



BANK OF TANZANIA



**MONTHLY
ECONOMIC
REVIEW**

July 2007

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1.0 Inflation Development

According to statistics released recently by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), annual headline inflation increased to 5.9 percent in June 2007, after having declined to 5.0 percent in the previous month. The increase in inflation rate was mainly driven by an increase in food inflation, as non-food inflation declined slightly. Similarly, the month-to-month seasonally adjusted headline inflation accelerated to 1.3 percent in June 2007 compared to 0.5 percent recorded in May 2007.

Annual non-food inflation decreased from 8.4 percent recorded in May 2007 to 7.6 percent during the period ending June 2007. Exceptional increase in non-food items were noted in the average prices of drinks and tobacco, education, household operations and maintenance and recreation and entertainment subgroups. The month-to-month non-food inflation went up by 1.0 percent between May and June 2007 compared to 1.6 percent in May 2007 following average price increases in diesel, petroleum, kerosene, car tyres, television sets, charcoal, tea leaves, bottled drink (squash), wines, insecticides, clothing, footwear, furniture and school notebooks.

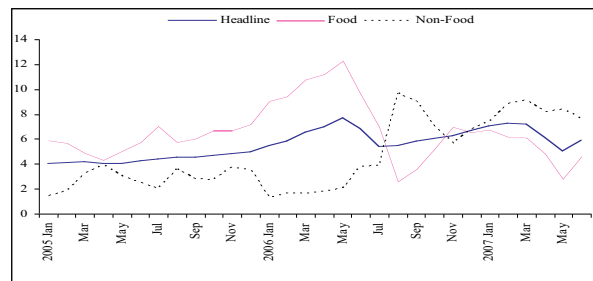
Annual food inflation increased to 4.6 percent in June 2007, from 2.8 percent recorded in the year ended May 2007. The month-to-month food inflation, on the other hand, declined by 0.6 percent in June 2007 compared to a decline of 0.1 in May 2007. The decrease is mainly explained by a fall in the average prices for some food items particularly maize, rice wheat flour, cassava potatoes, fruits, cowpeas, meat and milk (Table 1.1 and Chart 1.1).

Table 1.1: Percentage Change in Consumer Price Index (All-Urban)

Major Commodity Group	Weight (%)	2005			2006			2007		
		Apr	May	Jun	Apr	May	Jun	Apr	May	Jun
Headline/Overall	100.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	6.9	7.7	6.8	6.1	5.0	5.9
Food	55.9	4.3	5.0	5.8	11.2	12.3	9.6	4.8	2.8	4.6
Non-food	44.1	3.9	3.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	3.8	8.2	8.4	7.6
Transportation	9.7	6.9	5.0	5.1	3.2	4.2	6.3	8.3	8.0	5.8
Fuel, Power and Water	8.5	6.8	9.6	5.6	4.5	4.9	10.4	5.0	7.5	6.4
Drinks and Tobacco	6.9	2.9	1.7	1.4	2.9	2.6	2.9	14.7	13.0	12.3
Clothing & Footwear	6.4	3.3	-0.9	0.9	-2.4	-2.0	-2.2	6.7	7.4	7.3
Education	2.6	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	11.8	10.1	10.3
Furniture & Household Equip.	2.1	0.4	-3.2	-2.8	1.1	0.8	1.3	10.5	8.4	8.7
H/h Operations Maintenance	2.1	2.5	1.4	0.4	-1.2	-0.9	-0.4	11.8	11.1	10.1
Personal Care & Health	2.1	4.9	4.4	6.1	0.3	-0.6	0.4	3.6	4.7	4.2
Rents	1.4	-5.3	-5.3	-5.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	4.3	4.2	3.2
Recreation & Entertainment	0.8	1.5	0.9	-0.2	-0.4	-1.3	-1.3	9.4	9.4	10.1
Misc. Goods & Services	1.5	-4.7	-2.4	-1.5	-0.1	-0.7	-0.8	1.9	2.0	2.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Note: Base (1) 2001=100 up to August 2006, (2) Dec 2001=100 from September 2006

Chart 1.1: Annual Headline, Food, and Non-food inflation



Food Supply Situation

Food supply situation throughout the country remained generally satisfactory during June 2007. Increased maize harvests in some regions during the month under review have contributed to increased availability of food in various parts of the country. Food security condition is expected to improve further in the coming months as harvesting continues in most parts of the country.

With exclusion of beans and potatoes, prices of all other crops decreased significantly in June compared to the same period a year before on account of increased food supply following the onset of crops harvest in some regions as well as carryover stock from the 2006 harvests which is now being brought into the markets following anticipation of good harvests this crop season (Table 1.2). On monthly basis, beans and sorghum recorded marginal increase in prices during June, while the prices of maize, rice and potatoes declined.

Table 1.2: National average Wholesale Prices for Selected Food Items

Item	TZS per 100 kg				
	2006	2007		Percentage change	
		June	June	May	June-06 to-07
Maize	25,833	16,665	16,999	-35.5	-2.0
Rice	74,793	59,405	65,650	-20.6	-9.5
Beans	50,729	63,162	59,247	24.5	6.6
Sorghum	38,938	25,339	24,901	-34.9	1.8
Potatoes	29,155	33,461	34,116	14.8	-1.9

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing

The Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR)

By the end of June 2007, the SGR stock increased marginally to 128,804.6 tons compared to 128,350 tons recorded in May 2007 (Table 1.3). On annual basis the SGR stock increased substantially from 15,560 tons recorded in May 2006 to 128,804.6 tons in June 2007 on account of increased purchases of maize crop from the



local markets. During 2006/07 marketing season, the SGR department purchased 92,167.2 tons of maize and 2,831 tons of sorghum, and imported 30,000 tons of maize.

Table 1.3: Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR) Stock

Period	Tons				% Change 2006 -2007
	2004	2005	2006	2007	
January	35,342	119,924	76,813	112,343	46
February	23,791	116,383	43,593	117,838	170
March	22,903	114,760	8,055	123,046	1,428
April	32,387	115,262	3,165	125,509	3,866
May	31,732	113,823	6,210	128,350	1,967
June	37,091	112,823	15,560	128,804	728
July	39,195	112,323	13,811		
August	45,988	112,067	28,440		
September	67,685	111,971	80,248		
October	92,710	111,695	87,461		
November	108,448	106,428	100,828		
December	114,030	93,051	110,203		

Source: Food Security Department and BOT computation.

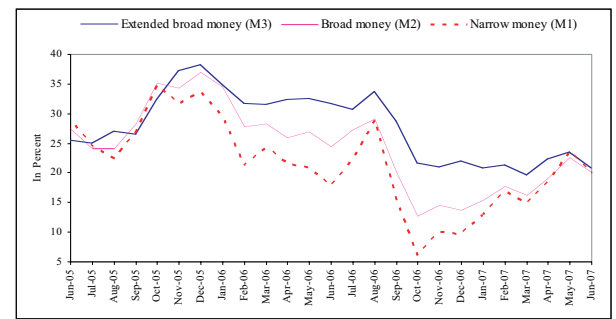
2.0 Monetary and Financial Developments

Money Supply

Annual growth rate of money supply decelerated in June 2007 following continued tight monetary policy measures implemented by the Bank to avert inflationary pressures experienced in the recent months. The slowdown in monetary growth was evident in the deceleration of net domestic assets which partly reduced the impact of expansionary net foreign assets of the banking system. Annual growth in net domestic assets fell mainly due to sale of government securities coupled with the end of quarter tax collections while the increase in net foreign assets was largely on account of Bank purchase of foreign exchange from the interbank foreign exchange market.

Extended broad money supply (M3) grew at 20.7 percent in June 2007 considerably lower when weighed against the growth rate of 23.3 percent recorded in the preceding month and 31.6 percent in a similar month of last year. This growth rate is also within the program target of 24 percent for the year ending June 2007. Similarly, the annual growth of broad money supply (M2), which excludes foreign currency deposits, grew at 20.1 percent, which is significantly below the growth rate recorded in the preceding month, as well as previous year's growth rate of 24.5 percent (**Chart 2.1**). The annual growth rate in M2 is also below the program target of 23 percent for the year ending June 2007.

Chart 2.1: Annual Growth Rates in Money Supply



On monthly basis, M3 increased by TZS 109.5 billion in June 2007 compared with an increase of TZS 88.0 billion recorded in the previous month. M2 registered a monthly increase of TZS 49.5 billion which is lower than the increase of TZS 145.9 billion registered in the preceding month. The sizeable monthly increase in extended broad money supply was mirrored mainly in the increase in net foreign assets associated with the Bank purchase of foreign exchange. All components of money supply registered an increase with currency in circulation taking a lead with exception for demand deposits that fell by TZS 31.2 billion largely on account of corporate customers' withdrawals for payment of government taxes. As for the increase in currency in circulation is a seasonal pattern reflecting receipts as farmers continued to sell their food crops (**Table 2.1**).

Table 2.1: Selected Money Supply Components

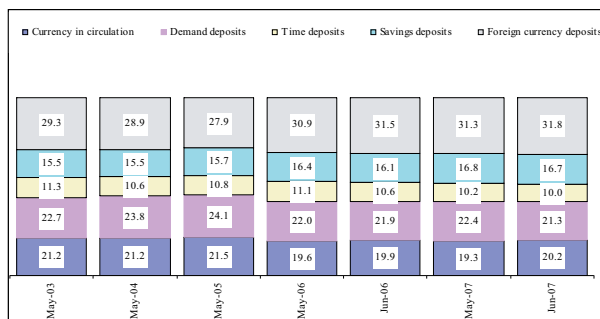
	2007			Annual Growth Rate (%)			
	Monthly		Change	2006		2007	
	May-07	Jun-07		May-06	Jun-06	May-07	Jun-07
Extended broad money (M3)	5,980.4	5,189.9	109.5	32.4	31.6	23.3	20.7
Broad money (M2)	3,488.6	3,538.1	49.5	26.9	24.5	22.6	20.1
Currency in circulation	978.7	1,049.5	70.8	20.8	16.5	21.2	22.6
Demand deposits	1,137.9	1,106.7	-31.2	20.9	18.7	25.6	17.4
Time deposits	518.8	517.8	-1.0	36.2	38.5	13.2	13.7
Saving deposits	853.2	864.1	10.9	38.0	35.9	26.4	25.0
Foreign currency deposits (FCD)	1,591.8	1,651.8	60.0	46.5	50.4	25.1	22.0
FCD in millions of USD	1,264.9	1,305.8	40.9	31.0	35.2	24.9	20.9
Private sector deposits in commercial banks	4,101.7	4,140.4	38.7	35.5	36.0	23.9	20.3
Government sector deposits in commercial banks	278.8	252.8	-26.0	35.9	40.8	32.2	28.3
Total deposits	4,380.5	4,393.2	12.7	35.6	36.2	24.4	20.7
Net foreign assets							
Bank of Tanzania	2,628.2	2,703.5	75.3	38.6	32.8	11.9	22.2
Commercial banks	803.4	837.4	34.0	33.8	40.4	-1.7	-2.7
Net domestic assets	2,257.9	2,258.2	0.3	16.8	21.4	44.5	23.1
Domestic credit	2,414.9	2,477.6	62.7	46.9	44.2	19.6	14.2
Net claims on government	168.6	217.4	48.8	119.0	80.1	-59.9	-57.6
Claims on government by the banking system	1,620.5	1,764.2	143.7	84.0	75.2	66.5	82.7
Government deposits in the banking system	1,451.9	1,546.8	94.9	64.1	69.9	162.9	241.6
Claims on private sector by commercial banks	2,246.3	2,260.2	13.9	35.2	35.9	40.6	36.4

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Public preferences in holding different types of money remained broadly unchanged over the recent months under review with foreign currency holdings continue to dominate, followed by demand deposits and currency in circulation (**Chart 2.2**).



Chart 2.2: Components of Money Supply as Percentage of M3

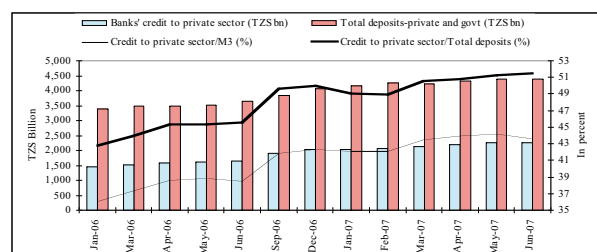


Credit Developments

Domestic Credit

At the end of June 2007, commercial banks' credit to the private sector recorded an annual growth rate of 36.4 percent which is within the average growth rate of 36 percent recorded in the past three years. The continued sizeable growth in private sector credit was noticeable in the share of outstanding stock to total money supply that has stabilized at 44 percent (i.e. 13 percent of GDP) while in terms of total deposits, the credit stock has remained at about 51 percent like in the past two months (Chart 2.3). The continued satisfactory performance in private sector credit reflects, in part, declining credit risks due to continuing reforms, improvement in business environment and competition in the banking sector, increased public awareness on facilities offered by the banking system for small and medium sized enterprises, as well as the introduction of special products for estate developments. In terms of credit concentrations, activities that benefited mostly were trade, manufacturing, agriculture particularly cash crop purchases, transport and communication, electricity, and building and construction.

Chart 2.3: Commercial Banks Intermediation



Interest Rates

During June 2007, interest rates on deposits and loans continued to have weak response from the influence of treasury bills market developments. This is largely attributed to the structure of the financial market, existing structural bottlenecks, legal and regulatory rigidities, which hinders the smooth operation of the financial system and hence distorts the competitive determination of interest rates in the market, hence weak pricing of various financial assets in the economy.

Interest rates on 12-months time deposit rates dropped to 8.88 percent in June 2007, from 9.39 percent recorded in the previous month, while short-term lending rates (up to one year) rose slightly to 13.95 percent from 13.80 percent during the same period (Table 2.2). As for saving deposits, rates improved slightly from 2.60 percent in May to 2.63 percent in June 2007, but still very low when factored in the average inflation rate which has been above 5 percent in the recent past. As for prime customers the rates have been favourable following their credibility in the industry with negotiated deposit rates closing at an average of 8.65 percent in June up from 8.18 percent in the preceding month, while the prime lending rates recorded an average charge of 12.20 percent from 11.91 percent recorded in the same period.

Table 2.2: Interest Rate Structure

Item	2006				2007			
	March	April	May	June	March	April	May	June
Inter-bank cash market rate	4.86	5.35	5.64	8.40	7.59	9.69	6.42	7.24
Savings Deposit Rate	2.58	2.81	2.75	2.54	2.62	2.42	2.60	2.63
12 months time deposit rate	7.48	8.44	8.00	8.70	9.17	9.09	9.39	8.88
Negotiated Deposit Rate	10.39	11.50	9.98	7	7.10	8.45	8.18	8.65
Overall time deposit rate	5.86	5.94	5.88	6.63	7.69	7.75	7.62	7.69
Overall lending rate	14.62	15.02	0	4	16.35	15.75	15.91	15.71
Short-term lending rates (up to year)	15.55	16.39	2	7	14.94	13.63	13.80	13.95
Negotiated Lending Rates	11.60	11.24	11.3	11.1	11.74	12.72	11.91	12.20
Treasury Bills Weighted Average Yield (WAY)	13.36	12.02	1	8.25	15.99	16.41	13.49	17.07
364-days Treasury Bills Yield	13.89	11.92	7	9.63	17.15	17.27	14.59	18.39
Interest rate spread	8.07	7.95	6.12	7.07	5.77	4.54	4.41	5.07



Developments in Financial Markets

Government Securities Markets

Performance in the Treasury bills market remained satisfactory during June 2007, with demand standing at TZS 490.3 billion against total supply of TZS 260.0 billion. The sizeable demand was largely on account of increased liquidity in the economy, mainly emanating from fiscal operations, and in part due to Bank's purchase of foreign exchange in the interbank foreign exchange market. In an effort to control the level of liquidity in the commercial banks, the Bank accepted treasury bills worth TZS 308.0 billion. Despite the high demand for Treasury bills during the month under review, the overall treasury bills yields increased significantly to an average rate of 17.07 percent from 13.49 percent in May 2007, partly reflecting tight monetary policy stance pursued by the Bank during the month (**Table 2.3**).

Table 2.3: Treasury bills Performance

Item	2006		2007				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Supply	267.0	250.0	240.0	240.0	210.0	265.0	260.0
Demand	304.1	426.7	464.3	258.5	431.6	650.8	490.3
Sale (face value)	284.9	226.7	239.1	207.3	179.1	424.3	308.0
Sale (cost value)	257.5	207.5	223.0	187.1	161.2	388.6	270.8
Redemption	145.2	181.7	163.2	192.4	155.4	238.9	160.8
WAY (%)	15.04	15.75	12.95	15.99	16.41	13.49	17.07

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Treasury bond Market

Treasury bond market portrayed the similar pattern as in the Treasury bill market by registering a sizeable increase in demand of about TZS 70.5 billion against total supply of TZS 20.0 billion. The increase in demand partly reflects the presence of excess liquidity in the economy. Owing to the existence of some outlier bids, the Bank of Tanzania accepted bids worth TZS 38.3 billion, which is higher than the amount offered by TZS 18.3 billion, reflecting Bank's initiative in controlling the level of liquidity in the system. In line with the monetary policy stance, Treasury bonds yield to maturity ranged relatively higher in June at around 17.48 percent and 18.25 percent compared with the range of 15.96 percent and 17.41 percent recorded in the preceding month, (**Table 2.4**).

Table 2.4: Treasury bonds Performance

Item	2006		2007				
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Supply	12.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	23.0	20.0
Demand	46.4	34.6	25.0	34.8	40.3	79.5	70.5
Sale (face value)	37.0	12.9	22.7	25.3	14.9	23.0	38.3
Sale (cost value)	31.1	9.8	17.9	20.6	10.9	17.7	30.2
Redemption	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0
Yields (%): 2-year	18.47	16.52	17.38	19.23	17.56	15.96	18.25
5-year	15.21	13.60	16.37	16.21	18.20	17.41	18.37
7-year	17.33	17.50	15.40	20.69	19.90	17.41	18.58
10-year	17.69	17.15	17.82	18.51	18.03	16.29	17.48

Repurchase Agreements

In an effort to control the level of liquidity in the economy to a targeted path, the Bank of Tanzania conducted repurchase agreements (Repo) worth TZS 214.5 billion to supplement government securities in curbing liquidity pressure in the commercial banks. Repo rates ranged between 5.0 percent and 8.6 percent during the month, which is slightly higher than the range of 3.50 percent and 7.50 percent recorded in the previous month. In line with monetary policy stance, overall repo rate increased from 5.27 percent in May 2007 to 6.25 percent in June.

Inter-bank Cash Market

Total inter-bank cash market transactions increased during the month under review to TZS 318.1 billion from TZS 167.5 billion recorded in the preceding month. The increase was mainly a result of end of quarter corporate tax obligations, coupled with tight pace of monetary policy measures exhibited during the month. Overnight placements remained dominant accounting for about 59 percent of total transactions during the month under review, with overnight rate rising from 6.20 percent in May to 6.67 percent in June 2007. Similarly, the overall inter-bank cash market rate rose from 6.42 percent to 7.24 percent in the same period under review.

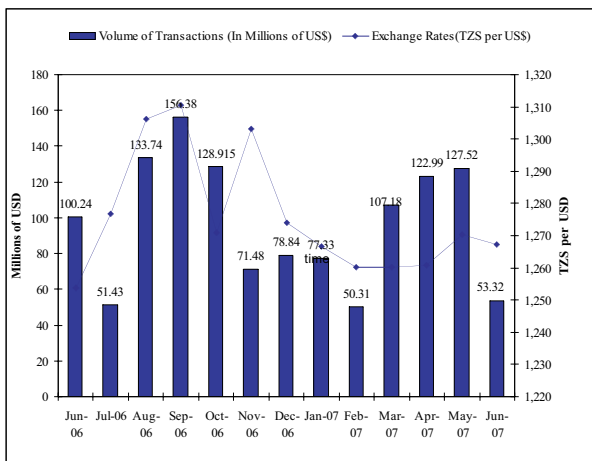
Transactions in the Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM)

During June 2007, the total volume transacted in the Inter-bank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) decreased from USD 127.5 million recorded in the previous month to USD 53.3 million. The decline in the volume traded was partly attributed to a drop in foreign exchange inflows during the month under review compared to a surge in inflows in May 2007.

On net basis, the Commercial banks and Non-banks sold USD 15.8 million and USD 6.4 million, respectively, while the Bank of Tanzania purchased USD 22.2 million. The weighted average exchange rate appreciated to TZS 1,267.2 per US dollar compared to TZS 1270.4 recorded in May 2007 (**Chart 2.5**).



Chart 2.5: Inter-bank Exchange Rate Movement and Volume of Transactions



Transactions in Bureaux de Change System

During the month under review, the volume of transactions conducted by Bureau de Change system declined slightly to USD 67.1 million from the level transacted in the previous month. The average buying rate and selling rate appreciated slightly to TZS 1,258.0 per USD and TZS 1261.0 during June 2007 compared to TZS 1273.0 per USD and TZS 1283.0 per USD recorded in May 2007, respectively (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Foreign Exchange Market Developments

Item	2007		2006 June	% Change		Year ending June		
	May	June		May 07 to June 07	June 06 to June 07	2006	2007	% Change
IFEM								
Amount offered*	127.5	53.3	100.4	-58.19	-46.8	969.3	1,159.4	19.6
Amount sold*	127.5	53.3	100.4	-58.19	-46.8	969.3	1,159.4	19.6
Exchange rate**	1,270.4	1,267.1	1,253.7	-0.26	1.1	1,182.5	1,277.2	8.0
BUREAU DE CHANGE								
Sales*	34.3	33.1	27.0	-3.5	22.6	416.0	379.4	-8.8
Purchases*	35.3	33.9	27.7	-3.8	22.4	410.4	380.6	-7.3
Volume of Transactions*	69.6	67.0	54.7	-3.7	22.5	826.4	760.0	-8.0
Buying rate**	1,261.0	1,258.0	1,208.0	-0.2	4.1	1,170.8	1,227.7	4.8
Selling rate**	1,283.0	1,273.0	1,268.0	-0.8	0.4	1,192.6	1,291.8	8.3

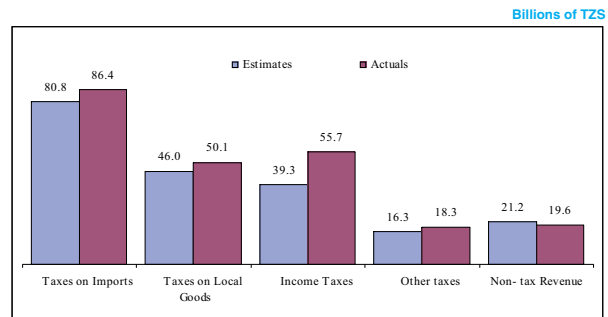
Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: * Millions of USD **Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) per US dollar

3.0 Government Budgetary Operations

Provisional Government Budgetary Operations statistics for the month of May 2007 shows that total resources available for the government budgetary operations amounted to TZS 253.6 billion, comprising of TZS 221.3 billion domestic revenue and TZS 32.4 billion grants from development partners.

The fiscal outturn for the month under review revealed impressive revenue collection. Tax revenue amounted to TZS 201.6 billion, being above the target of TZS 171.1 billion. The good performance was registered in all major tax categories (Chart 3.1). This achievement is a result of successful implementation of TRA's measures to increase tax compliance and improve tax administration.

Chart 3.1: Government Revenue Performance in May 2007



Total expenditure amounted to TZS 326.8 billion, out of which development expenditure was TZS 88.4 billion, while recurrent expenditure was TZS 238.4 billion. The resulting deficit was financed by borrowing from domestic and foreign sources.

Cumulatively, fiscal performance for the period ending May 2007 indicates that, the government resources amounted to TZS 3,376.9 billion, out of which domestic revenue was TZS 2,440.2 billion. During the same period, the government received foreign grants amounting to TZS 936.7 billion against the budget estimate of TZS 1,438.9 billion for the whole year. Total expenditure was TZS 3,796.6 billion. This implies a deficit of TZS 419.7 billion compared to TZS 888.7 billion planned for the financial year. During the same period, net disbursement of foreign loans to the government was TZS 673.8 billion. Part of foreign loans was used to cover the deficit and the balance was used to repay domestic government debts.



4.0 External Sector Performance

Current Account Balance

Following a decline in total imports of goods and services, the deficit in the current account balance in June 2007 narrowed to USD 220.0 million compared to a deficit of USD 250.5 million that was recorded in the previous month. Conversely, on year-to-year basis, the current account worsened to a deficit of USD 1,819.8 million compared with a deficit of USD 1,146.7 million for the year ending June 2006, owing to a huge increase in imports particularly oil products. While imports of goods and services increased by 20.5 percent, exports recorded a marginal increase of 8.7 percent accounting to the worsening of the current account balance. Moreover, deterioration of the current account balance was exacerbated by a 5.8 decline in official transfers to USD 472.1 million during the year ending June 2007 compared to USD 501.3 million disbursed in the previous year (**Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1: Current Account Balance

Millions of USD

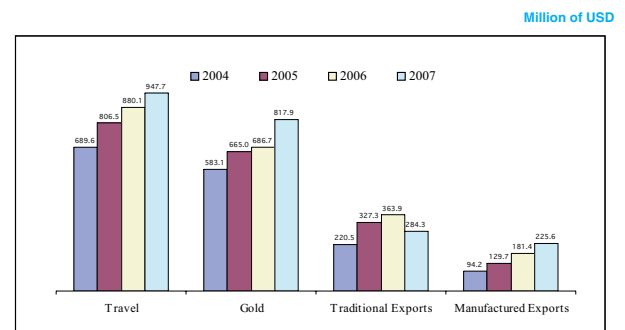
Item	June		2007 ^p		Year Ending June		
	2005	2006	May	June	2006 ^p	2007 ^p	% Change
Goods Account (net)	-92.9	-195.7	-230.5	-205.9	-1,695.3	-2,439.3	43.9
Exports	149.0	137.4	142.5	143.2	1,741.1	1,855.3	6.6
Imports	241.9	333.1	373.0	349.1	3,436.4	4,294.6	25.0
Services Account (net)	5.0	18.4	-17.1	-6.4	135.5	189.8	40.1
Receipts	114.1	127.7	111.8	106.5	1,378.7	1,536.2	11.4
Payments	109.1	109.3	128.9	112.9	1,243.2	1,346.4	8.3
Goods and services (net)	-87.9	-177.3	-247.6	-212.3	-1,559.8	-2,249.5	44.2
Exports of goods and services	263.1	265.1	254.3	249.7	3,119.8	3,391.5	8.7
Imports of goods and services	351.0	442.4	502.0	462.0	4,679.6	5,641.0	20.5
Income Account (net)	-9.1	-9.9	-3.9	-10.9	-117.4	-62.5	-46.7
Receipts	13.6	6.3	7.5	7.4	74.6	90.4	21.2
Payments	22.7	16.2	11.4	18.3	192.0	153.0	-20.3
Current Transfers (net)	7.1	29.2	1.0	3.2	530.5	492.2	-7.2
Inflows	12.4	34.9	7.2	9.3	597.6	563.6	-5.7
o/w General Government	6.4	23.7	0.0	1.6	501.3	472.1	-5.8
Outflows	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.1	67.1	71.5	6.5
Current Account Balance	-89.9	-158.0	-250.5	-220.0	-1,146.7	-1,819.8	58.7

Note: P = Provisional, Totals may not add up due to rounding of numbers
 Source: Bank of Tanzania

Exports Performance

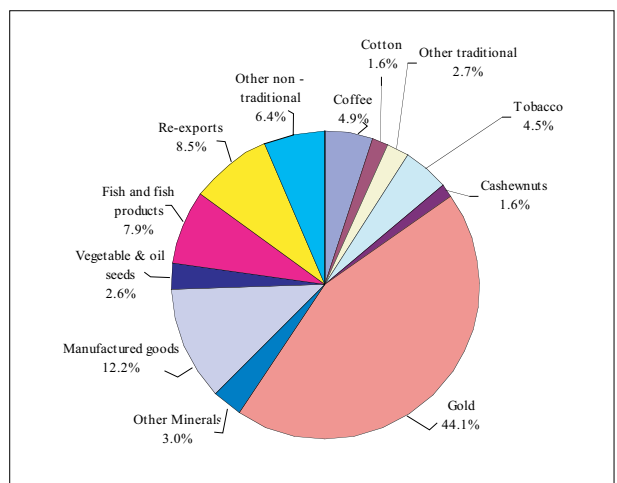
During the year ending June 2007, exports of goods and services increased by 8.7 percent to USD 3,391.5 million with travel and gold accounting for more than 50 percent of total exports (**Chart 4.1**).

Chart 4.1: Contribution of Selected Items to Total Exports of Goods and Services



During the year ending June 2007, merchandise goods export increased to USD 1,855.3 million from USD 1,741.1 million recorded during the corresponding period in the previous year. The development is attributed to improved performance of the non-traditional exports that went up by 14.1 percent to USD 1,571.0 million. The sectors that mainly contributed to the improvement were manufactured goods, re-exports and minerals. On the other hand, traditional exports recorded a significant decline of 21.9 percent to USD 284.3 million following the poor performance in exports of cotton and cashewnuts. The contribution of merchandise exports for the year ending June 2007 is presented on **Chart 4.2**.

Chart 4.2: Contribution of Selected Items to Total Exports of Goods



Note:

1. Other non-traditional include horticultural products and other exports
2. Other traditional exports include sisal, tea and cloves
3. Other minerals include Tanzanites, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, copper, silver and other precious stones.
4. Re-exports refers to goods that are imported and later exported to neighbouring countries. Major items in this category include wheat and refined petroleum products

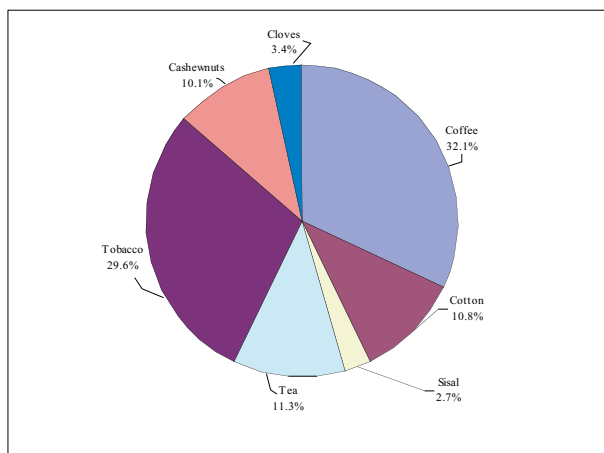


Traditional Exports

During June 2007, traditional exports declined to USD 12.3 million from USD 15.3 million recorded in the previous month. The deterioration is largely attributed to a fall in export volumes for most of the traditional exports in particular coffee that went down to 1,500 tons from 4,375 tons in May 2007. The decline in export volumes is partly associated to seasonal factors as the months of April to June is the low export season for most of the traditional commodities

For the fiscal year ending June 2007, traditional exports recorded a worst performance in the last three years, declining to USD 284.3 million from USD 363.9 million recorded in the last year. The dismal performance is largely due to low exports volumes of cotton that declined for over 75 percent to 30,033 tons compared to 120,583 tons that were exported in the previous year. This development was largely allied to unfavourable weather conditions in 2005/06 that adversely affected production level of cottons, one of the leading foreign exchanger earners in the traditional export sector. Cashewnuts also recorded a decline in export volume by about 30.2 percent to 58,313 tons compared to the volume exported in the previous year. The decline in export volumes of cashewnuts was partly attributed to the price disagreement between buyers and producers of cashewnuts. Following the onset of the season in October 2006, the buyers were reluctant to buy the crop at the price of TZS 600 per kilogram set by the Cashewnut Board of Tanzania (CBT). Instead, they were willing to offer TZS 400 per kilograms. On the other hand, with the exception of cashewnuts and tobacco which recorded notable declines in prices, there was an improvement in export unit prices for most of the traditional exports. The performance of traditional exports for the year ending June 2007 is reflected on **chart 4.3**.

Chart 4.3: Contribution to total traditional exports for the year ending June 2007

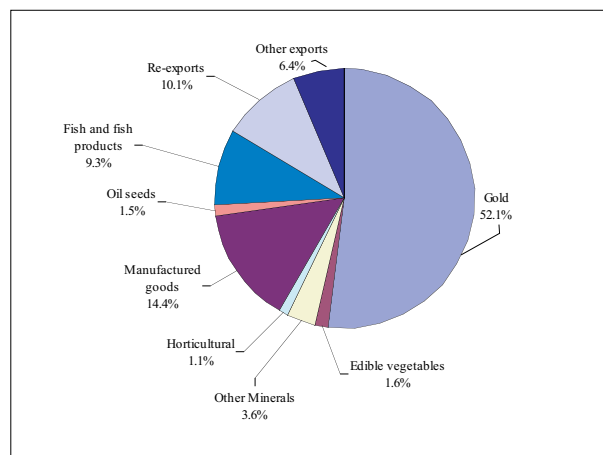


Non-Traditional Exports

During June 2007, non-traditional exports remained almost unchanged at USD 130.8 million compared to USD 130.1 million in May 2007.

On annual basis, non-traditional exports recorded an increase of 14.1 percent to USD 1,571.0 million compared to the amount that was recorded during the year ending June 2006, following a surge in all major sub-categories of non-traditional exports. Gold which accounts for over 50 percent of non-traditional exports increased by 19.1 percent to USD 817.9 million compared to the level that was recorded in the previous year. The improved performance of gold exports is largely attributed to increase in gold prices in the world market, as volume exported remained virtually unchanged at 44.6 tons. Manufactured goods which rank second in prominence, recorded a significant increase to USD 225.6 million compared to USD 181.4 million in the previous year. The increase in manufactured good exports is in line with the growth of the manufacturing sector and opening up of new markets in neighbouring countries following improved stability and security in those countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Burundi. The growth in the manufacturing sector is also attributed to the increase in private investments in the manufacturing sector following the implementation of macro-economic reforms. **Chart 4.4** depicts the performance of non-traditional exports for the year ending June 2007.

Chart 4.4: Contribution to total non-traditional exports for the year ending June 2007



Services Export

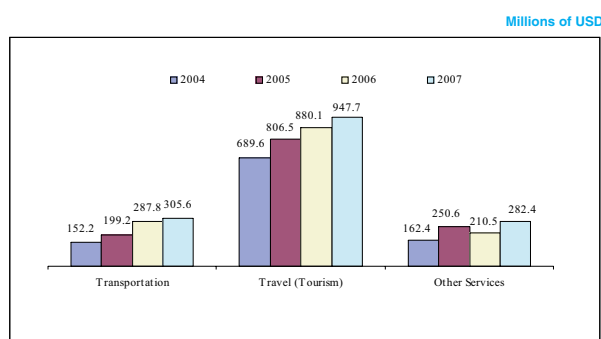
In June 2007, export of services decreased to USD 106.5 million from USD 113.1 million recorded in the previous month, largely due to the decrease in receipts from other business.



On annual basis, services receipts went up by 11.4 percent to USD 1,536.2 million following an increase in transportation, travel and other business services. The increase in travel (tourism) receipts to USD 947.7 million from USD 880.1 million during the year ending June 2006 is largely attributed to the Government and other stakeholders' efforts to promote the country as a quality tourist destination.

The good performance recorded in transportation is mainly attributed to the improvement in political stability in neighbouring countries. The available statistics reveal that there was a significant increase in transportation receipts from USD 287.8 million to USD 305.6 million during the year ending June 2006 due to increase in transit cargo. Nonetheless, to sustain this positive development, it is important for the country to increase efficiency at the Dar Es salaam Port. In order to sustain this, in May 2007, the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) licensed three companies to operate Inland Clearance Depots (ICDs) in order to decongest the Dar es Salaam container terminal. Likewise, as part of port modernization process, during the financial year 2007/08, the Tanzania Port Authority (TPA) has been allocated TZS 41.0 billion for development of port infrastructure and facilities. **Chart 4.5** depicts performance of the main services sector during the past four years.

Chart 4.5: Service Receipts 2004 – 2007



Note: 'Other Services' include: Communication, Construction, Insurance, Financial, Computer Information, Government, Royalties, Personal and Other business services

Imports Performance

During June 2007, goods imports (f.o.b) decreased to USD 349.1 million from USD 373.0 million that was recorded in the previous month following a decline in all major categories of imports namely capital, intermediate and consumer goods. Much of the decline was recorded in importation of intermediate goods which dropped by 8.6 percent to USD 121.8 million largely due to a fall in the volume of oil imports. In the month under review, a total of 140,121 tons of oil were imported compared to a total of 159,104 tons which were imported in May 2007.

During the period, imports of capital goods decreased by 6.0 percent to USD 149.6 million driven by a fall in importation of transport equipment, building and construction items. Likewise, consumer goods which consist of food and food stuffs and other consumer goods recorded a decline of 3.5 percent to USD 77.7 million largely due to fall in other consumer goods. Meanwhile food and foodstuffs remained almost unchanged at USD 18.4 million (**Table 4.2**).

Table 4.2: Tanzania imports

Millions of USD

Item	2006 ^P		2007 ^P		% Change		Year Ending June ^P		
	June	May	June	Jun 06 - Jun 07	May 07 - Jun 07	2006	2007	Change	
	Capital Goods	129.0	159.2	149.6	16.0	-6.0	1,259.2	1,633.6	29.7
Transport Equipments	37.9	49.6	37.1	-2.0	-25.2	352.5	399.7	13.4	
Building and Constructions	28.9	37.7	34.3	18.7	-9.0	305.0	371.5	21.8	
Machinery	62.2	71.9	78.2	25.7	8.7	601.7	862.3	43.3	
Intermediate Goods	127.7	133.3	121.8	-4.6	-8.6	1,361.2	1,699.0	24.8	
Oil imports	87.5	99.7	88.4	1.0	-11.3	1,010.0	1,229.2	21.7	
Fertilizers	2.7	6.3	2.8	4.4	-55.4	46.9	59.8	27.5	
Industrial raw materials	37.4	27.3	30.6	-18.3	12.0	304.3	410.1	34.8	
Consumer Goods	76.4	80.5	77.7	1.7	-3.5	815.9	962.0	17.9	
Food and food stuffs	29.8	18.4	18.4	-38.2	0.1	238.2	246.4	3.4	
All other consumer goods ¹	46.7	62.2	59.3	27.1	-4.6	577.7	715.6	23.9	
Grand Total (F.O.B)	333.1	373.0	349.1	4.8	-6.4	3,436.4	4,294.6	25.0	
Grand Total (C.I.F)	366.0	409.9	383.6	4.8	-6.4	3,776.2	4,719.3	25.0	

Note: Oil imports refers to refined petroleum products

^P = provisional data

¹ It includes pharmaceutical products, paper products, plastic items, optical/photographic materials, textile apparels.

Totals may not add up due to rounding of numbers

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Food Imports

Importation of food and foodstuffs was maintained at USD 18.4 million with wheat accounting for about 80.0 percent of total food and foodstuff imports. **Table 4.3** summarizes the trend of selected cereal imports during the last four months beginning March 2007.

Table 4.3: Summary of food imports

Crop	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	June-07	% Change (May - June)
Maize					
Tons	623	9	1	7	--
Value (Mill. USD)	0.6	0.01	0.001	0.01	--
Rice					
Tons	4,701	249	5,014	249	-95.0
Value (Mill. USD)	0.6	0.05	0.47	0.045	-89.5
Wheat					
Tons	67,580	73,566	35,546	66,750	87.8
Value (Mill. USD)	17.2	19.9	8.23	14.6	76.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

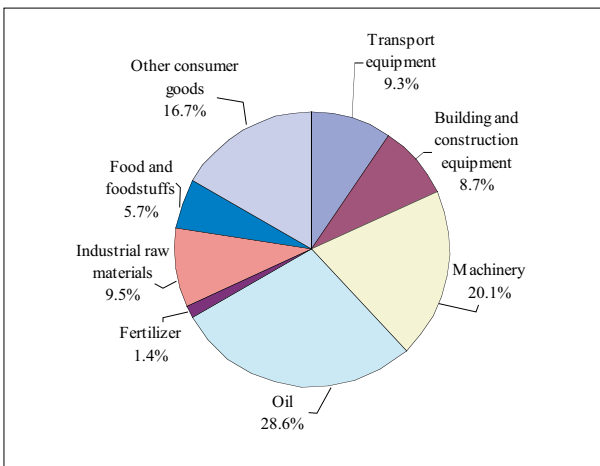
During the year ending June 2007, goods import went up by 25.0 percent to USD 4,294.6 million following the increase in all major categories of import with capital good increasing much faster compared to other categories. Importation of capital goods went up by 29.7 percent to USD 1,633.6 million compared to the level that was recorded in the previous year largely due to a surge in imports of machinery, which were mainly directed to the mining, communication, manufacturing, power generation and construction activities.



Likewise, intermediate good imports went up by 24.8 percent to USD 1,699.0 million mainly due to an increase in importation of oil and industrial raw materials. The increase in oil imports is explained by the rise in oil prices in the world market as well as a surge in volume of imported oil. During the period under review, the price of refined white petroleum products increased to an average of USD 601.0 per ton compared to USD 591.6 per ton in the previous year. Likewise, the volume of imported oil increased by about 30 percent to 2,251,711 tons during the year ending June 2007 largely due to increase in economic activities and for thermal power generation amid drought in 2005/06.

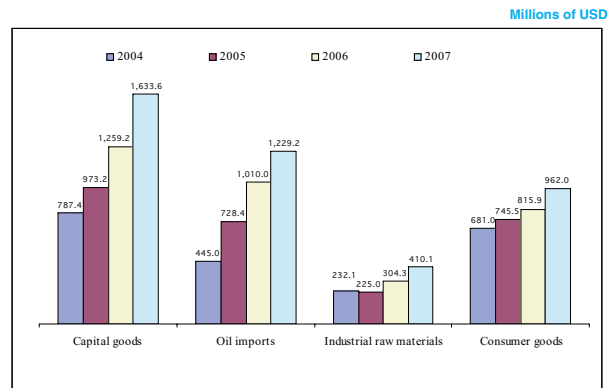
On the other hand, the surge in imports of industrial raw materials was partly associated with the growth of the manufacturing sector in the country resulting from the on going macro-economic reforms and improved business environment. During the year ending June 2007, the consumer good imports increased to USD 962.07 million compared to USD 815.9 million in the previous year partly attributable to the increase in importation of food and foodstuffs and other consumer goods (Chart 4.6).

Chart 4.6: Contribution to total imports for the year ending June 2007



The trend of imports over the past four years is shown in Chart 4.7 below.

Chart 4.7: Selected Merchandise Imports: 2004-2007

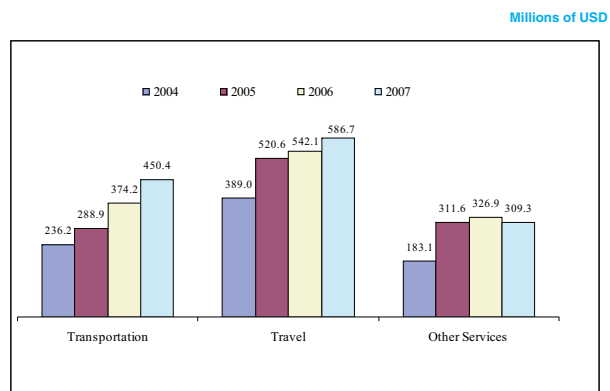


Services Import

During the month under review, services payments decreased to USD 112.9 million from USD 128.9 million recorded in the previous month, mainly due to the decrease in travel, transportation and other business services payments.

On annual basis, service payments increased by 8.3 percent to USD 1,346.4 million, largely due to the increase in payments for travel, freight, insurance and other business services. While, the increase in freight and insurance payments is in line with the increase in merchandise imports, the surge in other business services is in line with the growth of economic activities as well as openness of the economy. Other business services comprise mainly of services associated with consultancy, legal, accounting, public relations, architectural, engineering, auditing, research and development. The performance of the major service payment categories in the past four years is illustrated on Chart 4.8.

Chart 4.8: Service Payments 2004 – 2007



Note: 'Other Services' include: Communication, Construction, Insurance, Financial, Computer Information, Government, Royalties, Personal and Other business services



World Commodity Prices

During June 2007, the world market prices showed mixed developments. The market prices of Arabica and Robusta coffee went up by 5.6 percent and 10.3 percent to USD 2.6 per kg and USD 2.0 per kg, respectively. The rise in the price of Robusta coffee was partly attributable to the decline in supply and demand in Vietnam and Europe, respectively. While the decline in coffee supply was largely attributable to unfavourable weather condition in Vietnam, the drop in its demand was associated with the quality of the product. The prices of tea (Average price), (Mombassa Auction), cotton "A Index" and Memphis increased slightly to USD 2.1 per kg, USD 1.7 per kg and USD 1.3 per kg, respectively (Table 4.4). Meanwhile, the price of cloves declined slightly to USD 3,450.0 per metric ton, whereas, the price of gold decreased to USD 655.7 per troy ounce. The price of sisal was maintained at USD 885.0 per metric ton. During the review period, the prices of crude oil (Brent), Dubai (f.o.b) and white products registered slight increases as depicted in Table 4.4.

On annual basis, most of the commodities recorded an upward trend in prices save for sisal and cloves. The increase in prices of Robusta coffee was mainly due to the decline in global coffee stocks. On the other hand, the surge in gold prices was partly driven by the investors' decision to diversify from investing in stocks, bonds and currencies because of global insecurity. As the result, the demand for gold as an alternative investment increased thus pushing up the price of gold. The prices of oil rose slightly during the year ending June 2007. However, looking at the three years, the prices of oil increased substantially during the year ending June 2006 compared to the previous year. This development was partly due to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and the civil unrests in Nigeria. In addition there was an increase in oil demand from U.S, China and India (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: World Commodity Prices

COMMODITY	Units	2007				Year ending June			
		Apr	May	June	% Change	2005	2006	2007	% Change
Robusta Coffee	US \$ per kg	1.75	1.85	2.04	10.27	0.92	1.24	1.72	38.71
Arabica Coffee	US \$ per kg	2.53	2.50	2.64	5.60	2.29	2.44	2.57	5.33
Tea (Average price)	US \$ per kg	1.97	1.94	2.05	5.67	1.70	1.76	1.89	7.39
Tea (Mombassa auction)	US \$ per kg	1.60	1.55	1.66	7.10	1.50	1.76	1.76	0.00
Cotton, "A Index"	US \$ per kg	1.27	1.22	1.29	5.74	1.18	1.25	1.28	2.40
Cotton, Memphis"	US \$ per kg	1.31	1.23	1.30	5.69	1.28	1.32	1.33	0.76
Sisal (UG)	US \$ per metric ton	885.00	885.00	885.00	0.00	885.00	885.00	885.00	0.00
Cloves	US \$ per metric ton	3,450.00	3,550.00	3,450.00	-2.82	3,290.75	3,557.10	3,495.63	-1.73
Crude oil*	US \$ per barrel	65.06	65.16	68.19	4.65	45.06	61.07	63.05	3.24
Crude oil**	US \$ per barrel	63.84	64.54	65.76	1.89	40.20	57.24	61.18	6.88
White products***	US \$ per ton	644.82	661.27	670.82	1.44	450.09	591.63	601.00	1.58
Jet/Kerosene	US \$ per ton	636.49	636.58	663.26	4.19	466.22	619.52	619.86	0.05
Premium Gasoline	US \$ per ton	709.58	752.61	729.71	-3.04	437.81	595.92	617.13	3.56
Heat Oil	US \$ per ton	588.38	594.62	619.50	4.18	445.50	560.22	566.02	1.04
Gold	US \$ per troy ounce	679.40	667.30	655.70	-1.74	422.42	521.98	638.43	22.31

Note: * Average of U.K. Brent, Dubai and West Texas Inti

** f. o. b. Dubai

*** Average of Premium Gasoline Gas oil and Jet/Kerosene f. o. b. West Mediterranean

Source: Various Trade Publications



5.0 National Debt Developments

During the month of June 2007, the national debt stock, comprising of both external and domestic debt increased by 0.9 percent from the level recorded at the end of May 2007. The increase was mainly associated with the new government domestic and foreign financing and accumulation of arrears. Out of the total debt stock 75.7 percent was external and 24.3 percent falls under domestic.

External Debt

External debt stock as at the end of June 2007 stood at USD 4,660.8 million, representing an increase of USD 24.5 million (0.5 percent) from the level of USD 4,636.3 million recorded end of the preceding month. The increase was on the account of new disbursements and accumulation of arrears. Out of the total external debt stock USD 3,443.0 million (73.9 percent) was disbursed outstanding debt and the remaining balance of USD 1,218.6 million (26.1 percent) was interest arrears.

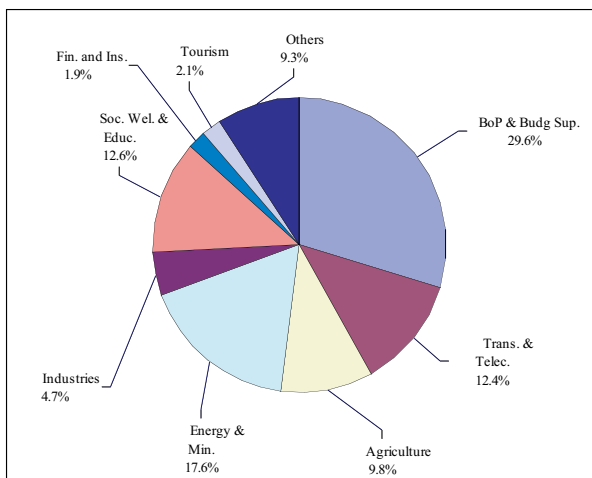
Profile of Disbursed Outstanding Debt (DOD)

The profile of DOD by borrower category at the end of June 2007 revealed that the Central Government was a leading borrower with a debt of USD 2,692.0 million (78.2 percent) followed by private sector with USD 582.5 million (16.9 percent) and parastatal sector which held USD 167.8 million (4.9 percent)

In terms of creditor category, the debt owed to multilateral institutions stood at USD 1,772.6 million (51.5 percent), while the amount of debt owed to bilateral creditors was USD 910.5 million (26.5 percent). Commercial and export credits amounted to USD 437.3 million (12.7 percent) and USD 321.9 million (9.4 percent) respectively.

Analysis of disbursed outstanding debt by use of funds indicate that the largest portion of funds was in form of balance of payment and budget support amounting to USD 1,019.3 million or 29.6 percent of the total DOD. Energy and Mining accounted for 17.6 percent whereas; Social welfare, and Education and the Transport and Telecommunication accounted for 12.6 percent and USD 12.4 percent respectively. Agriculture, Industries and Tourism accounted for 9.8 percent, 4.7 percent and 2.1 percent respectively. Finance and Insurance accounted for 1.9 percent and the remaining portion of 9.3 percent was used for other activities (Chart 5.1).

Chart 5.1: Disbursed Outstanding Debt by Use of Funds



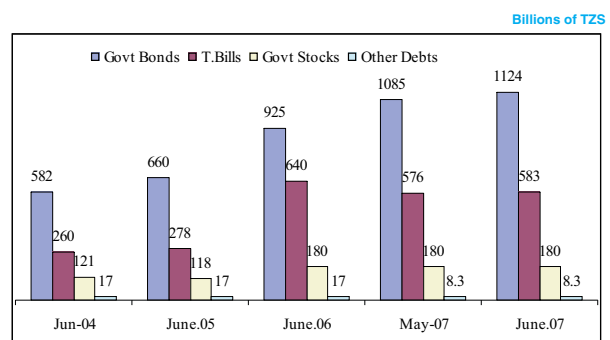
Loans Contracted, Disbursements and Debt Service Payments

During the month under review, new loans recorded amounted to USD 7.6 million which went to the private sector, whereas new disbursements amounting to USD 11.4 million, went to the central government. On the other hand, external debt service payments amounted to USD 7.7 million, out of which, principal repayments were USD 5.6 million and interest payments amounted to USD 2.1 million.

Domestic Debt

As at end of June 2007, domestic debt stood at TZS 1,894.9 billion, representing an increase of 2.5 percent from the level registered in end of preceding month. The increase was due to government financing through government securities. Out the total debt, government securities were TZS 1,886.5 billion (99.6 percent) and other debts were TZS 8.3 billion (**Chart 5.2**)

Chart 5.2: Government Domestic Debt by Instruments



Commercial banks remained the leading Government creditors by holding 43.7 percent of the total domestic debt followed by Pension Funds with 28.3 percent, Bank of Tanzania 18.8 percent, other official entities 4.3 percent and Insurance companies 1.8 percent. Non-Bank Financial Institutions held 1.8 percent, whereas private sector and the BOT special funds altogether, held the remaining portion of 1.2 percent of domestic debt stock.

Domestic Debt Service

A total of TZS 124.8 billion fell due for payment during the month of June 2007. Out of the total amount, TZS 76.2 billion was principal which was rolled over, while the remaining balance of TZS 48.7 billion being interest payments were paid out of government revenues.



6.0 Economic Developments in Zanzibar

Fiscal Performance

Budget Deficit Declined

During the month of June 2007 government budgetary deficit declined to TZS 0.9 billion compared with a deficit of TZS 1.8 billion registered in the previous month. Total resources amounted to TZS 11.1 billion out of which TZS 7.3 billion or 65.8 percent originated from domestic sources and TZS 3.8 billion or 34.2 percent were foreign resources. Total government expenditure amounted to TZS 12.6 billion. The budget deficit was entirely financed by foreign loans.

Revenue Performance

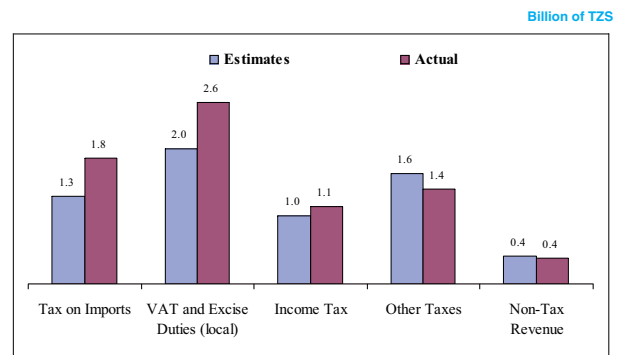
Total revenue outturn amounted to TZS 7.3 billion exceeding the target of TZS 6.2 billion by 17.7 percent. The better performance was on account of improved collections of VAT, excise duties and import duties following increased importation of taxable goods, coupled with enhanced tax administration measures.

Tax revenue reached TZS 6.9 billion above the target TZS 5.8 billion, and accounted for 94.5 percent of the total revenue. Non-tax sources amounted to TZS 0.4 billion in line with the target and accounted for 5.5 percent of the total revenue.

Revenue performance by category revealed that, tax on imports amounted to TZS 1.8 billion exceeding target of TZS 1.3 billion and accounting for 26.0 percent of the tax revenue. VAT and excise duty collections amounted to TZS 2.6 billion, surpassing the set target of TZS 2.0 billion; and accounting for 37.6 percent of the tax revenue. Income tax collection amounted to TZS 1.1 billion exceeding the target of TZS 1.0 billion accounting for 15.9 percent of tax revenue. Other tax collections fetched TZS 1.4 billion below the target amount of TZS 1.6 billion mainly due to decline in collection of petroleum levy and tourist related revenues **(Chart 6.1)**.

Cumulatively, total revenue collection from July 2006 to June 2007 amounted to TZS 89.6 billion surpassing the annual budget of TZS 83.2 billion by TZS 7.7 percent.

Chart 6.1: Government Revenue by Source – June 2007



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Zanzibar.

Expenditure

Total government expenditure reached TZS 12.6 billion exceeding target amount of TZS 10.5 billion, on account of receipt of more than expected disbursements to donor development funded projects.

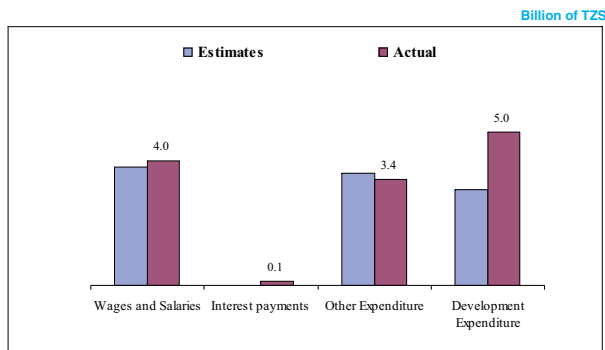
Recurrent expenditure amounted to TZS 7.6 billion above target of TZS 7.4 billion due to increased debt servicing and increased wage bill to accommodate new employees. Recurrent expenditure accounted for 60.3 percent of the total expenditure. Expenditure on wages and salaries amounted to TZS 4.0 billion; above target of TZS 3.8 billion. The wage bill level accounted for 52.6 percent of the recurrent expenditure or 31.7 percent of the total expenditure. Interest payments amounted to TZS 0.1 billion. Other expenditures amounted to TZS 3.4 billion, below the target of TZS 3.6 billion and accounted for 44.7 percent of the recurrent expenditure or 27.0 percent of the total expenditure.

Development expenditure reached TZS 5.0 billion exceeding the target of TZS 3.1 billion, due to higher than expected donor funds to cater for development projects. Development expenditure accounted for 39.7 percent of the total expenditure. Local contribution amounted to TZS 0.2 billion in line with the target while the external sources amounted to TZS 4.8 billion and accounted for 96.0 percent of the total development expenditure. **(Chart 6.2)**.

Cumulatively, total government expenditure from July 2006 to June 2007 amounted to TZS 166.2 billion, accounting for 83.8 percent of the annual target.



Chart 6.2: Government Expenditure by Components – June 2007



Source: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Zanzibar.

Debt Developments

By the end of June 2007, Zanzibar debt stood at TZS 198.9 billion –equivalent to USD 157.3 million down from TZS 199.3 billion (USD 158.4 million). External debt amounted to USD 103.8 million representing 66.0 percent of total debt; while domestic debt stood at TZS 67.6 billion accounting for 34.0 percent of total debt. The Debt to GDP ratio declined marginally to 50.3 percent from 50.4 percent recorded in the previous month.

Domestic Debt

Domestic debt declined to TZS 67.6 billion from TZS 68.7 billion recorded in the previous month. The decline was largely attributed to partial payment of debt due to Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF). Debt by creditors analysis revealed that 'Other creditors' (domestic suppliers and pensioners) maintained dominance accounting for 54.0 percent of total domestic debt. Debt due to Union Government stood at TZS 13.6 billion accounting for 20.1 percent, while Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) debt stood at TZS 4.9 billion or 7.2 percent of total domestic debt. Debts owed to Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC) and Zanzibar Port Company (ZPC) amounted to TZS 5.5 billion and TZS 3.9 billion representing 8.1 percent and 5.8 percent of total domestic debt respectively. Claims due to Peoples Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ) stood at TZS 3.2 billion or 4.8 percent of total domestic debt.

The composition of domestic debt in terms of instruments was dominated by long-term government loans which amounted to TZS 21.3 billion, accounting for 31.6 percent of total domestic debt. Treasury bonds amounted to TZS 11.9 billion or 17.7 percent of total domestic debt. Other debt instruments (suppliers' credits and pensioners'

claims) amounted to TZS 18.4 billion accounting for 27.2 percent of total domestic debt. Government stocks declined by 10.1 percent to TZS 8.9 billion from TZS 9.9 billion or 13.2 percent of total domestic debt, while treasury bills remained at TZS 7.0 billion, representing 10.4 percent of total domestic debt.

In terms of maturity, the domestic debt composed of undetermined maturity which are mainly gratuity, pension, and domestic suppliers' claims amounted to TZS 44.6 billion representing 66.0 percent of total domestic debt. Debt maturing between 2 - 5 years stood at TZS 14.7 billion or 21.7 percent of the total domestic debt. Short term debts maturing in less than a year amounted to TZS 7.0 billion, representing 10.4 percent of total domestic debt. Debt maturing between 1-2 years amounted to TZS 1.3 billion accounting for 1.9 percent of total domestic debt.

External Debt

As indicated earlier, Zanzibar external debt stood at TZS 131.3 billion (USD 103.8 million), having slightly increased from TZS 130.6 billion (USD 103.8 million) registered in May 2007. The slight increase was mainly due to depreciation of Tanzanian shilling against US dollar. Union Government guaranteed debt amounted to USD 74.8 million representing 72.1 percent of total external debt, while non-guaranteed debt stood at USD 29.0 million or 27.9 percent of total external debt.

The profile of external debt in terms of creditors shows that the multilateral creditors were the leading creditors owed USD 73.2 million (TZS 92.5 billion) accounting for 70.5 percent of total external debt. Commercial debt amounted to USD 14.7 million or TZS 18.6 billion, representing 14.2 percent of total external debt. Export credit amounted to USD 12.3 million (TZS 15.5 billion) representing 11.8 percent of total external debt. Debt due to bilateral creditors amounted to USD 3.7 million (TZS 4.6 billion) representing 3.5 percent of total external debt.

In maturity terms, the composition of external debt by maturity revealed that, debts with over 20 years maturity dominated debt portfolio; stood at USD 67.3 million, representing 64.8 percent of the total external debt. Debt maturing between 5 to 10 years was USD 29.7 million or 28.6 percent of the total external debt, while debts maturing between 10 to 20 years amounted to USD 6.9 million, accounting for 6.6 percent of total external debt.

External debt disbursements by use indicated that transport and telecommunications sector remained the largest recipient. The sector had absorbed USD 30.1 million or 29.0 percent of the total external debt. Energy sector had received USD 20.1 million accounting for 19.4 percent of total disbursements, while Social welfare and education sectors obtained USD 18.7 million or 18.0 percent of total



disbursements. Finance & Insurance sector received USD 14.7 million representing 14.2 percent of the total disbursements. Agriculture and Industries sectors had USD 13.7 million and USD 0.5 million or 13.2 percent and 0.5 percent of the total external debt, respectively. Other sectors obtained USD 6.0 million equivalent to 5.8 percent of the total disbursements

External Sector Performance

Current Account

As at end June 2007, the Zanzibar current account, registered a deficit for the first time in 2006/07 to the tune of USD 0.1 million against a surplus of USD 2.0 million registered in the preceding month. The deficit was mainly attributed to substantial decline of foreign grants, down to USD 3.0 million from USD 8.5 million received in the previous month. However trade account improved by registering lower deficit of USD 7.2 million down from USD 8.2 million of the previous month on account of decline in imports. The current account deficit was largely financed by surplus from services account. Services account surplus increased to USD 4.1 million from USD 1.8 million registered in the previous month on account of improved services receipts emanating from tourism sector coupled with decline in foreign payments.

On annual basis, the current account surplus surged to USD 46.8 million from a surplus of USD 3.3 million realised in the corresponding period in 2006. The increase was mainly due to the increase in export proceeds both goods and services predominantly tourist oriented, coupled with decrease in imports bill. The trade account remained adverse but improved by posting a lower deficit of USD 56.0 million compared to a deficit of USD 67.2 million registered in corresponding period in 2006 due to increase of exports of cloves and seaweed (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.1: Zanzibar Current Account Balance

Millions of USD

Item	2006		2007p			Year Ending June		% Change	
	Dec	Mar	April	May	June	2006	2007p	Monthly %Change	Annual %Change
Goods Account (net)	-2.5	-7.3	-6.1	-8.2	-7.2	-67.2	-56.0	-12.2	(16.6)
Exports	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	11.8	15.4	-29.9	31.0
Imports (fob)	5.2	7.7	6.4	8.9	7.7	79.0	71.5	-13.5	(9.5)
Services Account (net)	6.5	3.3	7.3	1.8	4.1	19.9	45.8	132.5	130.0
Receipts	9.9	6.5	9.2	6.1	7.3	81.2	92.3	19.0	13.7
Payments	3.4	3.2	1.9	4.3	3.2	61.3	46.5	-27.4	(24.1)
Goods and Services (net)	3.9	-4.0	1.2	-6.4	-3.1	-47.3	-10.3	-52.1	(78.3)
Exports of Goods and Services	12.5	6.9	9.6	6.8	7.8	93.0	107.7	14.3	15.9
Imports of Goods and Services	8.6	10.9	8.3	13.2	10.8	140.2	118.0	-18.1	(15.9)
Income Account (net)	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.25	23.4	(28.8)
Receipts	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.31	23.4	(14.3)
Payments	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05		
Current Transfers (net)	2.1	8.8	6.9	8.5	3.0	50.2	56.8	-64.7	13.1
Inflows	2.1	8.8	6.9	8.5	3.0	50.2	56.8	-64.7	13.1
Outflows	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Current Account Balance	6.1	4.8	8.1	2.0	-0.1	3.3	46.8	-104.3	1,313.7

p= Provisional
 Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority.



Exports Performance

During the month under review, exports of goods and services increased to USD 7.7 million from USD 6.8 million registered in June 2007. Services receipts increased to USD 7.3 million from USD 6.1 million realized in the previous month, on account of commencement of tourism season. Goods exports decreased to USD 0.4 million from USD 0.6 million registered in the preceding month, mainly due to decrease in cloves volume. The services receipts remained dominant accounting for 93.6 percent of the total export proceeds.

On year to year basis, total export proceeds increased to USD 107.7 million from USD 93.0 million registered in the corresponding period in 2006. The rise was largely attributed to increase in services receipts from tourism activities coupled with increased receipts from goods exports. Services receipts amounted to USD 92.3 million, representing 85.7 percent of total exports receipts. Cloves exports amounted to USD 9.7 million or 9.0 percent of total exports earnings, while seaweeds export receipts amounted to USD 1.8 million or 1.7 percent of total receipts. Manufactured goods exports amounted to USD 2.6 million up from USD 0.2 million representing 2.4 percent of total exports receipts. Exports of fish and fish produce amounted to USD 0.1 million or 0.1 percent of total export receipts, while earnings from other exports amounted to USD 1.2 million or 1.1 percent of total export receipts (**Table 6.2**).

Table 6.2: Zanzibar Exports by Major Categories

Millions of USD

Item	2006	2007p				Year Ending June		% Change	
	Dec	Mar	April	May	June	2006	2007	Monthly %Change	Annual %Change
Traditional Exports:									
Cloves									
Value	2.3	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.06	9.3	9.7	-26.6	4.8
Volume	0.7	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	3.2	3.0	-29.5	-4.3
Unit Price	3202.8	3335.5	2857.1	2934.6	3054.7	2927.3	3207.6	4.1	9.6
SUB TOTAL	2.3	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.06	9.3	9.7	-26.6	4.8
Non-Traditional Exports:									
Seaweeds									
Value	0.1	0.16	0.15	0.1	0.15	1.4	1.8	18.4	32.0
Volume	0.6	0.64	0.68	0.6	0.65	7.1	8.5	2.0	20.3
Unit Price	184.2	255.5	222.7	192.6	223.6	193.7	212.5	16.1	9.7
Manufactured Goods	0.20	0.09	0.11	0.2	0.12	0.2	2.6	-25.8	1235.5
Fish and Fish Produce	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.4	0.1	-20.9	-68.6
Others Exports	0.04	0.1	0.04	0.28	0.13	0.6	1.2	-54.2	118.7
Sub Total	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	2.5	5.7	-30.3	127.6
Grand Total	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	11.8	15.4	-29.9	31.0

p= Provisional
 Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority.

Imports Performance

During the period under review, imports of goods (c.i.f) declined to USD 8.4 million from USD 9.7 million registered in the previous month, mainly due to decrease in imports of capital goods. Capital goods imports amounted to USD 6.4 million down from USD 7.5 million registered in

the preceding month on account of decrease in transport equipment and machinery. Intermediate goods imports decreased marginally to USD 0.4 million from USD 0.5 million registered in the previous month due to decrease in imports of industrial raw materials. Oil import bill increased to USD 0.06 million from USD 0.01 million partly reflecting the commencement of tourism season. Food and food stuffs imports decreased to USD 0.5 million from USD 0.9 million as response to increased local production.

On annual basis, imports (c.i.f) declined to USD 78.6 million from USD 86.8 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2006, largely due to decline in intermediate and consumer goods, driven by oil imports and food imports, respectively. Oil import bill declined to USD 7.0 million or 9.0 percent of total imports from USD 22.1 million or 25.5 percent of total imports registered in the corresponding period in 2006. Food and food stuffs imports declined to USD 5.0 million from USD 12.5 million of the previous corresponding period in 2006, following favourable domestic food supply. Capital goods imports increased to USD 47.2 million from USD 34.9 million recorded in corresponding period in 2006 mainly to accommodate increased demand from expanding construction sector. Building and construction materials, transport equipment and machinery, increased by 62.0 percent, 34.3 percent and 20.2 percent respectively (Table 6.3).

On annual basis, the services account registered a surplus of USD 45.8 million from a lower surplus of USD 19.9 million recorded in the corresponding month in 2006. The increase was largely attributed to rise in foreign receipts stemming from tourism activities, coupled with decline in foreign payments. Foreign receipts increased by 13.7 percent to USD 92.3 million from USD 81.2 million registered in the corresponding period in 2006, was dominated by travel oriented receipts amounting to USD 79.9 million and accounting for 86.6 percent of total services receipts. Foreign payments declined by 24.1 percent to USD 46.5 million from USD 61.3 million recorded in corresponding period in 2006; out of which travel payments reached USD 38.9 million accounting for 83.7 percent of total foreign payments.

Table 6.3: Zanzibar Imports by Major Categories

Millions of USD

Import Category	2007p					Year Ending June		% Change		
	2006	Dec	Mar	April	May	June	2006	2007p	Monthly %Change	Annual %Change
Capital Goods	2.5	6.5	5.3	7.5	6.4	34.9	47.2		-14.2	35.3
Transport Equipments	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.8	10.2	13.7		-31.3	34.3
Building and Constructions	0.4	5.0	0.7	2.5	2.7	9.2	14.9		7.6	61.9
Machinery	1.3	0.7	2.7	2.4	1.9	15.5	18.6		-19.2	20.2
Intermediate Goods	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	27.3	12.5		-26.1	-54.1
Oil imports	1.00	0.18	0.01	0.01	0.06	22.1	7.0		920.7	-68.4
Fertilizers	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02			
Industrial raw materials	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	5.2	5.5		-37.2	7.3
Consumer Goods	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	24.6	18.8		-6.6	-23.5
Food and food stuffs	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	12.5	4.891		-38.5	-61.0
All other consumer goods	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	12.0	13.9		26.2	15.7
Grand Total (CIF)	5.8	8.5	7.1	9.7	8.4	86.8	78.6		-13.5	-9.5
Grand Total (FOB)	5.2	7.7	6.4	8.9	7.7	79.0	71.5		-13.5	-9.5

p = provisional
... = Very small value
Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Services Account

During the month of June 2007, services account recorded a higher surplus of USD 4.1 million up from USD 1.8 million registered in the previous month, on account of increased foreign receipts coupled with decrease in foreign payments. Foreign receipts increased to USD 7.3 million from USD 6.1 million, was dominated by tourist travel oriented receipts amounting to USD 6.5 million or 89.0 percent of total foreign receipts. Foreign payments declined to USD 3.1 million from USD 4.3 million of the previous month, out of which travel payments amounted to USD 2.8 million or 90.3 percent of total foreign payments.



STATISTICAL TABLES



Table A1: Selected Economic Indicators

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ^p
1. National Accounts and Prices								
1.1 Change in GDP at Factor Cost--Current Prices	Percent	12.2	13.7	14.1	12.8	15.4	15.3	14.8
1.2 Change in GDP at Factor Cost--Constant 1992 Prices ²	Percent	4.9	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.2
1.3 GDP Per Capita--Current Prices ¹	TZS	210,231.0	231,751.0	258,925.0	287,027.0	321,283.0	360,965.0	399,554.0
1.4 GDP Per Capita--Current Prices ¹	US\$	262.7	264.4	267.9	276.4	294.9	319.8	n.a
1.5 Change in Consumer Price Index (Inflation)	Percent	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	6.2
1.6 Saving to GNDI Ratio ^{3*}	Percent	11.6	11.1	12.7	11.8	12.3	12.5	na
2. Money Credit and Interest Rates								
2.1 Change in Extended Broad Money Supply (M3)**	Percent	14.8	17.1	25.1	16.6	19.3	38.2	22.0
2.2 Change in Broad Money Supply (M2)***	Percent	12.5	12.8	22.3	14.2	19.2	36.9	13.7
2.3 Change in Narrow Money Supply (M1)	Percent	9.9	10.2	25.2	16.1	18.2	33.7	9.8
2.4 Change in Reserve Money	Percent	9.4	5.0	19.1	12.6	23.6	27.7	16.8
2.5 Total Credit to GDP Ratio ¹	Percent	9.8	7.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	9.4	12.0
2.6 Private Sector Credit to GDP Ratio ¹	Percent	4.6	4.9	6.1	5.2	8.9	11.0	12.5
2.7 Ratio of Private Credit to Total Credit	Percent	46.6	63.7	69.2	98.4	104.7	84.6	103.9
2.8 Average Deposit Rate (12-Month)	Percent	8.6	6.0	5.7	5.0	5.8	6.2	8.3
2.9 Weighted Average Treasury Bill Rate	Percent	5.7	3.9	4.5	7.7	9.6	10.8	15.0
2.10 Average Medium- and Long-Term Lending Rate	Percent	21.2	15.8	13.2	12.5	14.0	15.5	15.6
3. Balance of Payments****								
3.1 Exports (f.o.b)	Mill. US\$	733.7	851.3	979.6	1,216.1	1,473.1	1,675.8	1,723.0
3.2 Imports (f.o.b)	Mill. US\$	-1,367.6	-1,560.3	-1,511.3	-1,933.5	-2,482.8	-2,997.6	-3,864.1
3.3 Trade Balance	Mill. US\$	-633.9	-709.0	-531.8	-717.3	-1,009.8	-1,321.8	-2,141.1
3.4 Balance on Current Account	Mill. US\$	-461.3	-200.0	83.6	-87.5	-383.3	-881.6	-1,510.7
3.5 Overall Balance	Mill. US\$	-36.9	-167.5	317.9	389.1	206.0	-197.2	-138.5
3.7 Gross Official Reserves	Mill. US\$	974.4	1,156.6	1,529.0	2,037.8	2,296.1	2,048.4	2,260.1
3.8 Reserves Months of Imports (of goods and services)	Months	5.7	6.3	8.6	9.2	8.0	5.8	5.3
3.9 Exchange Rate:								
3.9.1 Annual Average	TZS/US\$	800.4	876.4	966.6	1,038.6	1,089.3	1,128.8	1,251.9
3.9.2 End of Period	TZS/US\$	803.3	916.3	976.3	1,063.6	1,043.0	1,165.5	1,261.6
4 Population (TZ Mainland)	Million	31.9	32.1	33.6	34.2	35.3	36.2	37.5
5. Public Finance								
5.1 Current Revenue to GDP Ratio ¹	Percent		12.2	11.8	12.1	12.6	13.3	13.6
5.2 Grants to GDP Ratio ¹	Percent		3.7	4.3	6.2	6.0	7.4	6.7
5.2 Current Expenditure to GDP Ratio ¹	Percent		13.1	12.6	14.8	15.4	15.1	17.5
5.3 Development Expenditure to GDP Ratio ¹	Percent		3.7	3.9	5.0	6.4	8.6	8.0
5.4 Deficit to GDP Ratio (excluding grants) ¹	Percent		-4.8	-4.8	-7.7	-9.2	-10.4	-11.5
5.5 Deficit to GDP Ratio (including grants) ¹	Percent		-1.1	-0.5	-1.5	-3.1	-3.0	-5.5
6. Total External Debt Stock	Mill. US\$		7,482.1	7,464.0	7,268.1	7,857.0	8,134.8	7,931.8
Disbursed Debt	Mill. US\$		6,312.2	6,559.7	6,233.0	6,678.3	6,799.5	6,743.6
Interest	Mill. US\$		1,169.9	904.3	1,035.1	1,178.7	1,335.3	1,188.2
Total External Debt as % of GDP	Percent		80.7	78.5	75.9	83.5	77.5	72.0

Note:

1 Calculated on the basis of GDP at market price

2 Calculated on the basis of GDP at factor cost

3 GNDI stands for gross national disposable income

p Provisional

* Revised from 2001

** Revised 2003

*** revised 2001-2002

**** revised from 2000

Source: Bank of Tanzania Database and National Bureau of Statistics (Economic Survey, National Accounts)





Table A2: Central Government Operations- Monthly Flows

Item	Millions of TZS												
	2005/06	2006/07											
	BUDGET												
	2005/06	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total Revenue	2,124,843.7	214,156.5	207,232.0	269,314.2	216,560.4	221,251.5	199,202.9	188,494.6	204,402.1	242,020.6	201,818.0	208,334.6	266,627.0
Tax Revenue	1,946,432.6	179,202.9	191,858.4	232,683.0	200,920.3	201,623.6	171,495.0	171,495.0	186,445.9	224,927.5	185,315.7	182,762.1	230,742.9
Taxes on Imports	819,800.5	87,887.2	81,819.5	86,659.1	86,351.1	86,392.3	81,591.1	81,591.1	84,145.0	83,570.5	77,943.3	87,193.3	87,861.3
Sales/VAT and Excise on Local Goods	478,395.4	50,253.1	57,695.2	52,389.4	52,706.0	50,124.1	42,073.8	49,333.4	48,150.8	50,310.4	50,310.4	50,162.6	52,107.3
Refunds	-69,961.0	-8,892.8	-8,892.6	-8,892.8	-8,891.9	-8,892.8	-7,654.6	-7,654.6	-7,654.6	-7,654.6	-7,654.6	-13,845.2	-8,892.8
Income Taxes	581,243.8	51,669.4	43,539.2	102,922.3	53,266.0	55,687.3	39,920.2	44,318.7	82,844.9	45,254.2	45,254.2	42,272.4	98,865.4
Other taxes	136,954.0	18,286.0	17,696.4	19,605.0	17,489.1	18,312.7	15,564.5	16,303.4	18,015.9	19,462.4	16,653.0	20,801.9	20,801.9
Non-tax Revenue	178,411.1	14,953.6	15,373.6	16,631.2	15,640.1	19,627.9	16,999.6	17,956.2	17,093.1	16,502.3	15,884.1	25,572.5	15,884.1
Total Expenditure /1	3,873,254.8	380,551.3	415,760.2	314,555.2	254,932.9	326,837.1	238,191.2	291,028.4	425,523.5	416,777.0	346,305.2	386,170.7	386,170.7
Recurrent expenditure	2,661,862.5	275,931.2	310,608.2	184,682.9	172,902.7	238,442.6	159,369.6	174,422.4	260,450.2	231,294.5	256,600.2	260,195.2	260,195.2
Retention fund	61,260.2	7,285.7	8,397.6	10,742.6	8,614.0	11,039.5	7,693.9	4,970.4	5,928.6	6,308.6	7,051.3	6,787.8	6,787.8
Wages and salaries	656,788.5	81,718.3	81,508.9	81,579.5	82,049.2	82,731.3	76,112.1	79,232.6	82,754.3	81,343.8	81,676.1	81,676.1	83,279.2
Interest payments	218,861.3	571.1	7,320.2	31,891.1	0.0	28,370.3	9,966.6	14,452.3	19,496.4	24,358.0	12,512.6	13,092.4	13,092.4
Domestic 2/	163,694.8	26,747.7	2,425.7	0.0	3,144.9	28,370.3	9,966.6	11,188.1	16,649.5	22,652.9	9,375.9	10,287.5	10,287.5
Foreign	55,166.5	2,492.2	1,504.2	571.1	4,175.3	3,520.8	0.0	3,264.3	2,846.9	1,705.1	3,136.7	2,804.8	2,804.8
Other goods, services and transfers	1,786,212.7	164,973.1	225,169.3	102,532.3	83,533.3	123,820.1	73,290.9	80,737.5	158,199.5	125,592.7	162,411.5	163,823.7	163,823.7
Development Expenditure and net lending	1,211,392.2	104,620.1	105,152.0	129,872.3	82,030.2	88,394.6	78,821.6	116,606.0	165,073.3	185,482.5	89,705.0	125,975.5	125,975.5
Local	296,100.0	57,191.8	41,486.1	13,058.6	17,139.8	58,169.0	9,398.9	70,608.1	90,000.0	61,647.1	54,591.8	30,000.0	30,000.0
Foreign	915,292.2	47,428.4	63,665.9	116,813.6	64,890.4	30,225.6	69,422.7	45,997.9	75,073.3	123,835.4	35,113.2	95,975.5	95,975.5
Overall Balance (Cheque Issued) Before Grants	-1,748,411.0	-166,394.8	-208,528.2	-45,241.0	-38,372.5	-105,585.6	-49,696.6	-86,626.3	-183,502.9	-214,959.0	-137,970.6	-119,543.7	-119,543.7
Grants	1,000,160.2	37,055.3	35,168.7	61,817.8	25,045.9	32,358.3	25,132.5	335,882.0	60,303.1	147,943.5	67,167.7	108,834.6	108,834.6
Program (CIS/OGI)	331,024.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	275,227.1	23,046.4	99,096.5	54,421.4	28,046.0	28,046.0
Project	416,771.0	5,935.5	23,682.6	41,575.2	11,933.8	0.0	10,384.6	20,279.0	22,017.3	14,987.4	10,793.3	66,238.1	66,238.1
Basket funds	175,975.3	3,928.0	0.0	18,184.0	5,972.3	0.0	5,349.0	16,767.9	15,239.4	28,099.5	1,953.0	14,550.5	14,550.5
HIPC Relief	76,389.3	27,191.8	11,486.1	2,058.6	7,139.8	32,358.3	3,998.9	23,608.1	0.0	5,760.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall deficit (Cheque Issued) After Grants	-748,250.9	-129,339.6	-173,359.4	16,576.8	-13,326.6	-73,227.4	-113,193.1	-8,399.8	-123,199.9	-67,015.5	-70,802.9	-70,802.9	-10,709.1
Expenditure float	69,713.1	-16.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-8,399.8	-6,091.3	-913.7	-2,288.1	-413.4	-413.4
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	-245,875	2,362	10,517	-82,484	-45,483	-130,611	-24,896	1,592	57,763	10,113	13,107	-27,214	-27,214
Financialing	924,412.5	-126,993.9	-162,842.3	-65,907.6	-58,809.8	-203,837.9	-162,653.3	242,448.1	-71,528.0	-57,816.6	-59,983.5	-38,336.8	-38,336.8
Foreign Financing (net)	561,219.0	36,412.8	39,385.2	56,698.8	45,743.1	28,870.2	736,171.9	320,635.0	5,232.4	74,251.7	19,236.1	11,066.5	11,066.5
Loans	668,934.5	37,564.8	39,983.3	57,054.4	46,984.3	30,225.6	787,262.9	320,635.0	8,951.0	37,816.6	22,366.9	15,186.9	15,186.9
Program loans	257,677.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	266,946.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Development Project loans	328,957.7	37,564.8	29,678.2	57,054.4	21,079.8	30,225.6	53,689.1	8,951.0	26,695.1	80,748.5	22,366.9	15,186.9	15,186.9
Basket Support	82,301.8	0.0	10,305.1	0.0	25,904.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11,121.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Amortization	-107,715.5	-1,152.1	-598.0	-355.6	-1,241.2	-1,355.4	0.0	-3,718.6	-1,494.1	-6,496.8	-3,130.9	-4,120.4	-4,120.4
Domestic (net)	363,193.5	90,581.1	123,457.1	9,208.8	13,066.7	174,967.7	152,477.8	-247,680.5	35,205.5	-16,435.1	40,747.5	27,270.3	27,270.3
Domestic Financing	348,885.7	90,581.1	123,457.1	9,208.8	13,066.7	174,967.7	163,477.8	-157,981.8	-247,680.5	-16,435.1	40,747.5	27,270.3	27,270.3
Bank borrowing	129,644.6	81,551.3	118,474.1	-11,485.5	25,224.1	166,567.4	-189,976.0	-218,696.7	26,198.0	-23,707.4	24,301.8	-25,765.5	-25,765.5
Non-Bank (net of amortization)	219,241.1	9,029.8	4,983.1	20,694.2	-12,157.4	8,400.3	31,994.2	-28,983.8	9,007.4	7,272.3	16,445.6	53,035.7	53,035.7
Amortization of contingent debt	-19,001.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Privatization Proceeds	33,309.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note:

/1 Exclude amortization and Expenditure Float, includes Road fund and Retention expenditures.

/2 Domestic interest payments and amortization include Cash and Non cash

Table A4 : Interest Rate Structure

Item	2006										2007					
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June ^p	
A: Domestic Currency																
1 Interbank Cash Market Rates																
Overnight	5.14	5.06	8.52	8.92	8.41	15.22	16.05	4.49	6.73	12.04	7.44	7.52	9.64	6.20	6.67	
2 to 7 days	5.25	5.66	5.98	6.86	8.87	14.05	12.08	5.52	7.44	12.98	7.87	7.79	9.90	6.58	7.60	
8 to 14 days	5.91	5.85	10.71	7.96	8.81	14.00	15.48	6.18	9.60	15.27	8.43	7.32	9.02	7.03	7.03	
15 to 30 days	6.81	6.29	7.58	7.33	7.33	7.33	11.50	8.00	6.12	15.00	9.64	9.64	9.64	7.20	6.00	
31 to 60 days	9.28	7.76	6.71	7.64	8.01	8.44	12.81	7.14	7.19	15.33	9.35	7.88	9.01	6.87	9.59	
61 to 90 days	12.60	12.60	12.60	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.25	9.25	17.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.75	10.75	
91 to 180 days	12.25	12.25	12.25	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.68	9.68	15.15	12.30	14.87	15.25	12.61	12.50	
181 and above	12.75	11.27	8.80	11.08	11.08	13.50	14.25	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	11.57	12.87	12.87	
Overall Interbank cash market rate	5.35	5.64	8.40	8.63	8.47	14.87	15.64	5.20	7.14	12.54	7.72	7.59	9.69	6.42	7.24	
2 Lombard Rate	12.45	11.00	12.78	13.38	12.62	22.83	24.08	9.33	13.25	18.06	11.74	11.28	14.46	9.63	10.01	
3 REPO Rate	5.14	5.14	5.14	6.17	7.42	12.58	5.23	5.18	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.88	6.88	5.27	6.25	
4 Treasury Bills Rates																
35 days	8.30	7.34	6.44	6.64	8.29	10.56	10.43	6.22	8.83	10.96	7.83	7.24	7.79	6.42	6.47	
91 days	12.31	9.97	7.83	9.06	9.70	11.13	12.22	10.06	14.39	15.69	12.58	14.93	15.03	11.99	12.62	
182 days	12.26	10.61	8.49	9.26	9.97	11.69	13.28	11.29	14.95	16.02	13.41	16.40	16.84	13.84	16.74	
364 days	11.92	10.37	9.63	9.76	10.41	12.97	15.18	11.62	15.61	16.25	13.75	17.15	17.27	14.59	18.39	
Overall Treasury bills rate	12.02	10.21	8.25	9.17	9.89	11.98	13.40	10.69	15.04	15.75	12.95	15.99	16.41	13.49	17.07	
5 Treasury Bonds:																
2-years	14.31	12.74	13.39	11.87	14.05	16.94	15.83	12.89	18.47	16.522	17.38	19.23	17.56	15.96	18.25	
5-years	17.19	15.76	15.76	15.76	16.18	17.43	18.14	15.89	15.21	13.60	16.37	16.21	18.20	17.41	18.37	
7-years	17.61	18.05	15.31	15.35	16.55	17.40	17.64	17.33	17.33	17.50	15.40	20.69	19.90	17.41	18.58	
10-years	20.60	16.35	16.00	16.96	16.94	17.42	17.52	17.69	17.69	17.15	17.82	18.51	18.03	16.29	17.48	
6 Discount Rate	17.00	16.02	13.40	13.40	14.60	16.67	18.40	15.69	20.07	21.31	17.92	20.58	21.41	18.93	21.42	
7 Savings Deposit Rate	2.81	2.75	2.54	2.54	2.58	2.59	2.57	2.60	2.59	2.59	2.25	2.57	2.42	2.60	2.63	
8 Time Deposits Rates:																
Call Accounts	1.67	1.47	1.70	2.07	1.41	1.41	1.09	0.80	0.87	0.71	1.53	1.29	1.33	1.35	1.31	
1 month	4.97	4.05	7.90	6.57	6.85	8.41	8.05	7.29	7.28	6.36	6.82	7.68	7.78	7.16	6.65	
2 months	7.83	8.54	7.81	6.90	7.83	7.24	7.14	8.98	7.44	7.83	8.36	8.55	7.64	6.85	7.78	
3 months	5.61	5.95	6.76	7.86	7.75	6.83	8.01	7.49	7.53	8.47	7.76	7.48	7.90	8.90	8.61	
6 months	6.58	6.88	5.63	8.35	8.17	8.61	9.19	9.41	8.95	9.02	8.73	8.85	9.54	9.45	9.31	
12 months	8.44	8.00	8.70	8.01	9.03	8.20	8.70	9.05	8.75	8.20	8.47	9.17	9.09	9.39	8.88	
24 months	6.47	6.26	7.94	9.10	8.21	7.68	7.33	8.85	9.39	10.40	10.94	10.85	10.95	10.25	11.27	
9 Negotiated Deposit Rates	11.50	9.98	10.07	9.13	9.78	10.12	9.42	9.72	9.35	9.02	9.39	7.33	8.45	8.18	8.65	
10 Lending rates:																
Call Loans	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	
Short-term (up to 1 year)	16.39	14.12	15.77	16.61	15.64	16.01	15.60	15.71	15.67	15.80	15.25	14.94	13.63	13.80	13.95	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	16.28	16.28	17.88	18.96	19.04	18.92	19.03	19.36	19.27	19.60	16.94	16.77	16.58	16.67	17.01	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	15.29	15.27	16.16	16.32	16.05	16.46	16.63	17.15	16.27	16.50	14.78	15.37	15.22	15.03	14.60	
Long-term (3-5 years)	13.81	13.52	15.32	14.28	16.16	16.65	16.12	15.85	14.89	16.10	16.06	16.55	15.09	15.65	15.61	
Term Loans (over 5 years)	13.34	12.82	12.08	14.72	15.62	15.59	15.66	14.97	15.69	18.12	17.82	18.13	18.25	18.42	17.37	
11 Negotiated Lending Rates	11.24	11.32	11.19	11.99	10.80	10.80	10.74	10.11	10.60	11.49	12.42	11.74	10.81	10.18	12.20	
B: Foreign Currency																
1 Deposits Rates																
Savings Deposits	0.72	0.76	0.61	0.78	0.50	0.61	0.66	0.65	0.67	0.66	0.28	1.47	0.63	0.81	0.82	
Time Deposits	2.11	2.13	2.52	2.84	2.93	2.72	2.79	2.57	2.75	2.81	2.85	2.90	2.95	2.83	2.73	
1-months	1.81	2.23	1.98	2.80	3.00	2.66	2.73	2.76	2.46	2.29	2.39	2.60	2.51	2.37	1.79	
2-months	2.33	1.96	2.49	2.52	2.97	2.78	3.25	2.47	2.75	2.18	2.07	2.59	2.65	2.41	2.18	
3-months	2.16	2.26	1.95	2.76	2.68	2.66	2.31	2.54	2.54	2.72	2.87	3.25	2.74	2.69	2.87	
6-months	1.99	1.88	2.43	2.73	2.89	2.44	2.69	2.31	3.20	3.47	3.23	3.04	3.72	2.92	3.02	
12-months	2.25	2.32	3.75	3.37	3.10	3.04	2.95	2.73	2.78	3.40	3.69	3.04	3.12	3.75	3.81	
2 Lending Rates																
Short-term (up to 1 year)	8.22	7.87	8.17	9.13	8.63	9.13	8.95	9.10	8.78	8.24	7.83	8.07	8.49	8.17	7.56	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	7.65	7.91	7.46	8.17	7.47	9.27	9.66	9.55	8.89	8.64	8.67	8.25	7.25	7.93	8.03	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	8.20	7.40	8.32	9.02	8.75	8.58	8.91	8.98	8.51	8.61	8.72	8.61	9.82	8.52	8.57	
Long-term (3-5 years)	8.56	8.60	8.76	9.70	8.20	8.07	7.90	8.02	7.57	8.33	8.09	7.98	9.77	8.06	7.91	
Term Loans (over 5 years)	8.05	7.55	8.00	9.64	9.65	9.84	9.37	9.71	9.78	8.04	6.31	7.80	7.54	7.90	7.11	
	8.63	7.89	8.32	9.12	9.09	9.91	8.91	9.24	9.16	7.55	7.34	7.73	8.09	8.42	6.17	

Source: Bank of Tanzania



Table A5(a): Tanzania Exports by Type of Commodity

Item	2006 ^p	2007 ^p		% Change		Year Ending June ^p		
	June	May	June	Jun 06 - Jun 07	May 07 - Jun 07	2006	2007	% Change
Traditional Exports:								
COFFEE								
Value	0.8	8.8	3.0	--	-65.9	60.5	91.2	50.5
Volume	0.4	4.4	1.5	--	-65.7	32.5	44.9	38.2
Unit Price	1,811.1	2,009.1	1,996.0	10.2	-0.6	1,864.0	2,030.1	8.9
COTTON								
Value	2.7	1.4	3.8	39.5	--	119.1	30.6	-74.3
Volume	2.7	1.5	3.7	36.3	--	120.583	30.033	-75.1
Unit Price	1,016.9	932.7	1,040.6	2.3	11.6	987.8	1,017.7	3.0
SISAL								
Value	0.04	0.7	0.6	--	-24.5	6.4	7.8	22.4
Volume	0.1	0.8	0.6	--	-24.5	8.3	9.7	16.7
Unit Price	778.7	881.2	881.3	13.2	0.0	767.5	805.3	4.9
TEA								
Value	2.8	3.2	3.5	26.0	10.8	27.5	32.0	16.4
Volume	1.9	2.2	2.4	25.9	10.8	21.9	21.8	-0.1
Unit Price	1,461.2	1,461.3	1,461.7	0.0	0.0	1,258.2	1,466.0	16.5
TOBACCO								
Value	1.0	1.2	1.3	29.8	6.6	78.9	84.2	6.7
Volume	0.4	0.9	0.7	81.3	-25.1	26.6	35.6	33.5
Unit Price	2,536.3	1,276.2	1,816.0	-28.4	42.3	2,964.0	2,367.9	-20.1
CASHEWNUTS								
Value	0.1	0.006	0.1	--	--	62.0	28.8	-53.5
Volume	0.1	0.014	0.3	--	--	83.5	58.3	-30.2
Unit Price	434.5	415.4	415.4	-4.4	0.0	742.2	494.3	-33.4
CLOVES								
Value	0.014	0.076	0.06	--	-26.6	9.5	9.8	2.7
Volume	0.005	0.026	0.02	--	-29.5	3.3	3.0	-6.5
Unit Price	2,858.3	2,936.7	3,054.7	6.9	4.0	2,922.2	3,209.1	9.8
Sub Total	7.4	15.3	12.3	67.1	-19.5	363.9	284.3	-21.9
Non-Traditional Exports:								
Minerals	80.9	72.0	72.8	-10.1	1.0	741.3	873.8	17.9
Gold	76.6	66.2	68.2	-11.0	2.9	686.7	817.9	19.1
Diamond	2.0	1.9	1.5	-25.4	-22.4	23.8	21.8	-8.7
Other minerals ¹	2.3	3.8	3.1	36.6	-19.5	30.8	34.1	10.9
Manufactured Goods	14.8	19.3	20.5	38.7	6.2	181.4	225.6	24.3
Cotton Yarn	0.3	0.8	0.6	91.6	-14.9	3.7	7.4	98.4
Manufactured Coffee	0.1	0.3	0.1	-16.6	-58.7	1.0	1.5	0.0
Manufactured Tobacco	0.5	0.1	0.1	--	-33.9	1.7	0.9	--
Sisal Products (Yarn & Twine)	0.2	0.5	0.4	104.5	-29.4	3.2	4.3	32.3
Other manufactured Goods ²	13.7	17.7	19.3	41.4	9.4	171.8	211.6	23.2
Fish and Fish Products	11.3	13.1	12.5	10.9	-4.1	136.5	145.9	6.9
Horticultural products	1.2	1.6	1.3	12.0	-14.6	15.5	17.6	13.4
Re-exports	9.9	12.7	11.6	17.2	-8.6	129.1	158.3	22.7
Others Exports ³	11.9	11.4	12.1	1.4	5.7	173.4	149.8	-13.6
Sub Total	130.0	130.1	130.8	0.6	0.6	1,377.2	1,571.0	14.1
GRAND TOTAL	137.4	145.4	143.2	4.2	-1.5	1,741.1	1,855.3	6.6

Note:

- 1 Include tanzanite, rubbies, sapphires, emeralds, copper, silver and other precious stones
2 Include plastic items, textile apparels iron/steel and articles thereof
3 Include edible vegetables, oil seeds, cereals, cocoa, raw hides and skins, woods and articles thereof
p = Provisional data.

- = Small value

-- = Very big value

--- = Information not available

Totals may not add up due to rounding of numbers.

Volume in '000 Tons; Value in '000,000 USD; Unit Price in USD/Ton

Source: Bank of Tanzania, TRA





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

Item	Millions of USD									
	2006 ^P		2007 ^P		% Change		Year Ending June ^P		% Change	
	June	May	June	May	Jun 06- Jun 07	May 07 - Jun 07	2006	2007	2006	2007
Capital goods	129.0	159.2	149.6	159.2	16.0	-6.0	1,259.2	1,633.6	29.7	29.7
Transport Equipments	37.9	49.6	37.1	49.6	-2.0	-25.2	352.5	399.7	13.4	13.4
Building and Constructions	28.9	37.7	34.3	37.7	18.7	-9.0	305.0	371.5	21.8	21.8
Machinery	62.2	71.9	78.2	71.9	25.7	8.7	601.7	862.3	43.3	43.3
Intermediate Goods	127.7	133.3	121.8	133.3	-4.6	-8.6	1,361.2	1,699.0	24.8	24.8
Oil imports	87.5	99.7	88.4	99.7	1.0	-11.3	1,010.0	1,229.2	21.7	21.7
Fertilizers	2.7	6.3	2.8	6.3	4.4	-55.4	46.9	59.8	27.5	27.5
Industrial raw materials	37.4	27.3	30.6	27.3	-18.3	12.0	304.3	410.1	34.8	34.8
Consumer Goods	76.4	80.5	77.7	80.5	1.7	-3.5	815.9	962.0	17.9	17.9
Food and food stuffs	29.8	18.4	18.4	18.4	-38.2	0.1	238.2	246.4	3.4	3.4
All other consumer goods ¹	46.7	62.2	59.3	62.2	27.1	-4.6	577.7	715.6	23.9	23.9
Grand Total (f.o.b)	333.1	373.0	349.1	373.0	4.8	-6.4	3,436.4	4,294.6	25.0	25.0
Grand Total (c.i.f)	366.0	409.9	383.6	409.9	4.8	-6.4	3,776.2	4,719.3	25.0	25.0

Note:

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

^P = Provisional data

Totals may not add up due to rounding of numbers.

Source: Bank of Tanzania, TRA.

Table A5.(c): Tanzania's Balance of Payments

	Millions of USD							
Item	1999	2000	2001	2002 ^r	2003 ^r	2004 ^r	2005 ^r	2006 ^p
A. Current Account	-846.2	-485.9	-237.4	83.6	-87.5	-383.3	-881.6	-1,458.7
Goods: Exports f.o.b.	543.3	733.7	851.3	979.6	1,216.1	1,473.1	1,675.8	1,723.0
Traditional	301.2	292.8	231.1	206.1	220.5	297.8	354.5	267.1
Non-traditional	242.1	440.9	620.2	773.5	995.7	1,175.3	1,321.2	1,455.9
o/w Gold	34.8	112.7	254.1	341.1	502.8	629.4	655.1	773.2
Goods: Imports f.o.b.	-1,415.4	-1,367.6	-1,560.3	-1,511.3	-1,933.5	-2,482.8	-2,997.6	-3,864.1
<i>Balance on Goods</i>	<i>-872.1</i>	<i>-633.9</i>	<i>-709.0</i>	<i>-531.8</i>	<i>-717.3</i>	<i>-1,009.8</i>	<i>-1,321.8</i>	<i>-2,141.1</i>
Services: Credit	600.3	627.3	914.6	920.1	947.8	1,133.6	1,269.2	1,464.5
Transportation	53.7	56.8	105.9	117.1	138.9	183.0	222.9	327.6
Travel	463.7	376.7	615.1	635.0	646.5	746.0	823.6	914.0
Other	82.8	193.8	193.6	168.0	162.3	204.6	222.7	222.9
Services: Debit	-780.5	-682.4	-649.7	-632.5	-725.7	-974.7	-1,207.3	-1,247.3
Transportation	-175.4	-205.7	-194.2	-176.9	-214.7	-267.1	-319.5	-417.6
Travel	-369.7	-337.3	-327.3	-337.5	-353.2	-445.3	-553.8	-534.5
Other	-235.4	-139.4	-128.1	-118.1	-157.8	-262.3	-334.0	-295.2
<i>Balance on Services</i>	<i>-180.2</i>	<i>-55.1</i>	<i>264.9</i>	<i>287.6</i>	<i>222.1</i>	<i>158.9</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>217.2</i>
Balance on Goods and Services	-860.8	-689.0	-444.1	-244.2	-495.3	-850.9	-1,260.0	-1,923.8
Income: Credit	32.4	50.4	55.3	67.9	87.1	81.8	80.9	80.3
: Debit	-185.1	-240.9	-243.8	-156.8	-236.2	-200.9	-198.0	-165.2
Balance on Income	-53.6	-190.6	-188.5	-88.8	-149.1	-119.1	-117.0	-84.8
<i>Balance on Goods, Services and Income</i>	<i>-1,013.5</i>	<i>-879.5</i>	<i>-632.6</i>	<i>-333.0</i>	<i>-644.4</i>	<i>-970.0</i>	<i>-1,377.0</i>	<i>-2,008.7</i>
Current transfers (net)	336.6	393.6	395.3	416.6	556.9	586.7	495.4	550.0
Current transfers: Credit	454.1	472.1	474.8	477.9	619.9	651.7	563.0	615.6
Government	411.4	427.8	418.4	427.7	553.3	582.0	478.4	521.3
o/w Multilateral HIPC relief	0.0	40.6	71.3	68.8	68.2	73.7	75.7	42.1
Other sectors	42.7	44.3	56.4	50.2	66.6	69.7	84.5	94.4
Current transfer: Debit	-117.5	-78.5	-79.5	-61.3	-63.0	-65.0	-67.5	-65.6
B. Capital Account	270.6	330.4	361.5	785.7	692.8	459.9	633.2	5,292.9
Capital transfers: Credit	270.6	330.4	361.5	785.7	692.8	459.9	633.2	5,292.9
General Government	256.3	314.7	339.2	755.6	655.5	420.0	590.2	5,254.3
Other sectors	256.3	314.7	339.2	325.3	320.9	253.7	478.1	292.6
<i>Total, Groups A plus B</i>	<i>-406.3</i>	<i>-155.5</i>	<i>124.1</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>
C. Financial Account, excl. reserves and related items	522.4	187.8	-353.7	255.4	61.2	275.6	665.3	-4,001.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	541.7	282.0	467.2	387.6	308.2	330.6	447.6	474.5
Other investment	-20.5	-94.2	-829.1	-134.4	-249.7	-57.4	215.2	-4,478.1
Assets	14.8	-134.0	-76.7	2.9	-59.0	-11.0	-61.5	-179.3
Liabilities	-35.3	39.9	-752.5	-137.3	-190.6	-46.4	276.6	-4,298.8
<i>Total, Groups A through C</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>118.7</i>	<i>580.0</i>	<i>1,124.7</i>	<i>666.5</i>	<i>352.3</i>	<i>416.9</i>	<i>-166.8</i>
D. Net Errors and Omissions	-244.5	-118.7	-580.0	-806.8	-277.4	-146.3	-614.1	28.3
<i>Overall balance</i>	<i>-128.4</i>	<i>-86.3</i>	<i>-809.6</i>	<i>317.9</i>	<i>389.1</i>	<i>206.0</i>	<i>-197.2</i>	<i>-138.5</i>
E. Reserves and Related Items	128.4	86.3	809.6	-317.9	-389.1	-206.0	197.2	138.5
Reserve assets	-176.5	-198.8	-182.2	-372.4	-508.8	-258.4	247.7	137.0
Use of Fund credit and loans	51.3	49.4	15.6	26.0	-2.9	-33.8	-50.5	1.5
Exceptional financing	253.7	235.7	976.2	28.5	122.6	86.2	0.0	0.0
Rescheduled debt	129.4	10.1	131.4	9.8	86.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt forgiveness	77.2	49.4	642.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest arrears	33.0	81.2	67.4	18.4	29.5	21.9	0.0	0.0
Principal arrears	14.1	95.0	135.2	0.4	6.2	64.3	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items								
GDP(mp) Mill. TZS	6,432,910.9	7,277,799.9	8,304,338.6	9,399,085.8	10,695,187.2	12,396,058.7	14,417,559.7	16,742,407.9
GDP(mp) Mill. USD	8,635.9	9,092.7	9,475.6	9,724.0	10,297.9	11,379.4	12,772.1	13,373.7
CAB/GDP	-7.8	-5.3	-2.5	0.9	-0.8	-3.4	-6.9	-10.9
CAB/GDP (excl. current official transfers)	-12.6	-10.0	-6.9	-3.5	-6.2	-8.5	-10.6	-14.8
Gross Official Reserves	775.6	974.4	1,156.6	1,529.0	2,037.8	2,296.1	2,048.4	2,260.1
Months of Imports	4.5	5.7	6.3	8.6	9.2	8.0	5.8	5.3
Net International Reserves (year end)	405.1	542.7	761.2	1,058.4	1,533.9	1,786.9	1,395.9	1,994.8
Change in Net International Reserves	-121.4	-137.6	-218.5	-297.2	-475.5	-253.0	391.0	-598.9
Exchange rate (end of period)	797.3	803.3	916.3	976.3	1,063.6	1,043.0	1,165.5	1,261.6
Exchange rate (annual average)	744.9	800.4	876.4	966.6	1,038.6	1,089.3	1,128.8	1,251.9

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Notes:

1. Revision is based on new data from the Private Capital Flows survey and adoption of new data sources for some other items in the services account
 2. Change in gross official reserves will not necessarily be equal to reserve assets given a new methodology of computing reserve assets which nets out the impact of valuation was introduced beginning 2006
- r = Revised
p = Provisional





Table A6 (a): National Consumer Price Index (All - Urban), Percentage change on the Previous year

Base: June 2001=100

Period	Headline Weight (%)	Total		Drinks & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Rent	Fuel, Power & Water	Furniture Equip.	Household operations	Personal care & Health	Recreation & Entertain.	Transportation	Education	Miscel. goods & services
		Food	Non-Food											
2003	3.5	55.9	44.1	6.9	6.4	1.4	8.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.8	9.7	2.6	1.5
2004	4.2	5.9	1.6	-0.5	2.3	2.8	4.6	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.2
2005	7.9	8.0	4.8	8.0	-4.0	7.8	14.8	-3.2	0.4	1.1	-4.6	6.7	-4.2	-3.8
2006	6.2	7.9	4.5	5.8	1.2	1.5	6.8	4.7	1.4	2.7	1.6	6.3	1.6	2.7
2004 Jan.	3.6	6.0	0.2	-2.9	1.5	7.5	-0.7	-1.1	-0.8	5.7	5.9	0.9	0.0	-3.3
Feb.	3.8	6.6	0.2	-0.6	4.8	2.9	-5.4	0.3	-0.3	-2.8	5.4	2.0	3.7	1.9
Mar.	4.0	7.0	-0.1	0.7	2.0	4.3	-2.5	-1.6	-1.4	3.0	2.2	-0.8	-0.2	-0.9
Apr.	4.7	8.4	-0.5	-1.0	-1.9	4.3	1.7	-1.5	-1.1	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3	-3.8	3.1
May	4.4	6.0	2.0	1.2	3.3	4.3	4.9	0.3	0.5	-2.7	0.9	1.3	1.4	-0.4
June	4.2	4.9	3.1	1.8	2.3	3.4	9.1	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.0
July	4.1	5.3	1.8	-4.7	-0.1	2.6	18.0	-2.0	-0.4	-5.0	0.2	-1.6	0.0	-5.7
Aug.	4.1	5.9	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.4	2.4	-0.4	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.6	-0.2
Sep.	4.0	4.6	3.2	0.5	4.5	0.2	6.0	2.9	4.3	1.5	3.7	3.3	0.8	0.5
Oct.	4.2	5.2	2.5	-0.8	3.2	0.1	9.3	0.8	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.0	-1.9	-0.8
Nov.	4.4	5.9	2.4	-0.2	1.9	-1.0	7.6	2.2	1.5	0.0	4.0	1.6	3.3	-1.7
Dec.	4.2	5.1	2.9	0.6	2.5	-1.3	7.0	0.9	2.4	3.2	0.3	2.8	2.3	0.2
2005 Jan	4.0	5.9	1.5	0.6	-1.2	-2.5	5.4	1.0	0.5	-3.0	-1.5	3.3	1.8	-2.6
Feb	4.1	5.7	1.8	1.8	-1.7	-2.8	5.9	0.2	2.4	6.0	0.2	2.2	-0.6	-1.5
Mar	4.1	4.9	3.3	4.9	1.7	-4.6	9.4	-2.3	2.3	0.1	-2.5	5.7	1.4	0.4
Apr	4.0	4.3	3.9	2.9	3.3	-5.3	6.8	0.4	2.5	4.9	1.5	6.9	2.1	-4.7
May	4.0	5.0	3.0	1.7	-0.9	-5.0	9.6	-3.2	1.4	4.4	0.9	5.0	0.2	-2.4
Jun	4.2	5.8	2.5	1.4	0.9	-5.0	5.6	-2.8	0.4	6.1	-0.2	5.1	1.2	-1.5
Jul	4.4	7.0	2.0	3.1	1.3	-3.9	0.3	-0.9	0.3	6.5	-2.1	5.4	0.1	-0.8
Aug	4.5	5.8	3.6	2.4	-1.2	7.5	9.8	0.0	-0.6	3.5	-1.5	5.2	-1.9	-0.1
Sep	4.5	6.0	2.8	2.6	-2.7	7.6	10.0	-2.3	-1.9	2.7	-2.4	4.0	-1.7	-1.5
Oct	4.7	6.7	2.8	3.1	-1.9	4.3	9.0	-1.7	-1.1	3.6	-3.3	3.5	-1.6	-0.3
Nov	4.8	6.7	3.7	3.3	-1.2	4.3	10.2	-0.8	-0.5	4.4	-1.9	5.0	-1.0	0.0
Dec	5.0	7.2	3.6	2.5	-2.0	4.1	10.7	-0.9	0.0	3.5	-1.1	5.5	-0.6	-0.9
2006 Jan	5.4	9.1	1.3	1.7	-3.1	0.4	5.2	-1.0	-1.7	-0.3	-1.2	3.1	-1.1	-1.9
Feb	5.8	9.4	1.7	2.5	-1.9	0.6	4.5	0.5	-1.5	0.0	0.5	3.3	-0.3	-1.1
Mar	6.5	10.7	1.7	2.6	-2.4	0.6	4.9	0.9	-1.8	-0.7	-0.6	3.4	-0.3	-1.3
Apr	6.9	11.2	1.8	2.9	-2.4	0.6	4.5	1.1	-1.2	0.3	-0.4	3.2	0.6	-0.1
May	7.7	12.3	2.1	2.6	-2.0	0.6	4.9	0.8	-0.4	-0.6	-1.3	4.2	0.2	-0.7
Jun	6.8	9.6	3.8	2.9	-2.2	0.7	10.4	1.3	-0.4	0.4	-1.3	6.3	0.2	-0.8
Jul	5.4	7.0	3.9	5.7	-1.1	0.5	7.9	1.5	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	6.5	1.1	-0.5
Aug	5.5	2.6	9.7	10.6	8.1	9.7	13.9	8.2	1.9	14.0	5.5	9.3	4.6	8.7
Sep	5.8	3.6	9.0	10.7	3.8	3.2	9.6	13.5	4.2	10.3	10.3	12.3	6.1	9.9
Oct	6.0	5.2	7.0	8.7	3.0	2.9	9.1	13.0	6.1	4.6	6.1	7.2	1.3	10.1
Nov	6.2	7.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	2.2	2.6	6.3	7.1	5.7	1.2	7.8	2.2	4.6
Dec	6.7	6.5	6.8	9.5	9.3	1.7	4.5	9.8	4.8	4.1	1.0	8.4	4.1	5.0
2007 Jan	7.0	6.7	7.4	11.9	6.1	5.0	4.8	10.3	9.6	2.0	5.6	8.8	9.9	-1.7
Feb	7.3	6.2	8.8	11.2	6.3	6.0	9.6	11.0	10.8	0.9	9.2	9.8	11.7	-0.4
Mar	7.2	6.1	9.1	11.8	7.2	5.8	9.3	10.4	11.1	3.4	9.2	9.1	13.0	1.6
Apr	6.2	4.8	8.2	14.7	6.7	4.3	4.9	10.5	11.9	3.5	9.4	8.3	11.8	1.9
May	5.0	2.8	8.4	13.0	7.5	4.2	7.5	8.4	11.1	4.8	9.4	8.0	10.2	2.0
June	5.9	4.6	7.6	12.3	7.3	3.1	6.4	8.7	10.1	4.3	10.2	5.9	10.3	2.4

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: (1) Base 2001=100 before August 2006. (2) Base Dec 2001=100 from August 2006.

Table A6 (b): National Consumer Price Index, Percentage Change on the Previous Month (Month-on-Month)

Period	Headline (General Index)	Food	Total Non-Food	Drinks & Tobacco	Clothing & Footwear	Rent	Fuel, Power & Water	Furniture Household Equip.	Household operations	Personal care & Health	Recreation & Entertain.	Transportation	Education	Miscel. goods & services
Weight (%)	100.0	55.9	44.1	6.9	6.4	1.4	8.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.8	9.7	2.6	1.5
2003	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2
2004	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
2005	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.1
2006	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.5	1.0	-1.4	-1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.3
2004 Jan	5.6	6.7	3.8	1.4	4.9	5.0	7.0	-0.2	3.1	9.9	1.2	2.1	1.5	4.9
Feb	-0.3	0.3	-0.8	-1.8	-0.6	0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-2.7	-9.1	-0.4	1.1	1.7	-2.5
Mar	-0.5	-0.2	-1.4	1.6	-3.7	2.0	-3.2	2.5	0.2	5.7	-0.1	-3.0	-2.6	-2.3
Apr	0.5	1.1	-0.5	-2.1	-2.1	0.7	3.2	-3.1	-0.4	-4.7	-4.4	-0.5	-0.8	4.9
May	-0.5	-1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	-2.6	4.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.0	-2.4
Jun	-0.5	-1.1	0.4	0.1	-1.7	-0.3	4.1	-1.0	1.3	-1.8	1.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.8
Jul	0.7	-0.1	1.4	-0.9	-0.8	-10.5	8.1	-1.2	-0.6	-0.1	1.3	0.4	1.0	-1.1
Aug	-0.5	0.4	-1.2	0.8	2.8	0.0	-8.1	-0.5	1.1	3.1	-0.9	0.7	1.3	-0.9
Sep	0.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.2
Oct	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	3.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.9
Nov	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4
Dec	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.9
2005 Jan	5.4	7.5	2.4	1.5	1.0	3.7	5.4	-0.1	1.2	3.3	-0.7	2.6	1.0	1.9
Feb	-0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-0.9	-0.7	-1.5	0.0	-0.7	-1.5
Mar	-0.5	-0.9	0.0	0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.7	0.3	-0.7	-0.4
Apr	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	-0.7	0.0	0.8	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	0.7	-0.1	-0.5
May	-0.5	-0.8	0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Jun	-0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.2
Jul	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	-0.4	0.2	2.7	0.7	-0.7	0.3	-0.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.4
Aug	-0.4	-0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	-0.2
Sep	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
Oct	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.5	-0.7	3.2	0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-0.6	0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.9
Nov	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	0.1	-0.8	0.0	-0.9	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.4
Dec	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	0.9
2006 Jan	-4.1	-3.5	-4.8	-12.3	10.5	-17.3	-12.7	3.7	-2.8	1.9	1.5	-4.9	9.6	4.7
Feb	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.6
Mar	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.6
Apr	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	-0.7	0.0	0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7
May	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	1.1	0.1	-0.6
Jun	-1.1	-2.7	1.7	0.1	-0.2	0.1	5.5	-0.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.1
Jul	-0.5	-1.3	0.9	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	0.1	0.8	0.8	-0.1
Aug	-1.0	-1.7	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.5	0.2
Sep	0.2	-0.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.2
Oct	1.6	2.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	-1.2	0.6	1.1	-1.2	0.4	-0.3	1.7	-0.6
Nov	0.8	2.3	-0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	-2.8	-0.8	0.6	-1.1	1.8	-0.2	0.0	-0.6
Dec	2.1	2.9	0.4	0.3	1.8	0.0	-1.7	1.4	1.8	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.6
2007 Jan	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.9	-0.1	1.9	0.1	-0.9	1.2	0.4	2.6	-0.6
Feb	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	4.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	0.9
Mar	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.9	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.9
Apr	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.2	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
May	0.6	-0.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.8
June	0.1	-0.6	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Note: (1) Base 2001=100 before August 2006, (2) Base Dec 2001=100 from August 2006.



Table A7: External Debt Developments

Item	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07											
			July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1. Overall Total Debt Committed ²	8,345.1	8,638.9	6,137.9	6,137.9	6,246.6	6,228.2	6,065.6	5,990.7	5,560.7	5,079.0	5,125.9	5,174.5	5,229.5	5,212.4
Disbursed outstanding debt	6,799.5	6,971.1	4,366.2	4,349.8	4,358.3	4,369.4	4,423.0	4,409.0	3,786.5	3,308.4	3,365.8	3,402.0	3,435.0	3,442.3
Undisbursed debt	1,545.6	1,667.7	1,771.7	1,788.1	1,888.3	1,858.8	1,642.6	1,581.7	1,774.2	1,770.5	1,760.1	1,772.6	1,794.4	1,770.1
2. Disbursed Debt by Creditor Category ²	6,799.5	7,733.9	4,366.2	4,349.8	4,358.3	4,369.4	4,423.0	4,409.0	3,786.5	3,308.4	3,365.8	3,402.0	3,435.0	3,442.3
Bilateral	1,502.3	1,506.2	1,503.9	1,479.6	1,482.7	1,481.6	1,490.6	1,478.3	879.3	888.6	890.2	911.8	913.1	910.5
Multilateral	4,626.3	5,459.6	2,092.9	2,098.7	2,116.3	2,127.8	2,168.2	2,164.2	2,159.2	1,668.4	1,719.3	1,731.3	1,763.9	1,772.6
Commercial	416.4	462.2	463.5	465.3	452.7	453.4	456.9	457.8	429.4	432.2	435.4	437.4	436.5	437.3
Export credits	254.5	305.9	305.9	306.2	306.6	306.6	307.3	308.7	318.7	319.2	320.8	321.5	321.5	321.9
3. Disbursed Debt by Borrower Category ²	6,799.5	7,734.0	4,366.1	4,349.8	4,358.2	4,369.4	4,423.0	4,409.0	3,786.5	3,308.4	3,365.8	3,402.0	3,435.0	3,442.3
Central Government	5,830.5	6,724.5	3,646.3	3,628.9	3,637.1	3,648.0	3,698.5	3,681.9	3,047.0	2,568.0	2,616.5	2,650.8	2,684.3	2,692.0
Parastatal Companies	477.5	450.0	159.6	159.7	160.0	159.9	160.5	161.1	160.4	160.5	167.0	167.6	167.6	167.8
Private Sector	491.5	559.5	560.2	561.2	561.1	561.5	564.0	566.0	579.1	579.9	582.2	583.7	583.2	582.5
4. Total Amount of Loans Contracted ¹	631.9	673.9	0.4	206.8	1.6	0.1	8.3	4.2	0.0	13.6	75.6	0.0	7.6	0.0
Government	491.7	574.8	0.0	206.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parastatal Companies	0.0	0.0	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	140.2	99.0	0.4	0.1	1.6	0.1	8.3	4.2	0.0	13.6	2.3	0.0	7.6	0.0
5. Disbursements ¹	190.2	210.0	218.3	12.7	16.1	23.6	31.1	44.7	26.6	11.6	21.5	32.0	4.3	11.4
Government	161.4	182.4	218.3	12.2	15.8	22.7	30.8	31.6	26.6	5.8	21.3	32.0	4.2	11.4
Parastatal Companies	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private	28.8	23.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	13.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
6. Scheduled Debt Service ¹	355.1	373.6	15.6	26.7	33.2	21.1	15.8	59.3	21.2	21.2	32.3	23.7	16.0	57.8
7. Actual Debt service ¹	112.9	90.7	3.6	5.4	3.8	3.0	5.3	1.5	3.5	0.8	1.1	2.9	3.4	7.7
Principal	86.0	61.4	2.2	2.6	1.1	0.6	3.6	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	5.6
Interest	26.9	29.3	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.2	0.5	2.1	2.3	2.1
8. Net Transfers	77.3	119.3	214.7	7.3	12.3	20.6	25.8	43.3	23.1	10.7	20.4	29.1	0.9	3.7
9. Total Arrears by Creditor Category ²	2,470.5	2,392.4	2,413.6	2,389.2	2,404.4	2,422.0	2,434.3	2,501.1	2,065.0	2,083.7	2,118.1	2,145.6	2,155.4	2,199.6
Principal	1,135.2	1,132.2	1,138.1	1,123.1	1,136.4	1,141.5	1,132.0	1,161.7	910.8	918.2	937.1	950.3	954.1	981.0
Bilateral	669.4	609.0	613.4	597.3	599.9	601.7	607.0	609.5	359.4	366.4	369.3	378.4	378.9	377.7
Multilateral	5.9	10.7	11.2	11.1	11.8	12.0	12.4	14.0	15.4	13.4	14.2	14.4	14.7	13.6
Commercial	249.2	274.1	275.0	276.2	285.8	287.7	277.1	298.4	295.8	297.5	309.2	311.4	313.5	339.5
Other Private Creditors	210.7	238.5	238.5	238.5	238.9	240.1	235.5	239.7	240.1	241.0	244.4	246.1	247.0	250.1
Interest	1,335.3	1,260.1	1,275.5	1,266.0	1,268.0	1,280.5	1,302.3	1,339.4	1,154.2	1,165.5	1,180.9	1,195.2	1,201.3	1,218.6
Bilateral	818.8	684.0	688.7	677.0	675.5	677.8	686.1	706.8	523.1	529.1	533.1	534.1	534.3	536.09
Multilateral*	23.4	22.0	22.5	22.4	22.9	22.8	23.0	23.9	23.4	24.2	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.67
Commercial	333.7	372.9	375.3	377.1	379.9	387.5	394.4	407.4	405.0	409.1	417.6	427.6	427.6	440.05
Other Private Creditors	159.4	181.2	189.0	189.5	189.7	192.4	198.8	201.4	202.6	203.1	203.6	206.7	212.4	214.78
10. External Debt Stock	8,134.8	8,231.3	5,641.7	5,615.8	5,626.3	5,649.9	5,725.3	5,748.4	4,940.7	4,474.0	4,546.7	4,597.2	4,636.3	4,660.8
11. Domestic Debt Stock	952.6	1,405.9	1,388.2	1,342.7	1,386.4	1,374.4	1,362.7	1,440.0	1,398.7	1,462.3	1,502.6	1,444.5	1,469.5	1,497.9
12. Total Debt Stock	9,087.4	9,637.2	7,029.9	6,958.5	7,012.7	7,024.3	7,088.0	7,188.4	6,339.4	5,936.2	6,049.3	6,041.6	6,105.8	6,158.8
End Period Exchange Rate	1,126.3	1,253.1	1,287.9	1,320.0	1,272.7	1,287.1	1,290.3	1,261.6	1,301.4	1,263.4	1,242.0	1,278.3	1,258.5	1,265.0

Source: Bank of Tanzania

* Multilateral arrears are those owed by private companies

1) During the period 2) Position as at the end of June 2007





GLOSSARY



Currency in Circulation Outside Banks

Notes and coins of Tanzanian shillings circulating outside the banking system, i.e. outside the Bank of Tanzania and deposit money banks

Discount Rate

The rate of interest the Bank of Tanzania charges on Loans it extends to Deposit Money Banks and overdrafts to government. It is derived from the weighted average yield of Treasury bills of all maturities plus five-percentage points

Exchange Rate

This is the price at which one currency can be purchased with another currency, e.g. TZS per US dollar.

Lombard Facility

An overnight facility established to enable commercial banks to borrow at their own discretion, by pledging eligible government securities as collateral.

Lombard Rate

This is the rate payable for the use of the Lombard Facility. The rate is based on the prevailing 35-days Treasury bill yield, REPO rate and overnight inter-bank rate, whichever is higher.

Money Supply, M

The sum of currency circulating outside banks and Tanzanian residents' deposits with depository corporations, are 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).

M1, Narrow Money,

Consists of, currency in circulation outside banks and demand deposits of Tanzanian residents with deposit money banks.

M2, Broad Money

Is equivalent to narrow money (M1) plus time and savings deposits of the Tanzanian residents with deposit money banks.

M3, Extended Broad Money

Consists of, broad money (M2) plus foreign currency deposits of the Tanzanian residents with deposit money banks.

Nominal Exchange Rate

It is the price of foreign currency at which actual transactions in the foreign exchange markets occur.

Non-Food or Underlying Inflation Rate

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.

Repurchase Agreement (REPO)

These are agreements to purchase/sale by the BOT 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 to the BoT at the end of the period.

Reserve Money (M0)

The Bank of Tanzania's liabilities in the form of: (1) currency in circulation outside the Bank of Tanzania and (2) deposit money banks' deposits with the Bank of Tanzania. Reserve money is also referred to as base money, or high-powered money.

Seasonally Adjusted Series

Seasonal movements or seasonal variations, refer to identical, or almost identical patterns, which a time series appears to follow during corresponding months or quarters of each year. Such movements are due to recurring events, which take place annually, e.g. the harvest season. Seasonally adjusted series are series that have been processed to remove the impact of seasonal factors.

Weighted Annualized Yields of Treasury Bills of all Maturities

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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