.71	4,041,111.75	5,153,722.17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0	5.7	12.4	78.4
2020	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,966.99	20,051.61	163,516.07	222,092.06	866,440.13	4,240,440.73	5,515,105.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0	4.0	15.7	76.9
2021	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,966.99	19,886.39	177,284.09	213,327.89	901,367.37	4,808,304.00	6,122,734.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	3.5	14.7	78.5
2022	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,966.99	19,750.19	191,801.08	228,493.74	667,054.67	5,486,472.89	6,596,136.97	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.9	3.5	10.1	83.2
2023	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,966.99	19,596.56	197,506.44	230,842.04	713,681.32	6,346,453.40	7,510,644.16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	3.1	9.5	84.5
2024	99.69	497.72	0.00	0.00	1,966.99	19,530.17	198,914.78	279,026.82	674,707.89	7,126,590.55	8,301,334.62	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	3.4	8.1	85.8

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 2.5: Coins in circulation in Tanzania

Millions of TZS

End of period	-/05	-/10	-/20	-/50	1/-	5/-	10/-	20/-	25/-	50/=	100/-	200/-	500/-	Total
1967	1.10		3.30	7.60	22.60				0.00					34.60
1974	5.70		8.00	14.20	53.00	29.90								110.80
1975	6.20		8.80	14.60	55.00	34.90								119.50
1976	6.90		10.10	15.60	60.00	40.30								132.90
1977	7.80	0.40	11.50	17.30	63.70	45.70								146.40
1978	8.40	1.00	12.60	18.50	67.00	49.00								156.50
1979	8.70	1.80	13.60	20.10	73.60	55.80								173.60
1980	8.90	2.30	14.60	22.10	79.40	63.80								191.10
1981	9.10	2.70	15.40	25.60	86.20	70.10								209.10
1982	9.30	2.90	15.90	28.10	94.00	75.20								225.40
1983	9.50	3.10	16.60	30.00	101.60	80.70		7.30						248.80
1984	9.70	3.30	17.60	31.90	109.20	86.20		8.20						266.10
1985	9.80	3.10	17.70	32.70	113.10	88.90		8.90						274.20
1986	9.90	3.50	17.90	34.10	122.80	100.30		9.50	0.10					298.10
1987	9.90	3.50	18.00	38.70	131.90	126.80	58.20	10.10	0.10					397.20
1988	10.00	3.60	18.40	40.00	143.10	152.00	129.90	19.00	0.10					516.10
1989	10.10	3.70	18.60	41.50	151.30	182.80	185.80	21.40	0.10					615.30
1990	10.10	3.80	18.70	43.40	158.90	218.60	237.90	26.00	0.10					717.50
1991	10.10	3.90	18.90	44.80	168.40	260.30	355.00	203.10	0.10					1,064.60
1992	10.20	3.90	18.90	45.10	173.00	297.70	549.60	312.00	7.70					1,418.10
1993	9.80	3.90	18.80	45.20	174.10	321.10	725.70	270.80	11.10					1,580.50
1994	11.80	3.40	21.90	42.10	171.80	313.40	712.60	407.70	11.80					1,696.50
1995	8.76	4.56	38.54	45.78	172.00	388.50	655.22	722.76	12.57		1,228.03			3,276.72
1996	8.78	4.55	38.79	45.77	169.61	415.71	775.41	987.84	11.58		2,741.76			5,199.80
1997	8.79	4.51	38.41	45.71	168.59	412.49	774.10	999.08	11.59	580.48	4,001.66			7,045.41
1998	8.79	4.51	38.37	45.70	168.33	398.18	724.61	905.20	11.59	739.34	4,225.58			7,270.19
1999	8.79	4.51	38.38	45.73	167.39	388.58	694.89	859.15	11.59	984.56	4,564.99	462.79		8,231.35
2000	8.79	4.51	38.35	45.73	167.53	389.53	711.92	870.53	22.59	1,359.08	5,220.28	1,126.52		9,965.36
2001	8.80	4.56	38.41	45.85	167.43	392.72	737.78	901.28	11.59	1,850.22	6,556.83	3,062.74		13,778.21
2002	8.83	4.56	38.41	45.86	167.54	397.01	753.30	916.11	11.68	2,245.83	7,585.66	3,985.99		16,160.78
2003	8.80	4.36	38.41	45.90	167.59	398.47	770.79	927.37	11.68	2,521.09	8,048.89	4,195.33		17,138.67
2004	8.80	4.36	38.41	45.95	167.63	410.42	790.05	949.18	11.68	3,102.49	8,920.85	5,317.03		19,766.85
2005	8.80	4.36	38.41	45.96	167.66	419.90	822.74	987.83	11.68	3,341.91	9,283.17	6,952.15		22,084.59
2006	8.80	4.36	38.42	45.97	167.66	428.84	835.41	1,003.65	11.68	3,944.90	10,434.28	8,186.15		25,110.13
2007	8.80	4.36	38.41	45.97	167.68	433.70	839.63	1,006.45	11.68	4,358.35	11,546.96	9,838.98		28,300.99
2008	8.80	4.36	38.41	45.99	167.67	438.13	840.70	1,005.68	11.68	4,669.55	13,096.78	11,713.56		32,041.32
2009	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.67	441.70	839.03	999.67	11.68	5,437.48	14,039.76	12,951.16		34,985.74
2010	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.69	441.73	836.45	991.86	11.68	6,128.08	14,995.81	14,550.37		38,221.26
2011	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.66	440.42	824.36	976.47	11.68	6,570.84	15,736.71	16,983.34		41,809.06
2012	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.67	440.09	820.52	965.21	11.68	7,064.36	16,978.05	20,630.68		47,175.84
2013	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.69	440.08	818.89	960.49	11.68	7,859.50	18,137.68	22,879.63		51,373.21
2014	8.81	4.37	38.43	46.04	167.84	441.09	824.69	967.58	11.77	9,510.95	22,083.01	23,882.18		57,986.75
2015	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	439.19	816.90	953.85	11.68	9,475.78	22,568.44	25,475.50	6,224.31	66,230.75
2016	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	439.15	815.35	951.03	11.68	10,449.83	25,055.77	32,680.99	15,519.65	86,188.54
2017	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.50	439.10	814.51	949.26	11.68	11,317.50	26,857.20	36,616.31	25,323.50	102,594.15
2018	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	439.06	814.16	948.49	11.68	11,878.56	28,616.74	40,606.65	31,329.19	114,909.60
2019	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	438.97	813.86	947.69	11.68	12,503.59	30,564.78	43,540.48	38,514.90	127,601.03
2020	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	438.94	813.67	946.19	11.68	12,901.70	32,253.27	45,535.09	42,752.19	135,917.82
2021	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	438.92	813.50	945.55	11.68	13,595.51	33,666.85	48,096.36	46,996.92	144,830.38
2022	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	438.92	813.27	944.75	11.68	14,823.70	34,064.33	49,330.38	51,448.83	152,140.94
2023	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	438.91	813.16	944.27	11.68	16,238.29	34,082.89	50,158.15	55,618.68	158,571.12
2024	8.80	4.36	38.41	46.00	167.51	438.92	812.92	944.07	11.68	16,366.11	34,142.69	50,332.08	60,029.27	163,342.82

Percent of total

End of period	-/05	-/10	-/20	'/50	1/-	5/-	10/-	20/-	25/-	50/=	100/-	200/-	500/-
1967	3.2		9.5	22.0	65.3								
1974	5.1		7.2	12.8	47.8	27.0							
1975	5.2		7.4	12.2	46.0	29.2							
1976	5.2		7.6	11.7	45.1	30.3							
1977	5.3	0.3	7.9	11.8	43.5	31.2							
1978	5.4	0.6	8.1	11.8	42.8	31.3							
1979	5.0	1.0	7.8	11.6	42.4	32.1							
1980	4.7	1.2	7.6	11.6	41.5	33.4							
1981	4.4	1.3	7.4	12.2	41.2	33.5							
1982	4.1	1.3	7.1	12.5	41.7	33.4							
1983	3.8	1.2	6.7	12.1	40.8	32.4		2.9					
1984	3.6	1.2	6.6	12.0	41.0	32.4		3.1					
1985	3.6	1.1	6.5	11.9	41.2	32.4		3.2					
1986	3.3	1.2	6.0	11.4	41.2	33.6		3.2	0.0				
1987	2.5	0.9	4.5	9.7	33.2	31.9	14.7	2.5	0.0				
1988	1.9	0.7	3.6	7.8	27.7	29.5	25.2	3.7	0.0				
1989	1.6	0.6	3.0	6.7	24.6	29.7	30.2	3.5	0.0				
1990	1.4	0.5	2.6	6.0	22.1	30.5	33.2	3.6	0.0				
1991	0.9	0.4	1.8	4.2	15.8	24.5	33.3	19.1	0.0				
1992	0.7	0.3	1.3	3.2	12.2	21.0	38.8	22.0	0.5				
1993	0.6	0.2	1.2	2.9	11.0	20.3	45.9	17.1	0.7				
1994	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.5	10.1	18.5	42.0	24.0	0.7				
1995	0.3	0.1	1.2	1.4	5.2	11.9	20.0	22.1	0.4		37.5		
1996	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	3.3	8.0	14.9	19.0	0.2		52.7		
1997	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.4	5.9	11.0	14.2	0.2	8.2	56.8		
1998	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.3	5.5	10.0	12.5	0.2	10.2	58.1		
1999	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.0	4.7	8.4	10.4	0.1	12.0	55.5	5.6	
2000	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.7	3.9	7.1	8.7	0.2	13.6	52.4	11.3	
2001	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.9	5.4	6.5	0.1	13.4	47.6	22.2	
2002	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.5	4.7	5.7	0.1	13.9	46.9	24.7	
2003	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.3	4.5	5.4	0.1	14.7	47.0	24.5	
2004	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.1	4.0	4.8	0.1	15.7	45.1	26.9	
2005	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.7	4.5	0.1	15.1	42.0	31.5	
2006	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	3.3	4.0	0.0	15.7	41.6	32.6	
2007	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	0.0	15.4	40.8	34.8	
2008	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.6	3.1	0.0	14.6	40.9	36.6	
2009	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.9	0.0	15.5	40.1	37.0	
2010	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	16.0	39.2	38.1	
2011	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	15.7	37.6	40.6	
2012	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	36.0	43.7	
2013	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.3	35.3	44.5	
2014	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	0.0	16.4	38.1	41.2	
2015	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.0	14.3	34.1	38.5	9.4
2016	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.0	12.1	29.1	37.9	18.0
2017	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.0	11.0	26.2	35.7	24.7
2018	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.0	10.3	24.9	35.3	27.3
2019	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	9.8	24.0	34.1	30.2
2020	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	9.5	23.7	33.5	31.5
2021	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	9.4	23.2	33.2	32.4
2022	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	9.7	22.4	32.4	33.8
2023	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	10.2	21.5	31.6	35.1
2024	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	10.0	20.9	30.8	36.8

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Note: /1 Excludes commemorative coins

Table 2.6: Commercial Banks Assets

Millions of TZS

End of period	Domestic assets						Foreign assets		Fixed assets	Total
	Cash	Deposits with Bank of	Treasury securities	Other securities	Loans and bills	Other	Liquid	Others		
1966	32.2	48.6	6.0	10.1	797.3	262.5	85.0	35.0	50.6	1,327.3
1967	27.5	3.1	30.0	12.7	818.1	108.6	138.8	55.0	103.9	1,297.7
1968	39.8	49.2	104.0	39.5	898.6	143.4	114.2	78.1	91.2	1,558.0
1969	45.3	35.7	41.0	142.7	1,092.6	213.8	260.5	34.6	91.2	1,957.4
1970	42.6	2.7	0.0	152.4	1,347.1	205.6	357.3	25.3	86.6	2,219.6
1971	62.8	2.0	15.0	279.6	1,504.6	192.2	575.2	36.5	92.7	2,760.6
1972	78.4	3.7	99.0	360.2	1,548.9	177.9	670.8	22.6	100.9	3,062.4
1973	79.9	14.8	143.0	470.0	1,820.9	232.6	680.3	10.3	104.1	3,555.9
1974	91.3	14.2	371.0	530.0	2,898.7	370.7	796.8	11.3	114.1	5,198.1
1975	107.1	20.7	801.0	709.5	3,350.9	608.0	743.5	15.9	132.9	6,489.5
1976	143.6	17.4	1,260.0	899.9	3,673.4	870.7	684.0	6.1	150.5	7,705.6
1977	185.3	28.6	0.0	1,862.8	4,403.1	964.7	726.3	4.3	227.9	8,403.0
1978	228.3	60.3	69.3	1,863.6	6,249.6	776.7	612.2	14.0	258.5	10,132.5
1979	222.8	73.1	1,375.0	1,884.6	6,865.8	1,196.6	1,003.9	3.4	297.4	12,922.6
1980	277.4	43.6	2,850.0	1,968.1	7,400.1	2,009.1	1,059.5	0.7	345.4	15,953.9
1981	339.0	191.2	1,228.6	2,347.7	8,551.0	1,789.3	1,059.5	1.2	407.4	15,914.9
1982	393.3	229.0	6,748.6	2,698.9	9,579.2	2,984.9	1,622.8	3.1	467.4	24,727.2
1983	523.1	285.8	8,050.0	3,497.8	10,642.8	1,105.5	2,564.3	1.3	525.0	27,195.6
1984	868.6	429.6	9,050.0	3,617.0	12,711.8	3,346.3	1,569.2	2.3	663.9	32,258.7
1985	837.5	780.2	5,050.0	3,349.4	17,528.5	6,306.7	865.4	0.0	963.5	35,681.2
1986	1,141.8	93.4	0.0	3,723.4	27,689.5	5,887.5	2,052.1	0.0	1,789.0	42,376.7
1987	1,777.7	1,315.8	0.0	3,641.5	54,989.8	11,090.8	1,569.8	0.0	2,765.2	77,150.6
1988	2,115.6	3,075.3	0.0	3,588.8	88,846.3	24,303.0	102.5	0.0	4,000.1	126,031.6
1989	2,667.1	2,162.9	0.0	3,588.8	119,597.5	120,558.1	6,963.6	0.0	6,617.9	262,155.9
1990	4,365.5	2,524.4	0.0	3,588.8	149,850.5	143,567.6	11,995.2	0.0	10,181.2	326,073.2
1991	6,750.2	3,538.8	0.0	3,486.8	208,876.6	223,033.4	12,389.5	0.0	15,955.6	474,030.9
1992	7,004.5	11,044.5	0.0	22,348.1	199,538.1	97,226.2	10,425.6	0.0	22,937.2	370,524.2
1993	8,900.4	17,481.6	2,131.4	100,460.9	265,440.1	358,518.4	38,223.9	0.0	28,545.5	819,702.2
1994	11,504.3	38,406.7	12,197.6	102,492.7	289,876.2	150,735.7	25,082.3	1,658.8	49,604.3	681,558.6
1995	19,894.5	46,138.6	48,658.4	119,446.8	260,829.4	569,401.5	169,390.2	772.5	53,831.5	1,288,363.4
1996	22,913.1	49,883.6	89,455.0	166,530.3	147,297.7	168,476.2	179,548.3	2,002.5	58,031.3	884,138.0
1997	26,609.9	33,100.4	78,623.0	166,906.4	184,839.8	360,643.9	232,162.1	1,393.8	13,959.0	1,098,238.3
1998	29,524.3	83,678.2	58,862.5	251,080.0	251,079.3	619,781.1	243,076.9	24,179.9	45,549.6	1,606,811.8
1999	42,588.0	80,611.1	65,911.8	264,799.3	312,020.3	876,803.0	290,975.1	10,103.8	46,143.3	1,989,955.7
2000	50,646.7	121,449.7	89,620.2	313,339.4	341,428.2	1,085,655.0	398,949.4	12,040.8	46,965.4	2,460,094.8
2001	46,096.6	153,313.5	425,686.3	2,506.3	452,241.9	230,412.3	494,222.4	33,342.7	85,993.0	1,923,814.9
2002	52,811.9	157,650.6	608,244.6	17,526.7	646,042.1	294,004.4	553,455.8	2,575.4	98,808.4	2,431,119.9
2003	55,502.9	201,902.3	605,474.4	21,432.9	912,428.2	353,932.1	669,630.5	12,719.0	112,226.0	2,945,248.3
2004	65,451.3	279,724.9	672,639.9	72,704.7	1,159,315.4	366,736.1	612,372.0	2,127.9	120,992.7	3,352,064.9
2005	91,431.0	332,321.9	1,164,578.7	71,169.6	1,520,965.5	298,809.5	770,842.1	21,862.5	127,820.4	4,399,801.2
2006	108,440.2	491,880.3	1,081,164.1	67,885.0	2,143,793.1	379,538.6	1,081,598.9	50,896.5	161,513.2	5,566,709.9
2007	157,687.5	580,783.6	1,719,325.1	22,721.4	3,122,551.7	458,079.0	818,496.1	65,211.2	217,362.3	7,162,217.9
2008	221,105.1	660,845.7	1,704,299.9	24,791.7	4,481,629.5	478,466.4	647,816.8	97,374.3	291,439.7	8,607,769.3
2009	330,090.0	1,118,792.3	1,739,009.1	15,285.7	5,026,557.4	537,801.5	1,040,125.4	254,471.2	397,327.4	10,459,460.1
2010	401,500.1	1,300,906.3	2,414,939.5	8,772.0	6,117,158.6	840,776.0	1,353,121.8	188,971.6	517,259.9	13,143,405.8
2011	458,339.7	1,716,218.7	2,040,559.3	37,407.2	7,723,629.9	900,196.5	1,505,320.6	191,567.7	634,533.4	15,207,773.0
2012	495,209.7	1,785,793.4	2,877,270.9	52,666.8	9,248,521.7	1,218,284.2	1,260,420.2	133,720.7	734,604.6	17,806,492.1
2013	560,831.6	1,954,249.3	3,700,292.0	33,052.0	10,631,959.2	1,337,929.5	1,234,830.5	134,325.3	838,798.7	20,426,268.1
2014	583,651.7	2,450,986.8	3,913,908.7	51,015.0	12,766,058.8	1,363,272.3	1,206,352.7	104,340.8	996,938.9	23,436,525.8
2015	753,329.7	3,254,339.0	3,727,326.7	64,553.6	15,807,127.5	1,472,816.5	1,643,062.3	531,390.3	1,205,745.3	28,459,690.9
2016	696,753.8	2,941,613.8	4,058,080.8	109,644.4	16,917,589.9	1,546,301.9	1,339,801.8	329,149.1	1,518,670.1	29,457,605.7
2017	865,607.2	3,276,960.8	5,594,444.1	87,635.7	17,201,346.7	2,084,935.9	1,359,611.9	261,080.6	1,735,929.7	32,467,552.6
2018	909,570.2	2,890,138.0	4,993,556.3	52,883.9	17,891,437.7	2,007,564.4	1,857,754.5	347,459.7	1,898,147.8	32,848,512.5
2019	1,026,366.4	2,667,139.0	5,169,348.7	100,747.5	20,380,565.8	2,397,788.0	1,938,558.4	501,205.4	2,118,896.2	36,300,615.5
2020	1,001,467.1	2,176,665.5	5,754,023.9	76,926.3	21,128,208.3	2,302,991.4	2,023,855.1	893,245.5	2,429,882.4	37,787,265.5
2021	1,001,281.4	3,264,421.8	6,767,274.9	84,364.7	23,523,534.5	2,505,607.6	2,478,301.8	729,261.4	2,554,952.0	42,909,000.0
2022	1,039,313.0	3,465,992.2	7,949,575.6	205,717.2	29,180,888.5	2,558,805.1	1,772,427.0	627,064.7	2,628,483.9	49,428,267.3
2023	1,170,300.0	3,589,178.4	8,641,460.5	168,590.6	34,038,756.2	2,712,820.0	3,091,549.8	1,066,627.8	2,801,894.9	57,281,178.4
2024	1,321,346.4	4,734,820.7	8,091,990.8	175,307.2	38,785,674.1	2,885,528.3	3,204,275.7	3,224,783.9	2,935,342.1	65,359,069.1
2025P	1,373,174.0	5,715,052.5	9,607,627.8	432,367.8	49,001,793.2	5,117,409.1	3,722,954.3	3,733,965.3	3,262,544.9	81,966,888.9

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications
Note: * Previously known as Treasury bills; and beginning in 2001, monetary statistics were revised in accordance with the IMF's Standardized Report Forms (SRFs), consistent with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)

Table 2.7: Commercial Banks Liabilities

End of period	Domestic liabilities				Foreign liabilities		Capital and reserves	Total
	Deposits	Due to Bank of Tanzania	Due to other banks	Other	Foreign banks	Due to Other		
1966	922.9	90.2	113.7	103.0	54.5	7.8	35.2	1,327.3
1967	1,013.8	53.3	13.8	126.2	13.6	30.3	47.8	1,298.8
1968	1,260.5	81.9	12.6	111.3	11.4	30.6	49.8	1,558.1
1969	1,571.1	57.0	105.1	132.8	11.9	26.5	53.0	1,957.4
1970	1,782.5	71.0	12.7	199.1	43.5	27.0	83.8	2,219.6
1971	2,158.9	163.0	0.7	187.8	84.7	44.0	121.6	2,760.7
1972	2,425.2	137.0	0.2	257.3	37.9	63.9	140.9	3,062.4
1973	2,953.4	1.6	0.4	336.1	32.5	66.2	165.7	3,555.9
1974	3,439.4	902.6	0.3	517.1	49.3	81.1	208.4	5,198.2
1975	4,447.0	1,022.1	2.6	622.0	40.0	83.8	271.9	6,489.4
1976	5,399.1	739.6	0.7	986.0	68.4	167.8	339.9	7,701.5
1977	6,254.5	382.0	0.6	1,061.8	48.3	245.9	409.9	8,403.0
1978	6,877.4	898.2	2.0	1,150.0	62.1	626.4	515.9	10,132.0
1979	10,221.5	255.1	0.3	1,267.8	7.1	301.9	805.4	12,859.1
1980	12,798.6	317.7	4.1	1,597.6	72.9	114.9	1,048.1	15,953.9
1981	14,867.7	279.0	10.8	2,410.0	73.1	118.2	1,151.1	18,909.9
1982	18,177.8	413.0	8.5	4,093.7	148.9	472.9	1,412.3	24,727.1
1983	21,798.3	395.0	15.0	3,079.8	272.0	52.2	1,583.3	27,195.6
1984	25,751.8	429.0	209.9	3,909.0	168.9	92.6	1,697.5	32,258.7
1985	27,834.8	503.0	68.3	5,005.8	254.4	24.8	1,990.3	35,681.4
1986	32,447.8	1,240.6	41.3	5,536.8	451.5	118.1	2,540.6	42,376.7
1987	43,239.3	18,089.5	65.9	10,948.3	665.1	306.4	3,836.0	77,150.5
1988	58,862.0	39,318.0	53.0	20,183.1	260.5	470.4	6,884.6	126,031.6
1989	75,449.6	51,447.8	109.9	125,074.3	363.5	1,488.5	8,222.3	262,155.9
1990	107,415.5	62,677.3	277.0	150,015.2	550.0	3,521.4	8,671.8	333,128.2
1991	151,459.7	60,685.6	380.8	243,899.7	849.7	5,761.2	10,994.2	474,030.9
1992	194,949.7	74,997.4	824.9	69,474.8	897.4	16,957.6	12,422.4	370,524.2
1993	238,970.8	147,396.7	4,663.5	307,794.6	320.4	6,839.7	49,082.0	755,067.7
1994	415,951.5	1,338.4	3,359.7	166,622.2	3,751.8	627.5	139,907.7	731,558.8
1995	535,245.9	7,585.5	5,091.0	753,435.1	4,170.8	12,747.9	-29,913.5	1,288,362.7
1996	581,356.7	162.1	9,148.1	214,560.4	1,757.3	1,534.7	75,618.9	884,138.2
1997	667,619.3	12,763.4	49,512.7	320,354.9	3,933.2	945.0	43,110.0	1,098,238.5
1998	744,513.2	0.0	23,040.0	775,669.4	1,873.2	78.3	61,637.6	1,606,811.7
1999	854,339.3	5,429.6	25,079.9	1,084,420.4	927.8	83.4	19,750.9	1,990,031.3
2000	1,031,371.1	1.2	38,137.7	1,273,093.7	4,056.4	106.8	113,327.9	2,460,094.8
2001	1,451,561.9	73.8	55,806.0	236,915.4	4,069.8	7,333.8	168,054.3	1,923,814.9
2002	1,828,945.1	50.0	141,542.0	255,655.9	5,542.9	5,563.3	193,820.8	2,431,119.9
2003	2,198,096.8	72.7	150,312.7	301,663.8	6,321.9	14,778.3	274,002.0	2,945,248.3
2004	2,445,965.2	0.0	166,539.8	380,954.7	19,042.1	10,678.0	328,885.0	3,352,064.9
2005	3,353,017.7	148.4	121,720.2	436,516.2	27,571.8	36,703.6	424,123.3	4,399,801.2
2006	4,123,939.0	0.0	190,039.6	609,458.8	64,041.5	34,616.2	581,910.1	5,604,005.2
2007	5,057,337.8	0.0	242,441.7	879,225.5	191,888.7	118,477.6	807,249.5	7,296,620.7
2008	6,012,857.7	10,449.7	209,779.9	1,201,168.5	153,806.6	186,318.0	1,001,441.0	8,775,821.3
2009	7,190,113.6	475.0	302,578.3	1,500,623.5	108,973.9	91,112.9	1,265,583.0	10,459,460.1
2010	9,049,547.5	0.0	446,361.5	1,917,148.0	137,109.8	78,774.9	1,514,464.0	13,143,405.8
2011	10,715,782.2	0.0	357,570.4	2,072,724.7	202,667.5	83,779.5	1,775,248.6	15,207,773.0
2012	12,110,517.7	4,200.0	588,704.2	2,581,225.2	250,909.4	132,528.4	2,138,407.2	17,806,492.1
2013	13,322,900.6	14.3	800,311.0	2,782,696.7	542,898.0	437,425.6	2,540,021.8	20,426,268.1
2014	15,195,922.5	0.0	941,622.7	3,213,162.8	618,950.5	520,667.1	2,946,200.2	23,436,525.8
2015	18,160,733.2	0.0	1,174,128.5	3,863,587.6	558,479.4	900,113.3	3,802,648.9	28,459,690.9
2016	18,188,706.3	1.0	1,466,395.4	3,730,391.4	413,906.8	1,350,132.3	4,308,072.5	29,457,605.7
2017	19,824,561.1	8,501.0	1,749,055.4	4,015,889.9	381,117.4	1,793,347.0	4,695,080.8	32,467,552.6
2018	20,562,827.0	106,750.0	1,646,188.6	3,540,200.2	473,485.7	1,794,250.1	4,724,810.8	32,848,512.5
2019	21,777,529.1	201,060.6	1,056,493.7	5,750,546.0	414,747.7	2,053,553.0	5,046,685.3	36,300,615.5
2020	23,067,883.2	191,514.2	1,697,201.8	4,934,241.8	350,628.7	2,152,707.7	5,393,088.1	37,787,265.5
2021	26,390,739.7	95,094.4	1,962,129.5	5,835,486.7	367,315.3	2,093,406.7	6,164,827.8	42,909,000.0
2022	30,724,928.3	90,596.6	1,760,011.4	6,268,386.0	378,532.0	3,316,291.0	6,889,521.9	49,428,267.3
2023	35,352,534.3	168,874.5	1,183,798.3	7,544,442.7	783,089.4	4,151,948.6	8,096,490.5	57,281,178.4
2024	40,052,776.6	841,874.5	2,084,315.4	7,869,976.1	730,491.8	3,977,980.5	9,801,654.2	65,359,069.1
2025[P]	50,416,446.3	703,672.3	2,344,391.5	10,916,832.4	776,596.5	5,104,176.1	11,704,773.9	81,966,888.9

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications
Note: Beginning in 2001, monetary statistics were revised in accordance with the IMF's Standardized Report Forms (SRFs), consistent with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual (2000)

Table 2.8: Commercial Banks' Lending and Holdings of Securities

Millions of TZS

End of period	Loans to the Central Bank (Repo)	Loans to other depository corporations	Loans to other financial corporations	Loans central government	Loans state and local government	Loans public non-financial corporations	Loans other non-financial corporations	Loans to other resident sectors	Loans to non-residents	Total	Lending to deposit ratio (%)	Of which: Securities
1966	0.0	712.7	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	34.9	832.2	89.7	16.1
1967	0.0	608.1	70.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	139.7	30.8	848.9	82.2	42.7
1968	0.0	618.8	71.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207.9	42.8	941.4	73.1	143.6
1969	0.0	652.0	59.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	381.1	34.0	1,126.6	70.6	183.7
1970	0.0	1,157.1	53.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	136.1	25.3	1,372.1	75.8	152.4
1971	0.0	1,344.9	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	132.3	36.5	1,541.0	70.0	294.6
1972	0.0	1,366.0	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	135.9	22.6	1,571.5	63.1	459.2
1973	0.0	1,602.1	58.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.7	10.3	1,831.1	60.6	613.0
1974	0.0	2,371.6	310.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	216.5	11.3	2,910.1	82.5	901.0
1975	0.0	2,828.7	202.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	319.4	15.9	3,366.8	74.3	1,510.5
1976	0.0	3,059.0	237.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	376.9	6.1	3,679.5	66.1	2,155.9
1977	0.0	3,646.4	333.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.3	4.3	4,405.5	67.7	1,862.8
1978	0.0	5,064.8	533.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	651.5	14.0	6,263.3	83.5	1,932.9
1979	0.0	5,763.3	552.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	550.4	3.4	6,869.2	65.3	3,259.6
1980	0.0	6,543.4	415.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	440.9	0.7	7,400.8	57.3	6,196.7
1981	0.0	5,340.4	533.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,677.0	1.2	8,552.2	57.1	9,096.6
1982	0.0	6,115.9	773.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,689.6	3.1	9,582.4	51.4	10,748.0
1983	0.0	6,416.8	840.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,385.5	1.3	10,644.1	48.8	12,547.8
1984	0.0	8,154.9	1,140.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,416.0	174.5	12,886.3	49.9	8,667.0
1985	0.0	12,443.6	1,051.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,935.7	0.0	17,430.6	61.3	3,349.4
1986	0.0	21,530.3	2,052.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,106.4	0.0	27,689.6	84.3	3,723.4
1987	0.0	47,476.8	2,574.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,991.5	0.0	55,042.7	126.3	3,641.5
1988	0.0	64,380.6	3,731.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,345.8	0.0	73,458.2	149.7	3,588.8
1989	0.0	94,510.2	3,822.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,428.5	0.0	106,761.4	155.4	3,588.8
1990	0.0	118,855.8	8,270.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18,341.4	0.0	145,467.5	141.4	3,588.8
1991	0.0	166,874.1	11,975.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19,303.5	0.0	198,152.6	137.9	3,486.8
1992	0.0	153,893.2	13,489.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21,900.2	0.0	189,283.2	94.2	41,234.4
1993	0.0	191,061.7	26,636.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45,186.0	0.0	262,883.7	89.7	102,592.3
1994	0.0	206,109.8	33,289.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54,969.8	20,975.1	315,344.5	65.2	114,690.3
1995	0.0	203,275.8	11,993.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43,757.4	461.5	259,488.3	50.6	168,105.2
1996	0.0	115,036.7	8,217.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24,043.1	800.1	148,097.8	25.4	255,985.3
1997	0.0	172,494.7	4,972.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,236.0	255.3	186,958.1	27.7	245,529.4
1998	0.0	197,413.8	6,693.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49,775.6	699.0	254,581.4	33.8	309,942.5
1999	0.0	160,819.9	12,430.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150,713.0	102,648.3	426,611.7	48.5	330,711.1
2000	0.0	168,347.1	6,454.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	172,381.0	104,490.8	451,673.5	33.6	402,959.6
2001	3,145.6	4,553.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	444,542.7	0.0	33,342.7	485,584.6	32.8	425,686.3
2002	0.0	29,500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	616,542.1	0.0	2,575.4	648,617.5	31.6	608,244.6
2003	997.5	24,865.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	886,564.9	0.0	12,719.0	925,147.2	37.4	605,474.4
2004	997.5	30,747.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,127,570.1	0.0	2,127.9	1,161,443.4	42.3	672,639.9
2005	947.5	32,839.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,487,178.2	0.0	21,862.5	1,542,828.0	42.0	1,164,578.7
2006	924.7	36,547.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	459.8	2,112,894.5	0.0	33,859.8	2,184,686.1	48.0	1,195,570.9
2007	89,387.9	79,784.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	3,010,961.8	0.0	67,263.4	3,247,447.0	56.9	1,673,738.3
2008	60,397.5	141,074.9	192,921.8	10,583.3	3,292.5	345,278.9	2,334,138.8	1,540,145.5	104,290.8	4,732,124.1	70.9	1,536,287.7
2009	8,062.9	160,416.0	204,722.3	17,230.9	4,646.1	411,106.1	2,489,270.3	1,731,102.7	254,321.2	5,280,878.6	64.6	1,739,009.1
2010	0.0	262,695.7	207,655.5	20,611.5	9,163.5	486,803.2	3,028,089.6	2,102,139.6	188,691.8	6,305,850.3	62.1	2,414,939.5
2011	0.0	237,592.5	260,524.7	49,469.4	23,009.2	598,093.1	3,959,242.3	2,595,698.7	191,272.0	7,914,901.9	67.1	2,040,559.3
2012	0.0	378,787.9	189,223.1	73,759.8	33,678.6	718,176.3	3,397,428.8	4,457,467.2	133,387.2	9,381,908.9	69.9	2,877,270.9
2013	0.0	315,336.6	337,799.4	145,574.7	29,378.2	765,952.4	5,306,741.6	3,731,176.3	133,741.3	10,765,700.5	71.2	3,700,292.0
2014	0.0	428,087.4	389,381.3	190,214.7	83,110.1	839,880.0	6,329,950.8	4,505,434.6	103,752.3	12,869,811.1	75.6	3,913,908.7
2015	0.0	425,755.9	453,104.0	283,731.4	48,825.4	1,059,669.7	7,794,112.7	5,741,928.4	530,638.0	16,337,765.5	81.4	3,727,326.7
2016	0.0	629,310.6	317,480.7	132,435.3	66,672.1	1,229,946.4	8,767,305.3	5,774,439.6	328,394.1	17,245,984.1	87.3	4,058,080.8
2017	0.0	634,245.8	255,045.6	141,514.6	76,356.3	809,299.0	9,194,921.0	6,089,964.5	260,173.3	17,461,520.0	81.9	5,594,444.1
2018	0.0	445,876.5	429,616.1	95,967.1	84,941.3	594,807.4	9,519,421.0	6,720,808.3	346,552.1	18,237,989.8	82.6	4,993,556.3
2019	0.0	854,568.9	473,492.0	351,004.1	77,716.7	1,236,328.7	9,069,779.6	8,317,675.7	486,697.2	20,867,263.0	87.8	5,160,470.1
2020	0.0	904,506.0	496,087.7	362,237.5	79,768.4	667,741.1	9,755,959.6	8,861,908.0	873,371.5	22,001,579.8	89.3	5,748,828.8
2021	0.0	1,098,184.6	581,294.3	559,335.6	48,868.1	410,004.2	9,818,147.9	11,007,699.8	708,631.3	24,232,165.8	87.3	6,764,805.3
2022	0.0	1,741,707.9	309,102.1	667,709.0	58,186.3	297,824.1	13,398,312.7	12,708,046.4	605,420.8	29,786,309.3	92.9	7,949,575.6
2023	0.0	898,235.1	393,198.6	1,704,512.6	52,544.6	426,185.5	15,940,142.7	14,623,937.1	1,043,720.7	35,082,476.9	92.6	8,641,460.5
2024	0.0	1,403,053.7	674,381.1	2,029,959.1	22,985.4	609,256.9	17,252,863.1	16,793,174.7	3,201,366.1	41,987,040.1	97.7	8,057,945.3
2025P	0.0	2,880,839.5	1,010,668.2	2,631,220.9	14,643.0	643,006.1	21,389,050.8	20,432,364.7	3,708,820.1	52,710,613.2	98.6	9,607,627.8

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Table 2.9: Commercial Banks Deposits

Millions of TZS

End of period	Central Government	State and Local Government	Other Financial Corporations	Public Non-Financial Corporation	Other Non-Financial Corporation	Other Residents	Other Depository Corporation	Deposits of Non-Residents	Total	of which: Transferable Deposits in National Currency	of which: Other Deposits in National Currency*	of which: Foreign Currency Deposits
1966	58.3	59.6	0.0	79.1	35.4	688.0	0.0	6.9	927.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
1967	143.9	49.1	0.0	72.9	32.4	715.4	0.0	19.4	1,033.1	0.0	0.0	5.1
1968	98.1	79.2	0.0	196.1	113.3	773.8	0.0	28.0	1,288.5	0.0	0.0	3.3
1969	102.3	89.8	0.0	320.0	107.2	951.8	0.0	24.5	1,595.6	0.0	0.0	6.7
1970	282.6	98.6	0.0	297.4	108.4	995.4	0.0	27.0	1,809.4	0.0	0.0	8.0
1971	441.6	79.3	0.0	397.0	133.5	1,107.5	0.0	44.0	2,202.9	0.0	0.0	15.6
1972	491.0	45.6	0.0	412.0	161.2	1,315.4	0.0	63.9	2,489.1	0.0	0.0	20.7
1973	499.0	28.4	0.0	563.4	209.5	1,653.1	0.0	66.2	3,019.6	0.0	0.0	16.8
1974	494.7	0.0	0.0	612.1	235.1	2,097.5	0.0	81.1	3,520.5	0.0	0.0	24.0
1975	650.2	0.0	0.0	938.7	281.2	2,576.8	0.0	83.8	4,530.7	0.0	0.0	20.0
1976	523.7	0.0	0.0	1,433.7	371.2	3,070.5	0.0	167.8	5,566.9	0.0	0.0	52.3
1977	287.5	0.0	0.0	1,671.2	380.8	3,915.1	0.0	245.8	6,500.4	0.0	0.0	103.1
1978	396.2	0.0	0.0	1,893.9	231.7	4,355.0	0.0	626.4	7,503.2	0.0	0.0	120.2
1979	468.1	0.0	0.0	2,593.5	186.5	6,973.4	0.0	301.9	10,523.4	0.0	0.0	81.1
1980	521.0	0.0	0.0	2,539.1	65.6	9,672.6	0.0	114.9	12,913.2	0.0	0.0	30.8
1981	789.0	0.0	0.0	3,055.7	13.7	11,009.3	0.0	118.2	14,985.9	0.0	0.0	42.6
1982	1,437.8	0.0	0.0	5,034.9	29.3	11,675.7	0.0	473.0	18,650.7	0.0	0.0	33.6
1983	807.1	0.0	0.0	5,342.0	8.2	15,592.0	0.0	52.2	21,801.5	0.0	0.0	2.2
1984	844.7	871.5	0.0	649.2	6,662.6	16,816.4	0.0	0.0	25,844.4	0.0	0.0	92.6
1985	787.8	1,046.8	0.0	2,425.6	9,682.1	14,670.6	0.0	0.0	28,612.9	0.0	0.0	86.5
1986	730.4	753.3	0.0	1,496.2	10,163.1	19,685.3	0.0	0.0	32,828.3	0.0	0.0	118.1
1987	1,653.6	1,180.9	0.0	5,536.2	11,739.6	23,129.0	0.0	306.0	43,545.3	0.0	0.0	306.4
1988	1,225.9	1,494.4	0.0	4,065.3	18,194.0	34,353.1	0.0	0.0	59,332.7	0.0	0.0	470.4
1989	1,737.8	1,750.7	0.0	11,290.8	18,672.3	43,486.4	0.0	0.0	76,938.0	0.0	0.0	1,488.5
1990	2,238.1	2,074.3	0.0	29,565.7	27,562.7	49,499.1	0.0	0.0	110,939.9	0.0	0.0	3,521.4
1991	3,485.3	1,849.3	0.0	24,159.8	26,666.6	95,298.7	0.0	0.0	151,459.7	0.0	0.0	5,761.2
1992	5,435.9	18.2	0.0	60,978.0	33,039.4	112,435.8	0.0	0.0	211,907.3	0.0	0.0	16,957.6
1993	5,136.4	3,505.7	0.0	87,539.8	36,437.8	170,985.6	0.0	0.0	303,605.2	0.0	0.0	43,415.5
1993	5,136.4	3,505.7	0.0	87,539.8	36,437.8	170,985.6	0.0	0.0	303,605.2	0.0	0.0	53,540.8
1994	22,516.5	4,983.6	0.0	58,327.1	42,910.7	287,213.6	0.0	0.0	415,951.5	0.0	0.0	83,254.0
1995	26,648.1	6,097.6	0.0	53,888.0	30,442.7	418,169.5	0.0	454.4	535,700.3	0.0	0.0	144,565.7
1996	20,956.4	7,146.3	0.0	16,489.9	46,375.1	490,389.1	0.0	926.9	582,283.7	0.0	0.0	137,431.3
1997	28,427.3	3,682.1	0.0	17,789.6	37,128.4	580,591.9	0.0	870.4	668,489.6	0.0	0.0	170,821.0
1998	25,327.3	13,486.3	0.0	24,397.7	50,683.2	630,618.7	0.0	78.3	744,591.5	0.0	0.0	185,430.5
1999	21,560.4	20,245.1	0.0	28,112.1	39,662.0	744,759.7	0.0	115.7	854,455.0	0.0	0.0	253,856.0
2000	26,086.5	28,612.6	0.0	23,110.2	35,545.1	918,016.6	0.0	106.8	1,031,477.9	0.0	0.0	309,715.7
2001	79,967.5	50,948.1	0.0	121,211.9	603,507.9	620,181.7	0.0	4,069.8	1,479,887.0	432,776.5	559,106.6	595,446.6
2002	102,768.5	84,112.2	50,724.6	155,757.2	770,010.5	768,340.6	112,360.2	5,542.9	2,049,616.7	617,663.3	635,348.0	796,605.5
2003	125,172.5	102,280.1	60,822.7	187,498.8	926,551.6	920,943.7	142,539.1	6,321.9	2,472,130.3	754,792.4	749,338.8	967,999.1
2004	152,078.2	119,759.1	67,047.6	204,038.4	1,019,627.1	1,035,493.0	130,574.0	19,042.1	2,747,659.6	898,304.3	865,330.9	984,024.3
2005	206,559.4	163,113.0	92,126.4	280,045.3	1,398,420.2	1,419,312.8	88,530.5	27,571.8	3,675,679.4	1,148,624.5	1,188,459.3	1,338,595.6
2006	230,104.3	188,070.7	112,644.4	349,742.6	1,732,297.6	1,741,183.7	132,832.6	64,041.5	4,550,917.4	1,274,490.0	1,472,413.2	1,804,014.2
2007	325,184.0	251,911.9	140,143.9	416,755.2	2,094,473.6	2,154,053.2	128,065.2	191,888.7	5,702,475.6	1,875,396.5	1,838,853.0	1,988,226.1
2008	401,684.3	266,825.9	580,448.4	253,056.6	1,641,613.6	3,270,913.2	104,617.5	153,806.6	6,672,966.0	2,167,217.3	2,370,926.2	2,134,822.5
2009	662,621.7	361,663.6	740,965.9	152,761.1	2,191,522.6	3,743,200.4	211,293.0	108,973.9	8,173,002.3	2,624,824.9	3,155,803.0	2,392,374.4
2010	699,266.7	448,208.4	871,789.4	227,532.9	145,790.2	7,356,226.6	264,137.1	137,109.8	10,150,061.2	3,243,181.8	3,678,536.3	3,228,343.0
2011	626,616.2	384,348.8	1,018,837.5	359,757.6	117,316.3	8,835,521.9	258,430.3	202,667.5	11,803,496.2	3,819,890.3	3,729,520.4	4,254,085.5
2012	732,515.4	540,378.4	1,114,929.3	389,460.9	159,696.4	9,906,052.8	320,733.8	250,909.4	13,414,676.3	4,819,966.6	4,190,178.4	4,404,531.3
2013	791,802.9	602,217.4	1,143,523.1	692,666.9	193,905.0	10,690,588.2	465,960.7	542,898.0	15,123,562.1	5,113,564.8	4,807,640.1	5,202,357.3
2014	808,422.1	379,796.5	1,351,803.3	577,737.5	310,323.3	12,576,262.0	406,833.5	618,950.5	17,030,128.7	5,657,524.5	5,627,920.1	5,744,684.1
2015	856,925.4	423,966.8	1,444,182.1	720,606.3	253,563.6	15,318,414.5	490,131.4	558,479.4	20,066,269.4	6,511,814.5	6,167,666.1	7,386,788.8
2016	587,958.1	518,323.9	1,557,107.1	481,166.5	300,520.9	15,339,190.5	558,744.7	462,049.1	19,805,061.0	6,701,049.4	6,319,521.9	6,784,489.6
2017	560,520.3	503,797.4	1,587,087.1	427,910.7	255,090.7	17,050,675.2	551,932.1	381,117.4	21,318,130.8	7,333,191.1	7,153,062.1	6,831,877.6
2018	358,472.4	244,120.1	1,346,079.4	766,159.5	316,584.2	17,889,883.8	689,758.9	473,485.7	22,084,544.1	7,678,712.3	7,204,236.7	7,201,595.0
2019	952,302.2	203,880.0	1,456,892.8	706,711.0	294,180.4	19,115,864.9	619,905.5	414,747.7	23,764,484.6	8,575,824.7	8,415,445.8	6,773,214.1
2020	652,818.2	203,338.5	1,558,019.3	644,191.4	283,837.4	20,378,496.6	574,069.9	350,628.7	24,645,400.0	8,795,011.5	8,867,086.7	6,983,301.8
2021	422,416.9	617,454.1	1,474,375.4	1,452,656.5	1,256,693.6	21,589,560.1	566,499.8	367,315.3	27,746,971.7	10,609,080.9	9,366,653.2	7,771,237.5
2022	703,533.6	416,636.6	2,464,930.2	2,099,659.7	423,421.6	25,320,280.2	780,076.0	378,532.0	32,587,069.9	13,033,371.9	11,267,198.7	8,286,499.3
2023	1,155,076.6	474,703.3	2,607,721.6	2,026,317.3	477,097.9	29,766,694.2	586,889.3	783,089.4	37,877,589.6	14,317,506.5	13,087,532.2	10,472,550.8
2024	1,412,908.2	846,723.3	3,344,422.7	2,363,605.5	571,472.7	32,926,552.5	761,931.5	730,491.8	42,958,108.1	16,444,708.3	14,090,520.6	12,422,879.3
2025P	1,344,848.7	1,513,013.1	4,742,448.9	3,874,116.6	796,595.3	39,490,272.5	939,703.0	776,596.5	53,477,594.5	21,329,015.7	17,995,645.2	14,152,933.6

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications

Note: *Other deposits include time and saving deposits

Table 2.10: Number of Licensed Banks and Other Financial Institutions

Year	Commercial banks	Community banks	Deposit taking microfinance companies	Non-bank financial institutions*	Bureau de change
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966	11			5	
1967	2			5	
1968	2			5	
1969	2			5	
1970	3			5	
1971	3			5	
1972	5			5	
1973	5			5	
1974	5			5	
1975	5			5	
1976	5			5	
1977	5			5	
1978	5			5	
1979	5			5	
1980	5			5	
1981	5			5	
1982	5			5	
1983	5			5	
1984	5			5	
1985	5			5	
1986	5			5	
1987	5			5	
1988	5			5	
1989	5			5	
1990	5			5	
1991	5			5	
1992	6			5	
1993	7			5	
1994	8			5	
1995	10			5	
1996	18			8	
1997	17			8	
1998	17			8	
1999	17			13	
2000	17			13	
2001	20			10	
2002	20			10	
2003	23			8	
2004	26	2		5	105
2005	22	7		5	135
2006	22	7		5	149
2007	24	7		5	155
2008	25	8		5	189
2009	27	9		4	176
2010	28	10	1	4	180
2011	31	11	1	5	198
2012	33	11	1	5	222
2013	34	12	2	5	234
2014	34	12	3	5	254
2015	36	12	3	5	280
2016	38	12	4	7	295
2017	38	11	5	7	265
2018	39	6	5	4	105
2019	38	6	5	4	5
2020	35	5	4	4	3
2021	34	5	5	4	4
2022	34	5	4	4	5
2023	34	5	3	4	13
2024	34	3	3	4	44
2025	35	2	3	6	65

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and Financial Sector Supervision Annual Reports
Note: *Includes development finance institutions, Morgate Refinance Company, and representative offices of foreign banks and excludes insurance companies, pension funds, and capital market intermediaries

Table 2.11: Commercial Banks – Domestic Lending by Activities

End of period	Agriculture, hunting and forest	Fishing	Financial Intermediaries	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing*	Building and Construction	Real Estate	Mortgage	Leasing	Transportation and Communication	Trade	Tourism	Hotels and Restaurants	Warehousing and Storage	Electricity	Gas	Water	Education	Health	Other services	Personal	Total
1967	102.1		9.0		114.8	25.2				10.4	121.8									76.5		459.8
1968	99.5		8.2		142.0	41.3				15.6	136.7									55.8		499.1
1969	109.6		21.3		196.1	40.8				18.5	184.3									64.6		635.2
1970	171.6		31.7		214.1	35.6				45.3	303.2	24.8								45.7		872.0
1971	223.0		74.7		27.9	40.3				18.5	459.8	8.8								50.8		903.8
1972	96.2		68.2		255.5	31.1				41.6	305.4	13.7								67.6		879.3
1973	88.4		81.3		360.4	35.8				40.3	493.5	12.0								48.9		1,160.6
1974	116.4		78.3		627.8	46.0				36.0	541.0	14.7								72.7		1,532.9
1975	165.8		75.4		896.7	34.0				42.7	618.7	14.8								211.8		2,059.9
1976	153.8		51.7		1,038.6	28.8				43.0	537.6	37.8								137.9		2,029.2
1977	175.3		68.2		1,418.2	38.5				37.1	419.2	40.1								204.0		2,400.6
1978	183.9		69.6		2,564.5	105.7				33.0	525.4	37.9								111.1		3,631.1
1979	209.5		101.2		1,695.0	111.2				91.5	616.6	34.5								342.4		3,201.9
1980	445.2		73.8		658.2	130.5				135.6	641.9	36.8								427.5		2,549.5
1981	482.2		72.9		583.0	135.1				140.3	802.0	36.5								418.0		2,670.0
1982	417.7		59.9		681.5	160.5				204.7	1,049.4	6.9								569.2		3,149.8
1983	307.5		40.3		794.8	226.6				246.7	1,160.0	8.6								522.8		3,307.3
1984	652.6		6.5		1,331.5	333.3				252.7	1,649.1	16.5								154.3		4,396.5
1985	642.5		0.2		1,443.2	313.5				367.3	3,973.1	30.9								343.0		7,113.7
1986	1,362.3		22.0		1,451.3	426.5				414.2	16,309.0	51.3								1,899.6		21,936.2
1987	4,039.4		54.0		6,262.8	522.2				1,096.9	6,594.9	158.0								638.9		19,367.1
1988	6,020.2		87.1		14,429.8	634.3				1,539.0	10,951.8	276.2								1,445.2		35,383.6
1989	6,612.4		100.7		22,429.8	2,541.8				2,223.9	15,910.5	543.5								7,081.3		57,443.9
1990	13,224.7		96.4		35,562.7	1,564.7				3,837.7	32,306.5	1,260.2								5,877.7		93,730.6
1991	20,074.2		320.3		43,855.3	2,592.9				4,632.9	24,780.8	1,986.1								19,884.3		118,126.8
1992	16,684.5		1,221.2		40,941.3	4,946.3				5,291.7	47,980.7	4,766.7								18,735.4		140,567.6
1993	17,882.9		1,477.3		50,885.2	6,600.5				10,560.7	61,446.0	5,280.4								14,363.7		168,496.9
1994	24,432.7		2,060.6		72,709.2	3,532.4				10,597.3	73,298.0	5,593.0								-15,481.2		176,742.0
1995	21,085.5		432.5		55,345.3	3,384.8				4,774.4	46,872.9	1,989.7								57,524.5		191,409.4
1996	17,236.1		224.4		37,129.4	4,316.8				8,655.8	22,058.2	1,057.8								36,490.2		127,168.7
1997	13,919.7		656.5		43,702.7	4,315.9				15,016.2	43,535.5	2,607.7								49,657.7		173,411.8
1998	18,826.0		2,788.1		57,913.5	5,748.3				22,777.4	65,313.9	2,314.9								61,830.5		237,512.7
1999	17,738.9		2,808.2		91,354.1	6,552.4				34,322.2	78,648.1	3,767.1								65,524.3		300,715.3
2000	21,432.2		7,169.0		106,791.6	11,443.8				45,899.0	89,941.4	3,439.5								45,654.6		331,771.0
2001	38,955.3		4,301.4		135,759.5	13,923.3				40,834.5	133,939.2	7,119.4								21,273.7		396,106.3
2002	97,683.1		25,898.0		145,857.9	30,671.8				62,370.2	132,058.9	13,145.7								55,440.4		563,126.0
2003	97,795.0		33,570.4		213,204.2	38,669.1				74,697.3	186,495.9	20,020.4								137,427.0		801,879.2
2004	147,111.2		46,098.7	6,196.1	242,075.5	42,157.1				92,206.1	249,914.2	27,418.2								204,744.0		1,057,921.2
2005	177,320.3		85,743.2	27,091.9	293,812.5	83,074.3				108,426.1	338,352.0	33,897.2								263,029.8		1,410,747.2
2006	274,282.5	17,609.5	47,405.2	21,935.3	438,961.6	83,456.9	52,255.6		186.9	194,353.9	395,728.7	12,172.2	85,717.6	3,044.3	113,347.6	15,036.8	1,398.4	18,269.0	2,964.2	64,141.6	251,382.1	2,101,066.8
2007	309,543.1	18,180.1	92,269.3	41,480.8	559,422.8	104,102.5	49,137.9		890.5	208,556.8	511,317.6	15,903.4	112,782.0	16,202.1	117,059.9	12,466.0	1,453.8	33,309.1	10,310.2	253,069.7	508,818.3	2,987,399.2
2008	523,361.6	17,227.6	122,001.1	37,727.8	612,670.6	142,992.8	76,446.0		11,906.3	320,600.6	737,105.8	29,165.5	150,978.4	4,020.3	183,487.0	20,938.2	2,035.7	42,927.7	21,713.3	390,654.2	928,510.5	4,383,896.7
2009	485,211.7	15,660.1	105,843.7	18,926.3	565,775.5	148,713.4	101,055.8		3,438.7	457,407.2	926,626.3	27,097.6	187,204.6	5,061.4	193,609.6	37,097.1	2,193.8	70,921.5	20,847.6	369,979.3	1,063,142.9	4,823,928.6
2010	706,769.9	49,932.8	142,600.1	33,943.7	786,470.6	182,071.6	170,639.2		12,947.6	533,990.3	1,014,177.8	37,665.7	263,046.3	146.9	156,528.3	124,274.0	2,298.8	71,998.7	14,861.4	251,294.9	1,242,763.5	5,813,981.7
2011	930,307.1	75,275.4	177,691.8	39,175.7	928,746.6	320,938.2	293,267.8		12,825.3	545,243.5	1,523,962.2	49,730.4	361,039.7	15,375.8	166,672.8	169,608.8	2,196.3	107,301.6	18,375.0	103,528.1	1,557,495.5	7,416,733.0
2012	940,157.8	42,932.4	231,269.4	55,158.0	991,795.9	410,748.0	380,064.2		13,580.7	610,053.9	1,843,242.7	60,152.3	363,033.4	23,301.8	338,035.1	130,583.4	3,455.8	183,637.7	42,463.6	280,211.0	1,778,743.2	8,723,863.3
2013	982,226.8	34,681.1	251,255.0	96,739.0	1,160,593.7	514,408.4	486,344.9		20,072.7	727,538.0	2,162,191.4	113,394.5	371,008.5	17,993.3	403,022.7	209,267.1	4,129.7	286,542.3	52,125.5	517,489.1	1,744,954.0	10,173,063.9
2014	1,085,555.2	36,558.4	310,711.6	166,275.2	1,386,236.9	660,147.8	493,527.5		63,220.8	925,723.9	2,652,057.0	129,478.1	436,101.1	18,589.5	440,936.5	185,807.7	4,257.2	409,422.3	78,742.1	523,917.3	2,104,496.5	12,140,436.9
2015	1,206,262.1	43,515.8	404,605.8	275,233.3	1,695,767.4	741,401.0	670,305.3		59,118.4	1,231,805.7	3,077,683.0	176,626.3	514,642.0	20,645.5	439,801.0	342,376.6	15,398.4	514,186.7	123,325.3	820,204.2	2,731,740.4	15,136,663.5
2016	1,131,885.4	48,400.1	388,745.2	328,620.4	1,627,766.0	740,726.8	822,985.4		44,625.8	1,180,904.6	3,349,328.7	198,482.0	526,390.2	16,789.0	429,919.2	459,273.3	14,780.6	593,996.8	113,503.7	1,006,238.5	2,981,741.5	16,005,103.2
2017	1,154,934.3	64,603.9	292,127.7	292,647.1	1,777,572.5	837,159.1	816,350.6		9,113.4	975,551.5	3,306,914.0	176,349.3	594,967.8	11,251.8	335,175.4	266,965.0	18,334.3	454,809.4	126,850.2	1,454,067.4	3,258,724.3	16,224,469.1
2018	972,237.7	74,022.3	172,925.5	375,188.4	2,087,896.2	643,251.8	855,878.9	317,809.5	9,017.7	918,004.9	3,228,853.0	138,766.1	587,287.5	23,712.9	358,122.0	388,152.0	27,276.4	223,823.9	63,080.6	631,236.4	5,019,538.6	17,116,082.1
2019	1,842,312.3	55,827.5	201,715.5	424,546.9	2,086,800.7	1,129,855.1	807,661.1	417,122.7	5,368.5	1,059,576.3	3,379,539.7	150,550.6	554,950.5	12,635.1	225,270.3	355,656.3	30,019.2	253,376.8	75,340.7	480,837.5	5,485,547.9	19,034,511.1
2020	1,730,331.0	39,104.4	219,904.2	429,376.9	1,878,406.4	1,072,304.1	761,650.5	369,541.7	6,047.3	1,142,417.2	3,054,881.7	266,486.6	549,474.9	17,123.4	114,729.0	510,030.4	19,285.6	245,172.4	78,046.2	508,831.7	6,793,920.4	19,807,066.3
2021	1,596,353.6	37,084.9	269,802.2	474,043.1	2,111,115.9	998,386.1	701,836.6	408,926.0	4,270.0	1,053,870.3	3,657,331.7	259,304.6	542,718.1	33,910.1	143,881.0	392,046.0	18,424.0	236,849.6	101,307.5	762,671.2	8,047,696.9	21,851,829.5
2022	2,329,522.4	55,421.9	438,517.0	575,930.9	2,709,518.7	1,200,622.5	748,504.0	425,649.6	5,935.9	1,207,009.3	4,556,403.3	243,796.3	511,274.5	8,315.2	130,251.1	619,353.2	28,769.7	270,543.2	132,844.1	528,522.5	10,365,733.1	27,092,438.6
2023	3,351,487.1	58,587.8	483,415.9	785,402.9	3,131,985.6	1,483,149.7	807,280.2	536,716.5	6,869.1	1,420,264.4	4,473,369.7	617,475.2	533,952.3	13,502.1	291,296.0	799,195.3	26,311.1	318,200.5	189,918.0	1,308,286.5	12,237,956.9	32,874,622.8
2024	4,722,698.6	79,813.6	754,275.4	500,316.4	3,643,132.0	1,655,133.5	833,781.9	625,375.5	7,101.0	1,607,888.2	4,723,948.8	504,199.3	548,390.9	31,067.3	268,524.3	776,495.9	26,784.9	344,939.5	221,570.0	1,384,408.4	14,032,892.4	37,292,737.7
2025	6,089,348.5	70,271.7	1,224,605.7	955,928.8	3,345,436.0	2,079,364.8	967,488.4	738,620.1	13,715.1	2,080,128.5	7,072,682.7	496,237.0	562,136.9	35,577.3	281,473.8	782,718.0	27,934.3	532,527.4	251,439.3	2,042,561.5	16,512,243.5	46,162,439.3

Source: 50th Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania and various BoT Economic Publications
Note: The new BOT Form 16-1, covering a broader range of economic activities, was introduced in June 2006; and *prior to 2004, lending by commercial banks to the manufacturing sector also encompassed credit extended to mining activities

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