



BANK OF TANZANIA

**MONTHLY
ECONOMIC
REVIEW**

July 2020

Contents

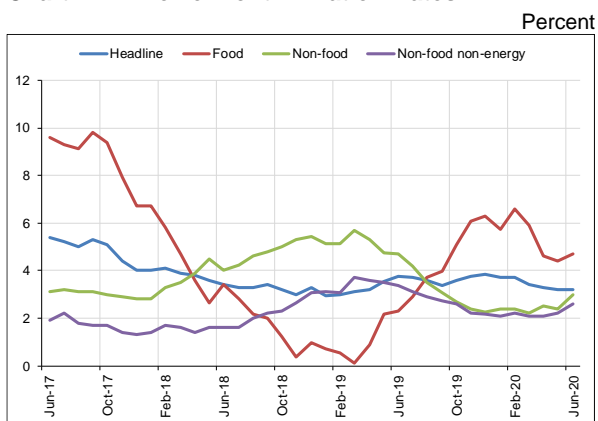
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1.0 Prices and Food Stocks

1.1 Inflation

Inflation remained low, below the country medium-term target of 5.0 percent and within EAC convergence criteria of not more than 8.0 percent and SADC benchmarks of between 3.0 and 7.0 percent. Twelve-month headline consumer price index (CPI) inflation was 3.2 percent in June 2020, same as in the preceding month and lower than 3.7 percent in June 2019. The subdued inflation rate was mostly driven by food inflation owing to adequate food supply across the country (**Chart 1.1** and **Table 1.1**). On month-to-month, overall prices decreased by 0.2 percent in June 2020, same as in June 2019. In 2020/21, inflation is projected to range between 3.0 percent and 5.0 percent, reinforced by adequate domestic food supply in the country, moderate oil prices in the world market, subdued demand for imports of consumer goods, and prudent monetary and fiscal policies.

Chart 1.1: Twelve-month Inflation Rates



Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania computations

Twelve-month food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation eased to 3.8 percent from 4.4 percent in May 2020, mainly attributable to a decrease in food prices of food, particularly maize grains and flour, sorghum flour and sweet potatoes. This was associated with commencement of harvesting of most food crops across the country. Food prices

are projected to be subdued in 2020/21 owing to good food harvests in 2019/20 crop-season.

Annual non-food inflation edged up to 3.0 percent from 2.4 percent, attributed to increase in prices of bicycles, accommodation services, clothing, furniture, and school books. However, the inflation rate was lower than 4.7 percent recorded in June 2019, mainly due to a substantial decline in oil prices. Energy and fuel inflation, a component of non-food inflation, increased to 4.7 percent from 3.5 percent in May 2020, but was significantly lower than 11.0 percent in June 2019, reflecting a sharp decline in oil prices in the world market due to low demand at the peak of COVID-19 in many countries. Inflation of all consumer goods and services excluding food and energy, core inflation, edged up to 2.6 percent in June 2020 from 2.2 percent in the preceding month, but was lower than 3.4 percent in June 2019.

Table 1.1: Inflation Rates

Main groups	Weight	Monthly change			Annual change		
		Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20	Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20
		Base December 2015 = 100					
Food and non alcoholic beverages	38.5	0.2	0.4	-0.4	2.3	4.4	3.8
Alcoholic, tobacco and narcotics	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	4.2	-0.3	0.1
Clothing and footwear	8.3	-0.1	0.1	0.2	3.1	2.1	2.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	11.6	-1.3	0.2	1.1	8.9	6.7	9.2
Furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance	6.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.1	1.7	1.8
Health	2.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.9
Transport	12.5	-0.1	-0.1	-1.6	4.8	1.3	-0.3
Communication	5.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6
Recreation and culture	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	3.4	-1.2	-1.0
Education	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.3
Restaurants and hotels	4.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.7	0.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	2.4	1.2	0.7
All Items-(headline inflation)	100.0	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	3.7	3.2	3.2
Other selected groups							
Food and non-alcoholic beverages - combining food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants	37.1	0.3	0.6	-0.2	4.3	5.2	4.7
Energy and fuels - combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel	8.7	-1.4	-0.2	-0.3	11.0	3.5	4.7
All items less food (non-food)	62.9	-0.4	0.1	0.1	4.7	2.4	3.0
All items less food and energy	54.3	-0.1	0.2	0.2	3.4	2.2	2.6

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania computations

1.2 Food Stocks

The stock of food held by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA)—currently comprising of maize grain, paddy and sorghum—increased substantially to 52,725 tonnes at the end of June

2020 from 38,291 tonnes in May 2020 (Table 1.2). The increase was on account of increased purchase due to lower food prices as a result of good harvest across the country. In addition, there was an increase in income for the agency due to food sales in and outside the country (Zimbabwe) and other funds received from the government which supported the purchase. During June 2020, NFRA purchased 13,807.8 tonnes of maize, 650.2 tonnes of paddy and 307.2 tonnes of sorghum, totalling 14,765.2 tonnes to replenish its stocks. The Agency sold 331.0 tonnes of maize to private traders and Prisons Department.

Table 1.2: Food Stock Held by National Food Reserve Agency

	Tonnes				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	125,668.0	86,833.5	91,947.0	93,037.2	43,596.7
February	88,414.0	86,444.0	91,312.7	85,524.5	41,231.0
March	68,727.0	86,443.8	83,650.3	78,336.3	39,597.0
April	64,825.0	86,278.0	73,467.7	68,747.8	38,053.0
May	63,341.0	74,826.0	68,893.4	68,057.7	38,290.5
June	61,837.5	70,393.0	63,843.9	67,335.9	52,724.7
July	49,632.0	68,697.0	62,288.0	67,410.1	
August	59,832.0	78,434.0	62,317.3	68,407.0	
September	86,545.0	85,403.0	78,224.0	61,710.8	
October	90,905.0	89,248.0	87,435.0	55,852.5	
November	90,900.0	93,353.7	92,402.0	52,726.9	
December	89,691.8	92,074.0	95,534.1	52,498.1	

Source: National Food Reserve Agency

1.3 Prices of Food Crops

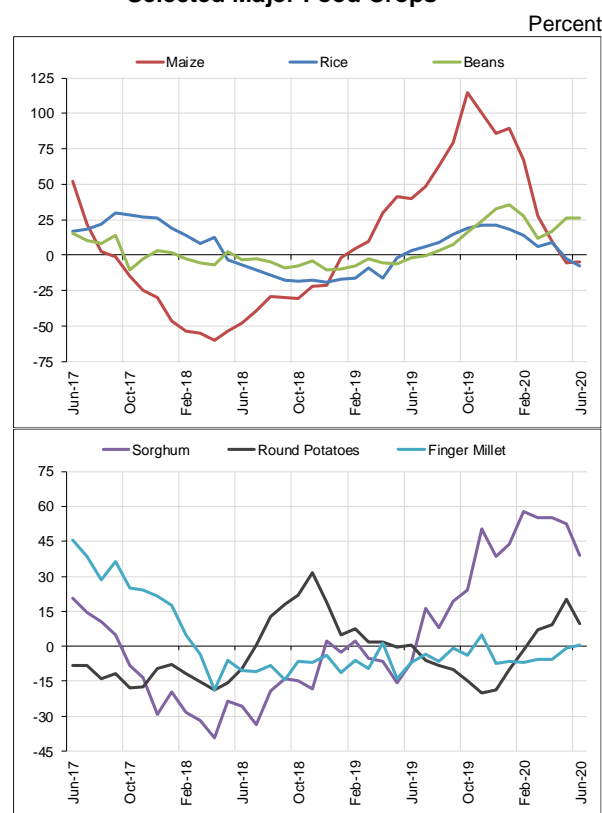
The average wholesale prices of all major food crops¹ declined in June 2020 when compared to the preceding month, except for maize and finger millet, following the commencement of harvesting and marketing of crops from the long rain season (Table 1.3). Chart 1.2 present developments in annual change in wholesale prices of major food crops over the past three years.

Table 1.3: Wholesale Prices of Major Food Crops
TZS per 100kg

Food crop	Jun-19	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
Maize	59,850.6	85,038.0	64,452.0	59,845.0	55,707.2	56,914.0
Rice	164,935.6	190,898.0	178,745.0	181,636.0	162,682.9	152,259.0
Beans	162,801.6	210,208.0	184,853.0	189,202.0	206,875.4	204,990.0
Sorghum	81,556.9	116,055.0	117,522.0	116,814.0	117,449.2	113,321.0
Round potatoes	74,577.9	73,993.0	73,183.0	73,478.0	85,107.6	81,809.0
Finger millet	134,245.6	128,866.0	126,955.0	128,991.0	132,535.2	134,984.0

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Bank of Tanzania computations

Chart 1.2: Annual Change in Wholesale Prices for Selected Major Food Crops



Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Bank of Tanzania computations

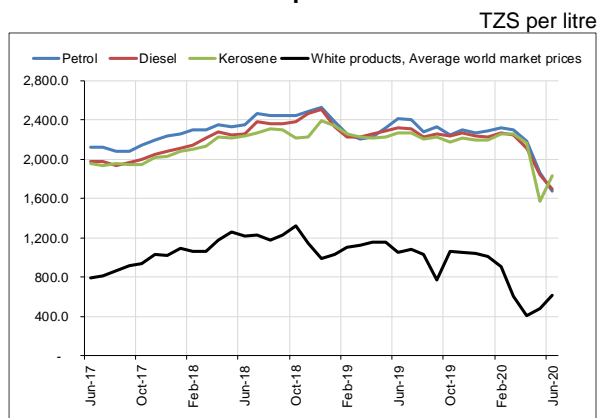
1.4 Fuel Prices

Domestic pump prices of petroleum products continued to decline during June 2020 in line with the fall in world market prices of oil as a result of slowdown in global economic activities occasioned by the outbreak of COVID-19. Domestic prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene declined by 30.7 percent, 27.1 percent and 19.4 percent to TZS 1,671 per litre, TZS 1,697 per litre and TZS 1,827 per litre, respectively in June 2020 compared with

¹ They include maize, rice, beans, sorghum, round potatoes and finger millet.

prices in the corresponding month in 2019. On month-to-month basis, domestic pump prices of petrol and diesel were lower than in the preceding month by 10.5 percent, 8.1 percent, respectively, while the price of kerosene increased by 16.5 percent.

Chart 1.3: Domestic Pump Prices



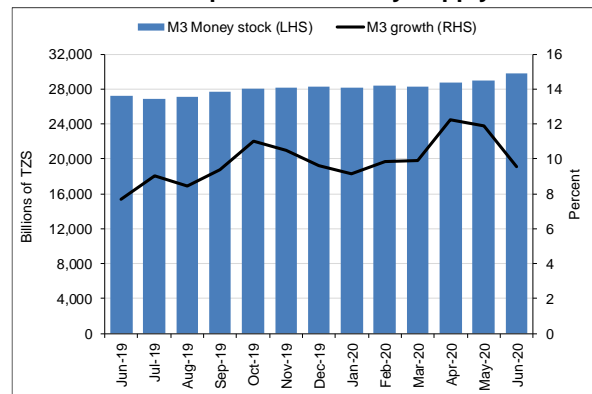
Source: National Bureau of Statistics

2.0 Money and Credit

2.1 Money Supply

Money supply growth remained within the target, reflecting accommodative monetary policy and measures adopted to limit adverse impact of COVID-19 on the economy. The policy stance and measures adopted ensured adequate liquidity in the economy to steer economic activities and lending the private sector. As a result, extended broad money supply (M3) grew at an annual rate of 9.5 percent in June 2020 compared with 7.7 percent in June 2019. Broad money supply (M2) grew by 10.5 percent compared with 10.8 percent in June 2019 (**Chart 2.1** and **Table 2.1**). The growth in M3 was mainly on account of accumulation of foreign assets by the banking system and growth of credit to the private sector.

Chart 2.1: Developments in Money Supply



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

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

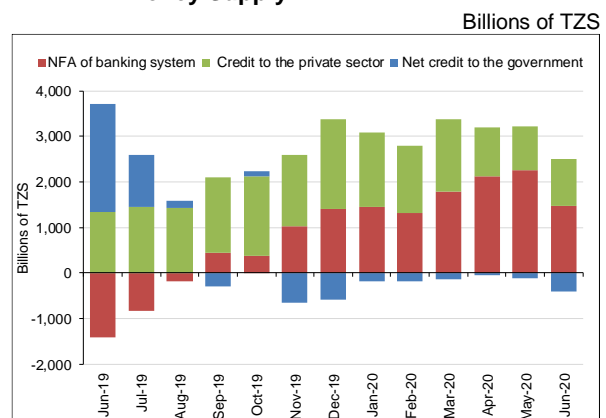
Table 2.1: Money Supply and its Main Components

	Outstanding stock (Billions of TZS)			Annual growth (%)		
	Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20	Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20
Net foreign assets of the banking system	9,814.9	11,444.9	11,289.2	-12.7	24.6	15.0
Bank of Tanzania	9,420.9	11,466.7	11,258.9	-18.2	26.1	19.5
Banks	394.0	-21.7	30.3	---	---	-92.3
Net domestic assets of the banking system	17,425.9	17,585.9	18,552.4	24.0	4.9	6.5
Domestic claims	25,073.9	24,902.4	25,697.1	17.4	3.5	2.5
Claims on central government net	6,212.8	5,131.3	5,807.9	62.2	-2.3	-6.5
Claims on central government	9,330.0	9,880.3	9,137.2	2.2	7.3	-2.1
Claims on the private sector	18,861.1	19,771.1	19,889.2	7.6	5.1	5.5
Other items net	-7,647.9	-7,316.5	-7,144.7	4.7	0.2	-6.6
Extended broad money (M3)	27,240.8	29,030.8	29,841.6	7.7	11.9	9.5
Foreign currency deposits	6,238.7	6,879.7	6,630.1	-1.7	8.9	6.3
Broad money supply (M2)	21,002.1	22,151.1	23,211.6	10.8	12.9	10.5
Other deposits	7,480.4	8,214.0	8,341.7	4.0	10.6	11.5
Narrow money supply (M1)	13,521.7	13,937.1	14,869.9	15.0	14.3	10.0
Currency in circulation	4,121.0	4,077.9	4,231.8	5.0	3.9	2.7
Transferable deposits	9,400.7	9,859.2	10,638.1	20.0	19.2	13.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania, banks, Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: "----" denotes a change that exceeds 100 percent

Chart 2.2: Annual Change in Major Sources of Money Supply



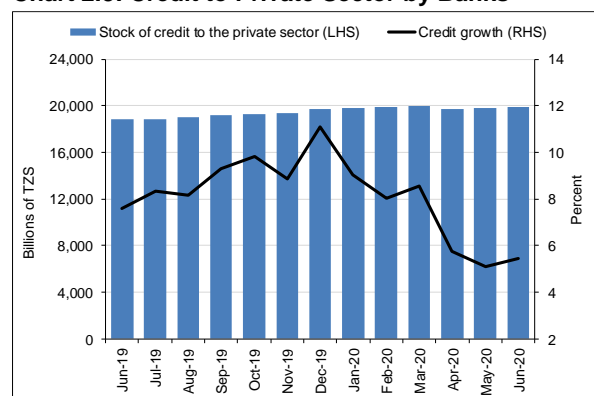
Source: Bank of Tanzania, banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: NFA denotes net foreign assets

Credit to the domestic economy from the banking system, comprising of credit extended to the government and private sector, grew at annual rate of 2.5 percent in June 2020 compared with 17.4 percent in June 2019 and 3.5 percent in May

2020. Credit to the private sector grew by 5.5 percent from 5.1 percent in May 2020 and 7.6 percent in June 2019 (**Chart 2.3**). This was attributable to subdued demand for new loans, particularly in trade activities, following lockdown of economies of the country's trading partners due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 2.3: Credit to Private Sector by Banks



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

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

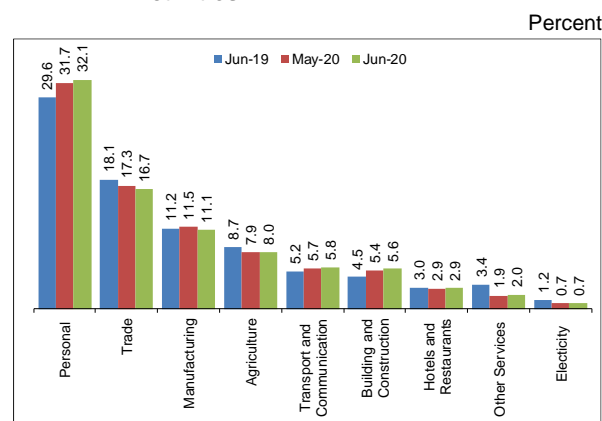
Activities that registered strong growth of credit in the year ending June 2020 include building and construction, transport and communication and personal related activities (small and medium enterprises) (**Table 2.2**). Much of the share of credit to the private sector was in personal related activities, trade and manufacturing accounting for 32.1 percent, 16.7 percent and 11.1 percent, respectively (**Chart 2.4**).

Table 2.2: Annual Growth of Credit to Selected Economic Activities

	Percent						
	Jun-19	Sep-19	Dec-19	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
Building and construction	-0.1	62.7	72.6	43.0	38.1	25.2	31.2
Transport and communication	-4.5	0.6	14.6	13.3	12.0	13.4	17.7
Personal	17.4	24.0	9.3	14.3	14.9	11.9	14.1
Manufacturing	14.5	3.0	-0.8	-0.2	3.4	9.0	3.8
Hotels and restaurants	-11.2	-11.8	-9.1	-9.1	-2.5	-0.5	2.1
Mining and quarrying	28.4	45.1	13.2	-5.2	-3.4	-6.0	-1.7
Trade	-4.2	-0.3	4.5	5.1	0.2	1.2	-2.9
Agriculture	40.6	68.5	90.1	15.3	-6.9	-5.0	-3.2

Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Chart 2.4: Share of Credit by Major Economic Activities



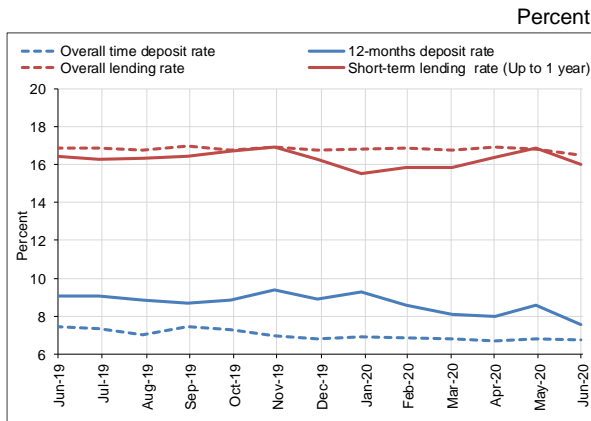
Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other economic activities include fishing, forest, hunting, financial intermediaries, mining and quarrying, real estate, mortgage, leasing, tourism, warehousing and storage, gas, water, education and health

2.2 Interest Rates

Interest rates charged by banks on loans and those offered on deposits portrayed a general declining trend in June 2020, reflecting the impact of sustained accommodative monetary policy measures. The overall lending rate decreased to 16.51 percent from 16.87 percent in June 2019, while one-year lending rate declined to 15.99 percent. Likewise, the overall deposit rate decreased by 70 basis points to 6.74 percent from the rate registered in June 2019, while one-year deposit rate declined to 7.54 percent from 9.06 percent (**Chart 2.5**). As a result, the spread between one-year deposits rate and one-year lending rate widened to 8.45 percentage points in June 2020 from 7.37 percentage points recorded in the similar period of 2019.

Chart 2.5: Selected Banks' Average Lending and Deposits Interest Rates



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

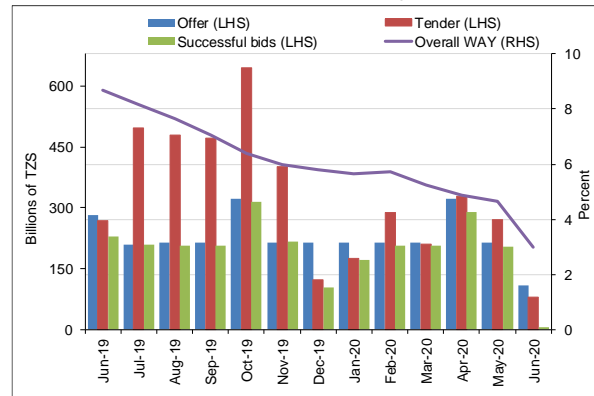
2.3 Financial Markets

In June 2020, domestic financial markets remained with adequate levels of liquidity in line with accommodative monetary policy pursued by the Bank. This was reflected in the primary market of government securities that was characterized with strong demand and low and stable money market interest rates. The interbank foreign exchange market experienced a mild pressure resulting from low seasonal inflow of foreign exchange from exports and tourism related activities amidst COVID-19 pandemic.

2.3.1 Treasury Bills Market

The Bank of Tanzania conducted one Treasury bill auction in June 2020, as the Government reached the borrowing limit for budget financing for 2019/20. The tender size was maintained at TZS 107.7 billion per auction consistent with the Government Issuance Plan. The value of bids received worth TZS 80.0 billion, while accepted bids amounted to TZS 5.7 billion. In line with monetary policy stance, the overall Treasury bills yield eased to an average of 2.97 percent in June 2020 from 4.64 percent in the preceding month (Chart 2.6).

Chart 2.6: Performance in Treasury Bills Market



Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

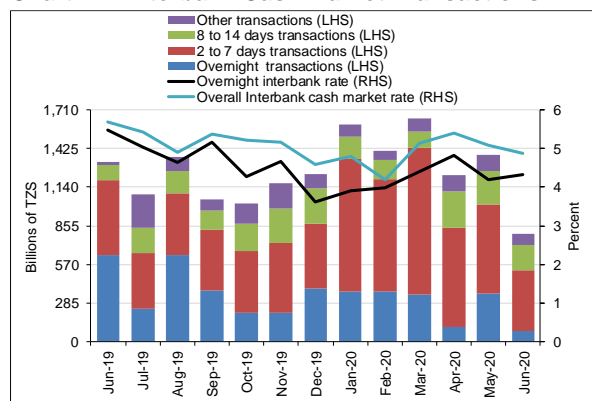
2.3.2 Treasury Bonds Market

In June 2020, the Bank of Tanzania offered 5- and 15-year Treasury bonds worth TZS 83.5 billion and TZS 109.4 billion, respectively, for government budget financing. The 5-year Treasury bond auction was cancelled, while the 15-year bond was oversubscribed, attracting bids worth TZS 100.6 billion. The Bank accepted bids worth TZS 86.6 billion. Weighted average yield to maturity for the 15-year bond increased to 14.30 percent from 14.19 percent recorded in the preceding auction.

2.3.3 Interbank Cash Market

In June 2020, the interbank cash market recorded a decline in total transactions consistent with adequate level of shilling liquidity in the banking system. Total market transactions amounted to TZS 793.3 billion, almost half of the TZS 1,380.9 billion traded in the preceding month. Majority of the transactions were in 2 to 7 days' tenure accounting for 56.7 percent of total transactions. Reflecting general adequacy of shilling liquidity, the overall inter-bank cash market interest rate softened to an average of 4.87 percent from 5.08 percent in the preceding month (Chart 2.7).

Chart 2.7: Interbank Cash Market Transactions

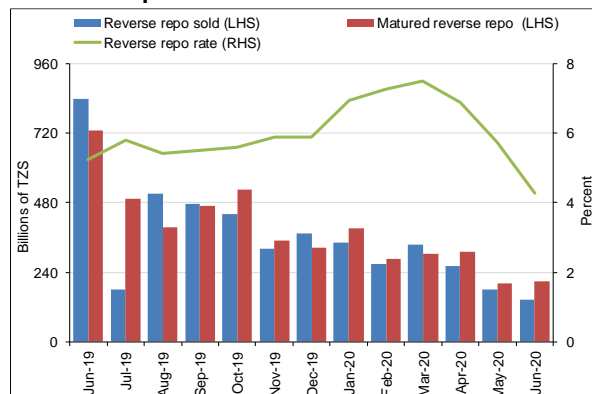


Source: Bank of Tanzania
 Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; and RHS, right hand scale

2.3.4 Repurchase Agreements

The Bank of Tanzania sustained reverse repo operations in pursuit of smoothening temporary liquidity shortfalls in the banking system in line with the ongoing accommodative monetary policy. Reverse repo amounting to TZS 143.4 billion were auctioned in June 2020, compared with TZS 180.8 billion that was auctioned in the preceding month. Meanwhile, reverse repo worth TZS 206.8 billion matured compared with TZS 202.7 billion in the preceding month. Reverse repo rate maintained its downward trend to an average of 4.27 percent from 5.75 percent in the preceding month (**Chart 2.8**).

Chart 2.8: Reverse Repurchase Agreements Operations

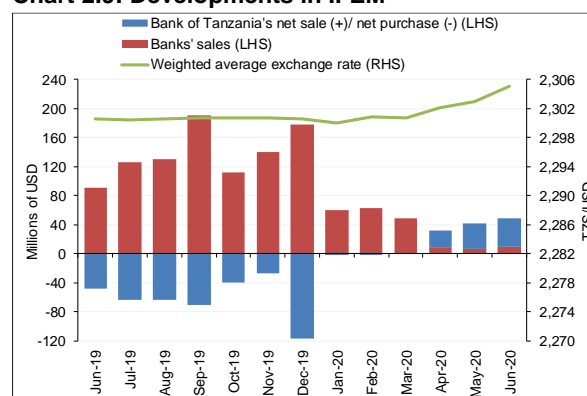


Source: Bank of Tanzania
 Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; and RHS, right hand scale

2.3.5 Interbank Foreign Exchange Market

In June 2020, the interbank foreign exchange market (IFEM) recorded some demand pressure for foreign exchange attributable to low seasonal inflow of foreign exchange from exports of cash crops and tourism related activities. Total volume of foreign exchange transactions amounted to USD 49.3 million compared with USD 42.2 million traded in the preceding month. The Bank of Tanzania participated on the selling side of the IFEM with a total sale of USD 39.4 million, accounting for 80 percent of total transactions. The shilling remained stable against the US dollar trading at an average of TZS 2,305.10 per US dollar from TZS 2,303.02 per US dollar in the preceding month. On annual basis, the shilling recorded a depreciation of 0.19 percent from TZS 2,300.62 per US dollar in June 2019 (**Chart 2.9**).

Chart 2.9: Developments in IFEM



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

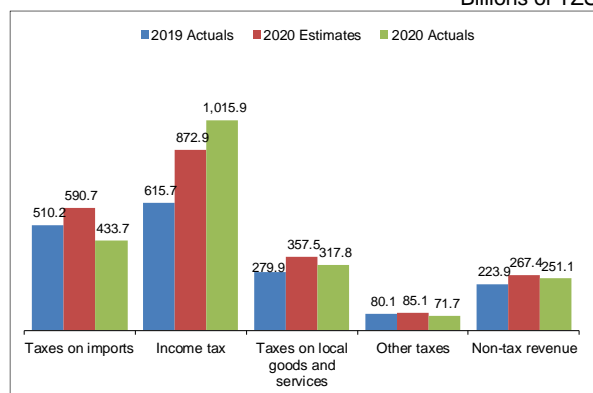
3.0 Government Budgetary Operations

In June 2020, domestic revenue collected by the Government was TZS 2,141.3 billion, an increase of 19.7 percent from collections in June 2019. Revenue collection by the Central Government was TZS 2,090.2 billion and the balance of TZS 51.1 billion was by Local Government. Tax revenue increased by 23.8 percent to TZS 1,839.0

billion in June 2020, from the amount recorded in June 2019. The good performance of tax revenue was mainly due to strengthened tax administration efforts and enhanced compliance. **Chart 3.1** presents central government revenue sources during June 2019 and 2020.

Chart 3.1: Government Revenue in June

Billions of TZS



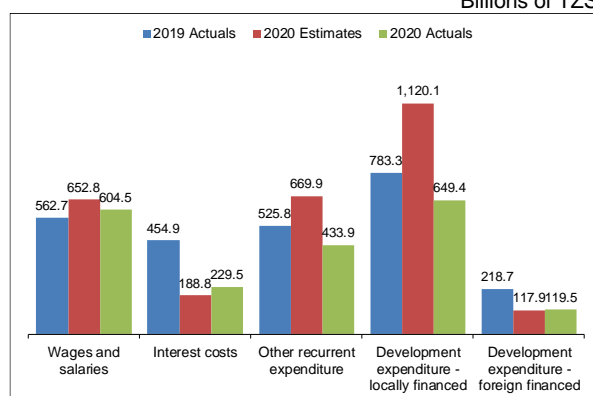
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: 2020 actuals are provisional

During June 2020, the Government spent a total of TZS 2,036.9 billion on recurrent activities and development projects. Recurrent expenditure amounted to TZS 1,268.0 billion and development expenditure was TZS 768.9 billion (**Chart 3.2**). Out of the development expenditure, 84.5 percent was financed by resources from domestic sources.

Chart 3.2: Government Expenditure in June

Billions of TZS



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

Note: 2020 actuals are provisional

4.0 Debt Developments

4.1 External Debt

External debt stock remained moderate with low risk of debt distress. The debt amounted to USD 22,522.7 million at the end of June 2020 from USD 22,503.2 million at the end of the preceding month. On annual basis, the debt increased by USD 601.7 million from June 2019, reflecting new borrowing for investment. As in the past, central government external debt was the largest share of total external debt, amounting to USD 17,411.5 million, or 77.3 percent, followed by private sector debt at 22.4 percent (**Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1: External Debt Stock by Borrowers

Millions of USD

Borrower	Jun-19		May-20		Jun-20	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Central government	16,628.6	75.9	17,605.1	78.2	17,411.5	77.3
DOD	15,727.2	71.7	16,640.9	73.9	16,441.6	73.0
Interest arrears	901.4	4.1	964.2	4.3	969.9	4.3
Private sector	5,188.3	23.7	4,821.5	21.4	5,048.8	22.4
DOD	4,207.1	19.2	3,890.4	17.3	4,071.3	18.1
Interest arrears	981.2	4.5	931.1	4.1	977.5	4.3
Public corporations	104.1	0.5	76.6	0.3	62.4	0.3
DOD	95.0	0.4	63.2	0.3	48.8	0.2
Interest arrears	9.1	0.0	13.4	0.1	13.6	0.1
External debt stock	21,920.9	100.0	22,503.2	100.0	22,522.7	100.0

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

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt

A large portion of the central government external debt was owed to multilateral institutions; whose share was 47.6 percent in June 2020 (**Table 4.2**). Debt contracted from commercial sources (commercial creditors) was 33.3 percent and export credit 11.3 percent. The profile of disbursed outstanding central government debt indicates that much of the debt was contracted for investment in transport, telecommunication, social welfare, education, energy and general budget support activities (**Table 4.3**). Investment in these economic activities significantly contributed to high economic growth and poverty reduction in the country.

Table 4.2: External Debt Stock by Creditors

Creditor	Millions of USD					
	Jun-19		May-20		Jun-20	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Multilateral	9,991.6	45.6	10,550.0	46.9	10,715.0	47.6
DOD	9,966.4	45.5	10,544.8	46.9	10,709.8	47.6
Interest arrears	25.2	0.1	5.2	0.0	5.2	0.0
Bilateral	1,958.5	8.9	2,068.7	9.2	1,773.5	7.9
DOD	1,057.1	4.8	1,104.5	4.9	803.6	3.6
Interest arrears	901.4	4.1	964.2	4.3	969.9	4.3
Commercial	7,459.0	34.0	7,360.6	32.7	7,491.6	33.3
DOD	6,922.8	31.6	6,852.6	30.5	6,970.0	30.9
Interest arrears	536.2	2.4	508.0	2.3	521.6	2.3
Export credit	2,511.9	11.5	2,523.9	11.2	2,542.6	11.3
DOD	2,083.0	9.5	2,092.6	9.3	2,078.3	9.2
Interest arrears	428.9	2.0	431.3	1.9	464.3	2.1
External debt stock	21,920.9	100.0	22,503.2	100.0	22,522.7	100.0

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

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt

Table 4.3: Disbursed Outstanding External Debt by Use of Funds

Activity	Millions of USD					
	Jun-19		May-20		Jun-20	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Transport and telecommunication	4,634.0	23.1	5,483.0	26.6	5,666.6	27.6
Social welfare and education	3,254.0	16.2	3,649.0	17.7	3,705.0	18.0
Energy and mining	3,105.0	15.5	3,118.0	15.1	3,083.0	15.0
BoP and budget support	2,836.4	14.2	2,704.5	13.1	2,375.4	11.6
Other	1,811.9	9.0	1,405.0	6.8	1,417.7	6.9
Agriculture	1,256.0	6.3	1,288.0	6.3	1,300.0	6.3
Finance and insurance	1,186.0	5.9	1,038.0	5.0	1,071.0	5.2
Real estate and construction	1,109.0	5.5	1,009.0	4.9	1,012.0	4.9
Industries	666.0	3.3	717.0	3.5	749.0	3.6
Tourism	171.0	0.9	183.0	0.9	182.0	0.9
Total	20,029.3	100.0	20,594.5	100.0	20,561.7	100.0

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

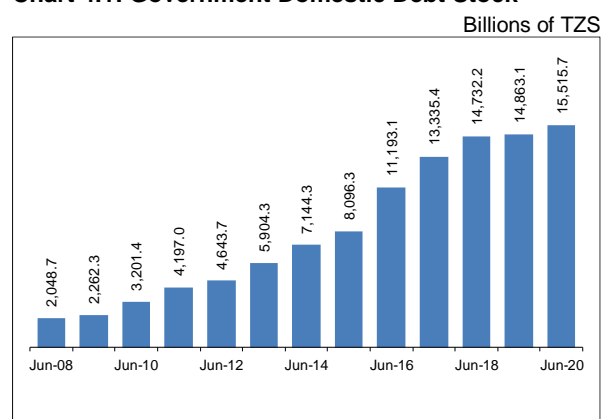
Note: BoP denotes balance of payments

In terms of debt flows, external loan worth USD 140.0 million was disbursed from various creditors in June 2020, of which the central government received USD 139.9 million. From July 2019 to June 2020, disbursements amounted to USD 2,196.8 million, of which USD 1,869.3 million was in favour of the central government and the balance for private sector. Debt service payments amounted to USD 123.9 million in June 2020 and USD 2,003.2 million in the year ending June 2020, of which USD 86.4 million and USD 1,708.9 million was principal repayments, respectively.

4.2 Domestic Debt

The level of domestic debt increased slightly in the last two years owing to a significant increase in revenue collection. The debt level reached TZS 15,515.7 billion at the end of June 2020, representing an increase of TZS 446.0 billion and

TZS 652.6 billion from end of the preceding month and corresponding month of 2019, respectively (Chart 4.1).

Chart 4.1: Government Domestic Debt Stock

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

Large part of the domestic debt stock was owed to various creditors in the form of debt securities (Treasury bills and bonds), altogether accounting for 99.9 percent of the debt outstanding. Debt contracted through issuance of Treasury bonds was the largest, accounting for about 81.1 percent of domestic debt outstanding. In terms of maturity profile, long-term debt was 82.7 percent of debt stock (Table 4.4). The profile is in line with the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy of reducing refinancing risk and increasing fiscal space by lengthening the maturity of debt portfolio.

Table 4.4: Government Domestic Debt by Borrowing Instruments

Instruments	Billions of TZ					
	Jun-19		May-20		Jun-20	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Government securities	13,603.1	91.5	14,979.3	99.0	14,715.7	99.9
Treasury bills	3,075.0	20.7	2,510.7	16.6	2,236.5	17.1
Government stocks	252.7	1.7	252.7	1.7	252.7	1.7
Government bonds	10,275.3	69.1	12,215.9	80.7	12,226.4	81.1
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-secured debt	1,260.0	8.5	156.1	1.0	800.0	0.1
Other Liabilities*	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1
Overdraft	1,241.7	8.4	137.8	0.9	781.7	0.0
Domestic debt stock (without liquidity papers)	14,863.1	100.0	15,135.5	100.0	15,515.7	100.0

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

Note: * includes NMB bank Plc standard loan and duty drawback

The profile of domestic debt in terms of creditor category continued to be dominated by commercial banks, holding about 34.2 percent in

June 2020, almost the same share as in June 2019 (Table 4.5). Pension funds investment in government securities was 28.4 percent of the debt, a slight increase from 26.0 percent in June 2019. Central bank statutory short-term lending to the central government to offset mismatches between revenue and expenditure flows was 13.3 percent, down from 17.0 percent.

Table 4.5: Government Domestic Debt by Creditor

Holders	Billions of TZS					
	Jun-19		May-20		Jun-20	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Commercial banks	5,340.1	35.9	5,464.3	36.1	5,304.7	34.2
Bank of Tanzania	2,529.9	17.0	1,421.4	9.4	2,064.9	13.3
Pension funds	3,868.5	26.0	4,435.4	29.3	4,413.2	28.4
Insurance	1,363.9	9.2	1,295.0	8.6	1,201.2	7.7
BOT's special funds	284.4	1.9	332.2	2.2	316.3	2.0
Others	1,476.5	9.9	2,187.2	14.5	2,215.5	14.3
Total	14,863.1	100.0	15,135.5	100.0	15,515.7	100.0

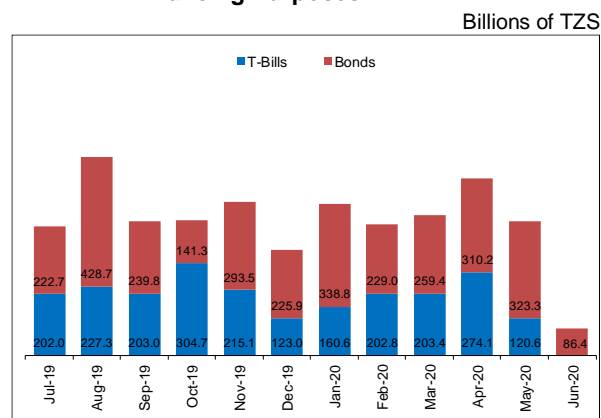
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Bank of Tanzania

Note: BOT denotes Bank of Tanzania; and others include other public institutions, private companies and individuals

In terms of debt flows, government securities issued through auctions for budgetary operations amounted to TZS 86.4 billion in June 2020, all of which in the form of bonds (Chart 4.2). From July 2019 to June 2020, government securities issued amounted to TZS 5,335.5 billion, of which TZS 3,099.0 billion was through Treasury bonds and TZS 2,236.5 billion was Treasury bills.

Domestic debt service, excluding government overdraft from the central bank, amounted to TZS 467.6 billion in June 2020, of which TZS 327.4 billion was principal repayment that was rolled over and the balance was interest payment. Cumulative debt service during the year ending June 2020 amounted to TZS 5,431.1 billion, of which TZS 3,976.8 billion was principal repayment and the balance was interest payment.

Chart 4.2: Government Securities Issued for Financing Purposes



Source: Bank of Tanzania

5.0 External Sector Performance

The external sector of the country continued to improve, as impact of COVID-19 pandemic on some business activities reduced and many economies were re-opened from lockdown. The balance of payments improved significantly to a surplus of USD 744.2 million in the year ending June 2020 compared to a deficit of USD 990.7 million in the year ending June 2019. This manifested in improvement in current account to a deficit of USD 381.9 million from a deficit of USD 2,029.8 million, mainly driven by an increase in export of gold and cashew nuts, coupled with a decrease in imports due to subdued demand amidst COVID-19 related challenges.

Table 5.1 Current Account

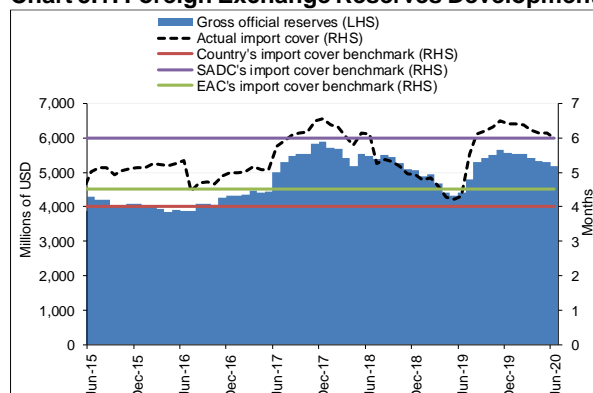
Items	Millions of USD					
	Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20	Year ending June		
				2018	2019	2020 ^p
Goods account	-238.7	100.8	-78.1	-3,066.8	-3,992.0	-2,031.1
Exports*	417.3	579.4	467.1	4,698.7	4,598.8	6,160.4
Imports	656.0	478.5	545.1	7,765.5	8,590.7	8,191.5
Services account	191.35	14.1	-6.6	1,817.5	2,386.7	1,972.4
Receipts	340.3	90.9	81.1	3,896.6	4,117.3	3,613.2
Payments	149.0	76.8	87.7	2,079.1	1,730.6	1,640.8
Goods and services	-47.3	114.9	-84.6	-1,249.3	-1,605.3	-58.7
Export of goods and services	757.6	670.3	548.2	8,595.3	8,716.1	9,773.6
Import of goods and services	805.0	555.3	632.8	9,844.6	10,321.3	9,832.3
Primary income account	-103.6	-53.8	-56.7	-830.4	-800.8	-867.6
Receipts	14.1	12.2	10.3	138.6	187.7	196.7
Payments	117.7	66.0	67.0	969.0	988.5	1,064.3
Secondary income account	27.0	25.8	70.9	434.4	376.3	544.5
Inflows	31.0	29.0	73.9	521.1	435.6	593.5
o/w General government	0.0	8.5	55.3	155.3	68.2	265.4
Outflows	4.0	3.2	3.0	86.6	59.3	49.0
Current account balance	-124.0	86.9	-70.4	-1,645.3	-2,029.8	-381.9

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data; o/w, of which; “--” and * includes adjustments for informal cross border exports

Foreign exchange reserves remained high, amounting to USD 5,184.7 million at end of June 2020, from USD 4,401.8 million at the end of June 2019. The reserves were sufficient to cover 6 months of projected imports of goods and services. The import cover was above the country benchmark of not less than 4 months (**Chart 5.1**). In addition to foreign exchange reserves held by the central bank, foreign assets of banks amounted to USD 946.7 million at the end of June 2020.

Chart 5.1: Foreign Exchange Reserves Development



Source: Bank of Tanzania

5.1 Exports

Exports of goods and services amounted to USD 9,773.6 million in the year ending June 2020 compared with USD 8,716.1 million in the year ending June 2019. Exports of goods rose to USD 6,160.4 million from USD 4,598.8 million and accounted for 63.0 percent of total exports from 52.7 percent. In June 2020, the value of exports of goods and services amounted to USD 548.2 million, lower compared with USD 757.6 million in June 2019. The decline occurred in service receipts, which mainly comprises receipts from tourism. Foreign exchange earnings from tourism decreased due to travel restrictions and lockdown in source countries.

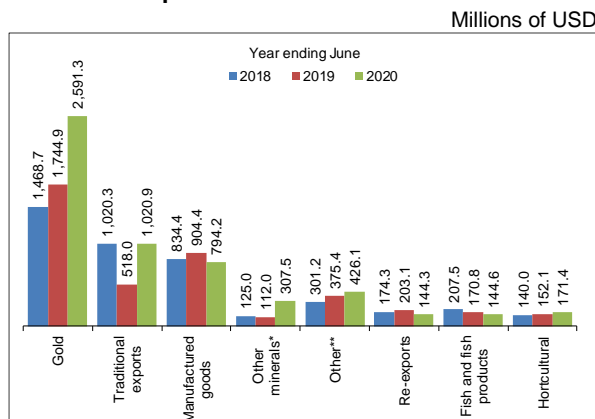
Traditional exports nearly doubled to USD 1,020.9 million in the year ending June 2020 from USD 518.0 million in the corresponding period in 2019, and accounted for 16.6 percent of exports of goods and 10.4 percent of exports of goods and services². The increase was manifested in exports of cashew nuts, cotton, cloves and sisal exports. Cashew nuts and sisal exports rose on account of increase in both volume and prices. Export of cotton and cloves rose owing to increase in volume as a result of high production. On month to month, the value of traditional good exports declined to USD 15.6 million in June 2020 from USD 18.3 million in the corresponding month in 2019.

Non-traditional exports improved to USD 4,579.4 million in the year ending June 2020 compared with USD 3,662.7 million in the corresponding period in 2019. The export value was 46.8 percent of export of goods and services and 74.3 percent of exports of goods. Much of the increase was driven by export of gold and horticultural products.

² Traditional exports comprise of export crops the country has traditionally been exporting since 1960s.

Export of gold increased by 48.5 percent to USD 2,591.3 million in the year ending June 2020, and accounted for 56.6 percent of value of non-traditional exports and 42.1 percent of total exports of goods. The increase was largely on account of price effect. The price of gold in the world market rose from USD 1,263.8 per troy ounce in June 2019 to USD 1,562.5 per troy ounce in June 2020, driven by rising preference of investors over gold as alternative financial assets in the wake of COVID-19. On month-to-month, export of gold amounted to USD 247.8 million in June 2020 compared with USD 178.5 million in the correspondence month in 2019. The increase was mostly due to price effects.

Chart 5.2: Exports of Goods



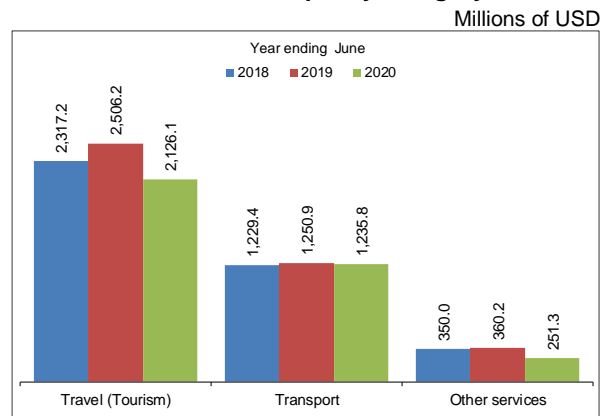
Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other minerals include mineral concentrates and diamond; and other** includes oil seeds, cereals, cocoa, raw hides and skins, and woods

Service receipts amounted to USD 3,613.2 million in the year ending June 2020, lower than USD 4,117.3 million in June 2019. Travel receipts, which mainly comprises of receipts from tourism, declined by 15.2 percent to USD 2,126.1 million following a decrease in number of tourist arrivals due to COVID-19 pandemic. In June 2020, travel receipts dropped to USD 16.4 million compared with USD 209.0 million in June 2019. This was due to measures adopted by many countries to limit the spread of COVID-19, which included suspension of international flights and lockdowns. Despite the low performance, the share of travel

receipts in earnings from services remain dominant, accounting for 58.9 percent (**Chart 5.3**).

Chart 5.2: Services Receipts by Category



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other services include construction, insurance, financial, telecommunication, computer and information, charges for the use of intellectual property government, personal and other business services

5.2 Imports

Imports of goods and services amounted to USD 9,832.3 million in the year ending June 2020 compared with USD 10,321.3 million in the year June 2019. The decrease was observed in imports of capital and intermediate goods. With the exception of transport equipment, machinery, oil and fertilizer, all other imports increased (**Table 5.2**). The value of oil imports declined by 11.0 percent to USD 1,553.5 million, and accounted for 19.0 percent of imports of goods and 15.8 percent imports of goods and services. The decline in oil import bill was associated with the decline in prices of crude oil in the world market, from USD 68.21 per barrel in June 2019 to USD 51.39 per barrel in June 2020. On monthly basis, import bill for goods decreased to USD 545.1 million in June 2020 from USD 656.0 million in the corresponding month in 2019. Disruption of global supply chain following the outbreak of COVID-19 contributed to a decline in import of goods.

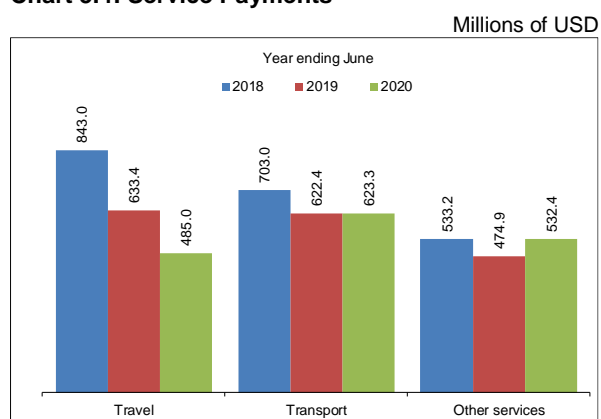
Table 5.2: Goods Imports

Category	Millions of USD					
	Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20 ^p	Year ending June		Percentage contribution, year ending June 2020
				2019	2020 ^p	
Capital goods	248.1	206.2	242.5	3,839.1	3,437.2	42.0
Transport equipment	69.5	39.0	57.1	1,282.6	894.7	10.9
Building and constructions	68.0	73.9	59.9	913.0	1,035.6	12.6
Machinery	110.7	93.2	125.6	1,643.6	1,506.9	18.4
Intermediate goods	254.5	96.8	137.6	2,629.2	2,465.7	30.1
Oil imports	174.7	31.4	59.2	1,746.0	1,553.5	19.0
Fertilizers	23.3	16.0	4.8	168.9	150.2	1.8
Industrial raw materials	56.5	49.4	73.6	714.3	762.0	9.3
Consumer goods	153.4	175.6	164.9	2,122.4	2,288.7	27.9
Food and food stuffs	19.0	28.7	18.2	192.5	232.3	2.8
All other consumer goods ¹	134.4	146.9	146.7	1,929.9	2,056.4	25.1
Grand total (f.o.b)	656.0	478.5	545.1	8,590.7	8,191.5	--

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: ¹ includes pharmaceutical products, paper products, plastic items, optical/photographic materials, and textile apparels; and p denotes provisional data

Services payment amounted to USD 1,640.8 million in year ending June 2020, being lower than USD 1,730.6 million in year ending June 2019, following a decline in travel payment (**Chart 5.4**). On monthly basis, services payment declined by 41.2 percent to USD 87.7 million in June 2020 from USD 149.0 million in the correspondence month in 2019, explained by low travel payments associated with the outbreak of the COVID-19 and containment measures, which included travel restrictions and flight cancellations.

Chart 5.4: Service Payments

Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other services include construction, insurance, financial, telecommunication, computer and information, charges for the use of intellectual property government, personal and other business services

Primary income account, which comprises income from capital related transactions and compensation of employees, recorded a deficit of USD 867.6 million in the year ending June 2020,

compared with USD 800.8 million in the corresponding period in 2019. This was largely due to increase in direct investment related payments including dividends. Meanwhile, deficit in the primary income account narrowed by 45.3 percent to USD 56.7 million in June 2020 from the balance recorded in the corresponding month in 2019, mainly due to lower debt service.

Secondary income account—that captures unilateral current transfers—recorded a surplus of USD 544.5 million, being higher than a surplus of USD 376.3 million in the corresponding period in 2019, explained by surge in official inflows to USD 265.4 million. On monthly basis, surplus in the secondary income account rose to USD 70.9 million in June 2020 from USD 27.0 million during the corresponding month 2019, mainly due to increase in official inflows. Conversely, transfers from other sectors (including remittance) declined by 39.8 percent to USD 18.7 million in June 2020 compared with the amount registered in the corresponding month in 2019, associated with the adverse effects of COVID-19.

5.3 World Commodity Prices

World market prices of commodities increased in June 2020 from May 2020, except for Arabica coffee and tea (Mombasa auction). Notably, oil prices rose in June 2020 owing to production cuts by OPEC and increase in demand in China. The price of gold also rose because of investors' high preference for gold as a good store of value over financial assets. Prices of Arabica coffee and tea (Mombasa auction) decreased because of subdued demand amidst increase in production due to favourable weather conditions.

For the year ending June 2020, prices for all commodities declined, except for Arabica coffee and gold. The increase in the price of gold was attributable to high level of uncertainty in financial

markets, which led investors to prefer gold as an alternative asset. Meanwhile, price of Arabica coffee rose due to low production in major producing countries.

Table 5.3: World Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit measure	Year ending June (Twelve months average)					
		May-20	Jun-20	Percentage change	2019	2020	Percentage change
Robusta Coffee	USD per kg	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	1.5	-12.1
Arabica Coffee	USD per kg	3.3	3.1	-5.6	2.8	3.1	10.3
Tea (Average prices)	USD per kg	2.5	2.8	12.7	2.6	2.5	-4.5
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD per kg	2.0	1.9	-6.2	2.3	2.1	-7.4
Cotton, "A Index"	USD per kg	1.4	1.5	2.9	1.9	1.6	-16.8
Sisal (UG)	USD per kg	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	-0.6
Cloves	USD per kg	5.1	6.5	26.8	7.5	5.8	-22.6
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	31.0	39.9	28.7	68.6	51.6	-24.8
Crude oil**	USD per barrel	31.6	40.1	27.2	67.8	51.2	-24.5
White products	USD per tonne	271.0	347.9	28.4	620.1	477.8	-22.9
Gold	USD per troy ounce	1,715.9	1,732.2	1.0	1,263.8	1,562.5	23.6

Source: <http://www.Worldbank.org/Prospects>, World Bank, Public Ledger, Bloomberg and Tanzania Sisal Board
Note: * denotes crude oil Brent; ** crude oil Dubai f.o.b; and UG, under grade

6.0 Economic Performance in Zanzibar

6.1 Inflation

Twelve-month headline inflation declined to 3.4 percent from 5.3 percent registered in the preceding month, but was higher than 2.7 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2019 (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1). This outturn was largely driven by fall in prices of non-food items, in particular fuel (kerosene, petrol and diesel). On monthly basis, a deflation of 1.4 percent was recorded in June 2020 compared to inflation of 0.4 percent in June in 2019.

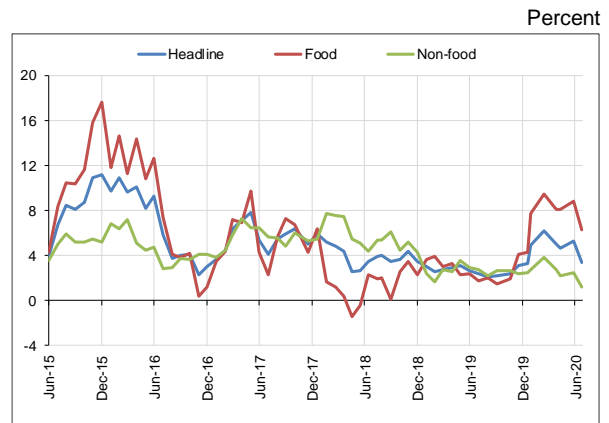
Table 6.1: Inflation Developments

Base: Jan 2017=100

Main groups	Weight	Monthly change		Annual change			
		Jun-19	May-20	Jun-19	May-20	Jun-20	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	43.6	1.0	3.6	-1.3	2.4	8.8	6.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	22.4	22.4
Clothing and footwear	6.9	-0.2	1.0	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.7
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	18.4	-0.8	4.0	-2.0	0.4	4.5	3.3
Furnishing, household equipment	5.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	2.5	2.9	2.4
Health	2.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	3.1	12.8	12.9
Transport	9.6	0.6	-2.0	-4.6	2.7	-2.1	-7.1
Communication	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0
Recreation and culture	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	4.2	5.8	4.4
Education	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.2	3.2
Restaurants and hotels	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.3	3.3	3.0
All items (Headline inflation)	100.0	0.4	2.2	-1.4	2.7	5.3	3.4
Food	42.7	1.0	3.6	-1.3	2.4	8.8	6.3
Non-food	57.3	-0.2	1.2	-1.4	2.9	2.5	1.2

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Chart 6.1: Annual Inflation Rates

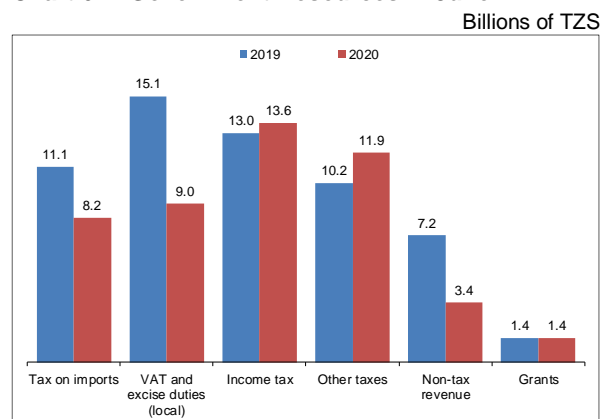


Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

6.2 Government Budgetary Operations

Government resources amounted to TZS 47.5 billion in June 2020, of which domestic revenue was TZS 46.1 billion and the balance was grants. Revenue from taxes was TZS 42.7 billion, while non-tax revenue amounted to TZS 3.4 billion (Chart 6.2). All major tax revenue categories performed below the target, partly reflecting the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. Cumulatively, domestic revenue amounted to TZS 787.5 billion from July 2019 to June 2020.

Chart 6.2: Government Resources in June

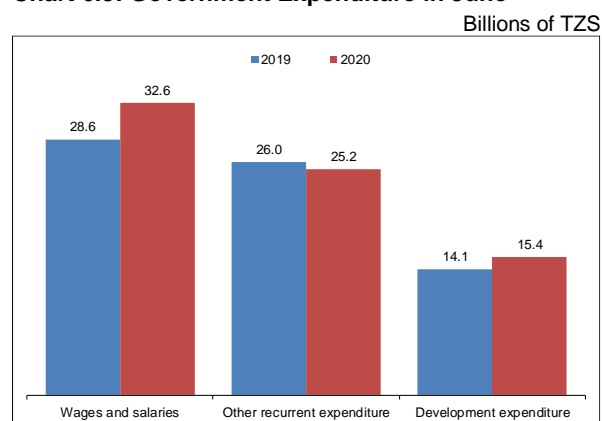


Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, Zanzibar
Note: Other taxes include hotel and restaurant levies, tour operator levy, revenue stamps, airport and seaport service charges, road development fund and petroleum levy

In June 2020, government expenditure was TZS 73.2 billion of which, TZS 57.8 billion was recurrent expenditure and TZS 15.4 billion was development expenditure. Local financing for development

projects was TZS 8.4 billion and the balance was from foreign resources (**Chart 6.3**). Deficit after grants and adjustment to cash and other items was TZS 4.7 billion, financed through program loans and domestic borrowing. Cumulatively, expenditure amounted to TZS 1,010.6 billion from July 2019 to June 2020.

Chart 6.3: Government Expenditure in June



Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, Zanzibar

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

6.3 External Sector Performance

6.3.1 Current Account

In the year ending June 2020 current account balance recorded a deficit of USD 16.6 million from the deficit of USD 58.1 million in the corresponding period in 2019, largely explained by increase in exports and current inflows (**Table 6.2**). Goods account registered a deficit of USD 235.6 million, an increase of 9.5 percent compared to the corresponding period in 2019, whereas service account weakened by 5.1 percent, occasioned by higher payments abroad related to health and education. On monthly basis, current account balance recorded a surplus of USD 0.9 million compared to a deficit of USD 5.5 million registered in June 2019, largely owing to improved inflow of current transfers³.

Table 6.2: Current Account

	Millions of USD					Percentage change
	Jun-19	May-20	June-20 ^p	2019	2020 ^p	
Goods account	-14.2	-12.8	-15.0	-215.1	-235.6	9.5
Exports	0.8	1.2	1.3	11.1	29.5	---
Imports (fob)	14.9	14.0	16.3	226.2	265.1	17.2
Services account	7.9	4.6	5.8	107.7	102.3	-5.1
Receipts	13.8	9.2	11.4	178.6	206.7	15.8
Payments	5.9	4.6	5.6	70.8	104.5	47.5
Goods and services	-6.3	-8.2	-9.2	-107.4	-133.3	24.1
Exports of goods and services	14.5	10.4	12.7	189.6	236.2	24.6
Imports of goods and services	20.8	18.6	21.9	297.0	369.6	24.4
Income account	0.2	1.2	0.9	10.5	15.6	48.6
Receipts	0.6	2.0	1.8	16.3	24.8	52.4
Payments	0.4	0.8	0.9	5.8	9.2	59.4
Current transfers	0.5	10.6	9.2	38.8	101.2	---
Inflows	1.8	11.5	10.0	47.6	110.5	---
Outflows	1.3	0.9	0.8	8.8	9.3	5.7
Current account balance	-5.5	3.6	0.9	-58.1	-16.6	-71.5

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, Bank of Tanzania, banks, and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data; fob, free on board; and "----", change that exceeds 100 percent

6.3.2 Exports

Exports of goods and services increased by 24.6 percent to USD 236.2 million compared to the amount registered in the year ending June 2019 (**Table 6.2**). The improvement was driven by increase in exports of cloves and seaweeds. Cloves exports was USD 18.6 million compared to USD 1.2 million earned in the period ending June 2019. Seaweeds exports earnings increased by 30.8 percent to USD 5.3 million, driven by higher unit price in the world market (**Table 6.3**).

Table 6.3: Performance of Export of Goods

	Units	Year ending June					Percentage change
		Jun-19	May-20	June-20 ^p	2019	2020 ^p	
Traditional exports							
Clove							
Value	'000' USD	-	310.40	360.00	1,224.0	18,633.6	--
Volume	'000' Tonnes	-	0.06	0.07	0.2	3.9	--
Unit price	USD/Tonnes	-	5,006.5	5,142.9	6,800.0	4,838.6	-28.8
Non-traditional exports							
Seaweeds							
Value	'000' USD	269.76	501.8	365.7	4,032.8	5,273.6	30.8
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.4	0.8	0.6	8.9	7.8	-13.0
Unit price	USD/Tonnes	618.7	626.6	618.8	450.8	677.5	50.3
Manufactured goods	'000' USD	426.6	141.2	618.8	4,491.17	2,705.5	-39.8
Fish and fish products	'000' USD	0.15	116.8	103.4	778.05	1,128.3	45.0
Others exports	'000' USD	57.3	131.9	134.7	549.33	1,761.1	---
Sub-total	'000' USD	753.8	891.7	891.7	9,851.3	10,868.5	10.3
Grand-total	'000' USD	753.8	1,202.1	1,251.7	11,075.3	29,502.0	---

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other exports mainly include souvenirs and spices; p, denotes provisional data; and "----", change that exceeds 100 percent

³ Includes grants and remittances.

6.3.3 Imports

In the year ending June 2020, goods and services imports rose to USD 369.6 million, an increase of 24.4 percent compared to the corresponding period in 2019 (**Table 6.2**). All major import categories increased, save for intermediate goods, which declined by 7.2 percent. The increase was more observed in capital goods, specifically, machinery, and building and construction materials. On month-to-month basis imports (f.o.b) rose to USD 16.3 million in June 2020 from USD 14.0 million in May 2020, implying recovery of the global supply chain following easing of COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns in various exporting countries in the world (**Table 6.4**).

Table 6.4: Imports of Goods

	Jun-19	May-20	June-20 ^p	Millions of USD		Percentage change
				Year ending June 2019	Year ending June 2020 ^p	
Capital goods	3.3	3.6	7.8	56.7	89.3	57.5
Transport equipment	1.0	1.2	0.8	17.8	15.4	-13.6
Building and construction	0.7	1.0	3.8	13.6	25.3	86.7
Machinery	1.6	1.3	3.2	25.3	48.6	91.7
Intermediate goods	9.4	3.7	4.9	111.8	103.8	-7.2
Oil imports	6.8	2.2	3.0	77.3	79.8	3.2
Industrial raw materials	2.5	1.5	1.9	34.5	24.0	-30.4
Consumer goods	3.7	8.2	5.3	80.1	98.2	22.6
Food and food stuffs	0.9	4.6	2.2	36.9	52.0	40.9
All other consumer goods	2.8	3.5	3.1	43.2	46.2	7.1
Grand total (c.i.f)	16.4	15.4	18.0	248.6	291.3	17.2
Grand total (f.o.b)	14.9	14.0	16.3	226.2	265.1	17.2

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data; c.i.f., cost, insurance, and freight; and f.o.b., free on board

Statistical Tables

Table A1: Selected Economic Indicators

	Unit	2015 ^r	2016 ^r	2017 ^r	2018 ^r	2019 ^p
National accounts and prices						
1.1 Annual change in GDP at current prices	Percent	14.2	14.9	9.6	8.7	8.4
1.2 Annual change in GDP at constant 2015 prices	Percent	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0
1.3 GDP per capita-current prices (TZS)	'000' TZS	1,969.0	2,191.2	2,327.4	2,452.4	2,578.0
1.4 GDP per capita-current prices (USD)	USD	991.7	1,006.5	1,044.2	1,083.2	1,126.5
1.5 Annual change in consumer price index (Inflation)	Percent	5.6	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.4
1.6 Saving to GNDI ratio	Percent	24.4	29.4	29.7	30.3	n.a
Money, credit and interest rates						
2.1 Annual change in extended broad money supply (M3)	Percent	18.8	3.4	8.0	4.5	9.6
2.2 Annual change in broad money supply (M2)	Percent	13.4	5.3	10.4	3.8	11.8
2.3 Annual change in narrow money supply (M1)	Percent	15.6	5.3	10.6	5.1	13.7
2.4 Annual change in reserve money (M0)	Percent	15.6	0.3	1.5	0.6	6.8
2.5 Annual change in credit to the private sector	Percent	24.8	7.2	1.7	4.9	11.1
2.6 Total credit to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	21.6	19.3	17.0	17.2	16.9
2.7 Non-government sector credit to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	16.4	15.3	14.2	13.7	14.1
2.8 Ratio of credit to non-government sector to total credit	Percent	76.0	79.5	83.8	79.8	83.5
2.9 12-Months deposit rate ²	Percent	10.8	11.5	11.7	8.8	8.8
2.10 Overall treasury bill rate ²	Percent	12.9	16.2	11.1	6.4	7.7
2.11 Long-term lending rate (3-5 years) ²	Percent	15.3	15.6	17.9	17.4	16.6
Balance of payments						
3.1 Exports of goods (f.o.b)	Mill. USD	4,826.7	4,873.9	4,510.8	4,445.1	5,504.2
3.2 Imports of goods (f.o.b)	Mill. USD	-9,843.1	-8,463.6	-7,551.7	-8,298.6	-8,600.0
3.3 Trade balance	Mill. USD	-5,016.3	-3,589.8	-3,041.0	-3,853.5	-3,095.9
3.4 Current account balance	Mill. USD	-4,477.4	-2,739.3	-1,827.1	-1,897.8	-1,161.1
3.5 Overall balance	Mill. USD	-224.8	279.8	1,643.9	-790.0	587.0
3.6 Gross official reserves	Mill. USD	4,093.7	4,325.6	5,900.3	5,044.6	5,567.6
3.7 Reserves months of imports (of goods and services) (excluding FDI related imports)	Months	4.9	5.9	7.5	6.3	6.5
3.8 Exchange rate:						
Annual average	TZS/USD	1,985.4	2,177.1	2,228.9	2,264.1	2,288.6
End of period	TZS/USD	2,148.5	2,172.6	2,230.1	2,281.2	2,287.9
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Public finance						
4.1 Current revenue to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	13.9	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.6
4.2 Grants to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
4.3 Current expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	13.2	10.2	10.5	10.4	9.8
4.4 Development expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	4.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4
4.5 Overall Budget balance to GDP ratio ^{1,3}	Percent	-3.4	-1.4	-1.9	-3.2	-1.4
Total external debt stock	Mill. USD	17,222.8	18,651.1	20,503.0	21,920.9	22,522.7
5.1 Disbursed debt	Mill. USD	15,948.1	17,251.2	18,765.1	20,029.3	20,561.7
5.2 Interest Arrears	Mill. USD	1,274.7	1,399.9	1,737.9	1,891.7	1,961.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning; Bank of Tanzania; and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Note: ¹ Calculated on the basis of GDP at current market prices; ² annual average; ³ includes grants, expenditure float, adjustment to cash and other items (net);

GDP denotes gross domestic product; GNDI, gross national disposable income; r, revised data; p, provisional data; and n.a, not available

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

	Million of TZS				
	Budget	July 2019 - June 2020		June 2020	
	2019/20	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
Total revenue (including LGAs)	23,045,337.5	23,045,337.5	21,021,719.3	2,240,643.0	2,141,297.9
Central government revenue	22,279,854.1	22,279,854.1	20,322,672.5	2,173,677.5	2,090,158.0
Tax revenue	18,955,186.2	18,955,186.2	17,472,133.5	1,906,248.8	1,839,039.4
Taxes on imports	6,723,512.1	6,723,512.1	5,994,225.3	590,723.3	433,669.6
Sales/VAT and excise on local goods	4,863,780.9	4,863,780.9	3,840,566.2	357,511.2	317,753.7
Income taxes	6,321,096.9	6,321,096.9	6,490,239.8	872,916.1	1,015,937.1
Other taxes	1,046,796.3	1,046,796.3	1,147,102.2	85,098.2	71,679.0
Non- tax revenue	3,324,667.9	3,324,667.9	2,850,539.0	267,428.7	251,118.7
LGA own sources	765,483.4	765,483.4	699,046.8	66,965.4	51,139.9
Total expenditure ¹	27,669,093.8	27,669,093.8	23,211,691.5	2,749,369.2	2,036,939.8
Recurrent expenditure	15,420,491.5	15,420,491.5	13,951,147.8	1,511,433.7	1,268,003.0
Wages and salaries	7,558,974.4	7,558,974.4	7,006,311.0	652,813.3	604,546.3
Interest payments	2,426,262.0	2,426,261.9	2,299,499.7	188,762.9	229,529.2
Domestic	1,438,950.0	1,438,950.0	1,458,831.0	130,506.0	140,236.5
Foreign	987,312.0	987,311.9	840,668.7	58,256.9	89,292.8
Other goods, services and transfers	5,435,255.2	5,435,255.2	4,645,337.1	669,857.5	433,927.5
Development expenditure and net lending	12,248,602.3	12,248,602.3	9,260,543.6	1,237,935.5	768,936.8
Local	9,737,738.8	9,737,738.8	6,832,823.1	1,120,067.5	649,400.9
Foreign	2,510,863.5	2,510,863.5	2,427,720.6	117,868.0	119,535.9
Balance before grants	-4,623,756.4	-4,623,756.3	-2,189,972.1	-508,726.3	104,358.2
Grants	1,208,523.1	1,208,523.3	1,029,898.7	0.0	95,821.0
Program	146,822.1	146,822.1	293,499.2	0.0	95,821.0
Project	896,987.5	896,987.5	524,427.1	0.0	0.0
Basket funds	164,713.5	164,713.7	211,972.3	0.0	0.0
Balance (cheques issued) after grants	-3,415,233.3	-3,415,233.0	-1,160,073.4	-508,726.3	200,179.1
Expenditure float	0.0	0.0	-15,750.3	0.0	0.0
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	0.7	0.0	-813,125.2	0.0	-1,189,477.7
Overall balance	-3,415,232.5	-3,415,233.0	-1,988,949.0	-508,726.3	-989,298.6
Financing	3,415,232.5	3,415,233.0	1,988,949.0	508,726.3	989,298.6
Foreign financing (net)	1,915,458.4	1,915,458.7	1,612,024.9	117,698.0	43,480.7
Loans	3,891,556.4	3,891,556.3	3,640,332.2	117,868.0	246,453.9
Program loans	125,990.5	125,990.4	126,918.0	0.0	126,918.0
Development project loans	3,730,819.9	3,730,819.9	3,454,848.9	117,868.0	119,535.9
o/w: Non-concessional borrowing	2,316,403.6	2,316,403.6	1,822,093.1	0.0	0.0
Basket support	34,746.0	34,746.0	58,565.3	0.0	0.0
Amortization	-1,976,098.0	-1,976,097.5	-2,028,307.3	-170.0	-202,973.2
Domestic (net) ²	1,499,774.2	1,499,774.3	376,924.0	391,028.2	945,817.9
Bank and non-bank financing	1,499,774.2	1,499,774.3	376,924.0	391,028.2	945,817.9
Bank borrowing	1,043,537.5	1,049,842.0	-404,856.6	273,719.8	676,651.0
Non-bank (net of amortization)	456,236.7	449,932.3	781,780.6	117,308.5	269,166.9
Borrowing/roll-over	3,460,218.0	3,460,218.0	3,976,811.2	350,133.0	327,381.5
Domestic and contingent debt amortization	-3,460,218.0	-3,460,218.0	-3,976,811.2	-350,133.0	-327,381.5

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

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

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

LGA stands for Local Government Authority; VAT, value added tax; MDRI, multilateral debt relief initiative; MCA(T), millennium challenge account (Tanzania); NDF, net domestic financing; and o/w, of which

Table A3: Depository Corporations Survey

	Billions of TZS												
Items	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20 ^P	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20 ^P
Net foreign assets	9,814.9	10,392.5	11,461.7	12,082.3	11,889.9	12,135.4	12,034.5	11,811.0	11,958.4	12,009.1	11,724.1	11,444.9	11,289.2
Bank of Tanzania	9,420.9	10,216.7	11,445.6	11,680.9	11,890.2	12,207.7	12,063.1	11,973.5	12,009.0	11,749.7	11,580.4	11,466.7	11,258.9
Other depository corporations	394.0	175.8	16.1	401.4	-0.3	-72.4	-28.5	-162.6	-50.6	259.4	143.7	-21.7	30.3
Net domestic assets	17,425.9	16,537.5	15,701.4	15,558.4	16,161.0	16,029.0	16,278.6	16,303.2	16,458.5	16,233.4	17,043.7	17,585.9	18,552.4
Domestic claims	25,073.9	23,757.4	22,765.3	22,816.2	23,302.4	23,239.3	23,589.3	23,692.0	23,539.5	23,730.2	24,379.3	24,902.4	25,697.1
Claims on central government (net)	6,212.8	4,871.9	3,745.7	3,610.0	3,977.0	3,854.8	3,893.9	3,882.3	3,635.5	3,717.4	4,664.7	5,131.3	5,807.9
Claims on central government	9,330.0	9,151.0	8,721.7	7,998.8	8,279.3	8,739.3	8,408.0	8,677.7	8,989.0	9,170.3	9,411.8	9,880.3	9,137.2
Liabilities to central government	3,117.1	4,279.1	4,976.0	4,388.9	4,302.2	4,884.4	4,514.1	4,795.4	5,353.5	5,452.9	4,747.1	4,749.0	3,329.2
Claims on non-government sector	18,861.1	18,885.5	19,019.7	19,206.2	19,325.4	19,384.5	19,695.4	19,809.7	19,904.0	20,012.8	19,714.5	19,771.1	19,889.2
Other items (net)	-7,647.9	-7,220.0	-7,063.9	-7,257.8	-7,141.3	-7,210.3	-7,310.7	-7,388.8	-7,081.0	-7,496.8	-7,335.5	-7,316.5	-7,144.7
Broad money liabilities	27,240.8	26,930.0	27,163.2	27,640.7	28,050.9	28,164.3	28,313.1	28,114.2	28,417.0	28,242.4	28,767.9	29,030.8	29,841.6
Currency outside depository corporations	4,121.0	4,115.1	4,193.3	4,130.7	4,147.3	4,211.9	4,221.8	4,030.4	4,026.3	3,911.9	3,943.2	4,077.9	4,231.8
Transferable deposits	12,953.5	12,673.6	12,531.0	13,039.0	13,450.4	13,281.6	13,322.3	13,505.5	13,546.2	13,395.2	13,804.8	13,907.5	14,466.9
Non-transferable (other) deposits	10,166.3	10,141.4	10,438.8	10,471.0	10,453.2	10,670.8	10,769.0	10,578.3	10,844.5	10,935.3	11,019.9	11,045.4	11,142.9
Memorandum Items:													
Monetary aggregates													
Reserve money (M0)	7,963.8	7,262.4	7,125.6	7,218.8	7,594.2	7,411.2	7,466.4	7,200.8	7,114.5	6,876.6	7,445.4	7,509.8	8,302.4
Extended broad money (M3)	27,240.8	26,930.0	27,163.2	27,640.7	28,050.9	28,164.3	28,313.1	28,114.2	28,417.0	28,242.4	28,767.9	29,030.8	29,841.6
Deposits in foreign Currency (FCD)	6,238.7	6,531.4	6,630.0	7,211.1	7,279.6	7,096.6	7,032.9	6,982.8	7,154.2	7,209.9	6,741.0	6,879.7	6,630.1
<i>FCD in millions of USD</i>	2,724.9	2,853.2	2,895.9	3,149.7	3,180.5	3,101.3	3,073.9	3,051.2	3,125.0	3,148.5	2,942.0	3,001.8	2,885.7
Broad money (M2)	21,002.1	20,398.6	20,533.2	20,429.6	20,771.3	21,067.7	21,280.3	21,131.3	21,262.7	21,032.5	22,026.9	22,151.1	23,211.6
Other deposits in national currency (i.e. savings and time deposits)	7,480.4	7,380.2	7,716.1	7,752.3	7,665.9	7,875.2	7,955.1	7,840.0	7,923.2	8,051.3	8,144.0	8,214.0	8,341.7
Narrow money (M1)	13,521.7	13,018.4	12,817.1	12,677.4	13,105.5	13,192.5	13,325.1	13,291.4	13,339.5	12,981.2	13,882.9	13,937.1	14,869.9
Currency in circulation	4,121.0	4,115.1	4,193.3	4,130.7	4,147.3	4,211.9	4,221.8	4,030.4	4,026.3	3,911.9	3,943.2	4,077.9	4,231.8
Transferable deposits in national currency	9,400.7	8,903.3	8,623.7	8,546.6	8,958.2	8,980.6	9,103.3	9,261.0	9,313.2	9,069.3	9,939.7	9,859.2	10,638.1

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

Note: p denotes provisional data

Table A4: Interest Rates Structure

Items	Percent												
	2019							2020					
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun ^P
A: Domestic currency													
1. Interbank cash market rates													
Overnight	5.47	5.04	4.63	5.15	4.28	4.68	3.63	3.90	3.99	4.40	4.83	4.19	4.32
2 to 7 days	5.77	5.38	4.91	5.41	5.21	5.05	4.91	4.91	4.88	5.22	5.37	5.24	4.75
8 to 14 days	6.21	5.56	5.38	5.58	5.43	5.23	5.02	5.41	5.59	5.62	5.34	5.56	5.07
15 to 30 days	6.89	5.52	5.82	5.76	5.99	5.47	5.54	5.21	5.59	5.29	5.68	5.25	5.05
31 to 60 days	7.75	6.12	6.33	6.09	5.29	6.15	6.15	7.18	7.35	6.85	6.80	6.19	5.73
61 to 90 days	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	5.00	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.30	5.30
91 to 180 days	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	8.50	6.34	6.34	7.25	8.70	8.70	8.70	5.75	5.36
181 and above	12.94	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.71	7.56	7.69
Overall interbank cash market rate	5.69	5.42	4.91	5.37	5.22	5.18	4.59	4.79	4.20	5.14	5.41	5.08	4.87
2. Lombard rate	8.20	7.57	6.95	7.73	6.75	7.02	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.25	6.75	6.75
3. REPO rate	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
4. Reverse REPO rate	5.25	5.79	5.41	5.52	5.59	5.88	5.89	6.93	7.26	7.49	6.88	5.75	4.27
5. Treasury bills rates													
35 days	3.64	3.80	3.69	3.55	3.56	3.56	3.58	2.80	2.80	2.98	2.95	2.58	2.30
91 days	4.33	4.39	4.36	4.53	4.43	4.30	4.40	3.50	3.49	3.48	3.46	3.09	2.77
182 days	5.16	5.24	5.18	5.19	4.82	4.57	4.53	4.23	4.28	4.26	4.06	3.69	3.30
364 days	9.04	8.31	7.70	7.09	6.46	6.10	5.91	5.91	5.77	5.27	4.94	4.77	4.70
Overall treasury bills rate	8.69	8.18	7.65	7.05	6.40	5.98	5.81	5.64	5.72	5.25	4.88	4.64	2.97
6. Treasury bonds rates													
2-years	11.97	11.97	11.08	11.08	11.08	11.08	11.08	10.26	10.26	8.34	8.34	8.34	8.34
5-years	12.96	12.96	12.96	12.96	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95
7-years	13.23	13.23	13.23	13.23	12.89	12.89	12.89	12.89	12.89	12.89	12.89	11.20	11.20
10-years	15.70	15.12	15.16	15.16	15.16	14.52	14.52	14.53	14.53	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90
15-years	15.74	15.67	15.67	15.37	15.37	15.37	15.24	15.24	14.54	14.54	14.19	14.19	14.30
20-years	17.39	17.42	17.42	17.34	17.34	17.09	16.76	16.76	16.30	16.30	15.85	15.79	15.79
Bank rate	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
7. Discount rate	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	5.00
8. Savings deposit rate	2.44	2.47	2.37	2.44	2.33	2.34	2.32	2.29	2.27	2.30	2.38	2.43	2.25
9. Overall time deposits rate													
1 month	8.58	8.28	8.19	7.46	8.24	8.59	7.97	7.27	9.09	8.73	8.15	7.18	8.33
2 months	7.46	7.72	5.04	8.28	8.43	7.52	5.05	6.91	5.01	7.41	6.34	5.94	6.84
3 months	7.63	6.80	7.68	8.14	6.62	4.75	7.93	5.78	6.44	6.45	5.96	6.33	6.70
6 months	8.31	8.46	8.04	8.35	7.91	7.28	6.73	7.54	7.96	8.06	6.54	7.71	6.85
12 months	9.06	9.07	8.87	8.67	8.84	9.38	8.90	9.27	8.60	8.10	8.01	8.57	7.54
24 months	9.78	9.76	9.84	9.84	9.73	9.96	9.85	10.23	9.79	7.84	10.28	10.56	9.63
10. Negotiated deposit rate	8.84	8.69	8.98	8.83	8.92	9.06	9.08	9.51	9.50	9.41	9.66	9.53	9.27
11. Overall lending rate													
Short-term (up to 1year)	16.43	16.25	16.34	16.42	16.71	16.90	16.28	15.51	15.84	15.83	16.37	16.86	15.99
Medium-term (1-2 years)	18.17	18.34	18.23	18.38	18.00	18.38	18.67	18.65	18.73	18.30	18.38	18.34	18.12
Medium-term (2-3 years)	17.56	17.41	17.49	17.62	17.48	17.55	17.71	17.92	17.85	17.52	17.63	17.53	17.35
Long-term (3-5 years)	16.61	16.69	16.60	16.62	16.31	16.58	15.85	16.51	16.39	16.30	16.28	16.08	15.88
Term Loans (over 5 years)	15.59	15.65	15.20	15.94	15.37	15.29	15.29	15.45	15.42	15.94	15.90	15.36	15.21
12. Negotiated lending rate													
	14.41	14.38	14.31	14.09	14.44	13.62	14.00	13.19	13.26	13.32	13.51	14.48	14.52
B: Foreign currency													
1. Deposits rates													
Savings deposits rate	2.11	2.62	2.67	2.75	2.64	2.62	2.71	2.55	2.62	2.64	2.56	1.56	0.80
Overall time deposits rate	2.83	1.91	2.08	1.94	2.34	2.07	2.23	2.36	1.86	1.84	2.60	2.26	2.24
1-months	1.92	1.53	2.00	1.84	0.89	0.97	1.26	1.31	1.46	1.01	1.06	1.01	1.07
2-months	3.42	2.18	2.87	2.24	1.68	3.34	1.95	2.59	1.13	1.11	2.99	2.32	2.03
3-months	2.92	2.20	1.78	1.75	3.31	1.63	3.79	2.43	1.37	1.21	3.09	2.96	3.27
6-months	2.41	1.40	1.64	1.83	3.52	2.06	1.67	2.28	2.23	2.74	2.96	2.40	2.36
12-months	3.46	2.25	2.12	2.03	2.28	2.37	2.50	3.20	3.13	3.12	2.92	2.62	2.49
2. Overall lending rate													
Short-term (up to 1year)	7.93	7.58	7.54	7.43	7.34	7.53	7.28	6.31	7.10	7.17	7.30	8.24	8.16
Medium-term (1-2 years)	8.39	8.56	8.61	8.63	8.64	7.98	7.99	5.03	5.11	5.38	5.56	4.81	4.67
Medium-term (2-3 years)	7.63	8.27	8.32	8.33	8.32	7.70	7.71	5.99	5.96	5.90	6.23	5.99	6.80
Long-term (3-5 years)	8.32	7.71	7.71	7.37	7.31	7.31	7.16	7.29	7.64	7.80	7.87	7.48	7.19
Term loans (over 5 years)	7.99	7.99	5.41	4.76	4.76	8.00	4.58	6.23	6.18	4.95	4.88	5.42	5.45

Source: Bank of Tanzania and banks

Note: p denotes provisional data

Table A5: Tanzania Balance of Payments

	Millions of USD					
Item	2014 ^f	2015 ^f	2016 ^f	2017 ^f	2018 ^f	2019 ^p
A. Current account	-5,062.0	-4,477.4	-2,739.3	-1,827.1	-1,897.8	-1,161.1
Goods: exports f.o.b.	5,160.3	4,826.7	4,873.9	4,510.8	4,445.1	5,504.2
Traditional	622.5	699.5	932.4	1,021.8	674.6	834.6
Non-traditional	3,973.1	3,688.5	3,498.4	3,078.9	3,366.4	4,169.2
o/w: Gold	1,288.4	1,374.6	1,508.8	1,541.1	1,524.1	2,215.1
Unrecorded trade	564.8	438.8	443.1	410.1	404.1	500.4
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-10,917.8	-9,843.1	-8,463.6	-7,551.7	-8,298.6	-8,600.0
Balance on goods	-5,757.5	-5,016.3	-3,589.8	-3,041.0	-3,853.5	-3,095.9
Services: credit	3,396.0	3,412.4	3,599.3	3,831.9	4,014.7	4,280.6
Transport	902.6	1,024.9	1,053.6	1,141.0	1,227.5	1,355.5
Travel	2,010.1	1,902.0	2,131.6	2,250.3	2,449.4	2,604.5
Other	483.2	485.5	414.1	440.5	337.8	320.6
Services: debit	-2,648.3	-2,629.1	-2,176.4	-2,039.9	-1,902.3	-1,761.7
Transport	-1,142.6	-1,047.0	-893.7	-800.3	-592.9	-662.1
Travel	-1,101.6	-1,195.3	-922.3	-807.3	-738.1	-651.1
Other	-404.1	-386.8	-360.4	-432.3	-571.3	-448.5
Balance on services	747.7	783.3	1,422.9	1,792.0	2,112.3	2,518.9
Balance on goods and services	-5,009.8	-4,233.1	-2,166.9	-1,249.0	-1,741.2	-577.0
Primary income: credit	118.4	110.3	98.5	125.3	155.9	212.4
o/w: Investment income	86.5	87.8	67.6	86.1	108.5	150.4
Compensation of employees	31.9	22.5	31.0	39.3	47.4	62.1
Primary income: debit	-647.9	-834.6	-1,053.6	-1,105.4	-781.1	-1,215.1
o/w: Direct investment income	-445.0	-550.0	-625.2	-700.0	-439.0	-790.2
Interest payments	-150.9	-248.6	-379.9	-358.0	-302.1	-384.6
Compensation of employees	-49.1	-33.2	-46.1	-45.0	-37.6	-37.9
Balance on primary income	-529.5	-724.3	-955.1	-980.1	-625.2	-1,002.6
Balance on goods, services and primary income	-5,539.3	-4,957.4	-3,122.0	-2,229.0	-2,366.4	-1,579.6
Secondary income: credit	535.5	560.1	452.7	485.2	535.8	474.9
Government	177.9	194.8	81.1	121.8	170.3	103.5
o/w: Miscellaneous current transfers (Multilateral HIPC relief)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISH	357.6	365.3	371.6	363.4	365.5	371.4
o/w: Personal transfers	357.6	365.3	371.6	363.4	365.5	371.4
Secondary income: debit	-58.2	-80.2	-70.0	-83.2	-67.3	-56.4
Balance on secondary income	477.3	479.9	382.7	402.0	468.5	418.5
B. Capital account	547.9	380.1	446.2	376.8	255.0	420.5
Capital transfers: credit	547.9	380.1	446.2	376.8	255.0	420.5
General government	483.7	316.1	383.0	313.6	191.2	356.1
Other capital transfer (Investment grant)	457.9	290.3	357.3	287.8	185.2	356.1
Debt forgiveness (including MDRI)	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	6.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISH	64.2	64.0	63.2	63.2	63.8	64.4
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, groups A plus B	-4,514.1	-4,097.3	-2,293.1	-1,450.3	-1,642.8	-740.6
C. Financial account, excl. reserves and related items	-3,022.6	-2,586.0	-1,734.9	-1,811.1	-1,668.1	-2,371.4
Direct investments	-1,416.1	-1,506.0	-864.0	-937.7	-971.6	-990.6
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	1,416.1	1,506.0	864.0	937.7	971.6	990.6
Portfolio investment	-11.5	-27.6	5.0	-2.9	3.7	-35.2
Other investment	-1,595.0	-1,052.3	-875.8	-870.5	-700.3	-1,345.6
Assets	-29.7	331.8	-129.1	-117.8	149.8	31.8
Loans (Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank)	-24.8	186.9	-95.8	-34.5	35.2	60.8
Currency and deposits	-4.9	144.9	-33.3	-83.4	114.5	-34.9
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-87.9	69.5	-150.1	-4.9	206.9	32.4
Other sectors	83.0	75.4	116.8	-78.5	-92.4	-67.3
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9
Liabilities	1,565.3	1,384.1	746.7	752.6	850.1	1,377.3
Trade credits	-1.0	-0.1	0.2	9.7	21.4	-8.9
Loans	1,551.8	1,481.6	815.8	760.0	791.2	1,411.0
Monetary authority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	1,115.2	1,013.3	296.2	363.1	455.4	1,342.5
Drawings	1,280.3	1,232.8	768.5	895.0	1,161.9	2,117.8
Repayments	-165.1	-219.5	-472.3	-531.9	-706.5	-775.3
Banks	14.6	97.0	209.2	176.1	-32.2	88.2
Other sectors	422.0	371.3	310.3	220.8	367.9	-19.7
Drawings	494.5	547.4	453.3	318.9	467.6	391.0
Repayments	-72.5	-176.4	-142.9	-98.1	-99.7	-410.7
Currency and deposits	14.4	-97.5	-69.3	-17.1	37.6	-24.7
Total, groups A through C	-1,491.5	-1,511.3	-558.3	360.8	25.3	1,630.8
D. Net errors and omissions	1,239.7	1,312.2	863.8	1,308.8	-809.4	-1,043.8
Overall balance	-251.8	-199.1	305.5	1,669.6	-784.0	587.0
E. Reserves and related items	-251.8	-199.1	305.5	1,669.6	-784.0	587.0
Reserve assets	-307.3	-273.7	232.2	1,598.7	-871.9	525.0
Use of Fund credit and loans	55.5	74.6	73.3	70.9	87.9	62.0
Memorandum items:						
CAB/GDP	-10.1	-9.4	-5.5	-3.4	-3.3	-1.9
CAB/GDP (excluding current official transfers)	-10.5	-9.8	-5.7	-3.7	-3.6	-2.1
Gross official reserves	4,377.2	4,093.7	4,325.6	5,900.3	5,044.6	5,567.6
Months of imports	4.2	4.6	5.4	6.9	5.8	6.2
Months of imports (excluding FDI related imports)	4.7	4.9	5.9	7.5	6.3	6.5
Exchange rate, TZS/USD (end of period)	1,725.8	2,148.5	2,172.6	2,230.1	2,281.2	2,287.9
Exchange rate, TZS/USD (annual average)	1,652.5	1,985.4	2,177.1	2,228.9	2,264.1	2,288.6

Source: Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Revenue Authority, banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: NPISH denotes non-profit institutions serving households; HIPC, heavily indebted poor countries; MDRI, multilateral debt relief initiative; GDP, gross domestic product; CAB, current account balance; FDI, foreign direct investment; r, revised data; p, provisional data; and o/w, of which

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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100

	Headline overall index	Food and non- alcoholic beverages	Transport	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	Clothing and footwear	Furnishing, housing equipment and routine maintenance	Communication	Restaurants and hotels	Alcohol and tobacco	Miscel. goods and services	Health	Recreation and culture	Education
Weight (%)	100	38.5	12.5	11.6	8.3	6.3	5.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.5
2018-Jan	4.0	6.3	0.3	7.1	2.7	1.8	-1.0	0.8	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.5
Feb	4.1	5.4	1.6	8.6	3.3	1.6	-0.2	0.9	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.5	2.5
Mar	3.9	4.7	1.4	10.4	3.2	1.9	-0.2	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.4
Apr	3.8	3.6	1.8	13.1	2.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.2	2.4
May	3.6	2.6	1.9	15.0	2.4	2.3	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.7	2.3
Jun	3.4	3.4	1.7	12.0	2.2	2.4	-2.6	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.4	0.5	2.6
Jul	3.3	2.8	2.5	12.3	2.4	2.6	-2.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	2.5
Aug	3.3	2.2	3.4	12.3	2.7	3.1	-2.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	-0.2	2.5
Sep	3.4	2.0	2.8	13.2	3.2	3.0	-2.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	-0.2	2.5
Oct	3.2	1.2	3.0	14.1	3.3	2.8	-2.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	-1.0	2.4
Nov	3.0	0.4	5.1	13.3	3.3	2.9	-2.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.8	-0.7	2.4
Dec	3.3	1.0	5.1	12.1	3.6	3.9	-2.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.0	0.1	2.4
2019-Jan	3.0	0.7	4.0	11.7	3.7	3.9	-2.4	2.6	2.2	2.5	1.0	0.2	2.0
Feb	3.0	0.5	3.3	12.3	3.3	4.1	-2.0	3.6	2.5	2.6	1.5	0.2	1.8
Mar	3.1	0.1	4.1	13.0	3.4	4.3	-1.2	4.8	3.2	3.1	1.8	0.3	1.9
Apr	3.2	0.9	3.4	11.4	3.6	4.2	-1.1	4.9	3.2	2.7	2.2	0.6	2.1
May	3.5	2.2	4.1	8.8	3.7	4.3	-1.1	4.9	3.4	2.5	2.0	3.2	2.1
Jun	3.7	2.3	4.8	8.9	3.1	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.2	2.4	1.8	3.4	1.8
Jul	3.7	2.9	4.1	8.1	2.7	3.9	1.1	4.7	3.6	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.6
Aug	3.6	3.7	2.8	6.3	2.9	3.7	0.7	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.6
Sep	3.4	4.0	3.2	4.3	2.6	3.7	0.6	4.2	1.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.6
Oct	3.6	5.1	2.4	3.3	2.2	3.9	0.8	4.1	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.6
Nov	3.8	6.1	0.4	3.7	2.3	3.9	0.8	4.0	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.6
Dec	3.8	6.3	0.8	4.4	2.2	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6
2020-Jan	3.7	5.7	1.7	4.8	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.3
Feb	3.7	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.1	2.2	0.7	2.1	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.5
Mar	3.4	5.3	-0.5	4.9	2.2	1.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4
Apr	3.3	4.6	1.7	6.5	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.7	-0.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.3
May	3.2	4.4	1.3	6.7	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.7	-0.3	1.2	0.4	-1.2	1.3
Jun	3.2	3.8	-0.3	9.2	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.9	-1.0	1.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: Dec 2015=100

Period	Food (combining food consumed at home and in restaurants)	Non-food (all items less food)	All items less food and energy	Energy and fuels (combining electricity and other fuels for
Weight (%)	37.1	62.9	54.3	8.7
2018-Jan	6.7	2.8	1.4	10.4
Feb	5.8	3.3	1.7	12.1
Mar	5.0	3.5	1.6	14.1
Apr	4.0	3.9	1.4	18.4
May	3.2	4.5	1.6	21.2
Jun	3.8	4.0	1.6	16.8
Jul	3.0	4.2	1.6	18.5
Aug	3.2	4.6	2.0	18.7
Sep	3.1	4.8	2.2	18.9
Oct	2.5	5.0	2.3	19.5
Nov	2.0	5.3	2.6	19.2
Dec	2.6	5.4	3.1	17.7
2019-Jan	2.3	5.1	3.1	15.7
Feb	2.3	5.1	3.1	15.4
Mar	2.0	5.7	3.7	15.5
Apr	2.7	5.3	3.6	13.3
May	3.9	4.7	3.5	10.5
Jun	4.3	4.7	3.4	11.0
Jul	4.9	4.2	3.1	9.3
Aug	5.0	3.5	2.9	6.3
Sep	5.1	3.1	2.7	4.6
Oct	6.0	2.7	2.6	3.0
Nov	6.7	2.4	2.2	3.0
Dec	6.9	2.3	2.1	2.8
2020-Jan	6.4	2.4	2.1	4.0
Feb	6.6	2.4	2.2	3.2
Mar	5.9	2.2	2.1	2.9
Apr	5.2	2.5	2.1	4.1
May	5.2	2.4	2.2	3.5
Jun	4.7	3.0	2.6	4.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100

Period	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Transport	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuel	Clothing and footwear	Furnishing, housing equipment and routine	Communication	Restaurants and hotels	Alcohol and tobacco	Miscel. goods and services	Health	Recreation and culture	Education
Weight (%)	100	38.5	12.5	11.6	8.3	6.3	5.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	1.6	1.5
2018-Jan	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.8
Feb	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mar	1.2	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apr	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0
May	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.4	0.0
Jun	-0.4	0.0	-0.8	-1.4	0.4	0.1	-2.7	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.3
Jul	-0.3	-1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.1
Aug	-0.4	-1.9	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0
Sep	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.0
Oct	-0.3	-1.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0
Nov	0.3	-0.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Dec	0.5	1.1	0.3	-1.3	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0
2019-Jan	0.5	1.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4
Feb	1.1	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
Mar	1.4	1.7	1.0	3.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
Apr	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
May	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
Jun	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jul	-0.4	-0.7	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-1.8	0.0
Aug	-0.5	-1.1	-0.6	0.1	0.5	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Sep	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Oct	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.9	0.0
Nov	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dec	0.6	1.3	0.7	-0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
2020-Jan	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
Feb	1.1	1.4	0.5	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mar	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Apr	0.4	0.3	-0.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
May	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0
Jun	-0.2	-0.4	-1.6	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100

Period	Food (combining food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants)	Energy and fuels (combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel)	Total non- food (all items less food)	All items less food and energy
Weight (%)	37.1	54.3	8.7	62.9
2018-Jan	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
Feb	1.5	0.4	3.7	0.9
Mar	2.2	3.3	0.6	0.1
Apr	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.2
May	-0.5	3.0	0.7	0.3
Jun	-0.1	-1.9	-0.4	0.0
Jul	-1.3	1.1	0.4	0.2
Aug	-1.2	2.1	0.3	0.6
Sep	-0.5	2.1	0.5	0.2
Oct	-0.8	0.8	0.2	0.1
Nov	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4
Dec	1.1	-1.2	0.2	0.5
2019-Jan	1.5	-1.4	0.0	0.3
Feb	1.4	3.4	0.9	0.4
Mar	1.9	3.4	1.2	0.7
Apr	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
May	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
Jun	0.3	-1.4	-0.4	-0.1
Jul	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1	0.0
Aug	-1.1	-0.7	0.0	0.1
Sep	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Oct	0.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
Nov	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.0
Dec	1.3	-1.3	0.1	0.5
2020-Jan	1.1	-0.3	0.1	0.2
Feb	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.5
Mar	1.2	3.2	1.0	0.6
Apr	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.2
May	0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Jun	-0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table A7: National Debt Developments

Millions of USD													
Item	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20 ¹	Jun-20 ²
1. Overall total debt committed ²	29,573.9	29,515.5	29,889.3	30,012.4	30,827.8	30,857.3	30,941.4	30,893.7	32,495.2	32,346.6	32,831.4	32,761.5	32,367.5
Disbursed outstanding debt	20,029.3	20,287.1	20,387.0	20,496.8	20,443.2	20,500.0	20,478.2	20,522.0	20,483.9	20,485.1	20,631.5	20,594.5	20,561.7
Undisbursed debt	9,544.6	9,228.4	9,502.3	9,515.6	10,384.6	10,357.3	10,463.2	10,371.7	12,011.3	11,861.5	12,199.9	12,167.0	11,805.8
2. Disbursed debt by creditor category ²	20,029.3	20,287.1	20,387.0	20,496.8	20,443.2	20,500.0	20,478.2	20,522.0	20,483.9	20,485.1	20,631.5	20,594.5	20,561.7
Bilateral debt	1,057.1	1,051.5	1,063.3	1,057.1	1,052.2	1,048.2	1,061.3	1,075.4	1,073.0	1,084.9	1,105.3	1,104.5	803.6
Multilateral debt	9,966.4	9,736.7	9,664.2	9,898.4	10,033.1	10,214.6	10,287.9	10,319.9	10,291.1	10,371.5	10,502.4	10,544.8	10,709.8
Commercial debt	6,922.8	7,421.8	7,652.5	7,522.2	7,335.3	7,251.6	7,136.8	7,106.3	7,025.8	6,935.4	6,940.0	6,852.6	6,970.0
Export credits	2,083.0	2,077.1	2,007.0	2,019.1	2,022.6	1,985.6	1,992.2	2,020.4	2,094.0	2,093.3	2,083.8	2,092.6	2,078.3
3. Disbursed debt by borrower category ²	20,029.3	20,287.1	20,387.0	20,496.8	20,443.2	20,500.0	20,478.2	20,522.0	20,483.9	20,485.1	20,631.5	20,594.5	20,561.7
Central government	15,727.2	15,804.4	16,223.5	16,382.5	16,520.3	16,664.5	16,621.8	16,613.9	16,529.8	16,535.6	16,682.6	16,640.9	16,441.6
Public corporations	95.0	94.2	82.6	82.4	83.0	82.9	74.7	74.6	63.1	62.8	63.0	63.2	48.8
Private sector	4,207.1	4,388.5	4,080.9	4,031.9	3,839.9	3,752.6	3,781.7	3,833.5	3,891.0	3,886.7	3,885.9	3,890.4	4,071.3
4. Disbursed debt by use of funds ²	20,029.3	20,287.1	20,387.0	20,496.8	20,443.2	20,500.0	20,478.2	20,522.0	20,483.9	20,485.1	20,631.5	20,594.5	20,561.7
Balance of payments and budget support	2,836.4	2,821.6	2,823.9	2,792.7	2,796.3	2,795.1	2,725.1	2,718.0	2,699.5	2,696.1	2,706.4	2,704.5	2,375.4
Transport and telecommunication	4,634.0	4,957.3	5,304.1	5,462.0	5,386.5	5,464.2	5,503.8	5,535.9	5,401.6	5,422.4	5,460.4	5,483.0	5,666.6
Agriculture	1,256.0	1,253.0	1,258.0	1,251.7	1,250.0	1,295.0	1,300.0	1,288.0	1,288.0	1,288.0	1,290.0	1,288.0	1,300.0
Energy & mining	3,105.0	3,097.0	3,082.0	3,068.4	3,069.0	3,051.0	3,075.0	3,050.0	3,080.0	3,101.8	3,109.0	3,118.0	3,083.0
Industries	666.0	663.0	640.0	639.0	639.0	639.0	649.0	652.0	717.0	716.0	716.0	717.0	749.0
Social welfare & education	3,254.0	3,237.0	3,272.0	3,401.0	3,422.0	3,446.0	3,470.0	3,497.0	3,515.2	3,537.0	3,628.0	3,649.0	3,705.0
Finance and insurance	1,186.0	1,182.0	1,018.0	1,016.0	1,009.0	1,009.0	1,012.0	1,074.0	1,078.0	1,077.0	1,077.0	1,038.0	1,071.0
Tourism	171.0	171.0	169.0	169.0	169.0	169.0	173.0	172.0	172.0	183.0	183.0	183.0	182.0
Real estate and construction	1,109.0	1,117.0	1,113.0	1,099.0	1,100.0	1,032.0	1,034.0	1,034.0	1,034.0	1,028.0	1,028.0	1,009.0	1,012.0
Other	1,811.9	1,788.2	1,707.0	1,598.0	1,602.4	1,599.7	1,536.3	1,501.1	1,500.6	1,435.8	1,433.7	1,405.0	1,417.7
5. Total amount of loan contracted ¹	4.0	1.6	98.7	3.5	18.0	0.1	9.3	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Central government	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
Public corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private sector	4.0	1.6	98.7	3.5	18.0	0.1	9.3	0.0	1.7	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
6. Disbursements ¹	291.7	335.2	609.2	102.3	111.2	184.7	237.8	105.4	30.7	135.0	148.0	57.3	140.0
Central government	261.5	334.6	529.4	102.3	111.2	184.6	58.7	53.8	24.2	129.5	148.0	53.1	139.9
Public corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Sector	30.2	0.6	79.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	179.1	51.6	6.5	5.5	0.0	4.2	0.1
7. Actual debt service ¹	160.6	3.9	387.9	146.2	191.0	283.0	366.5	83.3	116.2	146.6	21.5	133.2	123.9
Principal	114.4	0.8	364.9	117.7	176.2	249.0	319.1	61.2	96.5	121.4	13.5	102.2	86.4
Interest	46.2	3.1	23.0	28.5	14.8	34.0	47.4	22.1	19.7	25.2	8.0	31.0	37.5
Other payments	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
8. Net flows on debt ¹	177.3	334.4	244.3	-15.4	-65.0	-64.3	-81.3	44.2	-65.8	13.6	134.5	-44.9	53.6
9. Net transfers on debt ¹	131.1	331.3	221.3	-43.9	-79.8	-98.3	-128.7	22.1	-85.5	-11.6	126.5	-75.9	16.1
10. Arrears by creditors category ²	4,789.3	4,863.3	4,604.3	4,557.3	4,671.9	4,527.6	4,720.4	4,852.6	4,873.9	4,769.2	4,793.0	4,781.4	4,646.4
Principal	2,897.6	2,918.0	2,726.2	2,673.5	2,765.2	2,710.1	2,805.2	2,887.8	2,904.0	2,839.4	2,866.9	2,872.7	2,685.4
Bilateral debt	320.7	319.9	316.2	314.8	315.5	319.7	327.3	332.3	331.1	332.3	335.6	333.9	29.7
Multilateral debt	117.2	118.2	110.6	117.9	145.7	120.0	125.5	125.2	134.8	165.1	147.1	130.4	137.1
Commercial debt	1,281.5	1,286.4	1,241.7	1,167.3	1,210.5	1,187.8	1,204.5	1,252.8	1,250.3	1,146.0	1,187.6	1,214.9	1,246.9
Export credits	1,178.2	1,193.5	1,057.7	1,073.5	1,093.5	1,082.6	1,147.9	1,177.5	1,187.8	1,196.0	1,196.6	1,193.5	1,271.7
Interest	1,891.7	1,945.3	1,878.1	1,883.8	1,906.7	1,817.5	1,915.2	1,964.8	1,969.9	1,929.8	1,926.1	1,908.7	1,961.0
Bilateral debt	901.4	900.3	901.8	902.6	908.4	911.2	950.0	952.1	953.3	957.9	961.8	964.2	969.9
Multilateral debt	25.2	25.3	28.6	30.0	34.7	34.9	36.5	35.0	40.7	36.3	5.0	5.2	5.2
Commercial debt	536.2	589.7	586.9	583.9	591.9	508.9	541.9	549.4	542.6	495.2	515.7	508.0	521.6
Export credits	428.9	430.0	360.8	367.3	371.7	362.5	386.8	428.3	433.3	440.4	443.6	431.3	464.3
11. External debt stock	21,920.9	22,232.4	22,265.1	22,380.6	22,349.9	22,317.5	22,393.4	22,486.8	22,453.8	22,414.9	22,557.6	22,503.2	22,522.7
12. Domestic debt stock	6,491.8	5,957.2	6,148.0	6,141.7	6,198.6	6,313.6	6,309.3	6,396.1	6,396.5	6,432.9	6,482.5	6,604.0	6,756.2
13. Total debt stock	28,412.8	28,189.6	28,413.1	28,522.3	28,548.5	28,631.1	28,702.7	28,882.8	28,850.3	28,847.9	29,040.1	29,107.1	29,278.9
End period exchange rate	2,289.5	2,289.2	2,289.4	2,289.4	2,288.8	2,288.3	2,287.9	2,288.6	2,289.4	2,289.9	2,291.3	2,291.9	2,296.5

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: Multilateral arrears are those owed by the private sector, ¹denotes debt flows during the period; ²denotes stock position at the end of period; r, revised data; and p, provisional data

Glossary

Broad money (M2)

A definition of money that comprises of narrow money (M1) plus domestic currency time and savings deposits of residents with banks in the country.

Currency in circulation outside banks

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

Core inflation

This is a measure of price movements caused by factors other than food and energy prices over a specified period of time. It provides better indication of the effectiveness of monetary policy.

Disbursed outstanding debt

This is the amount of debt that has been disbursed but yet to be paid back or forgiven.

Discount rate

The rate of interest that the Bank of Tanzania charges on loans it extends to banks. It uses Treasury bills rate as a base plus a loaded factor, which can be changed from time to time depending on the liquidity situation in the market.

Exchange rate

The price at which one unit of a currency can be purchased with another currency, for instance TZS per US dollar.

Extended broad money (M3)

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

External debt stock

The stock of a country's debt that is borrowed from foreign lenders through private commercial banks, foreign governments, or international financial institutions. It is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed, and private non-guaranteed long-term debt, use of IMF credit, and short-term debt, which includes all debt having an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term debt.

Food inflation

This is a measure of price movements caused by food prices.

Gross official reserves

Gross official reserves consist of external assets that are readily available to, and controlled by the Bank of Tanzania for direct financing of balance of payments, and for indirectly regulating the magnitude of balance of payments imbalances through intervention in foreign exchange markets. Gross official reserves comprise the Bank of Tanzania's holdings of monetary gold, special drawing rights (SDRs), reserve position in the International Monetary Fund, and foreign exchange resources, available to the Bank of Tanzania for meeting external financing needs.

Inflation

The rate at which the average level of prices of a basket of selected goods and services in an economy is increasing over a period of time. It is often expressed as a percentage. Inflation indicates a decrease in the purchasing power of a nation's currency.

Interbank cash market

A money market in which banks extend loans to one another for a specified term of not more than 90 days. Each transaction represents an agreement between the banks to exchange the agreed amounts of currency at the specified rate on a fixed date.

Lombard facility

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

Lombard rate

The rate that the Bank of Tanzania charges a bank for borrowing through the use of a Lombard Facility. This rate is computed basing on the prevailing weighted average yield of 35-day T-bill, repo or overnight inter-bank rate, whichever is higher in the market plus a margin.

Money supply

The sum of currency circulating outside the banking system and deposits of residents with

banks defined in various levels of aggregation. In Tanzania, three aggregates of money supply are compiled and reported, namely; narrow money (M1), broad money (M2), and extended broad money (M3).

Non-food inflation

This is a measure of price movements caused by factors other than food prices.

Narrow money (M1)

Consists of currency in circulation outside banking system plus demand deposits (cheque account) of residents with banks in the country.

National debt

Total national debt obligations that include public debt and private sector external debt.

Public debt

Debt payable or guaranteed by the Government. Tanzania's public debt has two main components, domestic debt (which is incurred principally to finance fiscal deficit) and external debt (which is raised primarily to finance development projects. It comprises of the debt central government owes to foreign creditors and external obligations of government departments and agencies that are guaranteed for repayment by the Government).

Overnight interbank cash market

The component of the money market involving the shortest term loan. Lenders agree to lend borrowers funds only "overnight" i.e. the borrower must repay the borrowed funds plus interest at the start of business the next day.

Repurchase agreements (repo)

An arrangement involving sale of securities at a specified price with commitment to repurchase the same or similar securities at a fixed price on a specified future date.

Reverse repo

An arrangement involving buying of securities at a specified price with commitment to resale the same or similar securities at a fixed price on a specified future date.

Reserve money (M0)

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

Weighted yields of Treasury bills

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

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