



# BANK OF TANZANIA



## MONTHLY ECONOMIC REVIEW

July 2016



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## Box 1. The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania



On 14 June 2016, the Bank of Tanzania commemorated its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary by conducting a number of events. These include the Symposium held at the Bank of Tanzania Conference Center on 22nd June 2016. The Symposium was officially opened by the Guest of honour, His Excellency Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania who delivered a speech on the key achievements and challenges that faced the Bank since its establishment. The Symposium was attended by a number of key stakeholders in the economy and the region including high level Government officials, Governors of the Southern African Development Community and the East African Community, heads of financial institutions, Tanzania Bankers Association, representatives of international organizations and research and academic institutions in Tanzania as well as former Bank of Tanzania staff.



His Excellency President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli (2<sup>nd</sup> left) officially opening the Symposium to mark the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania, at BOT Conference Center. On his left is Prof. Benno Ndulu, the Bank of Tanzania Governor.

During the Symposium, His Excellency President Magufuli also launched a commemorative coin of TZS 50,000 and two books titled “50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Bank of Tanzania: Evolution of the Role and

Functions of the Bank of Tanzania” and “Tanzania: The Path to Prosperity”. The 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary book summarizes the evolution of the role and functions of the Bank of Tanzania since its inception, challenges and way forward; while The Path to Prosperity has been written by authors from within and outside Tanzania, focusing on emerging issues in Tanzania. Further, the book examines the economic policy options facing policymakers and addresses key challenges in agriculture, trade, urbanization, employment, finance and natural investment.



His Excellency President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli (2<sup>nd</sup> left) launching 50,000 shillings commemorative coin. The President is standing between the Principal Secretary of the Finance Ministry of Zanzibar, Mr. Khamis Omar (left) and the Bank of Tanzania Governor, Prof. Ndulu. Far right is the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Dr. Servacius Likwelile.

The Bank of Tanzania also organized a presentation on the topic titled “Beyond Aid and Non-concessional Loans: New Ways of financing Development in Africa.” The Guest speaker on this topic was Prof. Justin Yifu Lin, an honorary dean of National School of Development, and the Director of Center for New Structural Economics at Peking University and the former Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank, 2008-2012. His presentation was followed by panel discussion where main discussants included Mr. Lesetja Kganyago, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of South Africa, Dr. Retšelitsoe Matlanyane, the Governor of the Bank of Lesotho and Dr. Patrick Njoroge, the Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya. All of these discussants provided insightful and invaluable comments on the topic.





The Guest Speaker, Prof. Justin Lin (2<sup>nd</sup> left) during the Symposium at the Bank of Tanzania Conference Center in Dar es Salaam. The first on the left is the Governor of the Bank of Lesotho, Dr. R. Matlanyane, a panel discussant at the Symposium. The Guest Speaker is also seated with Governor Lesetja Kganyago of the Reserve Bank of South Africa and Governor Patrick Njoroge (right) of the Central Bank of Kenya, both were also panel discussants at the Symposium.

Other events included a charity walk, held on 11<sup>th</sup> June 2016 and Sports Bonanza, on 5<sup>th</sup> June 2016 where the Bank of Tanzania staff participated in these events. The Guest of honour on the charity walk was the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, Honourable Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa. The charity Walk aimed at fund-raising in a bid to support the Government's effort of purchasing desks for primary and secondary schools in Tanzania. A total amount of TZS 4.26 billion was raised by the Bank of Tanzania and its staff, some of the banks and mobile phone service providers. These desks will be distributed by the Government to primary and secondary schools across the regions in the country.



Charity Walk led by the Guest of Honour, the Prime Minister, Honourable Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa, Bank of Tanzania Governor and the Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner, Honourable Paul Makonda. Alongside with them are the Bank of Tanzania Staff walking along the Dar es Salaam City Center on 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2016.



His Excellency President John Pombe Joseph Magufuli receiving a dummy cheque worth TZS 4.0 billion from BOT Governor, Prof. Benno Ndulu, for supporting the Government's effort of provision of primary and secondary school desks. Others (from the left to right) include the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Finance of Zanzibar, Mr. Khamis Omar, followed by Sir Paul Collier, one of the key contributors of The Path to Prosperity book, and the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Dr. Servacius Likwelile at the BOT Conference Center in Dar es Salaam, on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2016.



The Bank of Tanzania Governor, Prof. Benno Ndulu handing a dummy cheque of about TZS 263 million to the Prime Minister, Honourable Majaliwa Kassim Majaliwa, as part of the Bank's contributions for primary and secondary school desks in Tanzania.



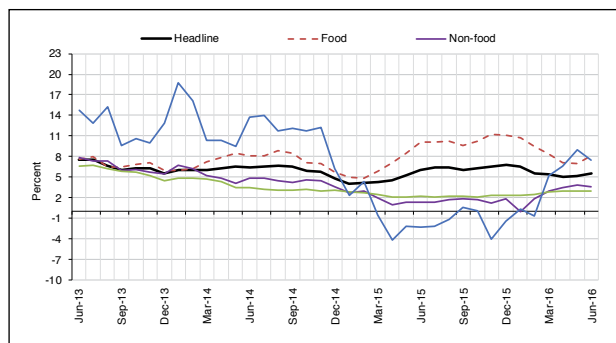


# 1.0 Inflation and Food Supply Situation

## 1.1 Inflation Developments

Twelve-month CPI headline inflation edged-up for two months in a row to 5.5 percent in June 2016, albeit still nigh to the medium-term target of 5.0 percent (**Chart 1.1**). Worthwhile, the headline inflation was 0.1 percentage points above the preceding month level. In fact, as **Chart 1.1** shows, the headline inflation was in close ranges of the recent months. In terms of contributions of the main components of headline inflation, it is clear that prices of food were the underlying drivers. Noteworthy, however, that although annual headline inflation has been generally subdued around 5.0 percent over the past five months, inflation rates of food and non- alcoholic beverages, utilities and housing health were significantly above it. On month-to-month basis, headline inflation remained at 0.5 percent for three months in succession.

**Chart 1.1: Annual Inflation Developments**



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania calculations.

As shown in **Table 1.1**, developments in the main components of the headline inflation were mixed and at varying degrees. Twelve-month food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation increased to 8.1 from 7.0 percent and, on month-to-month basis, it was 1.1 percent in June 2016 compared to 0.5 percent in the preceding month. Annual non-food inflation slowed down to 3.6 percent from 3.8 percent. On month-to-month basis, inflation of non-food consumer goods and services decreased to 0.1 percent from 0.6 percent recorded in May 2016. Annual energy and fuel inflation declined to 7.5 percent compared to 9.0 percent, whilst on month-to-month basis it was negative 0.8

percent compared with 2.9 percent. Inflation for all items excluding food and energy—proxy for core inflation—remained at 3.0 percent for three months consecutively.

**Table 1.1: Inflation Developments**

Main groups	Weight	Base: December 2015 = 100					
		Monthly change			Annual Change		
		Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	38.5	-0.2	0.5	1.1	10.1	7.0	8.1
Alcoholic, tobacco and narcotics	3.7	2.8	0.8	0.2	5.9	4.9	4.9
Clothing and footwear	8.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	11.6	1.1	1.8	-1.1	1.0	8.8	7.6
Furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance	6.3	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.9	4.4	4.2
Health	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.9	6.6	6.8
Transport	12.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	-1.3	1.6	1.3
Communication	5.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6
Recreation and culture	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.5	3.9	3.4
Education	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	2.7	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	4.2	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	4.3	4.9	5.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	-0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	3.9	3.7
All items (Headline)	100.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	6.1	5.2	5.5
Other selected groups							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages (combining food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants)	37.1	-0.2	0.5	1.1	9.9	7.2	8.3
Energy and fuels (combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel)	8.7	0.9	2.9	-0.8	-2.3	9.1	7.5
All items less food (non-food)	62.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	3.8	3.6
All items less food and energy	54.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.2	3.0	3.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania calculations.

## 1.2 Food Supply Situation

Food stock held by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA) decreased further to a three- year low of 61,837 tonnes at the end of June 2016 (**Table 1.2**). The food stock comprised of 57,878 tonnes of maize, 3,999 tonnes of paddy and 19.8 tonnes of sorghum. The food stock was lower compared with the preceding month level following sales of 803 tonnes of maize and sorghum. The amount of food sold comprised of 721.8 tonnes to Prisons Department, 131.3 tonnes to the Private traders and 265 tonnes to Disaster Relief Coordination Unit of the Prime Minister's Office

**Table 1.2: Food Stock Held by National Food Reserve Agency**

	Tonnes				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
January	166,796	72,170	235,309	459,561	125,668
February	142,906	60,739	228,014	454,592	88,414
March	123,312	46,153	214,157	452,054	68,727
April	105,245	36,982	195,246	433,547	64,825
May	78,125	26,802	195,956	406,846	63,341
June	65,985	27,494	189,494	353,702	61,838
July	61,469	71,141	182,200	282,401	
August	75,489	175,609	196,854	268,515	
September	91,021	224,295	299,624	265,046	
October	98,544	235,817	426,999	253,655	
November	105,734	234,145	460,295	238,134	
December	89,951	232,963	466,583	180,746	

Source: National Food Reserve Agency

## 1.3 Prices of Food Crops

Wholesale prices increased for all major food crops except Rice and Beans when compared with the corresponding period last year (**Table 1.3**).



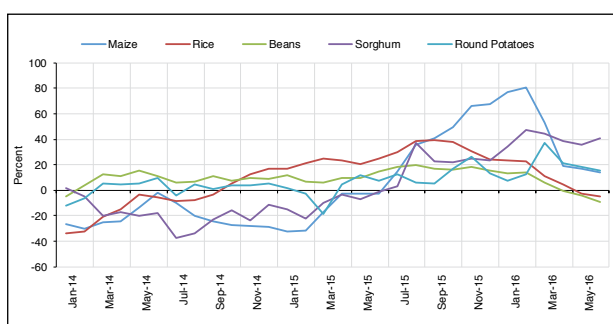
When compared to the previous month, prices of all food crops declined except for sorghum. **Chart 1.2** shows price developments in the major food crops over the last two years.

**Table 1.3: Wholesale Prices for Food Crops**

	TZS/100kg				
	2015		2016		Percentage change
	June	May	June	May-16 to June-16	
Maize	47,428.9	54,992.3	53,984.8	-1.8	13.8
Rice	155,359.9	158,951.1	148,128.8	-6.8	-4.7
Beans	163,722.7	150,429.7	149,124.8	-0.9	-8.9
Sorghum	69,381.4	93,853.6	97,810.8	4.2	41.0
Potatoes	77,753.4	91,921.1	89,686.5	-2.4	15.3

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

**Chart 1.2: Annual Change in Wholesale Prices for 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

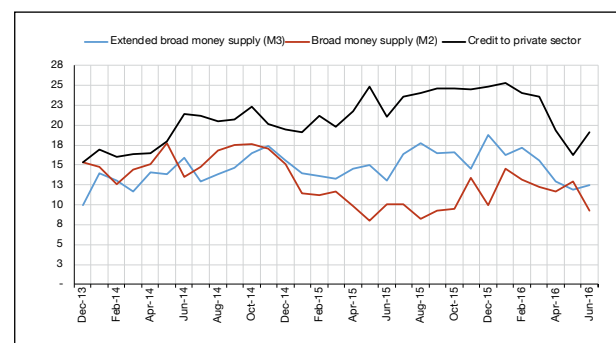
The pace of growth of extended broad money supply (M3) slowed moderately to 12.5 percent in the year ending June 2016 compared with 13.1 percent in the corresponding period 2015. The deceleration was largely a result of contraction of net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system and credit to private sector (**Table 2.1** and **Chart 2.1a**). In particular, NFA grew by 6.9 percent, significantly lower compared with 18.5 percent in the year ending June 2015. This was to a large extent a reflection of receipt of less budgetary foreign exchange inflows than before, increased foreign borrowing by banks, decrease in banks' deposits with non-residents, and short-term placements abroad. Credit to the private sector by banks recorded year-on-year growth of 19.1 percent compared with 21.0 percent.

**Table 2.1: Money Supply and Components**

	Outstanding Stock						Annual growth (%)		
	Jun-12	Jun-13	Jun-14	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16
Net foreign assets of the banking system	6,030.2	6,216.2	6,772.6	8,027.7	7,579.0	7,472.2	18.5	7.1	-6.9
Bank of Tanzania	4,965.4	5,796.9	6,399.0	7,443.8	7,203.8	7,146.1	16.3	11.6	-4.0
Net international reserves (Millions of USD)	3,453.5	3,905.5	4,177.3	3,928.3	3,582.7	3,570.4	-6.0	2.3	-9.1
Banks	1,064.8	419.3	373.6	583.9	375.2	326.1	56.3	-39.4	-44.2
Banks net foreign assets (Millions of USD)	678.7	261.6	226.5	289.0	171.9	149.6	27.6	-44.5	-48.2
Net domestic assets of the banking system	7,233.2	9,024.9	10,883.9	11,936.6	14,658.6	14,990.8	9.7	14.6	25.6
Domestic claims	9,728.6	11,786.2	14,778.1	17,696.9	21,727.8	21,889.2	19.8	17.7	23.7
Claims on central government (net)	1,595.8	2,263.7	3,219.2	3,707.0	5,334.6	5,229.2	15.2	22.3	41.1
Claims on Central Government	4,054.8	5,302.5	6,407.3	6,378.9	7,310.1	0.0	-0.4	2.8	-100.0
o/w Securities held by banks	2,260.8	3,298.3	4,041.0	3,851.8	4,291.5	4,326.6	-4.7	5.0	12.3
Liabilities to Central Government	2,459.0	3,038.7	3,188.1	2,671.9	2,080.9	0.0	-16.2	-24.3	-100.0
Claims on the private sector	8,132.8	9,522.5	11,558.9	13,989.8	16,393.2	16,559.9	21.0	16.2	19.1
o/w Extended in Shillings	5,497.4	6,293.1	7,557.4	8,806.7	10,752.8	0.0	16.5	24.5	-100.0
Extended in foreign currency	2,635.4	3,229.3	4,001.5	5,183.1	5,907.1	0.0	29.5	8.1	-100.0
(equivalent in USD million)	1,679.8	2,015.0	2,425.6	2,565.5	2,711.1	0.0	5.8	-0.9	-100.0
Other items net	-2,495.5	-2,761.2	-3,894.2	-5,760.3	-7,069.1	-6,898.4	47.9	24.7	19.8
Extended broad money supply (M3)	13,263.4	15,241.1	17,656.5	19,964.3	22,237.6	22,463.0	13.1	11.9	12.5
Foreign currency deposits	3,460.2	3,990.0	4,415.4	5,663.2	6,421.7	6,311.7	28.3	12.4	11.5
Foreign currency deposits (Millions of USD)	2,205.5	2,489.6	2,676.5	2,803.1	2,942.7	2,896.8	4.7	2.9	3.3
Broad money supply (M2)	9,803.2	11,251.1	13,241.1	14,301.1	15,815.9	16,151.3	8.0	11.7	12.9
Deposits in National Currency	7,485.7	8,640.3	10,169.5	10,757.3	12,411.6	0.0	5.8	14.7	-100.0
Other deposits	3,771.9	4,233.8	5,243.4	5,621.6	6,316.8	6,341.8	7.2	10.6	12.8
Narrow money supply (M1)	6,031.3	7,017.3	7,997.7	8,679.4	9,499.1	8,809.5	8.5	12.4	13.0
Currency in circulation	2,317.5	2,610.9	3,071.6	3,543.8	3,522.7	3,739.7	15.4	5.7	5.5
Transferable deposits	3,713.8	4,406.5	4,926.1	5,135.7	5,976.4	6,069.8	4.3	16.8	18.2

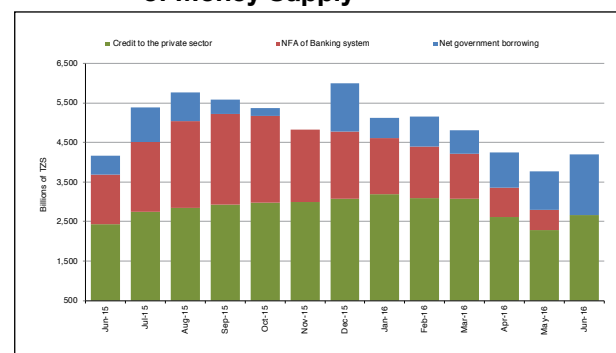
Source: Bank of Tanzania, banks, and Bank of Tanzania calculations

**Chart 2.1a: Annual Growth of Money Supply and Banks Credit to Private Sector**



Source: Bank of Tanzania, banks, and Bank of Tanzania calculations

**Chart 2.1b: Developments in Major Components of Money Supply**



Source: Bank of Tanzania, banks, and Bank of Tanzania calculations

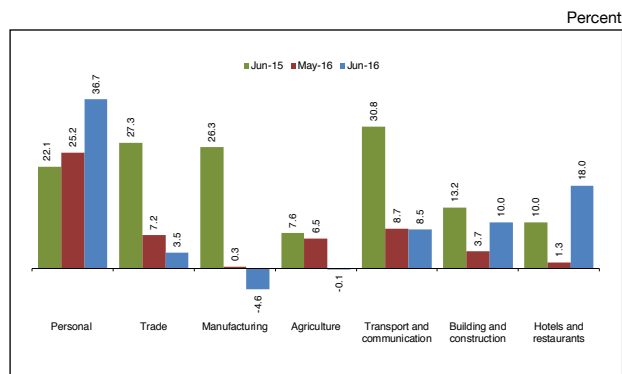
The slowdown in growth of credit to private sector manifested in all major economic activities, save for personal loans and credit to hotels and restaurants (**Chart 2.2**). The slow growth of credit to some economic activities is to a large extent linked to adjustment by banks and private sector to new government policy initiatives. In terms of share in





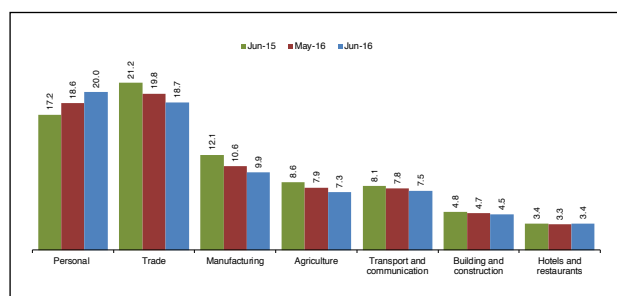
total outstanding credit, personal loans and credit to trade and manufacturing activities remained dominant, as in the recent comparable periods (Chart 2.3).

**Chart 2.2: Annual Growth of Banks Credit to Selected Economic Activities**



Source: Banks, Bank of Tanzania calculations

**Chart 2.3: Percentage Share of Credit Extended by Banks to Major Economic Activities**



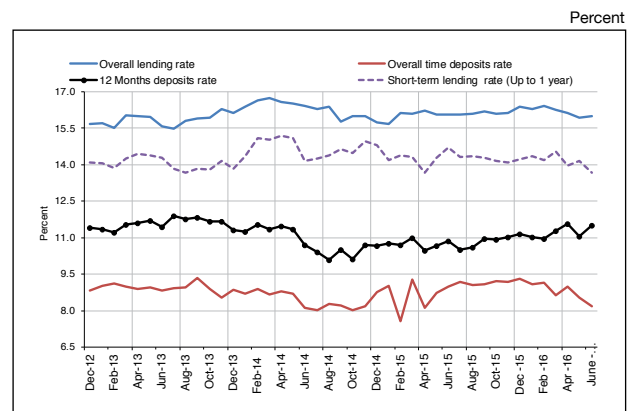
Source: Banks, Bank of Tanzania computations

## 2.2 Interest Rates

During June 2016, average interest rates on deposits and loans were generally diverse. In terms of direction from the preceding month levels, deposit interest rates declined while interest rates on loans increased, albeit slightly. As regards scale, changes were fairly small and normal in relation to the recent past. As **Chart 2.4** shows, overall time deposit rate—average interest rates on deposits of various maturity spectrums—fell to 8.18 percent from 8.83 percent in May 2016, while lending rates averaged 15.99 percent compared with 15.95 percent. Overall lending rate was 15.99 percent, up from 15.95 percent. However, this was a sharp to interest rates on 12-month deposits and loans, which generally regarded as benchmarks. The lending rate for loans of up to one year averaged 13.67 percent compared with 14.17 percent in the preceding month, whereas deposits attracted interest rate of 11.52 percent compared with 11.05 percent. As a result, the interest rate spread decreased to 2.16 percentage

points from 3.12 percentage points in the preceding month.

**Chart 2.4: Selected Banks Interest Rates**



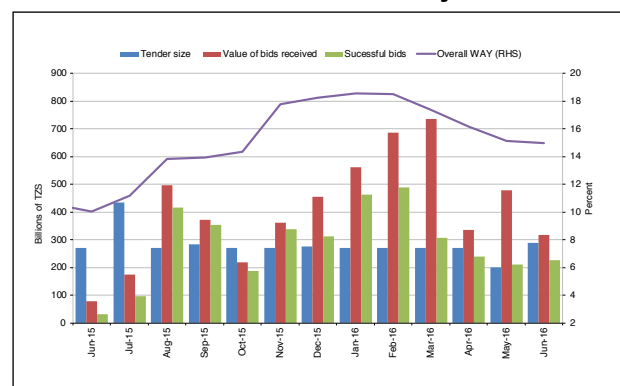
Source: Commercial banks, Bank of Tanzania calculations

## 2.3 Financial Markets

### 2.3.1 Treasury Bills Market

Performance in the Treasury bills market was relatively weak in June 2016 compared with the preceding month (**Chart 2.5**). Three auctions of Treasury bills were conducted for all maturities at varying tender sizes. The tender size for the first auction was TZS 110.0 billion and subscription was more by TZS 22.1 billion. The tender sizes for the second and third auctions were TZS 110.0 billion and TZS 70.0 billion, respectively. The second auction was over-subscribed by TZS 6.4 billion while the third auction recorded under-subscription of TZS 1.1 billion. In total, tender size was TZS 290.0 billion while value of bids amounted to TZS 317.5 billion. Despite the overall over-subscription, successful bids were TZS 227.2 billion. The overall weighted average yield decreased to 14.98 percent in June 2016 from 15.12 percent in May 2016. Meanwhile, redemption during the month amounted TZS 168.2 billion.

**Chart 2.5: Performance in Treasury Bills Market**



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: RHS denotes RHS right hand scale



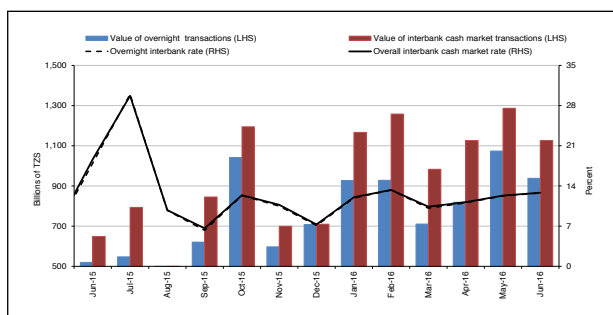
### 2.3.2 Treasury Bonds Market

During June 2016, 7-year Treasury bond worth TZS 101.7 billion and 10-year Treasury bond worth TZS 34.8 billion were offered for sale. Under-subscription amounting to TZS 16.1 billion was registered on 7-year bond auction, while over-subscription of TZS 56.1 billion was recorded in the auction for 10-year bond. Successful bids amounted to TZS 29.6 billion and TZS 34.8 billion for 7- and 10-year bonds, respectively. The weighted average yield to maturity for the 7-year bond decreased to 17.46 percent from 18.17 percent since the last auction in March 2016 and that of 10-year bond decreased to 17.96 percent from 18.85 percent recorded in the last auction in April 2016.

### 2.3.3 Inter-Bank Cash Market

The volume of transactions in the inter-bank cash market amounted to TZS 1,126.1 billion in June 2016 compared with TZS 1,286.9 billion in the preceding month. The share of the overnight transactions remained almost the same as in the preceding month at 83.3 percent of total transactions. The overall inter-bank cash market rate increased to 12.76 percent in June 2016 from 12.25 percent in May 2016, while the overnight rate increased to 12.82 percent from 12.32 percent (Chart 2.6).

**Chart 2.6: Inter-Bank Cash Market Transactions**



Source: Bank of Tanzania

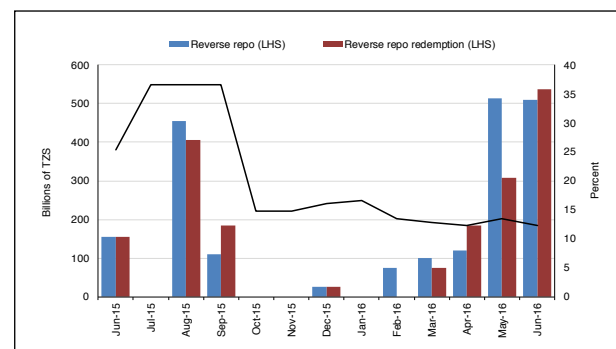
Note: LHS refers left hand scale and RHS right hand scale.

### 2.3.4 Repurchase Agreements

In an effort to ensure adequacy of liquidity in the banking system, the Bank of Tanzania conducted *reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repo)* with banks, thus injecting liquidity in the economy. The liquidity injected through reverse repo amounted

to TZS 287.7 billion, after considering the amount that matured. This represented a net increase of TZS 85.0 billion over the amount injected in May 2016 (Chart 2.7). The interest rate on reverse repo averaged 12.3 percent in June 2016, down from 13.49 percent in the preceding month.

**Chart 2.7: Reverse Repurchase Agreement Transactions and Interest Rates**



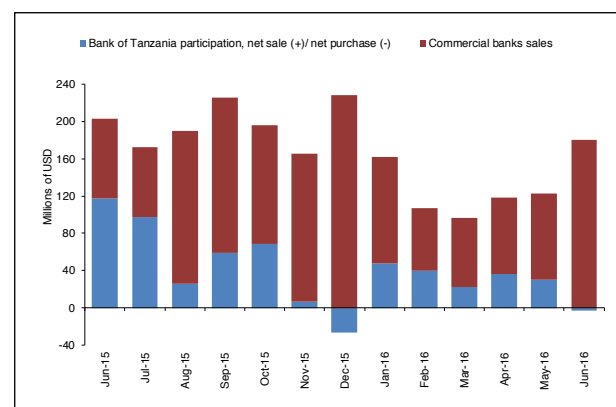
Source: Bank of Tanzania.

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

### 2.3.5 Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market

The inter-bank foreign exchange market (IFEM) was as calm as in May 2016. The Bank of Tanzania participated in the market on both sides, purchasing USD 55.2 million and selling USD 52.5 million (Chart 2.8a). The market turnover increased to USD 177.5 million in June 2016 from USD 123.0 million in May 2016. The shilling-US dollar exchange rate was stable throughout the month, averaging TZS 2,192.4 per US dollar compared with TZS 2,192.7 traded in May 2016 (Chart 2.8b).

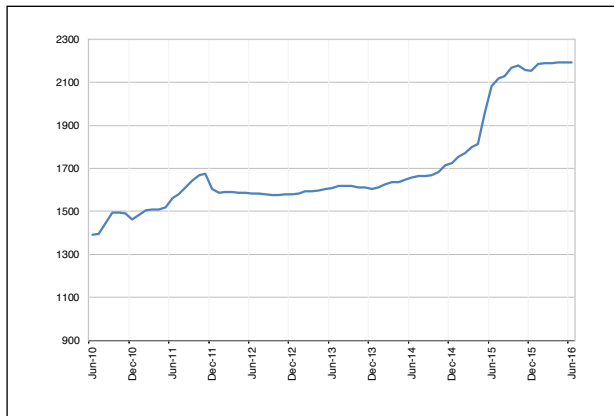
**Chart 2.8a: Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market Transactions**



Source: Bank of Tanzania



**Chart 2.8b: Monthly Average Exchange Rate in the Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market**

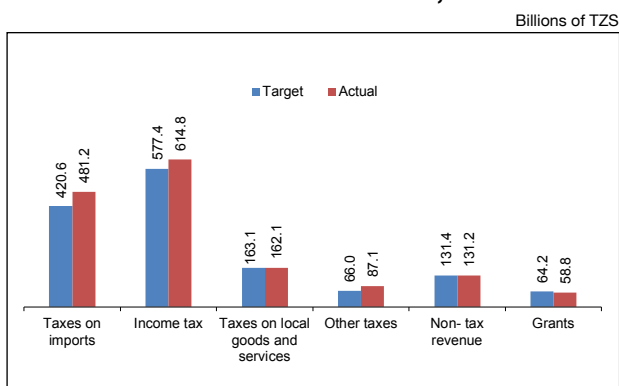


Source: Bank of Tanzania

## 3.0 Government Budgetary Operations

In June 2016, domestic revenue amounted to TZS 1,526.8 billion, which was 8.8 percent higher than the projections for the month. Domestic revenue collected by the central government was TZS 1,476.4 billion and was 8.7 percent higher than the projections for June 2016. Tax revenue amounted to TZS 1,345.3 billion, also surpassing projections by 9.6 percent. Local government collections from own sources amounted to TZS 50.3 billion against projections of TZS 43.5 billion. **Chart 3.1** shows revenue performance by various sources.

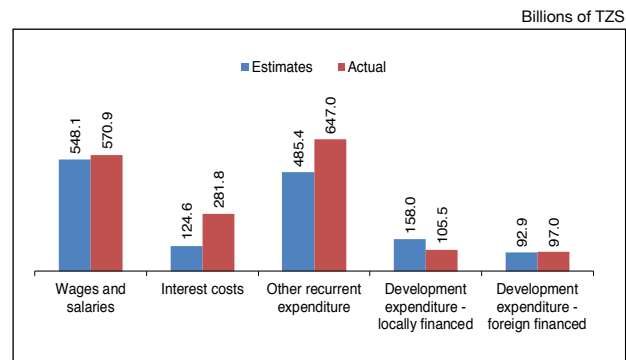
**Chart 3.1: Government Resources, June 2016**



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

On the expenditure side, the Government spent TZS 1,702.2 billion in June 2016, out of which TZS 1,499.7 billion was for recurrent expenditure, while TZS 202.5 billion was spent on development projects (**Chart 3.2**).

**Chart 3.2: Government Expenditure, June 2016**



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

## 4.0 External Sector Performance

During the year ending June 2016, the overall balance of payments worsened, albeit slightly, to a deficit of USD 381.8 million compared with a deficit of USD 225.9 million in the year ending June 2015. This occurred amidst significant improvement in the current account. Gross foreign official reserves amounted to USD 3,855.8 million compared with USD 4,402.4 million at the end of June 2015. Nonetheless, the reserves were sufficient to cover 4.4 months of projected imports of goods and services, excluding those financed by foreign direct investment, more than 4.2 months in June 2015. This was due to a fall in import bill, particularly oil, following a significant drop in prices in the world market. Meanwhile, gross foreign assets of banks amounted to USD 831.9 million.

### 4.1 Current Account

The current account narrowed by more than half to a deficit of USD 1,885.3 million from a deficit of USD 4,343.5 million in June 2015 (**Table 4.1**). This was largely driven by improved performance of non-traditional exports and services, coupled with a decline in imports, particularly oil.



**Table 4.1: Current Account Balance**

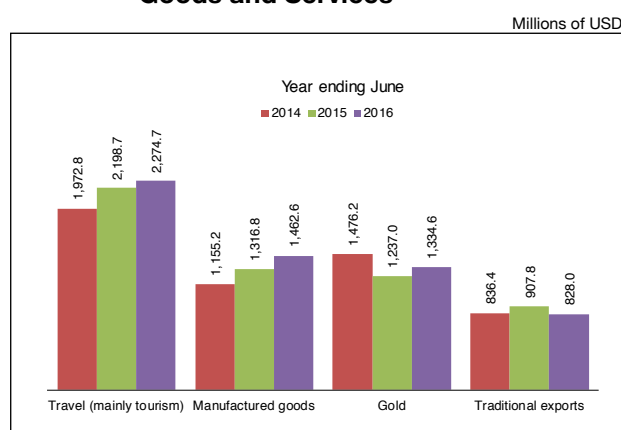
	Millions of USD					
	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Year ending June		Percentage
				2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	change
Goods account	-522.2	-208.1	-316.3	-5,030.9	-2,605.9	-48.2
Exports*	464.7	485.5	494.1	5,628.5	6,236.5	10.8
Imports	987.0	693.7	810.4	10,659.4	8,842.5	-17.0
Services account	65.90	119.0	108.6	971.1	1,366.6	40.7
Receipts	271.4	282.5	301.5	3,681.8	3,860.4	4.9
Payments	205.5	163.6	193.0	2,710.7	2,493.8	-8.0
Goods and services	-456.3	-89.2	-207.8	-4,059.8	-1,239.3	-69.5
Export of goods and services	736.2	768.0	795.6	9,310.3	10,096.9	8.4
Import of goods and services	1,192.5	857.2	1,003.4	13,370.1	11,336.3	-15.2
Primary Income account	-50.2	-57.3	-48.5	-858.5	-978.7	14.0
Receipts	6.9	12.2	9.5	121.3	110.1	-9.2
Payments	57.1	69.5	58.0	979.8	1,088.8	11.1
Secondary Income account	23.2	27.0	25.3	574.8	332.7	-42.1
Inflows	29.4	33.6	31.9	650.8	410.7	-36.9
Central government	0.1	0.0	0.0	289.9	41.0	-85.9
Outflows	6.2	6.6	6.6	76.0	78.0	2.6
Current Account Balance	-483.3	-119.5	-230.9	-4,343.5	-1,885.3	-56.6

**Source:** Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Crop Boards, Mining Companies and Commercial Banks

**Note:** p denotes provisional data, and o/w, of which, while \*includes adjustments for informal cross-border exports.

## 4.2 Exports Performance

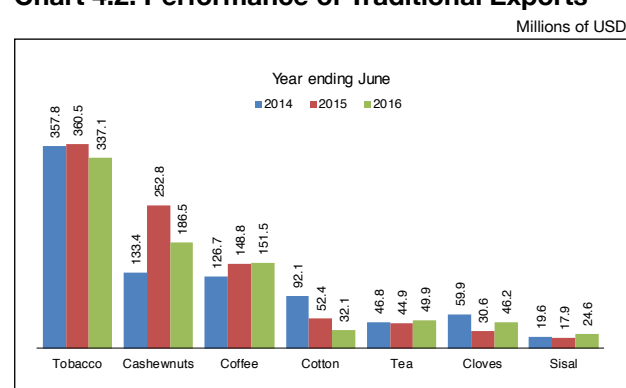
The performance of exports of goods and services slightly improved to USD 10,096.9 million compared with the USD 9,310.6 million in the year ending June 2015 due to a diverse domestic and external factors. The improvement, however, was manifested in non-traditional export commodities and services receipts. In fact, a large part of the improvement occurred in travel (which is mainly tourism), manufactured goods and gold (**Chart 4.1**). Foreign exchange earnings from traditional exports were lower than in the corresponding period in 2015.

**Chart 4.1: Export Performance of Selected Goods and Services**

**Source:** Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Crop Boards, Mining Companies and Commercial Banks. Bank of Tanzania calculations

The value of traditional exports dropped by 8.8 percent to USD 828.0 million, driven by volume and prices. Notably, cotton and cashew nut declined on account of both volume and prices, while tobacco

recorded low export value following a decline in price. The fall in prices of these traditional export crops was consistent with the general decline in commodity prices in the world market. The increase in global production was a major contributing factor. Export of cotton also declined, but this was due to low production during 2015/16 crop-season following unfavourable weather and delays in procurement and application of inputs. By contrast, foreign exchange earnings from export of sisal and coffee increased, the former owing to a rise in both volume and prices and the later manifested only in export volume. **Chart 4.2** summarizes performance of traditional exports in the recent years.

**Chart 4.2: Performance of Traditional Exports**

**Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority, Crop Boards and Bank of Tanzania calculations.

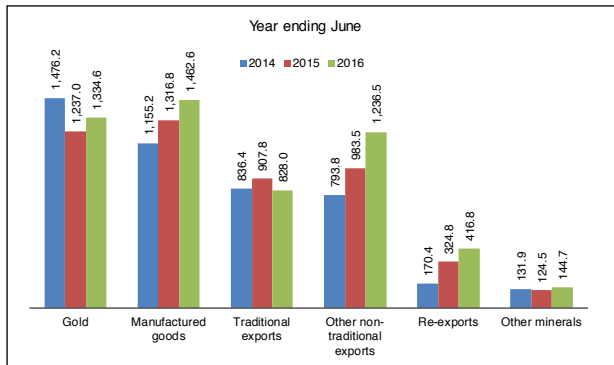
As regards non-traditional exports, the value increased by 15.3 percent to USD 4,595.1 million, driven mostly by manufactured goods, gold, diamond, re-exports and several small exports classified under 'other exports'<sup>1</sup> (**Chart 4.3**). In particular, manufactured goods grew by 11.1 percent to USD 1,462.6 million, with a notable improvement recorded in exports of textile apparel and plastic items. Gold export, which constitutes the largest share of non-traditional exports, recovered slightly amidst subdued prices in the recent period. This time around, it improved by 7.9 percent to USD 1,334.6 million as result of increase in export volume.

<sup>1</sup> 'Other exports': include all minerals excluding gold, oil seeds, cereals, cocoa, hides and skins.



**Chart 4.3: Non-Traditional Exports Performance**

Millions of USD



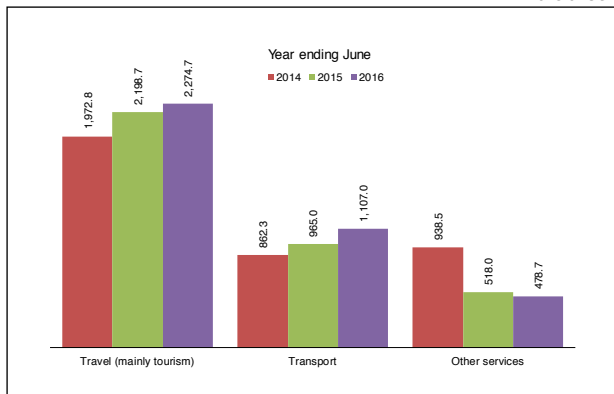
**Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority, Mining Companies and Bank of Tanzania calculations.

**Note:** \*Other includes other minerals (excluding gold), oil seeds, cereals, cocoa, wood products, and hides and skins.

Earnings from services amounted to USD 3,860.4 million compared with USD 3,681.8 million recorded in the year ending June 2015, contributed largely by receipts from travel and transportation services. As shown in (Chart 4.4), travel receipts increased by 3.5 percent to USD 2,274.7 million, as the tourist arrivals reached as high as 1,152,053 from 1,088,600 in the year ending June 2015. Transport receipts recorded an increase of 14.7 percent to USD 1,107.0 million.

**Chart 4.4: Services Receipts**

Millions of USD



**Source:** Bank of Tanzania and Commercial Banks

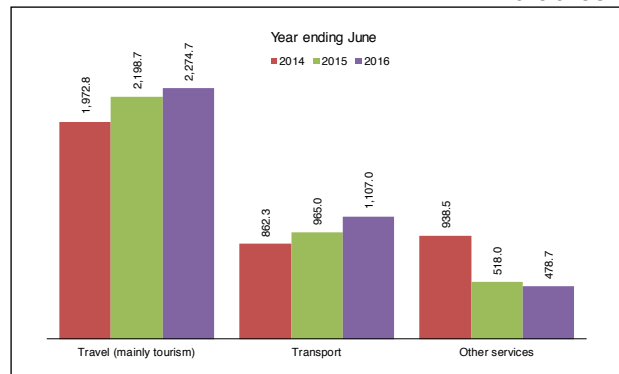
**Note:** Other services include communication, construction, insurance, financial, computer information, government, royalties, personal and other business services

### 4.3 Imports Performance

Import of goods and services amounted to USD 11,336.3 million in the year ending June 2016, lower by 15.2 percent than the corresponding period in 2015. The decline was notable in all goods import, save for fertilizers (Table 4.2 and Chart 4.5). A significant decline was recorded in capital goods, oil, and food and food stuffs. Import of oil particularly, which accounts for the largest share of goods import, decreased by 8.5 by civil servants.

**Chart 4.6: Services Payments**

Millions of USD



**Source:** Bank of Tanzania and Commercial Banks

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

### 4.4 World Commodity Prices

During June 2016, world market prices for all selected agricultural and non-agricultural commodities increased with the exception of cloves and sisal (Table 4.3). For agricultural commodities, prices of coffee and cotton increased due to high global demand. Likewise, price of tea increased, mainly due to a rise in expectations that production from India and Kenya would fall following dry weather in these countries. By contrast, price of cloves declined largely because of weak global demand. As for non-agricultural commodities, prices of crude oil and white petroleum products increased due to decline in production from the US. Similarly, the price of gold increased due to weak US dollar against some major currencies.

**Table 4.3: World Commodity Prices**

Commodity	Unit Measure	May-16	Jun-16	Percentage Change	Year ending June		Percentage Change
					2015	2016	
Robusta Coffee	USD per kg	1.85	1.89	2.2	2.15	1.79	-16.7
Arabica Coffee	USD per kg	3.42	3.64	6.4	4.16	3.37	-19.0
Tea (Average price)	USD per kg	2.56	2.58	0.8	2.66	2.63	-1.1
Tea (Mombasa Auction)	USD per kg	2.12	2.27	7.1	2.25	2.60	15.6
Cotton, "A Index"	USD per kg	1.55	1.63	5.2	1.58	1.54	-2.5
Sisal (UG)	USD perkg	1.90	1.90	0.0	1.72	1.90	10.5
Cloves	USD per kg	8.75	8.72	-0.3	11.02	9.20	-16.5
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	45.94	47.70	3.8	71.75	42.12	-41.3
Crude oil**	USD per barrel	43.95	45.83	4.3	72.45	41.14	-43.2
White products***	USD per metric ton	558.79	566.50	1.4	750.30	548.03	-27.0
Jet/Kerosine	USD per metric ton	427.15	441.13	3.3	689.15	411.13	-40.3
Premium Gasoline	USD per metric ton	500.23	509.38	1.8	724.28	474.59	-34.5
Heat Oil	USD per metric ton	749.00	749.00	0.0	837.47	758.35	-9.4
Gold	USD per troy ounce	1,260.95	1,276.40	1.2	1,223.02	1,167.88	-4.5

**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.

For the period from June 2015 to June 2016, prices of the selected commodities declined, saves for tea (Mombasa auction) and sisal (Table 4.3). The increase in price of tea (Mombasa) was particularly





due to low production in Kenya following dry weather, while that of sisal was because of high global demand. On the other hand, coffee prices declined on account of a rise in expectations that production would increase in Brazil and Vietnam during 2016/17 crop season following favourable weather condition. Price of cotton also fell, due to an increase in global production, while that of cloves was a result of weak global demand. World market prices of crude oil and white petroleum products also declined, as OPEC, particularly Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and non-OPEC increased production. In addition, expectations about potential increase in oil exports from Iran in 2016 contributed immensely to the fall in prices of crude oil. Gold price remained subdued during the year due to weak demand, particularly with regard to gold as safe investment.

## 5.0 Debt Developments

Total debt stock, foreign and domestic debt, increased at varying degrees on month-to-month and annual basis. A large part of the increase manifested in the external debt.

### 5.1 External Debt

External debt reached USD 16,280.8 million at the end of June 2016 (**Table 5.1**). This represented an increase of USD 74.5 million over the preceding month and USD 870.6 million relative to the corresponding period in 2015. In both cases, the increase was on account of new disbursement of funds by various creditors. Central government debt continued to dominate the profile of external debt in terms of borrower category, by accounting for nearly 81 percent of the external debt (**Table 5.1**). In terms of volume, the central government debt stood at USD 13,135.1 million at end June 2016, an increase of USD 88.6 million from the preceding month and USD 862.3 million or 7.0 percent over the corresponding period in 2015.

**Table 5.1: External Debt Stock by Borrowers**

Borrower	Millions of USD					
	Jun-15		May-16		Jun-16	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Central government	12,272.8	79.6	13,046.5	80.5	13,135.1	80.7
DOD	11,513.0	74.7	12,316.9	76.0	12,402.3	76.2
Interest arrears	759.8	4.9	729.6	4.5	732.8	4.5
Private sector	2,635.5	17.1	2,715.3	16.8	2,704.7	16.6
DOD	2,134.3	13.8	2,224.7	13.7	2,218.3	13.6
Interest arrears	501.2	3.3	490.7	3.0	486.4	3.0
Public corporations	501.9	3.3	444.5	2.7	441.0	2.7
DOD	427.2	2.8	436.4	2.7	433.1	2.7
Interest arrears	74.7	0.5	8.0	0.0	7.9	0.0
External debt stock	15,410.2	100.0	16,206.3	100.0	16,280.8	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Bank of Tanzania.

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt.

The profile of external debt in terms of creditor category remained fairly the same as in the preceding month and the corresponding period in 2015, where loans from multilateral institutions and commercial creditors have dominated other forms of borrowing avenues (**Table 5.2**). It is also worthy noting that the proportional of debt owed to commercial creditors and export credit to overall external debt slightly fell down, at least viewing it from June 2015. By contrast, the shares of multilateral and bilateral creditors slightly went up.

**Table 5.2: External Debt Stock by Creditors**

Creditor category	Millions of USD					
	Jun-15		May-15		Jun-16	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Multilateral	7,140.0	46.3	7,677.0	47.4	7,679.1	47.2
DOD	7,128.8	46.3	7,665.7	47.3	7,670.4	47.1
Interest arrears	11.2	0.1	11.3	0.1	8.7	0.1
Bilateral	1,601.6	10.4	1,757.2	10.8	1,784.4	11.0
DOD	923.3	6.0	1,027.5	6.3	1,051.6	6.5
Interest arrears	678.3	4.4	729.6	4.5	732.8	4.5
Commercial	5,311.3	34.5	5,392.7	33.3	5,434.1	33.4
DOD	4,871.5	31.6	5,104.2	31.5	5,161.1	31.7
Interest arrears	439.8	2.9	288.5	1.8	273.0	1.7
Export credit	1,357.3	8.8	1,379.5	8.5	1,383.3	8.5
DOD	1,150.8	7.5	1,180.6	7.3	1,170.7	7.2
Interest arrears	206.5	1.3	198.9	1.2	212.6	1.3
External debt stock	15,410.2	100.0	16,206.3	100.0	16,280.8	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Bank of Tanzania

In terms of disbursements (funds) received and debt service, there was a net inflow, both on month-to-month and annual basis, hence leading to the increase in debt stock. Disbursements received during June 2016 amounted to USD 134.2 million, of which USD 103.3 million was in favour of the central government and the balance by the private sector. On annual basis, debt inflows amounted to USD 1,565.1 million, of which USD 1,079.7 million was received by the central government.

External debt payment amounted to USD 42.2 million in June 2016. The largest portion (USD 36.5 million) was principal repayment, mainly for the IMF's Extended Credit Facility (ECF) loan, and the balance



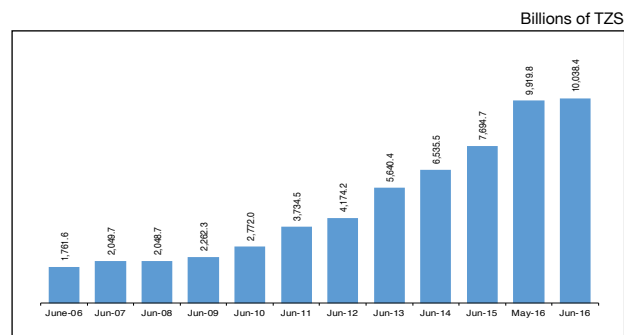


was interest payment. On annual basis, external debt service amounted to USD 620.9 million, of which USD 367.8 million was principal repayment and USD 293.4 million interest payment. External debt service by the central government was USD 439.7 million.

## 5.2 Domestic Debt

Government domestic debt amounted to TZS 10,038.4 billion at the end of June, an increase of TZS 18.6 billion over the preceding month. On annual basis, the debt stock increased by TZS 2,343.8 billion or 30.5 percent from TZS 7,694.7 billion in June 2015 (**Chart 5.1**). The increase in borrowing was largely due to relatively lower than expected disbursements from external sources that necessitated reliance on domestic borrowing.

**Chart 5.1: Government Domestic Debt Stock**



Source: Bank of Tanzania.

Treasury bonds continued to account for the largest share of government domestic debt, albeit at a lower proportion than a year before, accounting for 60.3 percent (**Table 5.3**). The decrease was due to underperformance of long term bonds, partly, a reflection of tight liquidity in the market. Commercial banks remained the leading holders of domestic debt accounting for 45.1 percent of financing domestic debt instruments, followed by the pension funds at 22.1 percent (**Table 5.4**).

**Table 5.3: Government Domestic Debt by Instruments**

Instrument	Jun-15		May-16		Jun-16	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Government securities	7,591.5	98.7	9,868.1	99.5	9,986.7	99.5
Treasury bills	1,849.5	24.0	3,559.0	35.9	3,673.8	36.6
Government Stocks	257.1	3.3	257.1	2.6	257.1	2.6
Government bonds	5,484.8	71.3	6,052.0	61.0	6,055.7	60.3
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-securitized debt	103.2	1.3	51.8	0.5	51.8	0.5
Total domestic debt	7,694.7	100.0	9,919.8	100.0	10,038.4	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning and Bank of Tanzania.

**Table 5.4: Government Domestic Debt by Holders**

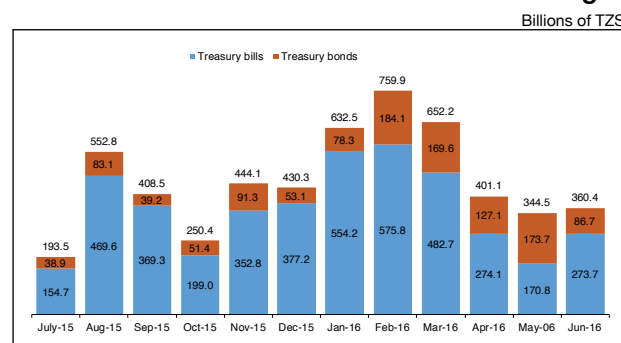
Holders	Jun-15		May-16		Jun-16	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Commercial banks	3,668.5	47.7	4,160.7	41.9	4,531.9	45.1
Bank of Tanzania	1,659.8	21.6	1,830.1	18.4	1,463.6	14.6
Pension funds	1,254.5	16.3	2,156.9	21.7	2,218.1	22.1
Insurance	617.4	8.0	916.9	9.2	982.9	9.8
Other public entities	190.4	2.5	279.0	2.8	260.2	2.6
Other	304.0	4.0	576.2	5.8	581.8	5.8
Total	7,694.7	100.0	9,919.8	100.0	10,038.4	100.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania.

Note: others include other official entities, and private companies and individuals.

New debt issued for government financing during the month was TZS 360.4 billion (in face value) compared with TZS 344.5 billion in May 2016. Financing debt issued during the year ending June 2016 was TZS 5,430.8 billion, of which TZS 4,253.9 billion was Treasury bills and TZS 1,176.5 billion Treasury bonds (**Chart. 5.2**).

**Chart 5.2: Domestic Debt Issued for Financing**



Source: Bank of Tanzania.

Note: Underlined figures on top of each bar are totals

In June 2016, domestic debt amounting to TZS 291.7 billion fell due for payment, of which principal amounting to TZS 226.8 billion was rolled over while interest amounting to TZS 64.9 billion was paid out of government resources. Debt that fell due for payment during the year ending June 2016 was TZS 3,891.3 billion.



## 6.0 Economic Developments in Zanzibar

### 6.1 Inflation Developments

In June 2016, headline inflation and its major components increased, on annual and month-to-month basis (**Table 6.1** and **Chart 6.1**). Annual headline inflation edged up to 9.3 percent from 8.2 percent in May 2016, driven largely by food inflation. On month-to-month basis, headline inflation was 2.2 percent compared to 0.7 percent in May 2016, as a result of increases in prices of both food and non-food items.

**Table 6.1: Inflation Developments**

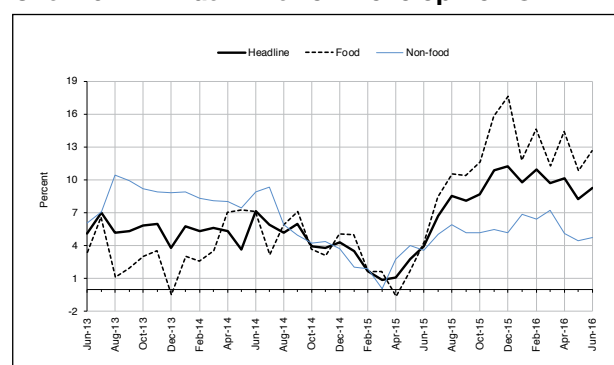
Base: August 2012=100

Groups	Monthly Change			Annual Change		
	Weight	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Jun-15	May-16
<b>Main groups</b>						
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	49.5	1.7	0.2	3.4	4.3	10.7
Non-food	48.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	3.6	4.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	2.4
Clothing and footwear	9.3	2.3	0.8	0.1	6.3	8.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	17.1	-0.1	0.8	1.4	3.0	0.3
Furnishing, household equipment	4.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.6	6.2
Health	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.8	7.3	12.5
Transport	6.3	0.8	1.4	1.3	-6.6	2.0
Communication	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	21.8	8.3
Recreation and culture	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.6	2.6	1.6
Education	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	9.1
Restaurants and hotels	2.1	0.9	9.3	0.0	3.4	41.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.8	3.1	7.9
All items (headline inflation)	100.0	1.2	0.7	2.2	3.9	8.2
<b>Other selected items</b>						
Food	51.7	1.6	0.5	3.2	4.3	11.9
Energy and fuels	10.6	-0.3	2.0	1.1	-11.5	0.8

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician and Bank of Tanzania calculations.

Annual food inflation rose to 12.7 percent from 10.7 percent in May 2016, driven by prices of fish, rice, sugar, maize, wheat flour and cooking bananas. The upward inflationary pressures was also observed on month-to-month basis, to 3.4 percent in June 2016 compared with 0.2 percent in the preceding month. The main drivers were prices of fish, sugar and cooking bananas. Annual non-food inflation also edged up, albeit slightly to 4.8 percent from 4.5 percent in May 2016, on account of increase in the prices of petrol and cement. Annual inflation for energy and fuels rose to 2.1 percent from 0.8 percent in May 2016.

**Chart 6.1: Annual Inflation Developments**



Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician, Bank of Tanzania calculations.

### 6.2 Government Budgetary Operations

Government resources—revenue and grants—amounted to TZS 48.9 billion in June 2016, while expenditure was TZS 59.6 billion. Therefore, government budgetary operations registered an overall deficit (after grants) of TZS 10.7 billion. The deficit was mainly financed by programme concessional loans.

Revenue outturn was TZS 47.7 billion, more than projections by 41.2 percent and accounting for about 97.4 percent of the resource envelope for the month (**Chart 6.2**). Tax revenue amounted to TZS 45.3 billion and surpassed projections by 44.5 percent. The improved tax revenue was mainly due to Value Added Tax (VAT) refund from Tanzania mainland, which amounted to TZS 12.6 billion. VAT and excise duties (local) continued to account for the largest share of revenue collection, followed by taxes on imports (**Chart 6.3**). Non-tax revenue was TZS 2.3 billion, below the target by 2.2 percent.

**Chart 6.2: Domestic Revenue by Sources**

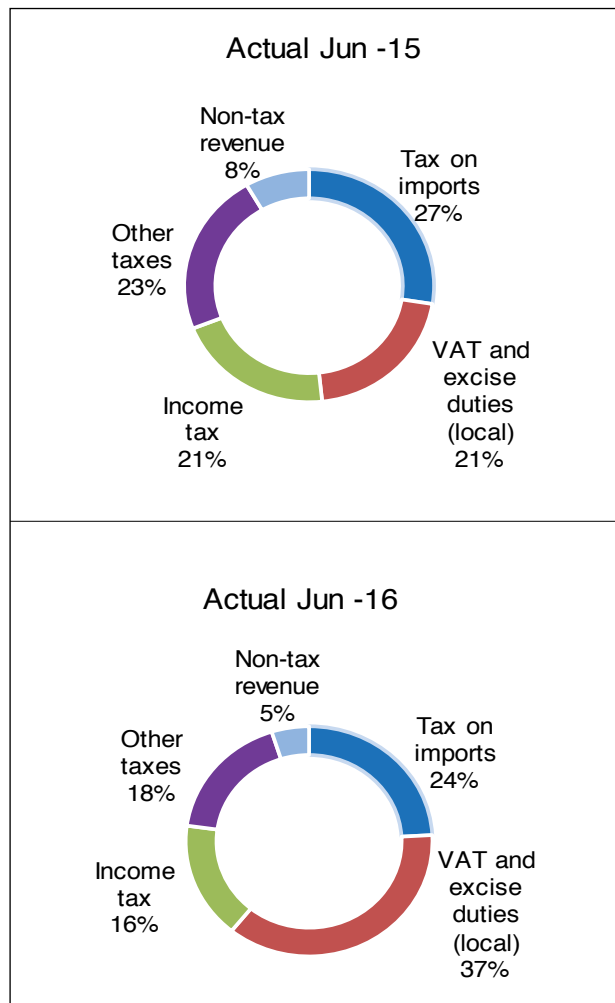


Source: Ministry of Finance-Zanzibar and Bank of Tanzania

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



**Chart 6.3: Share of Government Revenue Collection Sources to Total Revenue**



Source: Ministry of Finance-Zanzibar, Bank of Tanzania calculations.

On spending side, recurrent expenditure amounted to TZS 49.5 billion, above estimates by 27.8 percent. Wages and salaries continued to dominate the recurrent expenditure, accounting for 34.0 percent in June 2016. Meanwhile, development expenditure was TZS 10.1 billion, below estimates by 15.2 percent, on account of less than anticipated receipt of funds from development partners (**Chart 6.4**). Specifically, official development assistance received amounted to TZS 6.4 billion, below the projections by 25.9 percent.

**Chart 6.4: Government Expenditure**



Source: Ministry of Finance-Zanzibar and Bank of Tanzania calculations.

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

## 6.3 External Sector Developments

### 6.3.1 Current Account

The current account of the balance of payments improved to a deficit of USD 47.4 million in the year ending June 2016 from a deficit of USD 145.0 million recorded in the corresponding period in last year. The improvement was in a large measure accounted for by an increase in exports together with a decline in import bill for goods (**Table 6.2**).

**Table 6.2: Current Account Balance**

	Millions of USD						
	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Percentage change	Year ending June 2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	Percentage change
Goods account	-51.0	-11.1	-8.1	-27.0	-235.8	-183.7	-22.1
Exports	0.4	1.3	0.6	-53.8	44.8	67.9	51.5
Imports (f.o.b)	51.5	12.3	8.8	-28.5	280.6	251.6	-10.3
Services account	4.1	7.5	10.2	36.0	83.2	104.4	25.5
Receipts	9.4	10.7	12.9	20.6	138.5	158.8	14.7
Payments	5.3	3.2	2.8	-12.5	55.4	54.5	-1.6
Goods and services net	-47.0	-3.6	2.0	---	-152.6	-79.4	-48.0
Exports of goods and services	9.9	12.0	13.5	2.5	183.4	226.7	23.6
Imports of goods and services	56.8	15.5	11.5	-25.8	336.0	306.1	-8.9
Income account	-0.2	0.1	0.2	---	3.4	6.9	---
Receipts	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	12.4	10.2	-17.7
Payments	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	9.0	3.3	-63.3
Current transfers	0.3	2.1	0.6	-71.4	4.2	25.1	---
Inflows	0.3	2.1	0.6	-71.4	4.2	25.1	---
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Current account balance	-46.8	-1.4	2.8	---	-145.0	-47.4	-67.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Note: p denotes provisional data, and "---", large number.

### 6.3.2 Exports Performance

Exports of goods and services improved by 23.6 percent from USD 183.4 million recorded in June 2015 (**Table 6.2**). Notably, goods exports increased by 51.5 percent to USD 67.9 million owing to good performance of cloves exports (**Table 6.3**).



**Table 6.3: Goods Export Performance**

	Units	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Percentage change	Year ending June		Percentage change
						2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	
Traditional								
Clove								
Value	Millions of USD	-	0.4	0.2	-50.0	30.6	46.2	51.0
Volume	000 Tonnes	-	0.05	0.02	-60.0	2.8	5.7	---
Unit price	USD/Tonne	10,603.5	8,425.0	8,300.0	-1.5	11,101.2	8,067.9	-27.3
Non-traditional								
Seaweeds								
Value	Millions of USD	0.3	0.4	0.2	-50.0	2.8	1.4	-50.0
Volume	000 Tonnes	0.9	0.1	0.0	---	5.2	2.5	-51.9
Unit price	USD/Tonne	355.7	3,952.4	6,858.8	73.5	541.9	576.8	6.4
Manufactured goods	Millions of USD	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	10.2	---
Fish and fish products	Millions of USD	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Others exports	Millions of USD	0.04	0.4	0.2	-50.0	7.1	9.5	33.8
Sub-total	Millions of USD	0.4	0.9	0.5	-44.4	14.2	21.7	52.8
Grand-total	Millions of USD	0.4	1.3	0.6	-53.8	44.8	67.9	51.6

**Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania**Note:** Other exports mainly include souvenirs and spices, p denotes provisional data, and "----"implies very large number

Services account balance recorded a surplus of USD 104.4 million during the year ending June 2016 from a surplus of USD 83.2 million in the corresponding period in 2015 (**Table 6.4**). The improvement was mainly on account of increased receipts from tourism.

**Table 6.4: Services and Income Account**

Millions of USD							
	Percentage				Year ending June		Percentage
	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	change	2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	change
Services account	4.1	7.5	10.2	36.0	83.2	104.4	25.5
Receipts	9.4	10.7	12.9	20.6	138.5	158.8	14.7
Payments	5.3	3.2	2.8	-12.5	55.4	54.5	-1.6
Income account	-0.2	0.1	0.2	---	3.4	6.9	---
Receipts	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	12.4	10.2	-17.7
Payments	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	9.0	3.3	-63.3
Current transfers	0.3	2.1	0.6	-71.4	4.2	25.1	---
Inflows	0.3	2.1	0.6	-71.4	4.2	25.1	---
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Source:** Bank of Tanzania and commercial banks**Note:** p denotes provisional and "----"large number

### 6.3.3 Imports

The value of imports of goods and services was USD 306.1 million during the year ending June 2016, lower than USD 336.0 million recorded in the corresponding period last year (**Table 6.2**). Imports of goods amounted to USD 251.6 million compared with USD 280.6 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2015, mainly on account of a decline in the value of intermediate and consumer goods (**Table 6.5**).

**Table 6.5: Zanzibar Goods Imports by Major Categories**

Millions of USD							
				Year ending June			
	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	Percentage change	2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	Percentage change
Capital goods	23.5	6.9	2.9	-58.0	123.5	142.9	15.7
Transport equipment	2.5	1.9	1.3	-31.6	45.7	67.6	47.9
Building and construction	18.2	0.5	0.7	40.0	30.9	26.6	-13.9
Machinery	2.8	4.5	0.9	-80.0	46.9	48.7	3.8
Intermediate goods	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.0	94.3	74.1	-21.4
Oil imports	3.7	3.1	3.9	29.0	67.5	57.1	-15.4
Industrial raw materials	1.6	1.9	1.3	-31.6	26.8	17.0	-36.7
Consumer goods	27.7	1.6	1.5	-6.3	90.5	59.5	-34.3
Food and food stuffs	0.003	0.006	0.001	-83.3	15.8	17.5	10.5
All other consumer goods	27.7	1.6	1.5	-6.3	74.7	42.0	-43.8
Grand total (c.i.f)	56.6	13.6	9.6	-29.4	308.4	276.5	-10.3
Grand total (f.o.b)	51.5	12.3	8.8	-28.5	280.6	251.6	-10.3

**Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations.**Note:** p denotes provisional data, and "----", large number.

# Statistical Tables

**Table A1: Selected Economic Indicators**

Economic indicators	Unit	2010	2011	2012 <sup>r</sup>	2013 <sup>r</sup>	2014 <sup>r</sup>	2015 <sup>P</sup>
<b>1. National accounts and prices</b>							
1.1 Change in GDP at current prices	Percent	14.5	16.2	19.1	18.9	18.9	11.6
1.2 Change in GDP at constant 2001 prices	Percent	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
1.3 GDP per capita—current prices <sup>1</sup>	TZS	1,045,848.5	1,222,224.5	1,408,222.7	1,582,796.7	1,725,581.4	n.a
1.4 GDP per capita—current prices <sup>1</sup>	USD	749.3	784.8	896.0	990.1	1,044.2	n.a
1.5 Change in consumer price index (Inflation)	Percent	7.6	12.6	16.0	10.4	10.4	5.6
1.6 Saving to GNDI ratio <sup>2</sup>	Percent	16.3	12.9	15.2	13.1	8.6	10.1
<b>2. Money credit and interest rates*</b>							
2.1 Change in extended broad money supply (M3)	Percent	25.4	18.2	12.5	10.0	15.6	18.8
2.2 Change in broad money supply (M2)	Percent	21.8	15.0	16.0	10.9	17.1	13.4
2.3 Change in narrow money supply (M1)	Percent	25.9	23.2	17.3	10.4	14.8	15.6
2.4 Change in reserve money	Percent	16.2	17.6	10.1	11.1	17.5	15.6
2.5 Total credit to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup>	Percent	15.5	17.2	18.0	18.2	20.2	22.7
2.6 Non-government sector credit to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup>	Percent	13.7	14.4	14.7	14.6	15.6	17.3
2.7 Ratio of credit to non-government sector to total credit	Percent	88.1	83.8	81.7	80.3	77.3	76.0
2.8 12-Months deposit rate <sup>3</sup>	Percent	8.0	7.8	10.2	11.6	10.9	10.8
2.9 Overall Treasury bill rate <sup>3</sup>	Percent	4.8	8.3	13.6	14.2	13.6	12.9
2.10 Long-term lending rate <sup>3</sup>	Percent	14.6	14.8	16.0	15.7	17.4	17.5
<b>3. Balance of payments</b>							
3.1 Exports of goods (f.o.b)	Millions USD	4,324.3	5,097.9	5,889.2	8,460.0	8,717.0	9,450.0
3.2 Imports of goods (f.o.b)	Millions USD	-7,165.5	-9,827.5	-10,319.1	-13,518.0	-13,586.0	-12,528.0
3.3 Trade balance	Millions USD	-2,841.2	-4,729.6	-4,429.9	-5,057.9	-4,869.0	-3,078.1
3.4 Current account balance	Millions USD	-2,210.8	-4,381.0	-3,764.3	-3,792.0	-4,650.6	-3,275.0
3.5 Overall balance	Millions USD	369.8	-202.0	326.2	326.2	495.7	-12.0
3.7 Gross official reserves	Millions USD	3,948.0	3,744.6	4,068.1	4,690.0	4,377.2	4,093.7
3.8 Reserves months of imports (of goods and services)	Months	5.2	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.6
3.9 Exchange rate:							
3.9.1 Annual average	TZS/USD	1,395.7	1,557.4	1,571.7	1,598.6	1,653.1	1,985.0
3.9.2 End of period	TZS/USD	1,453.5	1,566.7	1,571.6	1,578.6	1,723.2	2,148.5
<b>5. Public finance</b>							
		<b>2010/11</b>	<b>2011/12</b>	<b>2012/13</b>	<b>2013/14</b>	<b>2014/15</b>	<b>2015/16</b>
5.1 Current revenue to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup>	Percent	16.3	17.6	12.8	13.5	13.4	n.a
5.2 Grants to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup>	Percent	4.7	4.5	2.1	2.1	1.2	n.a
5.2 Current expenditure to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup>	Percent	19.1	17.0	13.7	13.3	13.3	n.a
5.3 Development expenditure to GDP ratio <sup>1</sup>	Percent	7.9	9.2	9.3	5.2	4.5	n.a
5.4 Budget balance to GDP ratio (excluding grants) <sup>1</sup>	Percent	-11.7	-9.6	-6.4	-5.5	-5.1	n.a
5.5 Budget balance to GDP ratio (including grants) <sup>1</sup>	Percent	-6.9	-5.0	-4.3	-3.3	-3.8	n.a
<b>6. External debt stock</b>							
6.1 Disbursed debt	Millions USD	9,637.5	10,354.6	12,330.3	14,074.3	14,575.9	15,408.5
6.2 Interest	Millions USD	7,843.7	8,873.0	10,934.5	12,469.5	13,322.3	13,915.4
	Millions USD	1,793.8	1,481.6	1,395.8	1,604.8	1,253.6	1,493.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania and National Bureau of Statistics

Note: 1 Calculated on the basis of GDP at Market Prices—Current Prices, 2 GNDI stands for Gross National Disposable Income, 3 Annual Average  
r denotes revised data, P, provisional data, and n.a, not available



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

*Million of TZS*

	Budget	Jul 2015 - June 2016		June 2016	
	2015/16	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
<b>Total revenue (including LGAs)</b>	<b>13,997,523</b>	<b>13,997,523</b>	<b>14,029,385</b>	<b>1,402,064</b>	<b>1,526,754</b>
<b>Total revenue - central government</b>	<b>13,475,644</b>	<b>13,475,644</b>	<b>13,603,533</b>	<b>1,358,574</b>	<b>1,476,430</b>
Tax revenue	12,344,251	12,344,251	12,440,284	1,227,134	1,345,257
Taxes on imports	4,973,159	4,973,159	4,899,068	420,632	481,163
Sales/VAT and excise on local goods	2,230,165	2,230,165	2,023,603	163,083	162,143
Income taxes	4,299,244	4,299,244	4,599,829	577,399	614,802
Other taxes	841,683	841,683	917,785	66,019	87,148
Non- tax revenue	1,131,393	1,131,393	1,163,249	131,441	131,173
LGA own sources	521,879	521,879	425,852	43,490	50,325
<b>Total expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>19,412,606</b>	<b>19,412,606</b>	<b>18,129,016</b>	<b>1,409,003</b>	<b>1,702,175</b>
Recurrent expenditure	13,503,553	13,503,553	13,416,868	1,158,045	1,499,684
Wages and salaries	6,466,481	6,466,481	6,553,257	548,067	570,894
Interest payments	1,638,367	1,638,367	1,486,276	124,558	281,798
Domestic	1,059,893	1,059,893	1,009,506	98,550	256,146
Foreign	578,474	578,474	476,769	26,008	25,652
Other goods, services and transfers	5,398,704	5,398,704	5,377,335	485,420	646,992
<b>Development expenditure and net lending</b>	<b>5,909,053</b>	<b>5,909,054</b>	<b>4,712,149</b>	<b>250,958</b>	<b>202,491</b>
Local	4,246,873	4,246,873	2,592,167	158,012	105,514
Foreign	1,662,181	1,662,181	2,119,981	92,946	96,976
<b>Balance before grants</b>	<b>-5,415,083</b>	<b>-5,415,084</b>	<b>-4,099,631</b>	<b>-6,939</b>	<b>-175,421</b>
<b>Grants</b>	<b>1,430,872</b>	<b>1,430,872</b>	<b>1,085,625</b>	<b>64,213</b>	<b>58,850</b>
Program	231,444	231,444	0	0	0
Project	770,555	770,555	994,626	64,213	58,850
Basket funds	81,073	81,073	90,999	0	0
MDRI/MCA(T)	347,800	347,800	0	0	0
<b>Balance (cheques issued) after grants</b>	<b>-3,984,211</b>	<b>-3,984,211</b>	<b>-3,014,006</b>	<b>57,274</b>	<b>-116,571</b>
Expenditure float	0	0	-69,418	0	0
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	0	0	-200,509	0	34,695
<b>Overall balance (cheques cleared)</b>	<b>-3,984,211</b>	<b>-3,984,211</b>	<b>-3,283,933</b>	<b>57,274</b>	<b>-81,876</b>
<b>Financing:</b>	<b>3,984,211</b>	<b>3,984,211</b>	<b>3,283,933</b>	<b>-57,274</b>	<b>81,876</b>
<b>Foreign financing (net)</b>	<b>2,551,228</b>	<b>2,551,228</b>	<b>984,782</b>	<b>60,139</b>	<b>127,862</b>
Loans	3,034,115	3,034,115	1,540,481	128,476	155,725
Program loans	428,893	428,893	277,611	99,743	108,000
Development project loans	2,487,269	2,487,269	1,101,028	28,733	39,023
Non-concessional Borrowing	2,142,469	2,142,469	228,514	0	9,598
Basket support	117,953	117,953	161,842	0	8,702
Amortization	-482,887	-482,887	-555,700	-68,337	-27,863
<b>Domestic (net)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,432,983</b>	<b>1,432,983</b>	<b>2,299,151</b>	<b>-117,413</b>	<b>-45,986</b>
<b>Bank and non bank financing (NDF)</b>	<b>1,432,983</b>	<b>1,432,983</b>	<b>2,299,151</b>	<b>-117,413</b>	<b>-45,986</b>
Bank borrowing	859,790	1,432,983	1,522,207	-117,413	-105,340
Non-bank (net of amortization)	573,193	0	776,945	0	59,354
Borrowing/roll-over	-2,600,000	-2,600,000	-2,805,352	-149,772	-241,478
Domestic and contingent debt amortization	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,805,352	149,772	241,478

Note: 1 Exclude amortization and Expenditure Float, includes Road fund and Retention expenditures

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

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning





**Table A3: Depository Corporations Survey**

	Billions of TZS													
	Dec-14	Jan -15	Feb -15	Mar -15	Apr -15	May -15	June -15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
<b>Net foreign assets</b>	<b>6,551.5</b>	<b>6,621.0</b>	<b>6,633.0</b>	<b>6,388.4</b>	<b>6,738.9</b>	<b>7,075.5</b>	<b>8,027.7</b>	<b>8,244.0</b>	<b>8,040.7</b>	<b>7,939.5</b>	<b>7,529.9</b>	<b>7,477.4</b>	<b>7,579.0</b>	<b>7,472.2</b>
Bank of Tanzania	6,380.5	6,492.0	6,398.6	6,132.3	6,276.7	6,456.6	7,443.8	7,528.2	7,444.0	7,477.4	7,316.3	7,075.6	7,203.8	7,146.1
Other depository corporations	171.1	129.0	234.5	256.1	462.1	618.9	583.9	715.9	596.8	462.1	213.5	401.8	375.2	326.1
<b>Net domestic assets</b>	<b>12,062.6</b>	<b>12,119.9</b>	<b>12,157.1</b>	<b>12,352.2</b>	<b>12,747.2</b>	<b>12,795.6</b>	<b>11,936.6</b>	<b>13,871.3</b>	<b>13,738.2</b>	<b>14,070.1</b>	<b>14,118.6</b>	<b>14,520.2</b>	<b>14,658.6</b>	<b>14,990.8</b>
Domestic claims	16,063.9	16,711.5	16,960.5	17,312.2	17,962.7	18,465.7	17,696.9	20,374.4	20,410.2	20,814.7	20,969.3	21,479.8	21,727.8	21,889.2
Claims on central government (net)	3,651.6	4,134.2	4,087.6	4,298.0	4,416.6	4,360.2	3,707.0	4,881.6	4,645.8	4,851.0	4,885.9	5,314.4	5,334.6	5,229.2
Claims on central government	6,451.5	6,918.5	7,001.2	7,184.1	7,218.3	7,110.6	6,378.9	7,012.8	6,958.4	7,201.3	7,088.4	7,377.2	7,533.6	7,310.1
Liabilities to central government	2,799.8	2,784.3	2,913.6	2,886.1	2,801.7	2,750.5	2,671.9	2,131.1	2,312.6	2,350.4	2,202.4	2,062.8	2,199.1	2,080.9
Claims on non-government sector	12,412.3	12,577.3	12,872.9	13,014.1	13,546.2	14,105.5	13,989.8	15,492.7	15,764.4	15,963.8	16,083.3	16,165.4	16,393.2	16,659.9
Other items (net)	-4,001.3	-4,591.6	-4,803.3	-4,960.0	-5,215.5	-5,670.2	-5,760.3	-6,503.1	-6,672.0	-6,744.6	-6,850.6	-6,959.6	-7,069.1	-6,898.4
<b>Broad money liabilities</b>	<b>18,614.2</b>	<b>18,740.9</b>	<b>18,790.2</b>	<b>18,740.6</b>	<b>19,486.1</b>	<b>19,871.1</b>	<b>19,964.3</b>	<b>22,115.3</b>	<b>21,778.9</b>	<b>22,009.6</b>	<b>21,648.5</b>	<b>21,997.6</b>	<b>22,237.6</b>	<b>22,463.0</b>
Currency outside depository corporations	3,244.7	3,147.6	3,126.0	3,147.1	3,172.5	3,333.5	3,543.8	3,678.5	3,542.1	3,452.0	3,466.1	3,452.9	3,522.7	3,739.7
Transferable deposits	7,657.8	7,867.1	7,907.6	7,753.0	8,267.4	8,281.2	8,362.1	9,501.1	9,281.1	9,410.9	9,304.3	9,583.6	9,680.1	9,636.5
Non-transferable (other) deposits	7,711.6	7,726.2	7,756.6	7,840.5	8,046.3	8,256.5	8,058.4	8,935.8	8,955.7	9,146.6	8,878.1	8,961.1	9,034.9	9,086.7
<b>Memorandum Items:</b>														
<b>Reserve money (M0)</b>	<b>5,909.5</b>	<b>5,691.9</b>	<b>5,943.8</b>	<b>5,587.0</b>	<b>5,748.8</b>	<b>5,862.5</b>	<b>6,575.6</b>	<b>6,833.1</b>	<b>6,617.9</b>	<b>6,350.4</b>	<b>6,522.6</b>	<b>6,434.1</b>	<b>6,464.7</b>	<b>6,772.7</b>
<b>Extended broad money (M3)</b>	<b>18,614.2</b>	<b>18,740.9</b>	<b>18,790.2</b>	<b>18,740.6</b>	<b>19,486.1</b>	<b>19,871.1</b>	<b>19,964.3</b>	<b>22,115.3</b>	<b>21,778.9</b>	<b>22,009.6</b>	<b>21,648.5</b>	<b>21,997.6</b>	<b>22,237.6</b>	<b>22,463.0</b>
Deposits in foreign Currency (FCD)	4,697.1	4,723.1	5,062.0	5,057.5	5,446.3	5,712.8	5,663.2	6,335.2	6,359.2	6,285.1	6,160.9	6,233.5	6,421.7	6,311.7
FCD in millions of USD	2,721.7	2,650.5	2,841.5	2,828.5	2,977.8	2,860.4	2,803.1	2,948.6	2,920.8	2,883.7	2,826.6	2,860.8	2,942.7	2,896.8
<b>Broad money (M2)</b>	<b>13,917.0</b>	<b>14,017.8</b>	<b>13,728.1</b>	<b>13,683.1</b>	<b>14,039.8</b>	<b>14,158.3</b>	<b>14,301.1</b>	<b>15,780.1</b>	<b>15,419.7</b>	<b>15,724.4</b>	<b>15,487.6</b>	<b>15,764.2</b>	<b>15,815.9</b>	<b>16,151.3</b>
Other deposits in national currency (i.e. savings and time deposits)	5,632.9	5,662.7	5,509.0	5,558.0	5,635.4	5,709.1	5,621.6	6,204.4	6,184.3	6,426.4	6,198.4	6,252.8	6,316.8	6,341.8
<b>Narrow money (M1)</b>	<b>8,284.2</b>	<b>8,355.0</b>	<b>8,219.1</b>	<b>8,125.0</b>	<b>8,404.4</b>	<b>8,449.3</b>	<b>8,679.4</b>	<b>9,575.7</b>	<b>9,235.4</b>	<b>9,298.0</b>	<b>9,289.2</b>	<b>9,511.4</b>	<b>9,499.1</b>	<b>9,809.5</b>
Currency in circulation	3,244.7	3,147.6	3,126.0	3,147.1	3,172.5	3,333.5	3,543.8	3,678.5	3,542.1	3,452.0	3,466.1	3,452.9	3,522.7	3,739.7
Transferable deposits in national currency	5,039.4	5,207.4	5,093.1	4,978.0	5,231.9	5,115.8	5,135.7	5,897.2	5,693.3	5,846.0	5,823.1	6,058.5	5,976.4	6,069.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: p denotes provisional data





**Table A5 (a): Current Account Balance**

	Millions of USD					
				Year ending June		Percentage change
	Jun-15	May-16	Jun-16	2015	2016 <sup>p</sup>	
Goods account	-522.2	-208.1	-316.3	-5,030.9	-2,605.9	-48.2
Exports*	464.7	485.5	494.1	5,628.5	6,236.5	10.8
Imports	987.0	693.7	810.4	10,659.4	8,842.5	-17.0
Services account	65.90	119.0	108.6	971.1	1,366.6	40.7
Receipts	271.4	282.5	301.5	3,681.8	3,860.4	4.9
Payments	205.5	163.6	193.0	2,710.7	2,493.8	-8.0
Goods and services	-456.3	-89.2	-207.8	-4,059.8	-1,239.3	-69.5
Export of goods and services	736.2	768.0	795.6	9,310.3	10,096.9	8.4
Import of goods and services	1,192.5	857.2	1,003.4	13,370.1	11,336.3	-15.2
Primary Income account	-50.2	-57.3	-48.5	-858.5	-978.7	14.0
Receipts	6.9	12.2	9.5	121.3	110.1	-9.2
Payments	57.1	69.5	58.0	979.8	1,088.8	11.1
Secondary Income account	23.2	27.0	25.3	574.8	332.7	-42.1
Inflows	29.4	33.6	31.9	650.8	410.7	-36.9
Central government	0.1	0.0	0.0	289.9	41.0	-85.9
Outflows	6.2	6.6	6.6	76.0	78.0	2.6
Current Account Balance	-483.3	-119.5	-230.9	-4,343.5	-1,885.3	-56.6

**Source:** Bank of Tanzania

**Note:** p denotes provisional data, \* includes adjustment for unrecorded exports



**Table A5 (b): Exports by Type of Commodity**

Export category	Unit of measure	May-16	Jun-16	Percentage change	Year ending June		Percentage change
					2015	2016	
Traditional Exports							
COFFEE							
Value	Millions of USD	11.1	5.4	-51.1	148.8	151.5	1.9
Volume	'000 Tonnes	11.1	2.6	-76.8	45.7	57.7	26.2
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	1,000.0	2,108.9	110.9	3,255.2	2,627.3	-19.3
COTTON							
Value	Millions of USD	0.8	0.3	-66.9	52.4	32.1	-38.7
Volume	'000 Tonnes	0.5	0.2	-65.2	47.2	29.9	-36.7
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	1,469.5	1,397.8	-4.9	1,109.6	1,074.4	-3.2
SISAL							
Value	Millions of USD	2.0	2.3	15.5	17.9	24.6	37.6
Volume	'000 Tonnes	1.1	1.2	14.6	11.4	13.1	14.2
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	1,872.9	1,887.6	0.8	1,561.6	1,880.3	20.4
TEA							
Value	Millions of USD	5.2	3.6	-30.0	44.9	49.9	11.1
Volume	'000 Tonnes	3.3	2.2	-32.2	29.2	29.0	-0.4
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	1,590.3	1,641.8	3.2	1,539.9	1,718.2	11.6
TOBACCO							
Value	Millions of USD	11.9	4.7	-60.5	360.5	337.1	-6.5
Volume	'000 Tonnes	2.9	1.0	-66.4	74.4	82.4	10.8
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	4,078.1	4,791.7	17.5	4,847.7	4,090.9	-15.6
CASHEWNUTS							
Value	Millions of USD	1.1	0.3	-72.9	252.8	186.5	-26.2
Volume	'000 Tonnes	1.1	0.3	-75.6	175.9	162.4	-7.7
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	1,032.0	1,146.5	11.1	1,437.1	1,148.4	-20.1
CLOVES							
Value	Millions of USD	0.4	0.2	-	30.6	46.2	51.0
Volume	'000 Tonnes	0.0	0.0	-	2.8	5.7	107.7
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	8,425.0	8,300.0	-	11,091.5	8,063.1	-27.3
Sub Total		32.5	16.8	-48.3	907.8	828.0	-8.8
Non-Traditional Exports							
Minerals	Millions of USD	167.3	189.7	13.4	1,361.5	1,479.3	8.7
Gold	Millions of USD	165.0	162.5	-1.5	1,237.0	1,334.6	7.9
Diamond	Millions of USD	-	24.2	--	70.8	95.2	34.5
Other minerals <sup>1</sup>	Millions of USD	2.3	3.0	30.3	53.7	49.5	-7.9
Manufactured goods	Millions of USD	97.0	74.6	-23.2	1,316.8	1,462.6	11.1
Cotton yarn	Millions of USD	0.9	0.2	-80.7	8.9	11.0	23.7
Manufactured coffee	Millions of USD	-	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2	-77.7
Manufactured tobacco	Millions of USD	2.6	3.0	14.7	32.1	36.2	12.7
Sisal Products (yarn & twine)	Millions of USD	1.6	1.5	-7.2	14.9	18.4	23.2
Other manufactured goods <sup>2</sup>	Millions of USD	91.9	69.9	-24.0	1,259.9	1,396.8	10.9
Fish and fish products	Millions of USD	15.1	13.2	-12.3	183.4	163.9	-10.6
Horticultural products	Millions of USD	2.1	2.2	7.2	26.6	24.1	-9.3
Re-exports	Millions of USD	93.6	107.9	15.2	324.8	416.8	28.3
Other exports <sup>3</sup>	Millions of USD	14.6	25.2	72.9	773.6	1,048.5	35.5
Sub Total		389.7	412.8	5.9	3,986.6	4,595.1	15.3
GRAND TOTAL <sup>4</sup>		485.5	494.1	1.8	5,628.5	6,236.5	10.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Revenue Authority

**Notes:**

- 1 Include tanzanite, rubbies, sapphires, emeralds, copper, silver and other precious stones
- 2 Include plastic items, textile apparels iron/steel and articles thereof, cement, cement, wheat flour
- 3 Include edible vegetables, oil seeds, cereals, cocoa, raw hides and skins, woods and articles thereof
- 4 Include adjustment for unrecorded exports
- p = Provisional data.
- = Very big percentage change
- Volume in '000 Tons; Value in '000,000 USD; Unit Price in USD/Ton



**Table A5 (c): Tanzania Imports (f.o.b value) by Major Category**

	Millions of USD						
	Year ending June						Percentage contribution, year ending June 2016
	May-16	Jun-16	Percentage change	2015 <sup>p</sup>	2016 <sup>p</sup>	Percentage change	
<b>Capital goods</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4,057.7</b>	<b>2,959.6</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>33.5</b>
Transport equipment	59.8	61.1	2.2	1,242.1	865.0	-30.4	9.8
Building and constructions	52.6	44.9	-14.6	1,018.2	744.5	-26.9	8.4
Machinery	83.1	107.1	28.9	1,797.4	1,350.1	-24.9	15.3
<b>Intermediate goods</b>	<b>339.1</b>	<b>411.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>4,107.9</b>	<b>3,844.2</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>43.5</b>
Oil imports	247.1	282.1	14.2	3,062.8	2,803.2	-8.5	31.7
Fertilizers	3.0	11.8	289.7	140.8	166.1	17.9	1.9
Industrial raw materials	89.0	117.5	32.0	904.3	874.8	-3.3	9.9
<b>Consumer goods</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>185.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>2,493.8</b>	<b>2,038.7</b>	<b>-18.3</b>	<b>23.1</b>
Food and food stuffs	44.8	67.4	50.6	649.1	434.8	-33.0	4.9
All other consumer goods <sup>1</sup>	114.1	118.5	3.8	1,844.7	1,603.9	-13.1	18.1
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>693.7</b>	<b>810.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>10,661.6</b>	<b>8,842.5</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source:** Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Revenue Authority

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup> It includes pharmaceutical products, paper products, plastic items, optical/photographic materials, textile apparels

<sup>p</sup> = Provisional data

Totals may not add up due to rounding of numbers.



Table A5 (d): Balance of Payments

	Millions USD				
	2011	2012	2013	2014 <sup>f</sup>	2015 <sup>p</sup>
<b>A. Current Account</b>	<b>-4,381.0</b>	<b>-3,764.3</b>	<b>-4,988.0</b>	<b>-5,017.5</b>	<b>-3,315.6</b>
Goods: exports f.o.b.	5,097.9	5,889.2	5,258.1	5,321.5	5,647.9
Traditional	685.5	956.7	868.9	828.8	793.3
Nontraditional	3,747.5	4,164.4	3,703.3	3,798.6	4,117.9
o/w Gold	2,224.1	2,117.4	1,644.8	1,324.1	1,183.3
Unrecorded trade	664.9	768.2	685.8	694.1	736.7
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-9,827.5	-10,319.1	-11,029.1	-10,917.8	-9,843.1
Balance on Goods	-4,729.6	-4,429.9	-5,771.1	-5,596.3	-4,195.2
Services: credit	2,300.3	2,786.4	3,201.7	3,396.0	3,788.8
Transport	556.0	641.1	811.8	902.6	1,027.2
Travel	1,353.2	1,712.7	1,880.4	2,010.1	2,261.0
Other	391.2	432.6	509.5	483.2	500.5
Services: debit	-2,208.1	-2,358.9	-2,488.5	-2,668.7	-2,694.5
Transport	-977.9	-1,046.9	-1,137.8	-1,163.0	-1,087.6
Travel	-898.6	-967.0	-1,033.9	-1,101.6	-1,220.0
Other	-331.6	-344.9	-316.7	-404.1	-386.8
Balance on Services	92.2	427.5	713.2	727.3	1,094.3
Balance on Goods and Services	-4,637.3	-4,002.4	-5,057.9	-4,869.0	-3,100.8
Primary Income: credit	184.2	131.1	130.1	118.4	111.9
o/w Investment income	159.8	109.6	99.9	86.5	87.8
Compensation of employees	24.4	21.4	30.2	31.9	24.1
Primary Income: debit	-830.0	-705.1	-835.8	-744.2	-806.2
o/w Direct investment income	-728.7	-560.2	-617.0	-541.4	-576.4
Interest payments	-56.7	-84.1	-148.2	-150.9	-198.2
Compensation of employees	-40.7	-57.0	-67.9	-49.1	-28.9
Balance on Primary Income	-645.8	-574.0	-705.7	-625.8	-694.3
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	-5,283.1	-4,576.4	-5,763.6	-5,494.9	-3,795.1
Secondary Income: credit	994.9	917.5	837.4	535.6	559.7
Government	609.7	548.8	485.7	178.0	194.4
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	385.2	368.7	351.7	357.6	365.3
o/w Personal transfers	385.2	368.7	351.7	357.6	365.3
Secondary Income: debit	-92.7	-105.4	-61.8	-58.2	-80.2
Balance on Secondary Income	902.2	812.1	775.7	477.4	479.6
<b>B. Capital Account</b>	<b>690.9</b>	<b>777.2</b>	<b>712.8</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>399.4</b>
Capital transfers credit	690.9	777.2	712.8	535.5	399.4
General Government	627.3	713.6	649.2	471.2	335.4
Other Capital Transfer (Investment grant)	627.3	713.6	649.2	471.2	335.4
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	63.6	63.6	63.6	64.2	64.0
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Groups A plus B	-3,690.0	-2,987.1	-4,275.2	-4,482.0	-2,916.2
<b>C. Financial Account, excl. reserves and related items</b>	<b>-2,843.1</b>	<b>-3,879.6</b>	<b>-5,021.0</b>	<b>-3,897.9</b>	<b>-3,440.4</b>
Direct Investments	-1,229.4	-1,799.6	-2,087.3	-2,044.6	-1,960.6
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	1,229.4	1,799.6	2,087.3	2,044.6	1,960.6
Portfolio investment	-11.3	-6.1	-4.5	-11.5	-27.6
Other investment	-1,602.5	-2,073.9	-2,929.3	-1,841.8	-1,452.1
Assets	24.5	-220.6	186.4	-29.4	332.5
Loans (Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank)	-7.7	-37.2	-0.1	-24.5	186.8
Currency and deposits	32.2	-183.3	186.6	-4.9	145.8
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	29.2	-156.3	-20.7	-87.9	69.5
Other sectors	3.0	-27.0	207.3	83.0	76.2
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liabilities	1,627.0	1,853.4	3,115.7	1,812.4	1,784.7
Trade credits	0.1	0.2	0.8	-1.0	-0.1
Loans	1,594.3	1,820.3	2,927.6	1,799.0	1,882.2
Monetary Authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	1,080.7	971.2	1,750.8	1,362.4	1,193.6
Drawings	1,115.2	1,022.8	1,834.4	1,476.8	1,358.1
Repayments	-34.5	-51.6	-83.6	-114.4	-164.5
Banks	-9.5	30.6	188.5	14.6	97.3
Other sectors	523.1	818.6	988.3	422.0	591.3
Drawings	620.1	872.3	1,070.6	494.5	643.5
Repayments	-97.1	-53.7	-82.3	-72.5	-52.2
Currency and deposits	32.6	32.8	187.3	14.4	-97.5
Total, Groups A through C	-6,533.2	-6,866.8	-9,296.2	-8,379.9	-6,356.5
<b>D. Net Errors and Omissions</b>	<b>644.9</b>	<b>-566.3</b>	<b>-237.9</b>	<b>332.2</b>	<b>-723.3</b>
Overall balance (Total, Groups A through D)	-202.0	326.2	507.9	-251.8	-199.1
<b>E. Reserves and Related Items</b>	<b>-202.0</b>	<b>326.2</b>	<b>507.9</b>	<b>-251.8</b>	<b>-199.1</b>
Reserve assets	-206.3	324.7	621.4	-307.3	-273.7
Use of Fund credit and loans	4.4	1.5	-113.5	55.5	74.6
<b>Memorandum items</b>					
GDP(mp) billions of TZS	52,762.6	61,434.2	70,953.2	79,718.4	90,863.7
GDP(mp) millions of USD	33,877.9	39,087.6	44,382.8	48,240.9	45,766.1
CAB/GDP	-12.9	-9.6	-11.2	-10.4	-7.2
CAB/GDP (excl. current official transfers)	-14.7	-11.0	-12.3	-10.8	-7.7
Gross Official Reserves	3,744.6	4,068.1	4,689.7	4,377.2	4,093.7
Months of Imports	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.2	3.3
Months of Imports(Excluding FDI related imports)	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.8	3.6
Exchange rate (end of period)	1,566.7	1,571.6	1,574.0	1,725.8	2,148.5
Exchange rate (annual average)	1,557.4	1,571.7	1,598.7	1,652.5	1,985.4

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Notes: p denotes provisional data, r revised, O/w of which





**Table A6 (a): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), Twelve-Month Percentage Change (Main Group)**

Base: Dec 2015 = 100, since Jan 2015

	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages <sup>r</sup>	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
Weight (%)	100	47.8	9.5	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.4	4.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
2012-Jun	17.4	23.5	5.9	14.6	9.0	15.1	17.8	13.1	11.7	-0.9	4.7	11.7	3.3
Jul	15.7	20.8	4.7	12.5	8.7	14.9	16.1	10.8	18.0	-1.6	4.7	11.9	3.7
Aug	14.9	18.8	3.8	14.4	8.6	14.4	16.0	11.6	20.4	-1.7	4.7	11.0	3.3
Sep	13.5	15.6	1.7	16.5	8.3	13.4	17.5	8.3	20.3	-1.7	4.7	11.3	3.0
Oct	12.9	14.9	2.7	17.4	7.9	12.4	16.3	8.4	20.3	-1.8	4.7	11.1	2.3
Nov	12.1	13.4	2.3	17.3	8.4	12.0	16.1	8.0	21.3	-1.7	4.7	10.8	2.9
Dec	12.1	13.1	3.2	17.1	8.2	11.6	15.7	9.1	22.8	-1.9	4.7	10.5	3.4
2013-Jan	10.9	11.9	2.7	15.3	7.2	9.8	13.5	8.8	23.0	-1.8	4.2	8.9	2.9
Feb	10.4	12.0	2.5	16.3	6.1	7.9	9.0	6.6	18.9	-0.3	2.2	3.6	3.0
Mar	9.8	11.1	1.3	20.4	5.1	6.4	6.8	5.0	17.4	-0.4	2.2	3.1	3.7
Apr	9.4	10.2	4.2	19.9	4.6	5.8	5.9	5.2	17.7	-0.6	2.2	3.5	3.2
May	8.3	8.0	7.5	19.0	4.4	5.3	5.5	4.9	18.0	-0.7	2.2	3.5	3.0
Jun	7.6	7.6	7.1	15.4	4.0	5.2	5.5	4.8	15.0	-0.6	2.2	0.3	2.9
Jul	7.5	8.0	7.5	14.4	3.8	5.2	5.9	5.9	12.0	-0.1	2.4	0.2	2.7
Aug	6.7	6.5	9.0	14.3	3.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	10.6	0.0	2.4	0.7	2.9
Sep	6.1	6.5	7.8	9.6	3.2	4.9	2.2	6.5	10.4	0.0	2.4	0.4	2.9
Oct	6.3	6.9	9.3	9.0	3.3	4.6	2.9	6.0	10.7	0.2	2.4	0.5	2.8
Nov	6.2	7.2	8.6	8.7	2.5	4.4	2.7	5.6	9.9	0.1	2.4	0.7	2.1
Dec	5.6	6.0	8.2	10.2	2.3	3.9	2.2	4.0	7.8	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.5
2014-Jan	6.0	6.0	8.9	14.9	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.1	7.1	0.5	5.9	0.6	1.8
Feb	6.0	6.2	9.0	13.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	4.6	7.1	0.5	5.3	1.2	2.0
Mar	6.1	7.2	8.7	9.0	1.8	3.3	1.7	5.2	7.1	0.5	5.3	1.3	2.1
Apr	6.3	7.8	5.3	9.2	2.5	3.2	2.2	7.7	6.8	0.7	5.3	0.8	3.6
May	6.5	8.7	2.3	8.3	2.4	3.1	2.6	8.3	6.6	0.7	5.3	0.6	3.6
Jun	6.4	8.1	2.7	11.3	2.2	2.9	2.6	8.1	5.4	1.6	5.3	0.8	4.2
Jul	6.5	8.1	2.4	11.7	2.1	2.8	2.4	6.8	4.7	1.1	5.1	0.6	3.9
Aug	6.7	8.8	2.1	10.3	2.0	2.4	2.7	6.6	4.6	1.0	5.1	0.5	4.0
Sep	6.6	8.5	2.0	10.7	1.7	2.2	4.1	5.6	5.0	0.7	5.1	0.6	4.7
Oct	5.9	7.1	1.6	10.8	1.5	2.7	3.6	5.5	5.4	0.7	5.1	0.7	4.6
Nov	5.8	7.0	1.6	11.3	1.4	2.8	3.2	5.6	5.4	0.6	5.1	0.7	4.6
Dec	4.8	5.7	0.5	7.8	1.2	3.2	3.5	5.3	5.5	0.4	5.1	0.6	4.5
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
June	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
July	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	5.3	5.2	1.8	2.6	-0.4	3.3	1.5	3.0
Sept	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
Weight (%)	100	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
June	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

Source: National Bureau of Statistics  
Note: r denotes revised data



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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100, since Jan 2015

Period	Food (combining food consumed at home and in restaurants)	Total non-food (all items less food) <sup>r</sup>	All items less food and energy	Energy and fuels (combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and
Weight (%)	51	49	43.3	5.7
2012-Jun	22.9	10.5	8.8	20.5
Jul	20.3	10.0	8.8	16.3
Aug	18.5	10.3	9.2	16.9
Sep	15.8	10.5	8.9	19.4
Oct	15.0	10.1	8.6	18.4
Nov	13.7	10.1	8.5	18.6
Dec	13.3	10.3	8.9	17.8
2013-Jan	12.1	9.3	7.9	17.4
Feb	11.7	8.4	6.7	18.3
Mar	10.7	8.5	6.0	22.6
Apr	9.7	8.9	6.5	21.6
May	7.7	9.2	7.1	20.1
Jun	7.4	7.9	6.6	14.8
Jul	8.6	7.3	6.7	12.9
Aug	7.1	7.3	6.2	15.2
Sep	6.9	6.0	5.8	9.6
Oct	7.3	6.1	5.7	10.6
Nov	7.6	5.7	5.3	10.0
Dec	6.6	5.5	4.5	12.8
2014-Jan	6.6	6.7	4.9	18.7
Feb	6.9	6.3	4.8	16.1
Mar	7.9	5.2	4.7	10.3
Apr	8.5	4.9	4.3	10.4
May	9.3	4.1	3.5	9.5
Jun	8.7	4.8	3.5	13.7
Jul	7.9	4.9	3.2	14.0
Aug	8.5	4.5	3.1	11.8
Sep	8.3	4.2	3.1	12.1
Oct	7.0	4.6	3.2	11.6
Nov	6.9	4.5	3.0	12.2
Dec	5.7	3.6	3.1	6.2
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
June	9.9	1.4	2.2	-2.3
July	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
<b>Weight (%)</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>
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
June	8.3	3.6	3.0	7.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data



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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100, since 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	Restaurant s and hotels	Miscel. goods and services	Alcohol and tobacco	Communicati on	Education	Recreation and culture	Health
Weight (%)	100	47.8	9.5	9.2	6.7	6.7	6.4	4.5	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9
2012-Jun	0.1	-0.4	0.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	-0.1	0.0	3.1	0.1
Jul	0.1	-0.5	0.1	1.6	0.3	0.7	-0.5	-0.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Aug	0.7	0.7	-1.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.2
Sep	1.1	0.6	1.7	4.4	0.6	0.6	2.7	-0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Oct	0.3	0.6	-1.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.1
Nov	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.8
Dec	1.9	3.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.8	2.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.5
2013-Jan	1.3	2.5	-0.5	-0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.0
Feb	1.4	2.2	0.0	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	0.1
Mar	0.5	-0.1	0.3	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Apr	0.5	0.0	3.6	1.6	-0.2	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
May	-0.6	-1.6	3.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Jun	-0.5	-0.7	-0.2	-1.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Jul	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.6	-0.1	0.9	3.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
Aug	-0.1	-0.7	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sep	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oct	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Nov	0.6	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dec	1.3	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2014-Jan	1.8	2.5	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	5.1	0.1	0.2
Feb	1.4	2.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
Mar	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
Apr	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	1.5
May	-0.4	-0.7	0.2	-1.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Jun	-0.7	-1.4	0.2	0.9	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6
Jul	0.1	-0.2	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Aug	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sep	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7
Oct	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nov	0.6	1.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dec	0.2	0.7	-0.8	-1.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
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
June	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
July	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
Sept	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
Weight (%)	100	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
June	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

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100, since 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) <sup>r</sup>	Total Non- Food (All Items Less Food)
Weight (%)	51.0	49.0	43.3	5.7
2012-Jan	3.4	0.9	1.3	-1.5
Feb	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.9
Mar	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.8
Apr	0.8	0.8	0.4	3.3
May	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
2012-Jun	-0.3	0.7	0.5	1.7
Jul	-0.5	1.0	0.7	2.3
Aug	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Sep	0.8	1.5	0.7	5.7
Oct	0.5	0.1	0.2	-0.7
Nov	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1
Dec	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.2
2013 - Jan	2.3	0.0	0.3	-1.8
Feb	2.0	0.7	0.3	2.7
Mar	-0.1	1.3	0.3	6.5
Apr	0.0	1.2	0.9	2.4
May	-1.4	0.6	0.9	-0.7
Jun	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	-2.8
Jul	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
Aug	-0.6	0.7	0.3	2.7
Sep	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Oct	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nov	1.1	0.0	0.1	-0.4
Dec	1.9	0.6	0.2	2.7
2014 - Jan	2.3	1.1	0.6	3.3
Feb	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Mar	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.1
Apr	0.5	0.5	4.2	0.9
May	-0.6	0.2	-1.5	-0.1
Jun	-1.3	0.1	0.9	0.2
Jul	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.5
Aug	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2
Sep	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.0
Oct	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5
Nov	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Dec	0.7	0.2	-2.8	-0.3
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
June	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
July	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
June	1.1	0.2	-0.8	0.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data



**National Debt Stock**

	Jun-11	Jun-12	Jun-13	Jun-14	Jun-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
<b>1. Overall total debt committed<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>11,580.8</b>	<b>14,098.1</b>	<b>17,087.4</b>	<b>18,804.1</b>	<b>20,245.1</b>	<b>22,207.5</b>	<b>22,326.7</b>	<b>22,405.1</b>	<b>22,387.3</b>	<b>22,158.0</b>	<b>22,176.1</b>	<b>22,223.9</b>
Disbursed outstanding debt	7,843.7	8,873.0	11,086.4	12,632.1	14,074.5	14,370.8	14,436.0	14,532.6	14,632.5	14,736.9	14,978.0	15,053.7
Undisbursed debt	3,737.1	5,225.1	6,001.0	6,172.0	6,170.6	7,836.7	7,890.7	7,872.4	7,754.7	7,421.0	7,198.2	7,170.2
<b>2. Disbursed debt by creditor category<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,843.7</b>	<b>9,188.3</b>	<b>11,086.4</b>	<b>12,632.1</b>	<b>14,074.5</b>	<b>14,370.8</b>	<b>14,436.0</b>	<b>14,532.6</b>	<b>14,632.5</b>	<b>14,736.9</b>	<b>14,978.0</b>	<b>15,053.7</b>
Bilateral debt	978.7	1,015.8	1,018.9	1,057.9	923.3	941.6	979.3	1,002.4	1,023.0	1,036.1	1,027.5	1,051.6
Multilateral debt	5,250.2	5,615.8	6,406.1	6,997.3	7,128.8	7,194.0	7,299.0	7,389.2	7,550.8	7,618.7	7,665.7	7,670.4
Commercial debt	1,037.9	1,944.1	2,976.4	3,780.0	4,871.5	5,212.5	5,009.6	4,991.3	4,919.6	4,927.1	5,104.2	5,161.1
Export credits	576.9	612.7	685.1	796.9	1,150.8	1,022.7	1,148.2	1,149.8	1,139.2	1,155.0	1,180.6	1,170.7
<b>3. Disbursed debt by borrower category<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,843.7</b>	<b>9,188.3</b>	<b>11,086.4</b>	<b>12,632.1</b>	<b>14,074.5</b>	<b>14,370.8</b>	<b>14,436.0</b>	<b>14,532.6</b>	<b>14,632.5</b>	<b>14,736.9</b>	<b>14,978.0</b>	<b>15,053.7</b>
Central government	6,057.8	7,141.3	8,993.6	10,416.3	11,513.0	11,770.1	11,931.6	12,039.2	12,150.2	12,255.7	12,316.9	12,402.3
Public corporations	557.8	404.6	454.8	491.2	427.2	403.9	366.7	368.2	381.8	383.6	436.4	433.1
Private sector	1,228.0	1,642.4	1,638.0	1,724.5	2,134.3	2,196.8	2,137.7	2,125.2	2,100.5	2,097.6	2,224.7	2,218.3
<b>4. Disbursed debt by use of funds<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>7,843.7</b>	<b>9,188.3</b>	<b>11,086.4</b>	<b>12,632.1</b>	<b>14,074.5</b>	<b>14,370.8</b>	<b>14,436.0</b>	<b>14,532.6</b>	<b>14,632.5</b>	<b>14,736.9</b>	<b>14,976.9</b>	<b>15,053.7</b>
BOP and budget support	2,348.5	2,611.7	2,627.0	2,582.7	2,306.1	2,397.2	2,398.6	2,412.1	2,298.8	2,381.8	2,382.8	2,379.3
Transport and telecommunication	990.4	1,440.7	1,821.7	2,953.5	3,183.9	3,222.8	3,212.5	3,323.6	3,200.8	3,349.6	3,363.6	3,338.5
Agriculture	837.4	788.5	960.3	613.7	584.4	543.2	537.6	541.6	535.0	545.6	548.4	547.1
Energy and mining	728.4	675.8	910.5	1,698.2	2,248.3	2,478.5	2,477.6	2,483.5	2,390.8	2,477.4	2,490.3	2,617.5
Industries	201.7	199.9	224.4	215.2	333.9	321.8	327.9	328.6	311.5	420.5	378.5	348.0
Social welfare and education	1,201.1	1,678.3	2,236.9	2,154.9	2,182.2	2,083.1	2,041.0	2,071.1	2,039.4	2,142.1	2,168.6	2,178.5
Finance and insurance	188.9	338.1	357.3	395.8	616.5	607.2	654.0	577.8	653.8	611.7	675.2	710.1
Tourism	123.2	123.3	104.3	101.5	94.3	80.0	74.4	75.3	85.2	40.4	40.7	45.4
Real estate and construction				182.2	537.0	551.3	603.2	607.0	601.7	622.0	662.2	671.1
Other	1,224.2	1,332.0	1,844.0	1,734.4	1,987.9	2,085.8	2,109.1	2,111.9	2,515.5	2,145.9	2,266.6	2,218.3
<b>5. Total amount of loan contracted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>386.7</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>238.3</b>	<b>371.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Central government	0.0	350.0	14.8	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private sector	23.4	36.7	183.1	33.7	38.3	371.0	0.1	0	0	22.9	8	1.5
<b>6. Disbursements<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>558.6</b>	<b>352.5</b>	<b>565.6</b>	<b>188.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>157.2</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>352.1</b>	<b>134.2</b>
Central government	63.9	0.4	544.5	316.1	513.4	69.4	23.1	61.9	145.5	36.8	136.8	103.3
Public corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Sector	3.0	17.6	14.1	36.4	52.2	119.0	1.0	0.0	11.7	28.9	215.3	30.8
<b>7. Actual debt service<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>42.2</b>
Principal	4.6	4.0	2.4	35.0	58.4	27.3	23.4	90.1	36.7	41.1	47.2	36.5
Interest	4.8	3.5	15.2	4.7	4.8	23.9	35.3	31.9	37.4	49.8	16.2	5.7
Other payments	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>8. Net flows on debt<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>556.2</b>	<b>317.5</b>	<b>507.2</b>	<b>161.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-28.2</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>304.8</b>	<b>97.7</b>
<b>9. Net transfers on debt<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>541.0</b>	<b>312.8</b>	<b>502.3</b>	<b>162.3</b>	<b>-34.7</b>	<b>-60.1</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>-25.1</b>	<b>288.6</b>	<b>91.9</b>
<b>10. Arrears by creditors category<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3,088.1</b>	<b>2,634.1</b>	<b>2,770.8</b>	<b>3,339.2</b>	<b>3,146.8</b>	<b>2,835.3</b>	<b>2,881.8</b>	<b>2,940.2</b>	<b>3,195.4</b>	<b>2,362.5</b>	<b>2,350.5</b>	<b>2,394.6</b>
Principal	1,294.3	1,152.4	1,375.0	1,734.4	1,811.1	1,342.3	1,305.0	1,353.3	1,591.4	1,135.2	1,122.2	1,167.5
Bilateral debt	459.6	403.3	356.5	379.0	427.3	318.9	271.4	318.5	324.6	324.9	323.4	328.7
Multilateral debt	15.1	6.4	19.8	24.2	34.6	45.6	48.1	48.5	61.3	36.4	36.5	71.1
Commercial debt	492.9	464.8	674.6	831.5	754.6	562.2	562.0	562.0	625.3	438.6	423.5	426.5
Export credits	326.7	277.9	324.0	499.8	594.6	415.6	423.4	424.3	580.1	335.3	338.7	341.2
<b>Interest</b>	<b>1,793.8</b>	<b>1,481.6</b>	<b>1,395.8</b>	<b>1,604.8</b>	<b>1,335.7</b>	<b>1,493.1</b>	<b>1,576.8</b>	<b>1,586.9</b>	<b>1,604.0</b>	<b>1,227.3</b>	<b>1,228.4</b>	<b>1,227.1</b>
Bilateral debt	730.9	770.5	767.2	835.4	678.3	685.0	715.1	718.9	723.7	729.0	729.6	732.8
Multilateral debt	17.4	7.5	5.4	10.9	11.2	15.8	16.2	16.3	16.9	7.8	11.3	8.7
Commercial debt	697.2	567.9	516.1	594.5	439.8	468.4	481.1	481.3	488.5	289.7	288.5	273.0
Export credits	348.3	135.7	107.1	163.9	206.4	323.9	364.4	370.5	374.9	200.8	198.9	212.6
<b>11. External debt stock</b>	<b>9,637.5</b>	<b>10,670.0</b>	<b>12,482.2</b>	<b>14,236.9</b>	<b>15,410.2</b>	<b>15,863.9</b>	<b>16,012.9</b>	<b>16,119.6</b>	<b>16,236.6</b>	<b>15,964.2</b>	<b>16,206.3</b>	<b>16,280.8</b>
12. Domestic debt stock	2,364.1	2,650.6	3,519.4	3,961.7	3,808.6	3,997.2	4,046.4	4,232.9	4,345.1	4,453.3	4,595.1	4,655.6
<b>13. Total Debt Stock</b>	<b>12,001.5</b>	<b>13,320.6</b>	<b>16,001.6</b>	<b>18,198.5</b>	<b>19,218.8</b>	<b>19,861.1</b>	<b>20,059.3</b>	<b>20,352.4</b>	<b>20,581.7</b>	<b>20,417.5</b>	<b>20,801.4</b>	<b>20,936.4</b>
End period exchange rate	1,572.1	1,568.9	1,602.7	1,649.7	2,020.3	2,156.4	2,150.8	2,150.8	2,177.7	2,180.2	2,182.1	2,178.7

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Note: Multilateral arrears are those owed by the private sector.

<sup>1</sup> denotes debt flows during the period, <sup>2</sup> stock position at the end of period



## Glossary

### Broad money (M2)

This 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 shilling circulating outside the banking system, i.e., outside the Bank of Tanzania and other depository corporations.

### Discount rate (also known as Bank rate)

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

### Exchange rate

This is 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)

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 established to enable banks to borrow from the Bank of Tanzania, at their own discretion, by pledging eligible government securities as collateral.

### Lombard rate

This is the rate that the Bank of Tanzania charges a bank for borrowing through the use of a Lombard Facility. The Lombard rate is determined basing on either the prevailing weighted average yield for 35-day Treasury bill, Repo rate or overnight inter-bank rate, whichever is the highest in the market for that week, 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

This consists of all resident financial corporations and quasi-corporations, except the central bank, whose principal activity is financial intermediation and which have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments which are close substitutes for deposits in mobilizing financial resources and which are included in measures of money broadly defined.

### Repurchase agreements (repo)

These are agreements for the Bank of Tanzania to purchase/sale 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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