



BANK OF TANZANIA



**MONTHLY
ECONOMIC
REVIEW**

December 2017

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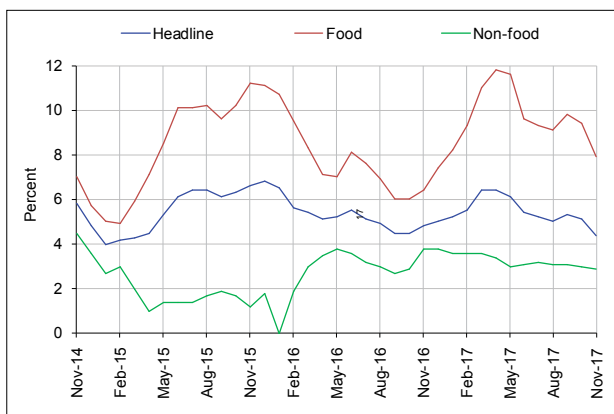


1.0 Inflation and Food Stocks

1.1 Inflation Developments

Twelve-month headline inflation eased for two months in a row, reaching 4.4 percent in November 2017 from 5.1 percent in the preceding month (**Chart 1.1** and **Table 1.1**). The inflation was lower than the country's medium-term target of 5.0 percent, and far below the maximum of 8.0 percent set as a convergence criterion in the East African Monetary Union Protocol. The decrease in inflation was largely driven by a slowdown in prices of food component. On month-to-month basis, headline inflation was 0.5 percent in November 2017 compared with 1.1 percent in the corresponding month in 2016.

Chart 1.1: Annual Headline, Food and Non-Food Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Bank of Tanzania calculations

Twelve-month inflation for food and non-alcoholic beverages decreased to 7.4 percent in November 2017 from 8.8 percent in the preceding month. On month-to-month basis, food and non-alcoholic inflation was 0.8 percent in November 2017 compared with 2.2 percent in the corresponding month in 2016 (**Table 1.1**).

Table 1.1: Headline Inflation and its Main Components

Main Groups	Weight	Base December 2015 = 100					
		Monthly change			Annual change		
		Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17
Food and non alcoholic beverages	38.5	2.2	-0.2	0.8	6.2	8.8	7.4
Alcoholic, tobacco and narcotics	3.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	5.6	2.6	2.5
Clothing and footwear	8.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.9	3.4	3.1
Housing, water, elect., gas and other fuel	11.6	0.7	-0.2	0.9	10.9	7.6	7.8
Furnishing, housing equip and routine maint.	6.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	4.3	2.8	1.8
Health	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.5	2.1	2.0
Transport	12.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1
Communication	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	-1.0
Recreation and culture	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.9	1.6
Education	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.8	0.8
Restaurants and hotels	4.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	4.4	0.6	0.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	0.4	-0.3	0.0	3.1	3.0	2.6
All Items (Headline inflation)	100.0	1.1	-0.1	0.5	4.8	5.1	4.4
Other selected groups:							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages - combining food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants	37.1	2.3	-0.2	0.8	6.4	9.4	7.9
Energy and fuels - combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel	8.7	1.0	0.2	1.4	11.7	10.6	11.1
All items less food (non-food)	62.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.8	3.0	2.9
All items less food and energy	54.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.6	1.7	1.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics; Bank of Tanzania calculations

Annual non-food inflation was 2.9 percent in November 2017 compared with 3.0 percent in October 2017, while on month-to-month, it was 0.3 percent compared with 0.4 percent in November 2016. Annual energy and fuel inflation picked up to 11.1 percent in November 2017 from 10.6 percent in October 2017. On month-to-month basis, energy and fuel inflation was 1.4 percent in November 2017 compared with 1.0 percent in November 2016.

Annual inflation for all items excluding food and energy, which is a proxy for core inflation, slowed to 1.4 percent in November 2017 from 1.7 percent in October 2017 and 2.4 percent in the corresponding period in 2016. On month-to-month basis, core inflation was 0.1 percent in November 2017 compared with 0.3 percent in the corresponding month in 2016.

1.2 Food Stocks

In the midst of seasonal food harvests in many parts of the country, food stocks held by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) increased at varying magnitudes since July 2017. In November 2017, food stocks increased by 4,105.7 tonnes to 93,354 tonnes¹ from the stocks held in October 2017 following purchase of 4,681 tonnes of maize (**Table 1.2**). Meanwhile, the Agency sold 171 tonnes of maize during the month, out of which 134 tonnes were sold to private traders and 37 tonnes to district councils.

¹ The reported food stock comprised of maize only.



Table 1.2: Food Stocks Held by National Food Reserve Agency

	Tonnes				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
January	72,170.0	235,309.0	459,561.0	125,668.0	86,833.5
February	60,739.0	228,014.0	454,592.0	88,414.0	86,444.0
March	46,153.0	214,157.0	452,054.0	68,727.0	86,443.8
April	36,982.0	195,246.0	433,547.0	64,825.0	86,278.0
May	26,802.0	195,956.0	406,846.0	63,341.0	74,826.0
June	27,484.0	189,494.0	353,702.0	61,837.5	70,393.0
July	71,141.0	182,200.0	282,401.0	49,632.0	68,697.0
August	175,609.0	196,854.0	268,514.9	59,832.0	78,434.0
September	224,295.0	299,624.0	265,046.0	86,545.0	85,403.0
October	235,817.0	426,999.0	253,655.2	90,905.0	89,248.0
November	234,145.0	460,295.0	238,133.6	90,900.0	93,353.7
December	232,963.0	466,583.0	180,746.3	89,691.8	

Source: National Food Reserve Agency

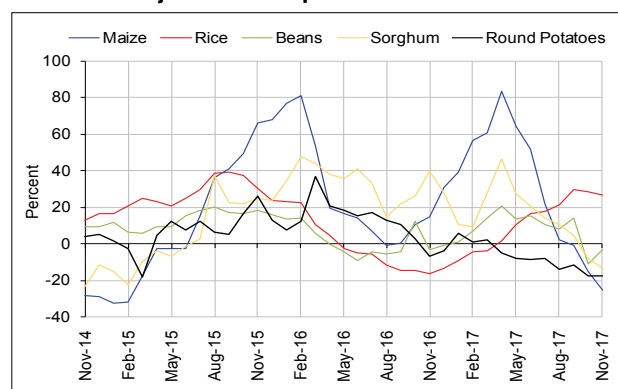
1.3 Prices of Food Crops

In November 2017, wholesale prices of all major food crops were lower than in the corresponding period in 2016, save for rice and beans (Table 1.3). Also, on month-to-month basis, prices of all major food crops declined, except for rice and beans. Noteworthy, price developments of the major food crops for the last three years were diverse, reflecting varying seasonal patterns, among other factors (Chart 1.2).

Table 1.3: Wholesale Prices of Major Food Crops

Crop	TZS/100kg				
	Percentage change				
	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Oct-17 to Nov-17	Nov-16 to Nov-17
Maize	72,620.2	54,389.2	53,215.3	-2.2	-26.7
Rice	147,787.4	187,153.5	185,165.7	-1.1	25.3
Beans	169,725.8	164,917.2	182,822.0	10.9	7.7
Sorghum	102,669.3	88,897.5	76,360.4	-14.1	-25.6
Potatoes	81,385.9	67,159.4	69,032.2	2.8	-15.2

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment; Bank of Tanzania calculations

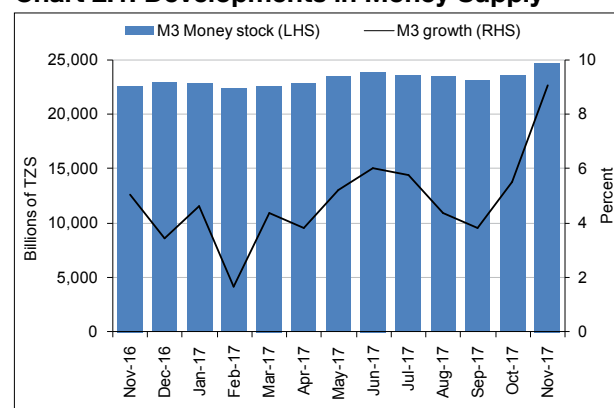
Chart 1.2: Annual Change in Wholesale Prices of Major Food Crops

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment; Bank of Tanzania calculations

2.0 Monetary and Financial Markets

2.1 Money Supply and Credit

Growth of money supply picked up for three months in succession. Extended broad money (M3) supply grew by 9.1 percent in the year to November 2017 to a stock of TZS 24,680.7 billion, much higher than the growth rates of 5.5 percent and 5.0 percent registered in the year ending October 2017 and November 2016, respectively. The observed growth in extended broad money supply was mostly attributed to increase in net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system, following the Bank of Tanzania's net purchase of foreign exchange from the Government and banks through the interbank-foreign exchange market (Chart 2.1 and Table 2.1).

Chart 2.1: Developments in Money Supply

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: LHS refers left hand scale and RHS, right hand scale

Table 2.1: Money Supply and Components

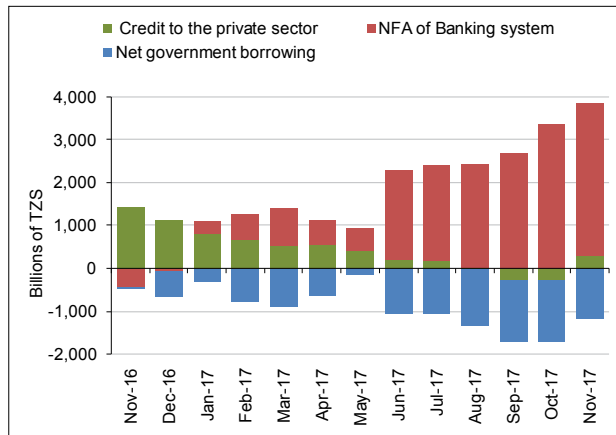
	Billions of TZS					
	Outstanding stock			Annual growth (Percentage)		
	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17
Net foreign assets of the banking system	7,871.5	10,980.9	11,427.6	-5.2	44.3	45.2
Bank of Tanzania	8,037.8	11,319.9	11,947.8	8.0	49.0	48.6
Net international reserves (Millions of USD)	3,964.6	5,357.9	5,693.7	6.7	42.6	43.6
Banks	-166.4	-339.0	-520.2	---	---	---
Banks net foreign assets (Millions of USD)	-76.6	-151.5	-233.0	---	---	---
Net domestic assets of the banking system	14,759.3	12,598.7	13,253.1	11.5	-14.5	-10.2
Domestic claims	21,353.0	19,748.7	20,480.7	7.0	-7.9	-4.1
Claims on central government (net)	4,721.1	3,349.7	3,543.0	-0.6	-30.1	-25.0
o/w Securities held by banks	3,896.6	5,406.2	5,487.4	8.9	35.7	40.8
Claims on the private sector	16,631.9	16,399.0	16,937.7	9.4	-1.5	1.8
Other items net	-6,593.7	-7,150.0	-7,227.6	-1.8	6.6	9.6
Extended broad money supply (M3)	22,630.8	23,579.6	24,680.7	5.0	5.5	9.1
Foreign currency deposits	6,207.2	6,291.6	6,459.0	1.2	-0.1	4.1
Foreign currency deposits (Millions of USD)	2,859.2	2,811.5	2,892.9	0.2	-2.9	1.2
Broad money supply (M2)	16,423.6	17,288.0	18,221.7	6.6	7.7	10.9
Other deposits	6,586.7	6,842.0	7,142.9	9.5	6.6	8.4
Narrow money supply (M1)	9,836.9	10,446.0	11,078.8	4.7	8.5	12.6
Currency in circulation	3,581.1	3,562.2	3,697.7	-4.0	0.3	3.3
Transferable deposits	6,255.7	6,883.8	7,381.2	10.4	13.3	18.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania and banks

Note: "----" stands for a change that exceeds 100 percent in absolute terms



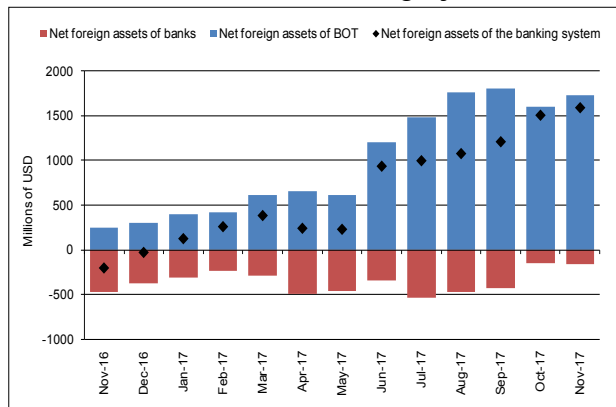
Chart 2.2: Annual Changes of Major Sources of Money Supply



Source: Bank of Tanzania and banks
Note: NFA stands for Net Foreign Asset

Specifically, NFA of the banking system rose by 45.2 percent in the year ending November 2017 compared with a growth of 44.3 percent in the year to October 2017 and a contraction of 5.2 percent in the year ending in November 2016. Noteworthy, NFA of the Bank of Tanzania significantly increased in the recent months, reflecting the purchase of foreign exchange in the inter-bank foreign exchange market (Chart 2.3)

Chart 2.3: Annual Changes in Net Foreign Assets of the Banking System

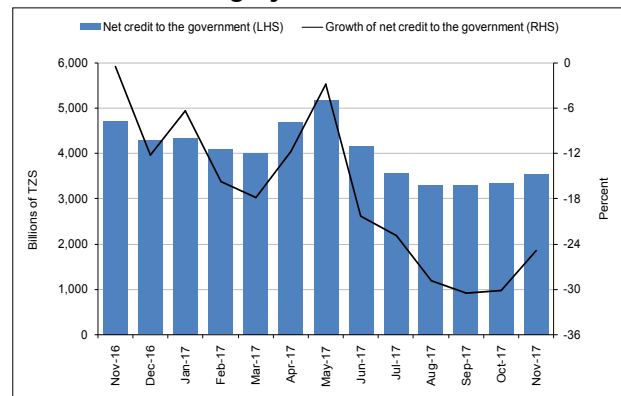


Source: Bank of Tanzania

Domestic credit was TZS 20,480.7 billion at the end of November 2017 from TZS 21,353.0 billion at the end of November 2016. This was equivalent to a contraction of 4.1 percent in the year, compared with a contraction of 7.9 percent in the year ending October 2017 and an annual growth of 7.0 percent in November 2016. The shrinkage of domestic credit in the year ending November 2017 was largely driven by a contraction in credit to the central government by the banking system. Specifically, net credit to the government from the banking system dropped by 25.0 percent compared with 30.1

percent and 0.6 percent in October 2017 and the corresponding period in 2016, respectively. This was mainly explained by a decline in the Bank of Tanzania's advances to the Government following a strong build-up of government deposits at the Bank (Chart 2.4). Meanwhile, central government borrowing from banks increased as reflected in the holdings of government securities (Table 2.1).

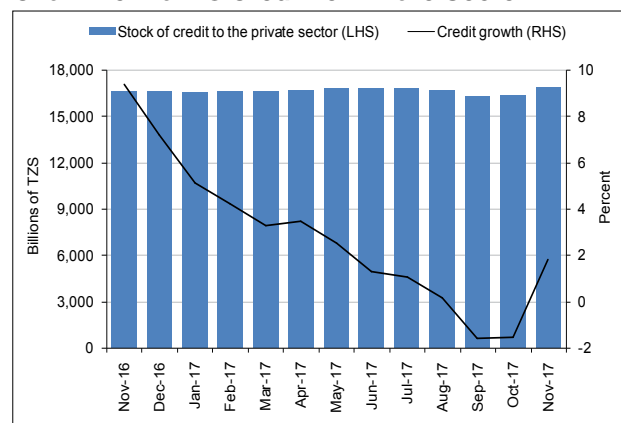
Chart 2.4: Net Credit to Government from Banking System



Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS denotes left hand scale and RHS right hand scale

Annual growth of credit to the private sector recovered to 1.8 percent in November 2017 from a decline of 1.5 percent in October 2017. However, the growth was lower than 9.4 percent recorded in the year to November 2016 (Table 2.1 and Chart 2.5).

Chart 2.5: Banks Credit to Private Sector



Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS denotes left hand scale and RHS right hand scale

In line with the increase in credit to the private sector, growth of credit to all major economic activities improved relative to October 2017 (Table 2.2). Credit to trade and personal loans remained dominant, accounting for 20.8 percent and 20.2 percent of total outstanding credit to the private sector, respectively (Chart 2.6).

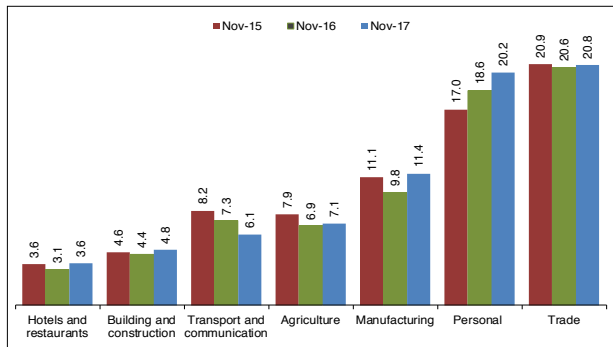


Table 2.2: Annual Growth Rates of Banks' Credit to Major Economic Activities

	Nov-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17
Agriculture	-5.4	-5.7	-9.2	-0.2	-9.4	5.3	1.1	-1.3	3.9
Hotels and restaurants	-5.2	2.3	3.9	7.9	24.4	14.9	15.8	17.4	17.4
Manufacturing	-4.5	-4.0	2.2	16.6	3.8	11.0	17.4	12.7	17.6
Building and construction	4.0	-0.1	-3.0	5.5	16.7	17.6	16.1	5.2	9.6
Transport and communication	-3.5	-4.1	-21.6	-22.1	-25.9	-17.7	-22.6	-19.2	-15.4
Personal	18.5	9.2	-4.9	-5.8	8.3	4.9	-7.3	3.2	9.4
Trade	6.5	8.8	22.1	16.1	9.0	-7.3	0.0	0.2	2.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 2.6: Percentage Share of Credit Extended by Banks to Major Economic Activities



Source: Bank of Tanzania

2.2 Interest Rates

On average, interest rates charged on loans and those offered on deposits decreased in November 2017 from the preceding month, but increased from the corresponding month in 2016 (Table 2.3). The overall lending rate averaged 17.42 percent in November 2017 from 17.51 percent and 15.65 percent in the preceding month and in November 2016, respectively. One-year lending rate eased to an average of 17.99 percent from 18.71 percent in the preceding month, but was higher than 12.84 percent registered in November 2016. Overall time deposit rate also decreased to an average of 9.60 percent in November 2017 from 9.77 percent registered in October 2017, but higher than 8.56 in November 2016. Meanwhile, 12-months average deposit rate was 11.27 percent in November 2017 compared with 11.30 percent recorded in the preceding month, and 10.90 percent in the corresponding month of 2016.

Table 2.3: Selected Banks Interest Rates

	Percent							
Item	Nov-16	Mar-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17
Overall time deposits rate	8.56	10.89	10.31	10.55	10.17	9.80	9.77	9.60
12 Months deposits rate	10.90	12.03	12.14	11.89	11.69	11.65	11.30	11.27
Negotiated deposit rate	12.04	12.75	12.61	12.51	11.84	11.64	10.77	11.12
Overall lending rate	15.65	17.36	17.40	17.63	17.84	18.46	17.51	17.42
Short-term (Up to 1 year)	12.84	18.07	18.17	18.87	18.87	18.67	18.71	17.99
Negotiated lending rate	13.05	17.25	14.71	15.20	17.38	17.91	17.72	17.08
Spread between 1-year lending and deposit rates	1.93	6.05	6.03	6.98	7.18	7.02	7.41	6.72

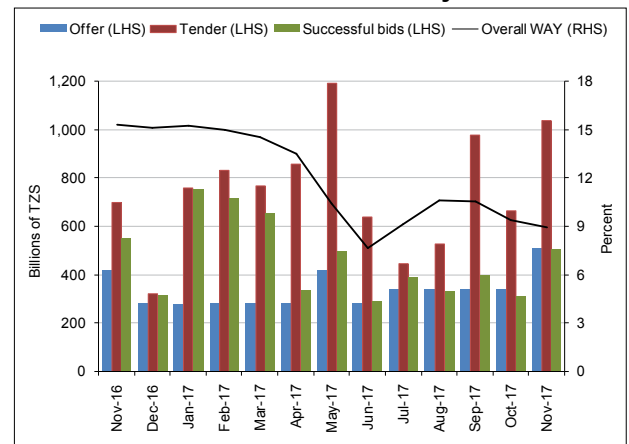
Source: Bank of Tanzania

2.3 Financial Markets

2.3.1 Treasury Bills Market

During November 2017, the Bank of Tanzania conducted three Treasury bills auctions for government fiscal operations (roll-over maturing securities and meet financing needs). Amount offered was TZS 510.0 billion, larger than TZS 340.0 billion offered in the preceding month. All auctions were oversubscribed, with total bids amounting to TZS 1,038.6 billion compared with TZS 663.5 billion in the preceding month. Successful bids amounted to TZS 505.1 billion compared with TZS 309.9 billion in October 2017. Consistent with the higher demand, overall weighted average yield decreased to 8.93 percent from 9.41 percent recorded in the preceding month and 15.34 percent in the corresponding month in 2016 (Chart 2.7).

Chart 2.7: Performance in Treasury Bills Market



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: LHS denotes left hand scale and RHS, right hand scale

2.3.2 Treasury Bonds Market

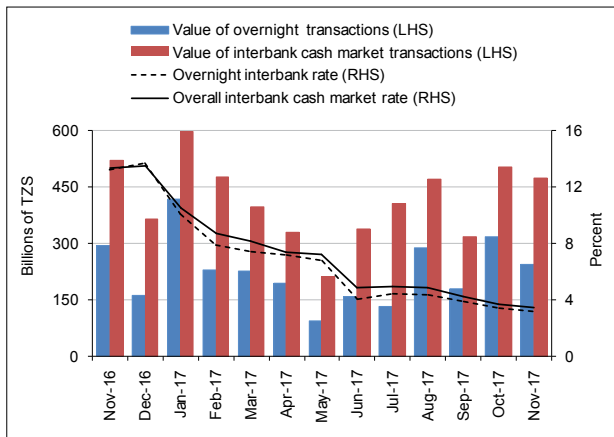
In the Treasury bonds market, the Bank of Tanzania offered 5- and 15-year Treasury bonds worth TZS 90.0 billion and TZS 97.8 billion, respectively, for government fiscal operations. Both auctions were highly oversubscribed, receiving bids worth TZS 233.9 billion for the 5-year bond and TZS 255.1 billion for the 15-year bond. Successful bids amounted to TZS 90.0 billion for the 5-year bond and TZS 97.8 billion for the 15-year bond. Reflecting higher demand, weighted average yield to maturity (WAY) for the 5-year bond decreased to 13.64 percent from 13.96 percent when last auctioned, while that of 15-year bond decreased to 15.87 percent from 16.74 percent.



2.3.3 Inter-Bank Cash Market

Transactions in the inter-bank cash market amounted to TZS 473.1 billion in November 2017 compared with TZS 502.9 billion in October 2017. Overnight transactions remained dominant, though its share in total transactions decreased to 52.0 percent from 63.4 percent in the preceding month. Consistent with liquidity easing stance of the Bank, overnight interest rate decreased to an average of 3.19 percent in November 2017 from 3.43 percent in the previous month and much lower than 13.23 percent registered in November 2016. Likewise, the overall interbank cash market rate declined to an average of 3.46 percent from 3.72 percent in October 2017 and 13.35 percent in the corresponding month in 2016 (Chart 2.8).

Chart 2.8: Inter-Bank Cash Market Transactions

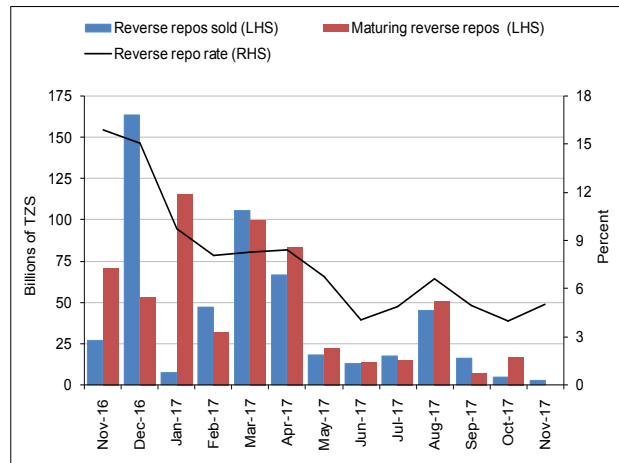


Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS refers left hand scale and RHS right hand scale

2.3.4 Repurchase Agreements

Reflecting the liquidity adequacy in the banking system, the amount of reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repo) conducted by the Bank of Tanzania to provide short-term liquidity to banks declined to TZS 2.5 billion during November 2017 from TZS 4.0 billion in October 2017. It is worth to note that there was no maturing reverse repo and also there was no repurchase agreements (repo) for withdrawing liquidity was conducted during the month. Reverse repo rate increased to 5.00 percent from 4.00 percent in the preceding month (Chart 2.9).

Chart 2.9: Reverse Repurchase Agreement Transactions

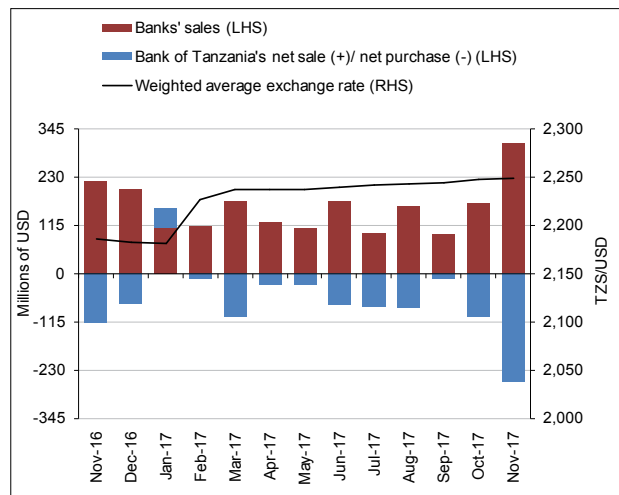


Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS refers left hand scale and RHS right hand scale

2.3.5 Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market

In the inter-bank foreign exchange market (IFEM), transactions amounted to USD 311.8 million in November 2017 compared with USD 181.1 million in the preceding month. The Bank of Tanzania participated in the market, with net purchase of USD 259.8 million compared with a net purchase of USD 104.3 million in the preceding month. The shilling remained stable, recording slight appreciation against the US dollar. On average, the shilling traded at TZS 2,246.2 per US dollar in November 2017, compared with TZS 2,249.1 per US dollar in the preceding month. On annual basis, the shilling depreciated by 2.9 percent from TZS 2,182.6 per US dollar in November 2016 (Chart 2.10).

Chart 2.10: Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market Transactions



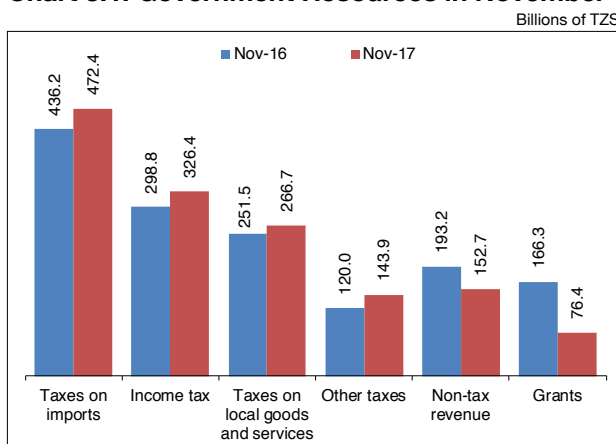
Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS refers left hand scale and RHS right hand scale



3.0 Government Budgetary Operations

In November 2017, the Government realized revenue amounting to TZS 1,409.0 billion, of which TZS 1,362.2 billion were collections by the central government and the balance was local government own sources. Tax revenue, which accounted for almost 85 percent of total revenue, increased by 9.3 percent from the amount realized in November 2016 to TZS 1,209.5 billion. Local government collections from own sources amounted to TZS 46.8 billion, compared with TZS 36.0 billion recorded in November 2016. **Chart 3.1** shows Government resources during November 2016 and 2017.

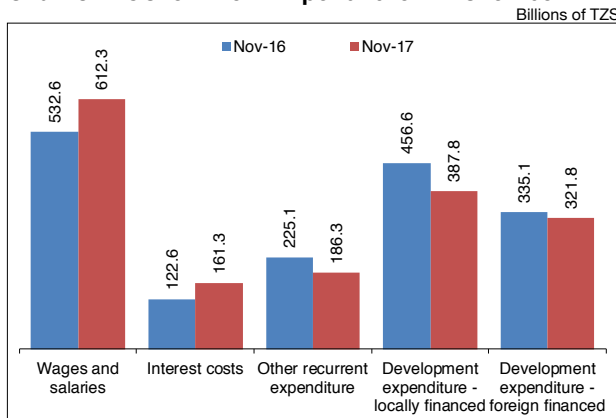
Chart 3.1: Government Resources in November



Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bank of Tanzania calculations

During the month under review, government expenditure amounted to TZS 1,669.5 billion, of which recurrent expenditure was TZS 959.9 billion and development expenditure was TZS 709.6 billion (**Chart 3.2**).

Chart 3.2: Government Expenditure in November



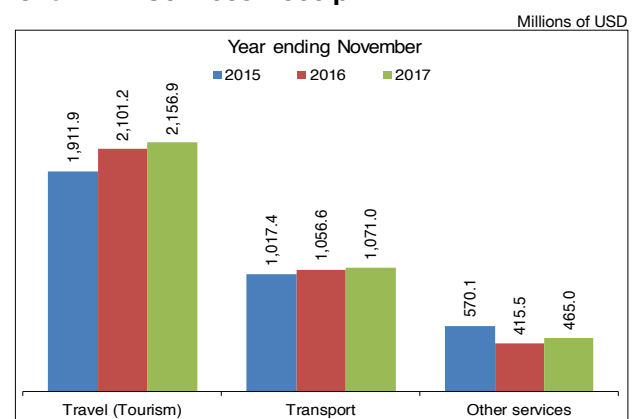
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, Bank of Tanzania calculations

4.0 External Sector Performance²

The overall balance of payments improved considerably to a surplus of USD 1,729.7 million in the year ending November 2017 from a surplus of USD 246.6 million in the year to November 2016. The improvement was accounted for by increase in project grants from development partners and external loans. On this account, gross official foreign reserves rose to USD 5,911.2 million at the end of November 2017 from USD 4,254.1 million at the end of November 2016. The reserves were sufficient to cover 5.4 months of projected import of goods and services. Meanwhile gross foreign assets of banks amounted to USD 706.6 million.

Services account surplus grew by 36.5 percent to USD 1,796.6 million during the year ending November 2017, following a decline in services payments. Receipts from services grew by 3.3 percent to USD 3,693.0 million, mainly on account of an increase in travel and transport receipts (**Chart 4.1**). Foreign exchange earnings from travel, which mainly comprises receipts from tourism, rose to USD 2,156.9 million in the year ending November 2017, from USD 2,101.2 million in the year to November 2016, owing to increase in the number of tourist arrivals. In addition, increase in transit goods to and from neighbouring countries contributed to the growth in receipts from transport services, which rose to USD 1,071.0 million from USD 1,056.6 million in the year to November 2016.

Chart 4.1: Services Receipt



Source: Bank of Tanzania and commercial banks

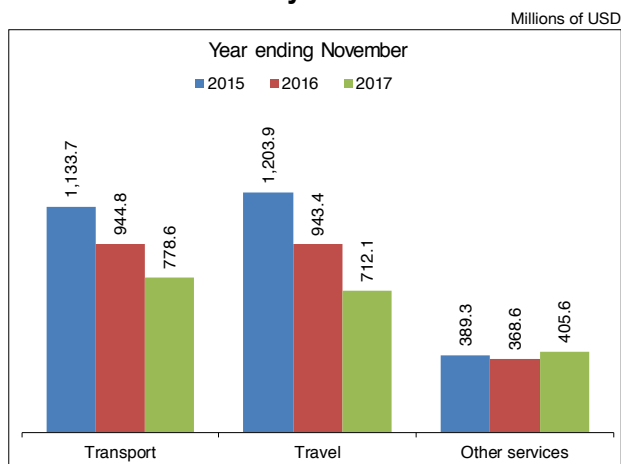
Note: Other services include communication, construction, insurance, financial, computer information, government, royalties and other business services

² Compilation of trade statistics for the period under review had not been completed by the time of this publication due to statistical challenges associated with implementation of single custom territory under the EAC. Steps are being taken in to addressing the challenges.



As regards services payment, there was a decline of 16.0 percent to USD 1,896.4 million in the year ending November 2017, largely due to decline in foreign payments related with transportation, particularly freight and travel (**Chart 4.2**). Transportation, which accounted for the largest share in external services payment, dropped by 17.6 percent to USD 778.6 million, mostly associated with a decline in goods import.

Chart 4.2: Services Payments



Source: Bank of Tanzania and commercial banks
Note: Other services include communication, construction, insurance, financial, computer information, government, royalties, personal and other business services

The balance in the primary income account, which records income from capital related transactions and compensation of employees, worsened to a deficit of USD 1,212.7 million during the year to November 2017 from a deficit of USD 1,069.6 million in the year to November 2016. Increase in direct investment income payments—reinvestment of earnings—largely contributed to outcome in the primary income account, as interest payments declined.

Secondary income account, which records current transfers between residents and non-residents, registered a surplus of USD 414.4 million in the year ending November 2017 compared with a surplus of USD 380.1 million in the year ending November 2016. The improvement was mainly on account of increase in official transfers, which recorded an annual growth of 70.0 percent to USD 135.0 million.

4.1 World Commodity Prices

Prices of selected agriculture and non-agriculture commodities in the world market were lower in November 2017 than in the preceding month, save for Arabica coffee and cotton, whose prices rose due to strong global demand particularly in China, and sisal whose price remained unchanged (**Table 4.1**). Meanwhile, prices of Robusta coffee, tea and cloves decreased following weak global demand. For non-agriculture commodities, crude oil and white petroleum products prices rose on account of increase in global demand coupled with mounting supply concerns following agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and some non-OPEC producers to extend oil output cuts to the end of 2018. The price of gold also picked up largely due to increase in demand that is linked to gold as safe investment portfolio. The increase in demand for gold was more pronounced in the United States than in the other large markets.

On year-on-year basis, world market prices of sisal and Arabica coffee decreased on account of weak global demand, while the price of tea rose following production a decline in Kenya and India due to unfavourable weather conditions. Price of robusta coffee and that of cotton increased because of strong global demand. Meanwhile, crude oil and white petroleum products prices went up due to compliance with oil output restraint agreement reached in the late 2016 by OPEC and some non-OPEC members. The price of gold also rose due to high demand as safe investment portfolio.

Table 4.1: World Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Oct-17	Nov-17	Percentage change	Year ending November		Percentage change
					2016	2017	
Robusta coffee	USD/kg	2.2	2.0	-7.4	1.9	2.3	18.4
Arabica coffee	USD/kg	3.1	3.1	0.3	3.6	3.4	-6.1
Tea (Average price)	USD/kg	3.3	3.2	-1.8	2.6	3.1	17.9
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD/kg	2.9	2.9	-2.0	2.3	3.1	32.6
Cotton, "A Index"	USD/kg	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	13.0
Sisal (UG)	USD/kg	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.8	-4.4
Cloves	USD/kg	8.0	8.0	-0.3	8.5	8.6	1.2
Crude oil*	USD/barrel	54.9	59.9	9.1	41.5	52.1	25.6
Crude oil**	USD/barrel	55.6	60.6	9.0	51.8	52.3	1.0
White products***	USD/tonne	546.7	601.1	9.9	411.3	507.3	23.3
Jet/Kerosine	USD/tonne	535.1	592.5	10.7	384.5	479.0	24.6
Premium gasoline	USD/tonne	558.2	609.6	9.2	438.1	535.5	22.2
Gold	USD/troy ounce	1,279.5	1,281.9	0.2	1,242.2	1,248.6	0.5

Source: <http://www.Worldbank.org/Prospects>, World Bank Public Ledger, Bloomberg and Tanzania Sisal Board

Note: *Average of Brent, Dubai and West Texas Intermediate,

** f.o.b. Dubai, and

*** West Mediterranean



5.0 National Debt

5.1 External Debt

External debt stock, comprising both public and private debt, increased by USD 23.6 million and USD 1,948.5 million to USD 19,137.9 million in November 2017 from the levels recorded in October 2017 and November 2016. The increase was mainly on account of new disbursement of funds. As in the preceding month and November 2016, central government debt remained dominant, accounting for 78.2 percent of the total external debt (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: External Debt Stock by Borrowers

Borrower	Millions of USD					
	Nov-16		Oct-17		Nov-17	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Central government	13,431.4	78.1	14,956.6	78.2	14,961.8	78.2
DOD	12,689.0	73.8	14,165.4	74.1	14,176.3	74.1
Interest arrears	742.4	4.3	791.2	4.1	785.5	4.1
Private sector	3,368.5	19.6	3,843.2	20.1	3,858.3	20.2
DOD	2,839.7	16.5	3,192.6	16.7	3,196.4	16.7
Interest arrears	528.8	3.1	650.6	3.4	661.9	3.5
Public corporations	389.5	2.3	314.5	1.6	317.7	1.7
DOD	341.1	2.0	285.0	1.5	287.7	1.5
Interest arrears	48.4	0.3	29.6	0.2	30.1	0.2
External debt stock	17,189.4	100.0	19,114.3	100.0	19,137.9	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Bank of Tanzania
Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt

Composition of external debt in terms of creditors also remained the same as in the previous month and corresponding period in 2016, with debt owed to multilateral institutions accounting for the largest share of 47.7 percent, followed by commercial debt at 32.2 percent of the external debt (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: External Debt Stock by Creditors

Creditor category	Millions of USD					
	Nov-16		Oct-17		Nov-17	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Multilateral	8,131.0	47.3	9,083.3	47.5	9,137.5	47.7
DOD	8,119.5	47.2	9,061.6	47.4	9,115.3	47.6
Interest arrears	11.5	0.1	21.7	0.1	22.2	0.1
Bilateral	1,628.4	9.5	1,770.0	9.3	1,764.8	9.2
DOD	895.1	5.2	979.2	5.1	970.8	5.1
Interest arrears	733.3	4.3	790.8	4.1	794.0	4.1
Commercial	5,736.3	33.4	6,402.0	33.5	6,363.6	33.2
DOD	5,403.8	31.4	5,996.4	31.4	5,962.1	31.1
Interest arrears	332.5	1.9	405.6	2.1	401.5	2.1
Export credit	1,693.7	9.9	1,859.0	9.7	1,884.1	9.8
DOD	1,451.4	8.4	1,605.7	8.4	1,624.3	8.5
Interest arrears	242.3	1.4	253.2	1.3	259.8	1.4
External debt stock	17,189.4	100.0	19,114.3	100.0	19,150.0	100.0

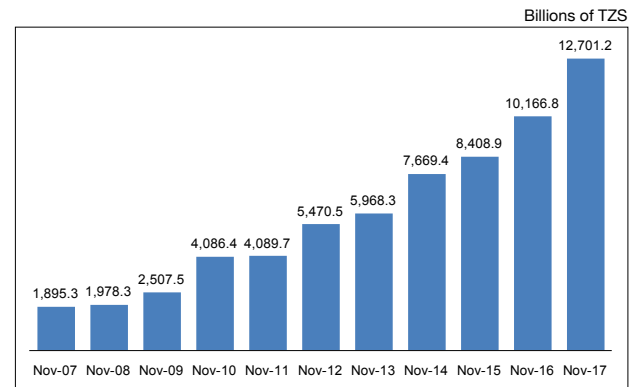
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Bank of Tanzania
Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt

In terms of debt flows, disbursements amounted to USD 4.5 million in November 2017, all of which in favour of the central government. Cumulative disbursements from November 2016 to November 2017 was USD 1,812.9 million, of which USD 1,508.1 million was received by the central government and the balance was for the private sector. As regard to debt service, about USD 75.0 million were paid out during the month and USD 867.7 million in the year ending November 2017. Out of the annual debt service, USD 558.6 million was paid out by the central government.

5.2 Domestic Debt

Domestic debt stock amounted to TZS 12,701.2 billion at the end of November 2017, an increase of TZS 137.9 billion from the preceding month and TZS 2,534.4 billion from November 2016 (Chart 5.1).

Chart 5.1: Government Domestic Debt Stock



Source: Bank of Tanzania

In terms of maturity profile, long-term debt comprising bonds and stocks, remained dominant accounting for 69.5 percent of domestic debt stock in November 2017, slightly higher than 69.0 percent and 65.5 percent at the end of October 2017 and November 2016, respectively (Table 5.3). The growth bodes well with the implementation of medium-term debt management strategy, which entails lengthening maturity profile of domestic debt in the endeavor to mitigate refinancing risk.

Table 5.3: Government Domestic Debt by Instruments

	Billions of TZS					
	Nov-16		Oct-17		Nov-17	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Government securities	10,148.4	99.8	12,544.9	99.9	12,682.8	99.9
Treasury bills	3,493.5	34.4	3,875.8	30.8	3,853.0	30.3
Government stocks	257.1	2.5	257.1	2.0	257.1	2.0
Government bonds	6,397.8	62.9	8,412.0	67.0	8,572.7	67.5
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-securitized debt	18.4	0.2	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1
Total domestic debt	10,166.8	100.0	12,563.3	100.0	12,701.2	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Bank of Tanzania



The composition of domestic debt by holders remained the same as in October 2017 and November 2016, with banks holding 43.6 percent of the debt, followed by pension funds and Bank of Tanzania that held 29.5 percent and 10.9 percent, respectively (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Government Domestic Debt by Holders

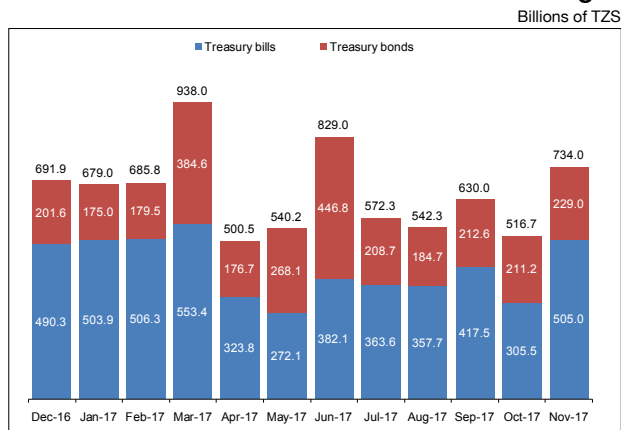
	Billions of TZS					
	Nov-16		Oct-17		Nov-17	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Commercial banks	4,191.6	41.2	5,485.5	43.7	5,540.4	43.6
Bank of Tanzania	1,447.7	14.2	1,389.8	11.1	1,389.8	10.9
Pension funds	2,534.2	24.9	3,681.1	29.3	3,742.3	29.5
Insurance	1,108.3	10.9	1,107.9	8.8	1,103.2	8.7
BOT special funds	220.0	2.2	155.7	1.2	143.7	1.1
Others	665.0	6.5	743.3	5.9	781.8	6.2
Total	10,166.8	100.0	12,563.3	100.0	12,701.2	100.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: Others include other official entities, private companies and individuals

Government securities—Treasury bills and bonds—issued in November 2017 for budgetary operations amounted to TZS 434.0 billion, of which TZS 229.0 billion were Treasury bills and TZS 505.0 billion Treasury bonds. On annual basis, government securities worth TZS 7,859.9 billion were issued during the year to November 2017, of which 63.4 percent were Treasury bills (Chart 5.2).

Chart 5.2: Domestic Debt Issued for Financing



Source: Bank of Tanzania.

Note: Figures on top of each bar are totals

Domestic debt that fell due for payment in November 2017 amounted to TZS 634.8 billion compared with TZS 417.7 billion in the preceding month. Principal amount was TZS 470.8 billion and was rolled over, while the interest component amounting to TZS 63.9 billion was paid out. Cumulative debt that fell due during the year ending November 2017 amounted to TZS 6,133.0 billion, of which TZS 4,875.6 billion was rolled over and the balance was paid out of government resources.

6.0 Economic Developments in Zanzibar

6.1 Inflation Developments

Twelve-month headline inflation eased to 5.0 percent in November 2017 from 6.4 percent recorded in October 2017, albeit higher than 2.3 percent recorded in November 2016 (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1). Moderation in price increases manifested mostly in the food component, particularly bananas and rice, and in non-food items mainly fuel products (diesel, petrol and kerosene). On monthly basis, headline inflation was negative 1.0 percent compared to 0.4 percent in November 2016, driven mostly by food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation.

Table 6.1: Inflation Developments

Base: January 2017=100

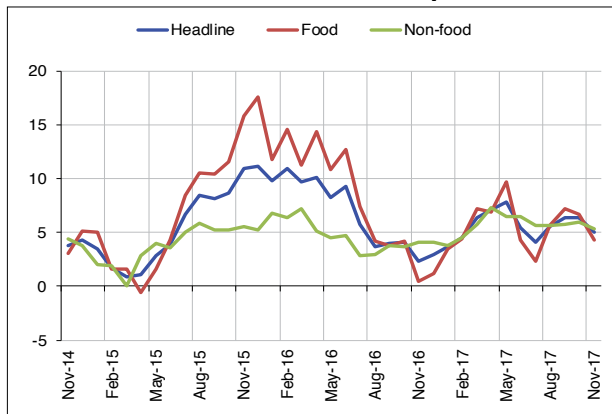
Main groups	Weight	Monthly change			Annual change		
		Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	43.6	0.1	-1.7	-2.2	0.4	6.7	4.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.3	3.3
Clothing and footwear	6.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	4.0	4.5	4.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	18.4	1.2	-0.5	-0.7	4.8	11.6	9.5
Furnishing, household equipment	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	2.7	2.0	1.6
Health	2.1	0.5	-0.3	0.5	10.0	4.6	4.6
Transport	9.6	0.9	8.9	0.8	-0.9	5.1	5.3
Communication	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	1.3	0.4	6.1	0.0	1.9	3.0	2.6
Education	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.1	4.1
Restaurants and hotels	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.4	2.1	1.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	1.0	0.9
All items (Headline inflation)	100.0	0.4	0.1	-1.0	2.3	6.4	5.0
Other related groups:							
Non-food	57.3	-1.7	1.5	0.0	4.1	6.0	5.3

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician

Annual non-food inflation declined to 5.3 percent in November 2017 from 6.0 percent in October 2017, albeit higher than 4.1 percent in November 2016. On month-to-month basis, non-food inflation was zero in November 2017 compared to negative 1.7 in November 2016.

Annual inflation for food and non-alcoholic beverages eased to 4.3 percent from 6.7 percent in October 2017, but was higher than 0.4 percent recorded in the corresponding month in 2016. On monthly basis, food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation was negative 2.2 percent in November 2017 compared to 0.1 percent in November 2016, following easing of prices of some food items.

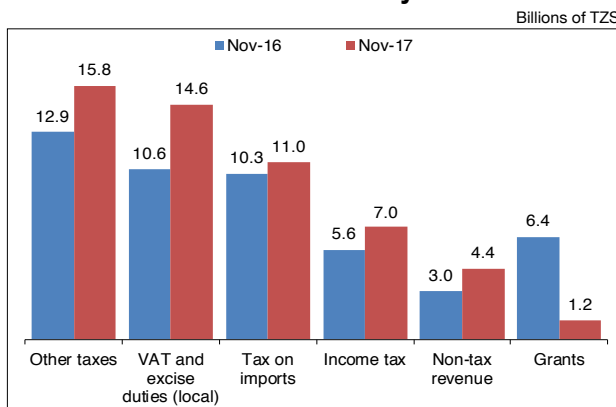


Chart 6.1: Annual Inflation Developments

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician

6.2 Government Budgetary Operations

Government resource envelope—revenue and grants— amounted to TZS 54.0 billion, of which TZS 52.8 billion was domestic revenue and TZS 1.2 billion grants (**Chart 6.2**). Revenue collection rose by 24.4 percent from TZS 42.4 billion in November 2016, but was below projections for the month by 4.0 percent. With exception of VAT and excise duties (accounting for 27.7 percent of revenue collection), all other revenue categories underperformed against projections. Grants from development partners fell short of the projection by TZS 1.9 billion.

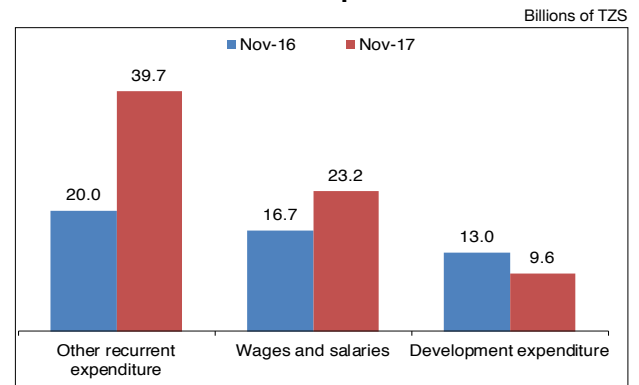
Chart 6.2: Domestic Revenue by Sources

Source: Ministry of Finance- Zanzibar

Note: Other taxes include hotel and restaurant levies, tour operator levy, revenue stamps, airport and seaport service charges, road development fund and petroleum levy

On expenditure side, the Government expenses for both recurrent and development projects amounted to TZS 72.5 billion in November 2017, and were below estimates by 13.8 percent. This was well-marked for development and other expenditure. Out of total government expenditure, 86.7 percent was recurrent expenditure and the balance was development expenditure. Meanwhile, wages and salaries accounted for 36.9 percent of the recurrent

expenditure. Development expenditure amounted to TZS 9.6 billion, below estimates by 38.7 percent following shortfalls in grants (**Chart 6.3**). Out of total amount spent on development projects, about 81.8 percent were funds from domestic sources.

Chart 6.3: Government Expenditure

Source: Ministry of Finance Zanzibar

Note: Other expenditure include transfers, domestic debt interest, consolidated fund service and other charges

Consequently, overall deficit after grants was TZS 0.6 billion in November 2017, which was financed by external borrowing (loans from external sources).

6.3 External Sector Performance

6.3.1 Current Account

During the year ending November 2017, current account surplus declined to USD 26.7 million from USD 94.5 million in the year to November 2016 due to an increase in import of goods and services coupled with a decrease in goods export. Goods and services account deteriorated to a deficit of USD 8.6 million from a surplus of USD 69.7 million, owing to an increase in goods imports coupled with a decline in exports. (**Table 6.2**).

Table 6.2: Current Account Balance

Item	Millions of USD					Percentage change
	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	2016	2017 ^p	
Goods account (net)	-6.1	-3.0	4.5	-29.6	-98.9	---
Exports	0.3	13.0	21.9	73.0	57.6	-21.1
Imports (fob)	6.5	15.9	17.4	102.6	156.5	52.5
Services account (net)	6.5	8.4	7.4	99.3	90.4	-9.0
Receipts	11.4	13.3	12.8	144.4	151.5	4.9
Payments	4.8	4.9	5.4	45.1	61.1	35.6
Goods and services (net)	0.4	5.4	11.9	69.7	-8.6	---
Exports of goods and services	11.7	26.2	34.7	217.4	209.1	-3.8
Imports of goods and services	11.3	20.8	22.9	147.7	217.6	47.4
Income account (net)	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.0	8.4	---
Receipts	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.7	12.8	47.4
Payments	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.7	4.4	-22.9
Current transfers (net)	3.9	3.1	1.1	21.7	26.8	23.1
Inflows	4.0	3.3	1.3	22.0	28.5	29.1
Outflows	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	---
Current account balance	5.0	9.4	13.6	94.5	26.7	-71.8

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data; "----" stands for a change that exceeds 100 percent, in absolute terms



6.3.2 Exports

During the year ending November 2017, earnings from export of goods and services decreased to USD 209.1 million from USD 217.4 million in the corresponding period in 2016 (Table 6.2). Exports of all goods declined, save for fish and fish products. Earnings from cloves fell by 10.0 percent mainly on account of a decline in volume. The volume of cloves exported fell to 5,944 tonnes from 6,575 tonnes in the year ending November 2016, largely due to the cyclical nature of the crop. Noteworthy, cloves exports rose in both volume and value to 2,456 tonnes worth USD 19.0 million in November 2017 from near zero in November 2016, following bumper harvests in the 2017/18 season.

Manufactured goods export also declined as a result of a fall in re-exports. Fish and fish products exports rose by 77.8 percent to USD 47,245.4 from USD 26,530.0 in the year ending November 2016 partly on account of usage of improved fishing gears (Table 6.3). Exports under 'other exports' category declined in the year ending November 2017, but significantly improved in the month of November 2017 on account of an increase in exports of cast iron scrap metal and spices (including ginger and saffron).

Table 6.3: Goods Export Performance

Item	Unit	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Year ending November		Percentage change
					2016	2017 ^p	
Traditional:							
Cloves							
Value	'000' of USD	0.0	11,255.8	19,037.9	52,366.2	47,141.6	-10.0
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.0	1.4	2.5	6.6	5.9	-9.6
Unit price	USD/Tonne		7,794.8	7,751.6	7,964.4	7,930.9	-0.4
Non-traditional:							
Seaweeds							
Value	'000' of USD	20.8	807.0	854.6	2,919.3	2,408.0	-17.5
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.4	2.4	3.5	6.7	7.8	16.6
Unit price	USD/Tonne	485.0	331.1	246.5	434.0	306.9	-29.3
Manufactured goods	'000' of USD	189.4	827.0	405.6	8,784.9	5,872.4	-33.2
Fish and fish products	'000' of USD	4.3	8.5	4.2	26.5	47.2	77.8
Others exports	'000' of USD	123.5	61.0	1,636.3	8,891.2	2,096.1	-76.4
Sub-total	'000' of USD	338.1	1,703.5	2,900.7	20,622.0	10,423.7	-49.5
Grand-total	'000' of USD	338.1	12,959.3	21,938.6	72,988.2	57,565.2	-21.1

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania
Note: Other exports mainly include souvenirs and spices; and p denotes provisional data

The surplus in the services account balance declined by 9.0 percent to USD 90.4 million in the year ending November 2017 from USD 99.3 million in the year to November 2016, on account of increase in foreign payment, mainly payments with respect to travel and transportation (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Services and Income Account

Item	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Year ending November		Percentage change
				2016	2017 ^p	
Services account (net)	6.5	8.4	7.4	99.3	90.4	-9.0
Receipts	11.4	13.3	12.8	144.4	151.5	4.9
Payments	4.8	4.9	5.4	45.1	61.1	35.6
Income account (net)	0.7	0.8	0.7	3.0	8.4	---
Receipts	1.1	1.1	1.1	8.7	12.8	47.4
Payments	0.4	0.3	0.4	5.7	4.4	-22.9
Current transfers (net)	3.9	3.1	3.1	21.7	26.8	23.1
Inflows	4.0	3.3	3.3	22.0	28.5	29.1
Outflows	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.7	---

Source: Bank of Tanzania and commercial banks
Note: p denotes provisional data and "----" stands for change that exceeds 100 percent, in absolute terms

6.3.3 Imports

The value of imports (f.o.b)—goods and services—increased to USD 217.6 million in the year ending November 2017 from USD 147.7 million in the year to November 2016. All categories of goods import increased, with consumer goods recording the highest growth. Specifically, the value of consumer goods imports rose by almost three times mainly due to increase in imports of food and foodstuff, particularly rice, sugar and wheat flour (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Zanzibar Goods Imports by Major Categories

Item	Nov-16	Oct-17	Nov-17	Year ending November		Percentage change
				2016	2017 ^p	
Capital goods	2.7	4.7	4.4	39.1	43.7	11.8
Transport equipment	1.3	1.6	2.3	17.0	17.5	3.0
Building and construction	0.5	0.8	0.5	6.0	7.2	19.7
Machinery	0.9	2.4	1.6	16.1	19.0	18.1
Intermediate goods	4.3	7.5	7.7	54.4	70.0	28.7
Oil imports	3.8	4.7	4.9	39.5	50.2	27.1
Industrial raw materials	0.5	2.8	2.8	14.9	19.8	33.0
Consumer goods	1.4	4.4	6.1	19.1	54.4	---
Food and foodstuffs	0.2	1.4	3.7	1.5	22.9	---
All other consumer goods	1.3	3.0	2.4	17.6	31.4	78.5
Grand total (c.i.f)	8.3	16.6	18.2	112.7	168.1	49.1
Grand total (f.o.b)	7.6	15.9	17.4	102.6	156.5	52.6

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations
Note: p denotes provisional data and "----" stands for change that exceeds 100 percent, in absolute terms



Statistical Tables

Table A1: Selected Economic Indicators

	Unit	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^r	2016 ^p
National accounts and prices							
1.1 Change in GDP at current prices	Percent	20.4	16.4	15.5	12.4	13.9	14.2
1.2 Change in GDP at constant prices	Percent	7.9	5.1	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.0
1.3 GDP per capita-current prices (TZS)	000 TZS	1,222.2	1,408.2	1,582.8	1,730.4	1,918.9	2,131.3
1.4 GDP per capita-current prices (USD)	USD	784.8	896.0	990.1	1,047.1	966.5	979.0
1.5 Change in consumer price index (Inflation)	Percent	12.6	16.1	7.9	6.1	5.6	5.2
1.6 Saving to GNDI ratio	Percent	12.9	15.2	13.1	8.6	10.1	n.a
Money, credit and interest rates							
2.1 Change in extended broad money supply (M3)	Percent	18.2	12.5	10.0	15.6	18.8	3.4
2.2 Change in broad money supply (M2)	Percent	15.0	16.0	10.9	17.0	13.4	5.3
2.3 Change in narrow money supply (M1)	Percent	23.2	17.3	10.4	14.8	15.6	5.3
2.4 Change in reserve money (M0)	Percent	17.6	10.1	11.1	17.5	15.6	0.3
2.5 Total credit to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	17.2	18.0	18.2	20.2	22.4	20.1
2.6 Non-governmentsector credit to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	14.4	14.7	14.6	15.6	17.1	16.0
2.7 Ratio of credit to non-government sector to total credit	Percent	83.8	81.7	80.3	77.3	76.0	79.5
2.8 12-Months deposit rate ²	Percent	8.0	11.3	11.6	10.8	10.8	11.5
2.9 Overall treasury bill rate ²	Percent	8.3	13.6	14.2	13.6	12.9	16.2
2.10 Long-term lending rate ²	Percent	14.8	16.0	15.7	16.2	15.3	15.6
Balance of payments							
3.1 Exports of goods (f.o.b)	Mill. USD	5,097.9	5,889.2	5,258.1	5,194.1	5,316.8	5,661.2
3.2 Imports of goods (f.o.b)	Mill. USD	-9,827.5	-10,319.1	-11,029.1	-10,917.8	-9,843.1	-8,463.6
3.3 Trade balance	Mill. USD	-4,729.6	-4,429.9	-5,771.1	-5,723.7	-4,526.3	-2,802.5
3.4 Current account balance	Mill. USD	-4,380.9	-3,769.6	-4,988.5	-4,843.9	-3,651.3	-2,154.6
3.5 Overall balance	Mill. USD	-202.0	326.2	507.9	-251.8	-240.8	-104.2
3.6 Gross official reserves	Mill. USD	3,744.6	4,068.1	4,676.2	4,377.2	4,093.7	4,325.6
3.7 Reserves months of imports (of goods and services)	Months	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3
3.8 Exchange rate:							
Annual average	TZS/USD	1,557.4	1,571.7	1,598.7	1,652.5	1,985.4	2,177.1
End of period	TZS/USD	1,566.7	1,571.6	1,578.6	1,725.8	2,148.5	2,172.6
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17 ^r
Public finance							
4.1 Current revenue to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	12.6	12.8	13.5	12.9	14.3	15.6
4.2 Grants to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.0
4.3 Current expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	12.2	13.7	13.3	12.8	13.8	10.9
4.4 Development expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.4	4.5	6.8
4.5 Budget balance to GDP ratio (excluding grants) ¹	Percent	-6.2	-6.5	-5.0	-4.3	-4.0	-2.1
4.6 Budget balance to GDP ratio (including grants) ^{1,3}	Percent	-3.6	-4.2	-3.3	-3.3	-3.5	-1.5
Total external debt stock							
5.1 Disbursed debt	Mill. USD	10,670.0	12,482.2	14,236.9	15,884.0	17,222.8	18,651.1
5.2 Interest	Mill. USD	9,188.3	11,086.4	12,632.1	14,548.3	15,948.1	17,251.2
	Mill. USD	1,481.6	1,395.8	1,604.8	1,335.7	1,274.7	1,399.9

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: ¹ Calculated on the basis of GDP at current market prices; GNDI stands for Gross National Disposable Income; ² annual average; ³ includes expenditure float, and adjustment to cash and other items (net); r denotes revised data; and p, provisional data



Table A2: Central Government Operations (Cheques Issued) – Tanzania Mainland

	Million of TZS				
	Budget 2017/18	July 2017 - November 2017		November 2017	
		Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
Total revenue (including LGAs)	19,977,001.5	7,949,093.9	6,942,315.7	1,538,188.3	1,409,018.8
Central government revenue	19,289,695.3	7,647,136.2	6,727,378.5	1,482,581.9	1,362,201.4
Tax revenue	17,059,639.0	6,879,794.3	6,037,917.3	1,343,423.7	1,209,486.7
Taxes on imports	6,292,627.9	2,688,177.2	2,304,834.4	546,815.8	472,437.5
Sales/VAT and excise on local goods	3,865,213.5	1,619,499.8	1,436,439.9	349,847.1	266,717.9
Drawings from EPA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Income taxes	5,810,731.4	2,109,003.1	1,866,852.7	353,889.2	326,415.9
Other taxes	1,091,066.2	463,114.2	429,790.3	92,871.6	143,915.4
Non- tax revenue	2,230,056.3	767,341.9	689,461.3	139,158.2	152,714.7
LGA own sources	687,306.1	301,957.7	214,937.2	55,606.4	46,817.5
Total expenditure ¹	25,581,105.8	10,095,810.4	7,424,830.4	2,280,536.7	1,669,529.4
Recurrent expenditure	13,581,514.1	5,713,856.7	4,656,628.2	1,186,384.0	959,947.9
Wages and salaries	7,205,768.4	2,879,616.5	2,685,545.1	618,021.7	612,319.2
Interest payments	1,699,037.6	957,197.0	751,148.1	174,786.9	161,333.2
Domestic	1,025,546.0	492,895.6	510,814.0	114,211.2	128,240.9
Foreign	673,491.5	464,301.5	240,334.1	60,575.7	33,092.3
Other goods, services and transfers	4,676,708.1	1,877,043.2	1,219,935.0	393,575.3	186,295.5
Development expenditure and net lending	11,999,591.6	4,381,953.8	2,768,202.2	1,094,152.8	709,581.5
Local	8,969,747.0	3,132,385.1	1,778,893.8	693,119.5	387,807.6
Foreign	3,029,844.6	1,249,568.7	989,308.4	401,033.3	321,773.9
Balance before grants	-5,604,104.3	-2,146,716.5	-482,514.7	-742,348.4	-260,510.6
Grants	1,043,837.8	774,934.0	372,005.3	267,158.6	76,406.7
Program	190,022.6	190,022.6	0.0	166,667.5	0.0
Project	653,194.2	446,631.0	300,556.2	89,326.2	76,406.7
Basket funds	200,621.1	138,280.3	71,449.1	11,164.9	0.0
MDRI/MCA(T)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance (cheques issued) after grants	-4,560,266.5	-1,371,782.5	-110,509.4	-475,189.8	-184,103.9
Expenditure float	0.0	0.0	-71,669.5	0.0	-176.9
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	0.1	0.0	-30,494.2	0.0	-126,331.6
Overall balance	-4,560,266.4	-1,371,782.5	-212,673.1	-475,189.8	-310,612.3
Financing:	4,560,266.4	1,371,782.5	212,673.1	475,189.8	310,612.3
Foreign financing (net)	3,339,598.4	299,569.8	513,042.5	60,201.5	105,047.1
Loans	4,522,249.5	888,657.3	965,158.6	300,542.2	245,367.2
Program loans	751,235.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development project loans	3,415,560.6	770,172.7	963,603.6	182,057.6	245,367.2
Non-concessional Borrowing	1,594,985.0	224,000.0	347,855.6	0.0	0.0
Basket support	355,453.8	118,484.6	1,555.0	118,484.6	0.0
Amortization	-1,182,651.1	-589,087.5	-452,116.1	-240,340.6	-140,320.1
Domestic (net) ²	1,220,668.0	1,072,212.8	-300,369.4	414,988.3	205,565.2
Bank and non bank financing	1,220,668.0	1,072,212.8	-300,369.4	414,988.3	205,565.2
Bank borrowing	1,098,601.2	964,991.5	-629,781.9	373,489.5	193,267.1
Non-bank (net of amortization)	122,066.8	107,221.3	329,412.5	41,498.8	12,298.1
Borrowing/roll-over	4,948,229.0	1,809,211.3	1,922,783.4	400,461.6	514,033.7
Domestic and contingent debt amortization	-4,948,229.0	-1,809,211.3	-1,922,783.4	-400,461.6	-514,033.7

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Note: 1 Exclude amortization and expenditure float, includes road fund and retention expenditure

2 positive value means financing and a negative value means repayment/ build up of deposits

LGA stands for Local Government Authority; VAT, Value Added Tax; MDRI, Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative; MCA(T), Millenium Challenge Account (Tanzania); and NDF, Net Domestic Financing



Table A3: Depository Corporations Survey

Item	Billions of TZS												
	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17 ^P
Net foreign assets	7,871.5	8,186.3	8,321.7	8,521.4	8,388.2	8,018.9	8,095.9	9,573.1	9,987.4	10,270.8	10,396.3	10,980.9	11,427.6
Bank of Tanzania	8,037.8	8,281.4	8,407.6	8,575.0	8,827.8	8,698.2	8,735.5	10,016.8	10,617.0	11,109.0	11,302.1	11,319.9	11,947.8
Other depository corporations	-166.4	-95.1	-86.0	-53.6	-439.6	-679.2	-639.6	-443.7	-629.7	-838.2	-905.8	-339.0	-520.2
Net domestic assets	14,759.3	14,691.5	14,461.8	13,858.0	14,201.7	14,821.8	15,314.8	14,292.3	13,575.2	13,197.9	12,714.6	12,598.7	13,253.1
Domestic claims	21,353.0	20,890.9	20,921.3	20,729.8	20,626.9	21,418.5	21,993.4	21,038.9	20,378.8	20,021.9	19,636.1	19,748.7	20,480.7
Claims on central government (net)	4,721.1	4,282.0	4,349.1	4,087.9	4,011.3	4,691.7	5,181.3	4,172.7	3,557.6	3,310.7	3,279.8	3,349.7	3,543.0
Claims on central government	6,992.2	7,166.9	7,545.4	7,788.5	7,629.9	7,937.8	8,248.8	8,709.8	8,063.7	7,842.0	7,881.2	7,970.0	8,246.4
Liabilities to central government	2,271.1	2,884.9	3,196.3	3,700.6	3,618.5	3,246.2	3,067.5	4,537.1	4,506.0	4,531.2	4,601.3	4,620.3	4,703.5
Claims on non-government sector	16,631.9	16,608.9	16,572.2	16,641.9	16,615.6	16,726.8	16,812.1	16,866.2	16,821.1	16,711.1	16,356.3	16,399.0	16,937.7
Other items (net)	-6,593.7	-6,199.3	-6,459.5	-6,871.8	-6,425.2	-6,596.8	-6,678.6	-6,746.6	-6,803.6	-6,824.0	-6,921.6	-7,150.0	-7,227.6
Broad money liabilities	22,630.8	22,877.9	22,783.4	22,379.4	22,589.9	22,840.7	23,410.6	23,865.4	23,562.5	23,468.6	23,110.9	23,579.6	24,680.7
Currency outside depository corporations	3,581.1	3,608.7	3,472.0	3,412.5	3,394.6	3,369.0	3,411.2	3,615.3	3,627.3	3,664.7	3,609.1	3,562.2	3,697.7
Transferable deposits	9,813.0	10,065.8	10,300.2	10,154.3	9,911.2	10,222.3	10,746.2	10,985.3	10,786.4	10,545.6	10,288.6	10,561.3	11,064.0
Non-transferable (other) deposits	9,236.6	9,203.3	9,011.2	8,812.5	9,284.1	9,249.4	9,253.2	9,264.8	9,148.8	9,258.3	9,213.2	9,456.1	9,919.1
Memorandum items:													
Monetary aggregates													
Reserve money (M0)	6,930.2	6,854.4	6,562.5	6,484.8	6,356.7	6,486.3	6,560.4	6,827.1	6,709.6	6,861.3	6,551.3	6,682.3	7,189.6
Extended broad money (M3)	22,630.8	22,877.9	22,783.4	22,379.4	22,589.9	22,840.7	23,410.6	23,865.4	23,562.5	23,468.6	23,110.9	23,579.6	24,680.7
Deposits in foreign Currency (FCD)	6,207.2	6,257.5	6,357.0	6,379.6	6,171.1	6,000.3	6,121.5	6,177.9	6,194.0	6,174.6	6,037.2	6,291.6	6,459.0
FCD in millions of USD	2,859.2	2,880.2	2,861.0	2,865.5	2,774.9	2,694.0	2,745.7	2,770.2	2,775.6	2,762.8	2,697.9	2,811.5	2,892.9
Broad money (M2)	16,423.6	16,620.3	16,426.4	15,999.8	16,418.8	16,840.4	17,289.1	17,687.5	17,368.5	17,294.0	17,073.7	17,288.0	18,221.7
Other deposits in national currency (i.e. savings and time deposits)	6,586.7	6,536.5	6,402.6	6,134.5	6,694.0	6,728.5	6,771.3	6,816.2	6,646.8	6,756.5	6,781.5	6,842.0	7,142.9
Narrow money (M1)	9,836.9	10,083.8	10,023.8	9,865.3	9,724.8	10,111.9	10,517.8	10,871.3	10,721.7	10,537.6	10,292.2	10,446.0	11,078.8
Currency in circulation	3,581.1	3,608.7	3,472.0	3,412.5	3,394.6	3,369.0	3,411.2	3,615.3	3,627.3	3,664.7	3,609.1	3,562.2	3,697.7
Transferable deposits in national currency	6,255.7	6,475.1	6,551.9	6,452.8	6,330.1	6,742.8	7,106.5	7,256.0	7,094.4	6,872.9	6,683.0	6,883.8	7,381.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: p denotes provisional

Table A5: Tanzania Balance of Payments

	Millions USD				
Item	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^r	2016 ^p
A. Current account	-3,769.6	-4,988.5	-4,843.9	-3,651.3	-2,154.6
Goods: exports f.o.b.	5,889.2	5,258.1	5,194.1	5,316.8	5,661.2
Traditional	956.7	868.9	828.8	793.3	885.6
Non-traditional	4,164.4	3,703.3	3,798.6	4,040.1	4,260.9
o/w Gold	2,117.4	1,644.8	1,324.1	1,183.3	1,449.4
Unrecorded trade	768.2	685.8	566.8	483.3	514.7
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-10,319.1	-11,029.1	-10,917.8	-9,843.1	-8,463.6
Balance on goods	-4,429.9	-5,771.1	-5,723.7	-4,526.3	-2,802.5
Services: credit	2,786.4	3,201.7	3,396.0	3,412.4	3,607.5
Transport	641.1	811.8	902.6	1,024.9	1,061.8
Travel	1,712.7	1,880.4	2,010.1	1,902.0	2,131.6
Other	432.6	509.5	483.2	485.5	414.1
Services: debit	-2,358.9	-2,488.5	-2,668.7	-2,669.7	-2,231.4
Transport	-1,046.9	-1,137.8	-1,163.0	-1,087.6	-948.7
Travel	-967.0	-1,033.9	-1,101.6	-1,195.3	-922.3
Other	-344.9	-316.7	-404.1	-386.8	-360.4
Balance on services	427.5	713.2	727.3	742.6	1,376.1
Balance on goods and services	-4,002.4	-5,057.9	-4,996.4	-3,783.6	-1,426.4
Primary income: credit	131.1	130.1	118.4	110.3	98.5
o/w Investment income	109.6	99.9	86.5	87.8	67.6
Compensation of employees	21.4	30.2	31.9	22.5	31.0
Primary income: debit	-705.1	-835.8	-443.2	-458.4	-1,208.3
o/w Direct investment income	-560.2	-617.0	-240.4	-173.8	-779.9
Interest payments	-84.1	-148.2	-150.9	-248.6	-379.9
Compensation of employees	-57.0	-67.9	-49.1	-33.2	-46.1
Balance on primary income	-574.0	-705.7	-324.8	-348.1	-1,109.7
Balance on goods, services and primary income	-4,576.4	-5,763.6	-5,321.2	-4,131.7	-2,536.1
Secondary income: credit	912.3	836.9	535.5	560.5	452.7
Government	543.6	485.2	177.9	195.2	81.1
o/w Miscellaneous current transfers (Multilateral HIPC relief)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	368.7	351.7	357.6	365.3	371.6
o/w Personal transfers	368.7	351.7	357.6	365.3	371.6
Secondary income: debit	-105.4	-61.8	-58.2	-80.2	-71.2
Balance on secondary income	806.8	775.1	477.3	480.4	381.5
B. Capital account	777.2	658.8	522.2	312.6	10.7
Capital transfers credit	777.2	658.8	522.2	312.6	10.7
General government	713.6	595.2	457.9	248.6	-52.5
Other capital transfer (Investment grant)	713.6	595.2	457.9	290.3	357.3
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	63.6	63.6	64.2	64.0	63.2
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Groups A plus B	-2,992.4	-4,329.7	-4,321.8	-3,338.7	-2,144.0
C. Financial account, excl. reserves and related items	-3,879.6	-5,021.0	-3,244.5	-2,874.4	-2,323.7
Direct investments	-1,799.6	-2,087.3	-1,416.1	-1,560.6	-1,365.4
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	1,799.6	2,087.3	1,416.1	1,560.6	1,365.4
Portfolio investment	-6.1	-4.5	-11.5	-27.6	5.0
Other investment	-2,073.9	-2,929.3	-1,816.9	-1,286.1	-963.4
Assets	-220.6	186.4	-29.4	331.7	-129.1
Loans (Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank)	-37.2	-0.1	-24.5	186.8	-95.8
Currency and deposits	-183.3	186.6	-4.9	144.9	-33.3
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-156.3	-20.7	-87.9	69.5	-150.1
Other sectors	-27.0	207.3	83.0	75.4	116.8
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	1,853.4	3,115.7	1,787.5	1,617.8	834.2
Trade credits	0.2	0.8	-1.0	-0.1	0.2
Loans	1,820.3	2,927.6	1,774.0	1,715.3	903.3
Monetary Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	971.2	1,750.8	1,337.4	1,247.0	383.8
Drawings	1,022.8	1,834.4	1,476.8	1,440.7	830.3
Repayments	-51.6	-83.6	-139.3	-193.8	-446.5
Banks	30.6	188.5	14.6	97.3	209.2
Other sectors	818.6	988.3	422.0	371.0	310.3
Drawings	872.3	1,070.6	494.5	547.4	453.3
Repayments	-53.7	-82.3	-72.5	-176.4	-142.9
Currency and deposits	32.8	187.3	14.4	-97.5	-69.3
Total, Groups A through C	-6,872.0	-9,350.7	-7,566.2	-6,213.1	-4,467.7
D. Net errors and omissions	-561.1	-183.4	825.5	223.5	-284.0
Overall balance	326.2	507.9	-251.8	-240.8	-104.2
E. Reserves and related items	326.2	507.9	-251.8	-240.8	-104.2
Reserve assets	324.7	621.4	-307.3	-273.7	232.2
Use of Fund credit and loans	1.5	-113.5	55.5	74.6	73.3
Memorandum items:					
GDP(mp) billions of TZS	61,434.2	70,953.2	79,718.4	90,863.8	103,744.6
GDP(mp) millions of USD	39,087.6	44,382.8	48,240.9	45,766.1	47,653.3
CAB/GDP	-9.6	-11.2	-10.0	-8.0	-4.5
CAB/GDP (excl. current official transfers)	-11.0	-12.3	-10.4	-8.4	-4.7
Gross official reserves	4,068.1	4,689.7	4,377.2	4,093.7	4,325.6
Months of imports	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.0
Months of imports(Excluding FDI related imports)	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.3
Exchange rate (end of period)	1,571.6	1,578.6	1,725.8	2,148.5	2,172.6
Exchange rate (annual average)	1,571.7	1,598.7	1,652.5	1,985.4	2,177.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Notes: r denotes revised data; p, provisional data; and o/w, of which



Table A6 (i): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), Twelve-Month Percentage Change (Main Groups)

Base: Dec 2015 = 100 from Jan 2015

	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Transport	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	Furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance	Clothing and footwear	Restaurants and hotels	Miscellaneous goods and services	Alcohol and tobacco	Communication	Education	Recreation and culture	Health
Old weights (%)	100.0	47.8	9.5	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.4	4.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
2015 - Jan	4.0	4.9	0.0	4.9	1.5	3.1	3.6	5.3	5.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	4.7
Feb	4.2	4.9	-1.4	6.6	1.5	3.4	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.7	2.2	0.7	4.4
Mar	4.3	5.9	-2.4	3.6	1.0	3.7	5.1	4.8	5.4	0.6	2.2	0.3	3.2
Apr	4.5	7.1	-2.3	0.6	0.3	3.6	5.3	1.6	5.3	0.6	3.3	0.3	2.1
May	5.3	8.5	5.0	2.0	0.9	4.1	4.8	1.4	5.2	0.9	3.5	0.9	2.3
Jun	6.1	10.1	-1.3	1.0	0.9	4.5	4.3	1.1	5.9	-0.1	3.3	1.5	1.9
Jul	6.4	10.6	-0.5	0.2	1.6	4.5	5.6	1.6	3.4	-0.2	3.3	1.3	2.8
Aug	6.4	10.2	0.9	0.2	1.9	4.6	5.2	1.8	2.6	-0.4	3.3	1.5	3.0
Sep	6.1	9.6	0.7	1.3	2.2	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	2.4
Oct	6.3	10.2	-0.1	1.3	2.0	4.5	3.9	3.0	1.2	0.2	3.3	3.3	2.9
Nov	6.6	11.2	-0.2	-1.7	2.4	4.5	4.4	3.3	1.1	0.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
Dec	6.8	11.1	1.0	-0.3	3.0	4.1	3.9	3.4	1.2	0.4	3.3	3.2	4.0
New weights (%)	100.0	38.5	12.5	11.6	6.3	8.3	4.2	3.1	3.7	5.6	1.5	1.6	2.9
2016 - Jan	6.5	10.7	1.3	1.1	3.5	4.8	4.3	4.0	1.7	0.5	3.4	3.6	4.4
Feb	5.6	9.5	2.0	0.8	3.1	4.5	2.8	3.9	1.8	0.4	3.6	3.3	6.0
Mar	5.4	8.3	2.6	5.5	3.8	4.2	2.8	3.6	2.1	-1.0	2.6	4.1	6.2
Apr	5.1	7.1	2.0	7.0	4.9	4.3	4.8	3.9	4.1	-1.0	2.6	4.1	6.4
May	5.2	7.0	1.6	8.8	4.4	4.5	4.9	3.9	4.9	-0.6	2.7	3.9	6.6
Jun	5.5	8.1	1.3	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.3	3.7	4.9	-0.6	2.7	3.4	6.8
Jul	5.1	7.6	0.4	7.4	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.5	-0.4	2.8	3.3	6.0
Aug	4.9	6.9	-0.4	6.8	3.6	3.7	5.2	3.9	5.2	-0.2	3.0	3.5	5.9
Sep	4.5	6.0	-0.8	6.5	3.5	4.2	5.2	3.3	5.3	-0.4	2.9	1.2	6.0
Oct	4.5	6.0	0.1	7.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.2	5.3	-0.7	2.9	1.5	5.8
Nov	4.8	6.2	0.7	10.9	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.1	5.6	-0.6	2.9	1.8	5.5
Dec	5.0	7.0	0.3	9.9	4.0	3.7	4.2	2.9	5.1	-0.9	2.6	1.8	4.7
2017 - Jan	5.2	7.6	0.6	9.5	3.3	3.4	3.9	2.3	5.0	-0.9	1.8	0.7	4.8
Feb	5.5	8.7	0.6	8.7	3.8	3.2	3.9	1.9	5.2	-1.5	0.8	1.4	3.3
Mar	6.4	11.0	1.6	6.8	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	5.2	-0.1	0.8	1.2	3.0
Apr	6.4	11.8	1.9	5.8	3.1	3.9	0.8	4.3	3.5	-0.5	0.8	1.3	2.5
May	6.1	11.6	1.3	4.6	3.2	3.7	0.9	4.0	3.0	-0.8	0.7	1.2	2.9
Jun	5.4	9.6	0.4	7.1	3.2	3.8	0.7	3.7	3.0	-1.0	0.8	0.8	2.2
Jul	5.2	8.9	0.1	7.1	3.3	3.8	0.8	4.0	2.4	-1.0	0.9	1.0	2.4
Aug	5.0	8.6	-0.6	8.9	2.7	3.4	-0.3	3.7	2.5	-1.1	0.7	1.3	2.0
Sep	5.3	9.3	-0.3	8.8	2.6	3.4	-0.3	3.4	2.5	-1.0	0.8	1.9	1.9
Oct	5.1	8.8	0.2	7.6	2.8	3.4	0.6	3.0	2.6	-0.9	0.8	1.9	2.1
Nov	4.4	7.4	0.1	7.8	1.8	3.1	0.3	2.6	2.5	-1.0	0.8	1.6	2.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



Table A6(ii): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), Twelve-Month Percentage Change (Other selected Groups)

Base: Dec 2015 = 100, from Jan 2015

Period	Food (combining food consumed at home and in restaurants)	Total non-food (all items less food) ^r	All items less food and energy	Energy and fuels (combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel)
Weight (%)	51.0	49.0	43.3	5.7
2015 - Jan	5.0	2.7	2.8	2.4
Feb	5.1	3.0	2.7	4.4
Mar	6.1	2.0	2.5	-0.5
Apr	7.2	1.0	2.1	-4.2
May	8.4	1.4	2.1	-2.1
Jun	9.9	1.4	2.2	-2.3
Jul	10.5	1.4	2.1	-2.1
Aug	10.1	1.7	2.2	-1.1
Sep	9.4	1.9	2.2	0.6
Oct	10.0	1.7	2.1	0.1
Nov	10.9	1.2	2.3	-4.0
Dec	10.9	1.8	2.4	-1.4
Weight (%)	37.1	62.9	54.3	8.7
2016 - Jan	10.3	2.0	2.4	0.3
Feb	8.1	1.9	2.5	-0.6
Mar	8.0	3.0	2.8	5.2
Apr	7.3	3.5	3.0	6.6
May	7.2	3.8	3.0	9.0
Jun	8.3	3.6	3.0	7.5
Jul	7.8	3.2	2.6	7.3
Aug	7.0	3.0	2.6	5.9
Sep	6.0	2.6	2.4	4.9
Oct	6.0	2.9	2.5	6.2
Nov	6.4	3.8	2.6	11.7
Dec	7.4	3.8	2.5	11.7
2017-Jan	8.2	3.6	2.3	11.5
Feb	9.3	3.6	2.2	12.3
Mar	11.7	3.6	2.2	11.5
Apr	12.0	3.4	2.3	9.9
May	11.8	3.0	2.2	7.4
Jun	9.8	3.1	1.9	10.3
Jul	9.3	3.1	2.2	8.8
Aug	9.1	3.1	1.8	10.4
Sep	9.8	3.1	1.7	10.9
Oct	9.4	3.0	1.7	10.6
Nov	7.9	2.9	1.4	11.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data



Table A6 (iii): National Consumer Price Index (Urban & Rural), One Month Percentage Change (Month-on-Month)- Main Groups

Base: Dec 2015 = 100 from Jan 2015

Period	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Transport	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	Furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance	Clothing and footwear	Restaurants and hotels	Miscel. goods and services	Alcohol and tobacco	Communication	Education	Recreation and culture	Health
Old weights (%)	100.0	47.8	9.5	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.4	4.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
2015 - Jan	1.0	1.7	-0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.4
Feb	1.6	2.4	-1.2	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0
Mar	0.7	1.8	-1.1	-2.1	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Apr	0.8	1.6	0.6	-1.2	-0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	-0.1	0.3
May	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0
Jun	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.5
Jul	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.8
Aug	0.0	-0.4	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sep	0.1	-0.2	0.3	1.7	0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1
Oct	0.1	0.2	-1.2	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Nov	0.8	1.9	-0.2	-2.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Dec	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.6
New weights (%)	100.0	38.5	12.5	11.6	6.3	8.3	4.2	3.1	3.7	5.6	1.5	1.6	2.9
2016 - Jan	0.7	1.0	-0.3	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.5
Feb	0.7	1.2	-0.5	2.0	-0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	-0.1	1.5
Mar	0.5	0.7	-0.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	-0.2	0.3	-1.4	0.0	0.6	0.3
Apr	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.5
May	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.8	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Jun	0.5	1.1	0.4	-1.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7
Jul	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.0
Aug	-0.2	-1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
Sep	-0.2	-1.0	-0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.1
Oct	0.1	0.2	-0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Nov	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Dec	0.7	1.6	0.3	-0.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
2017 - Jan	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.2	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.8	0.5
Feb	1.0	2.3	-0.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1
Mar	1.4	2.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Apr	0.5	1.3	0.4	-0.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.4	-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
May	0.2	0.3	-0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Jun	-0.1	-0.7	-0.6	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Jul	-0.2	-0.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Aug	-0.4	-1.3	-0.2	1.7	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	-0.1
Sep	0.0	-0.4	0.2	1.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Oct	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Nov	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



Table A6 (iv): National Consumer Price Index (Urban & Rural), One Month Percentage Change (Month-on-Month) (Other Selected Groups)

Base: Dec 2015 = 100, from Jan 2015

Period	Food (Combining food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants)	All items less food and energy	Energy and fuels (Combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel) ^f	Total non-food (All items less food)
Weight (%)	51.0	49.0	43.3	5.7
2015 - Jan	1.6	0.4	-0.4	0.2
Feb	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.5
Mar	1.7	-0.1	-3.6	-0.7
Apr	1.6	0.1	-1.3	-0.1
May	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
Jun	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
Jul	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.5
Aug	-0.4	0.3	1.7	0.6
Sep	-0.2	0.2	2.5	0.6
Oct	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.7
Nov	1.8	0.2	-4.0	1.8
Dec	0.7	0.2	-0.2	0.2
Weight (%)	37.1	62.9	54.3	8.7
2016 - Jan	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.4
Feb	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.4
Mar	0.7	0.2	2.1	0.5
Apr	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3
May	0.5	0.2	2.9	0.6
Jun	1.1	0.2	-0.8	0.1
Jul	-0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0
Aug	-1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sep	-1.1	0.3	1.5	0.1
Oct	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Nov	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.4
Dec	1.7	0.2	-0.3	0.1
2017 - Jan	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.2
Feb	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.1
Mar	2.9	0.2	1.4	0.4
Apr	1.2	0.4	-1.4	0.2
May	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1
Jun	-0.7	0.2	1.8	-0.1
Jul	-0.6	0.2	-0.4	0.1
Aug	-1.3	0.0	1.9	0.3
Sep	-0.4	0.0	1.9	0.3
Oct	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Nov	0.8	0.3	1.4	0.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r deontes revised data



Glossary

Broad money (M2)

A definition of money that comprises of narrow money (M1) plus the shilling time and savings deposits of the Tanzanian residents with other depository corporations (banks) in the country.

Currency in circulation outside banks

Notes and coins of Tanzanian shillings circulating outside the banking system, i.e., outside the Bank of Tanzania and other depository corporations.

Discount rate

The rate of interest that the Bank of Tanzania charges on loans it extends to commercial banks and overdrafts to government.

Exchange rate

The price at which one unit of a currency can be purchased with another currency. In Tanzania, exchange rate is defined as amount of shillings required to purchase a unit of foreign currency, e.g. TZS per US dollar.

Extended broad money (M3)

A definition of money that consists of broad money (M2) plus foreign currency deposits of the Tanzanian residents with other depository corporations in the country.

Lombard facility

An overnight loan facility available for banks to borrow from the Bank of Tanzania, at their own discretion, by pledging eligible government securities as collateral.

Lombard rate

The rate that the Bank of Tanzania charges a bank for borrowing through the use of a Lombard Facility. This rate is determined as the higher of three market rates namely: the weighted average yield for 35-day Treasury bill, the repo rate and overnight inter-bank rate, plus a margin.

Money supply

Constitutes the sum of currency circulating outside banks and Tanzanian residents' deposits with other depository corporations, defined at various levels of

aggregation as money supply narrowly and broadly defined. That is, narrow money (M1), broad money (M2), and extended broad money (M3).

Narrow money (M1)

Consists of currency in circulation outside banks and the shilling demand deposits of Tanzanian residents with other depository corporations.

Non-food inflation

This is a measure of price movements caused by factors other than food prices. It provides better indication of the effectiveness of monetary policy on inflation since price movements in these items are caused largely by monetary policy.

Other depository corporations

These are the resident financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except the central bank, whose principal activity is financial intermediation and that issue liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments that are close substitutes for deposits included in the measures of money supply. These entities are elsewhere referred to as banks.

Repurchase agreements (repo)

These are agreements for the Bank of Tanzania to purchase/sell government securities from/to financial institutions at agreed rate for a specified period, with an understanding that the financial institutions will repurchase/resell the securities from/to the Bank of Tanzania at the end of the period.

Reserve money (M0)

The Bank of Tanzania's liabilities in the form of currency in circulation outside the banking system, cash held by banks in their vaults and deposits of banks kept with the Bank of Tanzania in national currency. Reserve money is also referred to as base money, or the monetary base or high-powered money.

Weighted yields of Treasury bills

This is the average yield of Treasury bills, which is weighted by the volume sold of 35-day, 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day Treasury bills, expressed in percentage per year.



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