



BANK OF TANZANIA



**Monthly
Economic
Review**

July 2021

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1.0 Prices and Food Stocks

1.1 Inflation

Inflation remained low throughout 2020/21 and within the benchmarks set forth at both the national and regional levels¹ (Chart 1.1a). The trend is driven by adequate domestic food supply, stable exchange rate, and prudent fiscal and monetary policies. Twelve-month headline inflation increased to 3.6 percent from 3.2 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2020 and 3.3 percent recorded in May 2021. The increase was mainly attributed to increase in prices of non-food items (Chart 1.1b and Table 1.1).

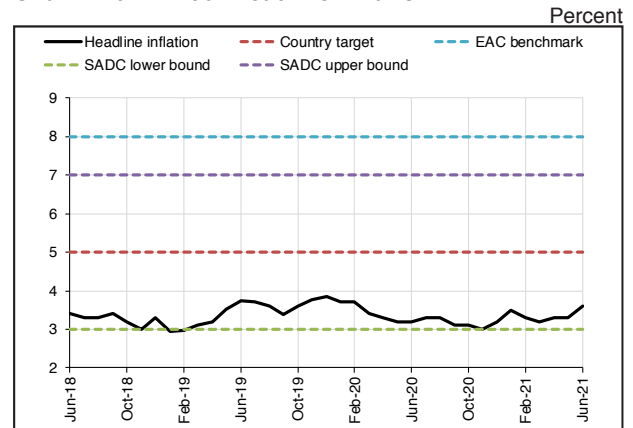
Annual food inflation (food and non-alcoholic beverages) decreased to 4.7 percent in June 2021 from 4.9 percent in the previous month, mainly driven by the fall in prices of maize grain and rice.

Core² inflation, whose index accounts for the largest share in the consumer price index, increased to 4.0 percent in June 2021 from 3.7 percent in May 2021, attributed to increase in prices of textile fabrics, cloth and shoes, restaurants and accommodation services and rent. Non-food inflation (all items, except food and non-alcoholic beverages) increased to 3.2 percent from 2.7 percent in the preceding month. Energy, fuel, and utilities inflation increased to 3.2 percent in June 2021 from 2.1 percent in May 2021, attributed to increase in oil prices in the world market (Table 1.1).

¹ The country's inflation target ranges between 3 and 5 percent, and regional benchmarks for EAC and SADC are utmost 8.0 percent and a range of 3-7 percent, respectively.

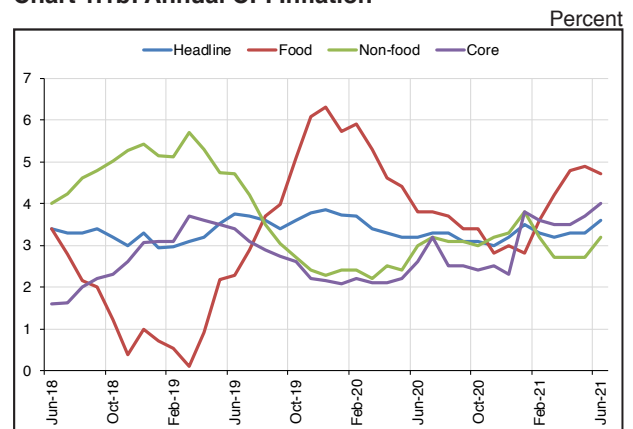
² Core inflation excludes unprocessed food, maize flour, energy, fuel, and utilities

Chart 1.1a: Annual Headline Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania Computations

Chart 1.1b: Annual CPI Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania Computations

Note: Data from January 2020 are rebased with base year 2020.

Table 1.1: Inflation Rates

Main groups	Weight	Monthly change			Annual change		
		Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	28.2	-0.2	1.2	0.0	3.8	4.9	4.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.9	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.1	2.5	1.9
Clothing and footwear	10.8	0.6	-0.1	0.0	2.4	4.4	4.4
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	9.2	3.5	3.2
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	7.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.8	2.9
Health	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.6	2.7
Transport	14.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	-0.3	1.2	3.8
Information and communication	5.4	-2.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.9
Recreation, sports and culture	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	2.3	2.3
Education services	2.0	0.0	-0.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	1.3
Restaurants and accommodation services	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	5.4	5.6
Insurance and financial services	2.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	n.a	0.3	0.3
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	2.6	2.0
All items-(headline inflation)	100.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	3.2	3.3	3.6
Other selected groups							
Core	73.9	-0.2	0.3	0.1	2.6	3.7	4.0
Non-core	26.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	n.a	2.8	2.7
Energy, fuel and utilities	5.7	-1.0	-1.1	0.1	4.7	2.1	3.2
Services	37.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	n.a	2.3	3.0
Goods	62.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	n.a	4.1	4.1
Education services and products ancillary to education	4.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	n.a	3.2	3.1
All items less food and non-alcoholic beverages	71.8	n.a	-0.1	0.1	3.0	2.7	3.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania computations

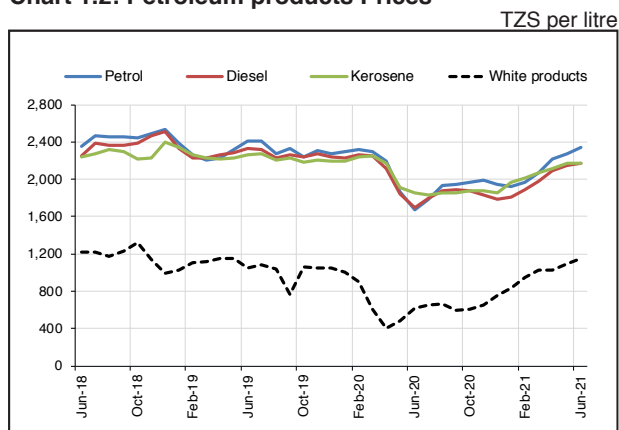
Note: n.a. denotes not available. Data from January 2020 are rebased with base year 2020.



1.2 Fuel Prices

Oil prices in the world market have been trending upwards since April 2020. The rise in the prices in the world market has influenced domestic pump prices of petroleum products since June 2020 (**Chart 1.2**). In June 2021, petrol, diesel and kerosene registered an annual price increase of 40.2 percent, 27.6 percent and 17.4 percent respectively compared to the corresponding period in 2020.

Chart 1.2: Petroleum products Prices



Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Note: White products imply average world market prices of oil

1.3 Prices of Food Crops

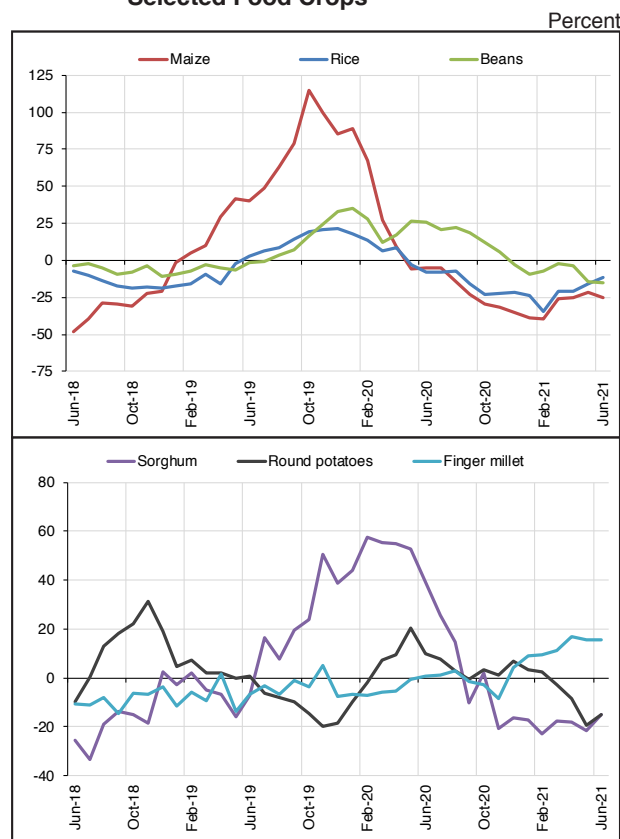
Adequate food supply in the domestic market contributed to slowdown in prices of most of the selected food crops³. With the exception of finger millet, all selected food crops prices decreased in June 2021 compared to the corresponding period in 2020. On month-to-month basis, the prices of selected food crops also decreased except finger millet, round potatoes and sorghum when compared with the preceding month. Annual change in wholesale prices of maize and beans depicted a downward trend from January 2020 (**Table 1.3** and **Chart 1.3**).

Table 1.3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Food Crops

Food crop	TZS per 100kg				
	Jun-20	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Maize	56,914.4	47,963.4	44,973.2	43,545.8	42,757.8
Rice	152,258.8	142,013.0	143,055.3	136,447.6	134,233.9
Beans	204,989.7	180,880.0	181,977.0	177,437.9	173,637.7
Sorghum	113,321.0	96,848.3	95,691.5	92,144.1	96,428.3
Round potatoes	81,809.3	71,097.3	67,514.5	68,464.7	69,626.8
Finger millet	134,983.7	141,370.7	150,869.4	153,415.0	155,902.6

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

Chart 1.3: Annual Change in Wholesale Prices for Selected Food Crops



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

1.4 Food Stocks Held by NFRA

Food supply in the country has been steady since the beginning of 2020/21 as indicated by food stocks held by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), which comprises maize grain, paddy and sorghum. In June 2021, NFRA sold 900 tonnes of maize to Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA) leading the stocks to close at 107,384 tonnes at the end of June 2021 compared with 108,284 tonnes in the previous month (**Table 1.4**).

³ Selected food crops are maize, rice, beans, sorghum, round potatoes and finger millet.



Table 1.4: Food Stocks Held by National Food Reserve Agency

Period	Tonnes				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	86,834	91,947	93,037	43,597	110,398
February	86,444	91,313	85,525	41,231	110,389
March	86,444	83,650	78,336	39,597	109,231
April	86,278	73,468	68,748	38,053	109,231
May	74,826	68,893	68,058	38,291	108,284
June	70,393	63,844	67,336	52,725	107,384
July	68,697	62,288	67,410	90,255	
August	78,434	62,317	68,407	92,991	
September	85,403	78,224	61,711	109,733	
October	89,248	87,435	55,853	110,895	
November	93,354	92,402	52,727	110,289	
December	92,074	95,534	52,498	110,398	

Source: National Food Reserve Agency

2.0 Money and Credit

2.1 Money Supply

215th MONETARY POLICY STATEMENT

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held its 215th Ordinary Meeting on 23rd July 2021 to discuss recent conduct of monetary policy, economic performance and outlook thereof. The MPC was satisfied with the conduct of monetary policy in May and June 2021, which sustained adequate liquidity in banks and stabilised money market interest rates at low levels. This creates favourable conditions for increasing bank lending to the private sector and reducing interest rate on loans.

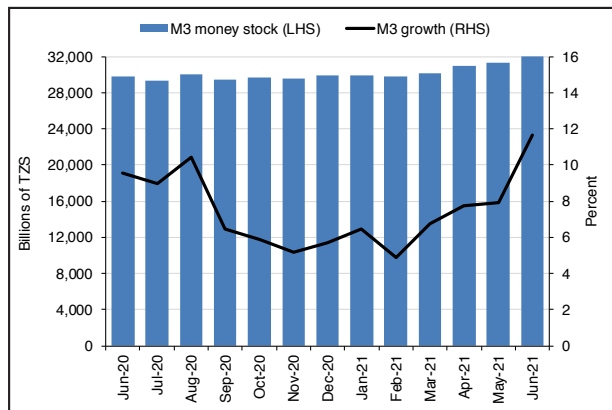
Regarding the domestic economy, the MPC observed that the improving global economic environment will provide great impetus to recovery of economic activities, particularly those directly linked with the global economy. Inflation remained low, within the target range of 3-5 percent, and risk to inflation outlook is moderate, notwithstanding the recent rise in global oil prices. Foreign exchange reserves were adequate and consistent with country and EAC benchmarks, hence contributing to stability of the exchange rate. The MPC underscored the need to continue diversifying export markets and improving value addition.

The MPC observed slow uptake of loans by the private sector in 2020/21, partly attributable to negative effects of COVID-19 on businesses. The MPC noted that the improving global economy; executing Bank of Tanzania's additional measures intended to create conditions for reducing interest rates on loans as well as promoting credit intermediation; and ongoing measures to improve business environment are expected to provide impetus to increase loans to the private sector. **Against this backdrop, the MPC maintained the decision of expanding money supply in July and August 2021.**

Annual growth of extended broad money supply (M3) maintained an upward trajectory, reflecting the impact of an accommodative monetary policy stance pursued by the Bank. M3 grew by 11.6 percent in the year ending June 2021, compared with 7.9 percent in the preceding month. This development was occasioned by an increase in holding of foreign assets and domestic credit by the banking system. Likewise, broad money supply (M2) grew by 10.4 percent compared with 7.7 percent in the preceding month (**Table 2.1** and **Chart 2.1**).



Chart 2.1: Developments in Money Supply



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

Table 2.1: Money Supply and its Main Components

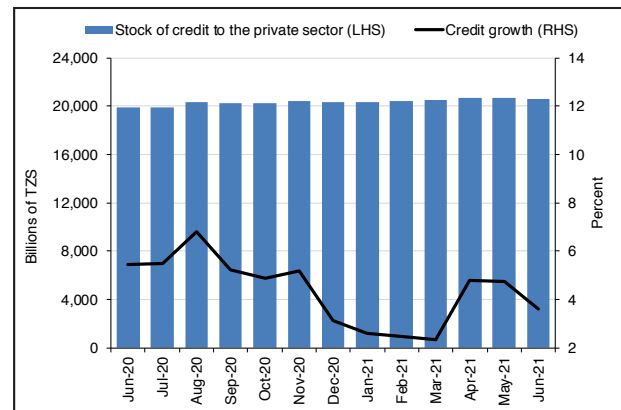
	Outstanding stock (Billion of TZS)			Annual growth (%)		
	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21
Net foreign assets	11,289.2	11,778.3	11,989.3	15.0	2.9	6.2
Bank of Tanzania	11,258.9	11,312.0	11,545.4	19.5	-1.3	2.5
Banks	30.3	466.3	443.9	-92.3	---	---
Net domestic assets	18,552.4	19,547.5	21,324.6	6.5	11.2	14.9
Domestic claims	25,697.1	26,895.3	28,219.8	2.5	8.0	9.8
o/w Securities held by banks	5,493.8	5,970.2	6,066.3	4.1	6.0	10.4
Claims on the private sector	19,889.2	20,708.0	20,602.9	5.5	4.7	3.6
Other items (net)	-7,144.7	-7,347.8	-6,895.3	-6.6	0.4	-3.5
Extended broad money (M3)	29,841.6	31,325.9	33,313.9	9.5	7.9	11.6
Foreign currency deposits	6,630.1	7,479.7	7,678.0	6.3	8.7	15.8
Broad money supply (M2)	23,211.6	23,846.2	25,635.9	10.5	7.7	10.4
Other deposits	8,341.7	8,737.9	8,921.3	11.5	6.4	6.9
Narrow money supply (M1)	14,869.9	15,108.3	16,714.6	10.0	8.4	12.4
Currency in circulation	4,231.8	4,404.5	4,700.5	2.7	8.0	11.1
Transferable deposits	10,638.1	10,703.7	12,014.1	13.2	8.6	12.9

Source: Bank of Tanzania, banks; Bank of Tanzania computations
Note: “---” denotes a change that exceeds 100 percent

Domestic credit, extended to both private sector and central government, maintained positive growth rate, despite the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Private sector credit recorded an annual growth of 3.6 percent in June 2021, lower than 4.7 percent and 5.5 percent in May 2021 and June 2020, respectively (Table 2.1 and Chart 2.2). The deceleration in private sector credit growth was attributed to repayment of loans that were extended to agricultural activities, coupled with subdued demand for new loans, following the adverse effects of the pandemic on some domestic businesses. However, demand for loans is expected to bounce back in the near future owing to the ongoing measures implemented to improve business environment, normalisation of the global economy, and measures adopted by the Bank to increase liquidity and reduce

lending rates.

Chart 2.2: Credit to Private Sector from Banks



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

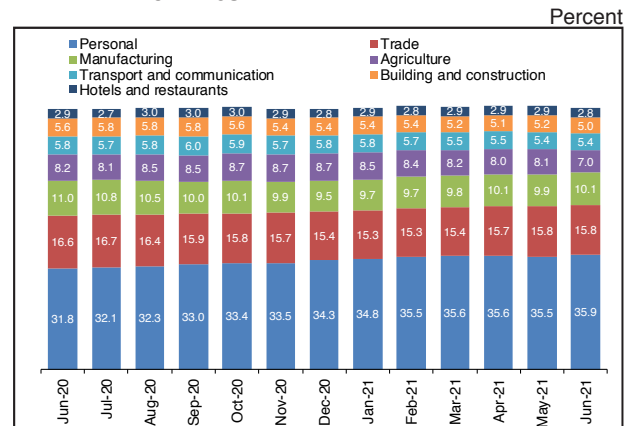
During the period under review, personal activities (largely representing lending by banks to micro, small and medium enterprises) continued to register strongest growth of credit (Table 2.2). In terms of share of private sector loans, personal activities were dominant, followed by trade and manufacturing, respectively (Chart 2.3).

Table 2.2: Annual Growth of Credit to Selected Economic Activities

	Percent							
	Jun-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Personal	14.0	23.9	21.3	22.1	21.0	20.0	19.1	17.9
Hotels and restaurants	0.7	-1.0	5.3	4.3	7.9	5.1	3.3	3.3
Trade	-3.0	-9.6	-12.4	-11.4	-10.3	-6.4	-2.3	-0.7
Transport and communication	17.2	7.8	8.0	3.9	2.7	2.3	0.3	-2.3
Manufacturing	3.2	-10.0	-8.5	-4.9	-6.5	-3.8	-8.7	-4.4
Mining and quarrying	-1.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	-2.4	-1.5	-3.2	-4.6
Building and construction	30.3	-5.1	-5.4	-7.0	-11.9	-7.1	0.0	-6.5
Agriculture	-0.8	-5.4	-6.3	-7.1	-8.1	7.3	7.6	-10.7

Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Chart 2.3: Share of Credit to Selected Economic Activities



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations



2.2 Interest Rates

POLICY MEASURES TO PROMOTE CREDIT TO PRIVATE SECTOR AND LOWER INTEREST RATES

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected domestic economic activities, partly due to lockdown measures and travel restrictions implemented by our trading partners. In response, the Government has been taking measures to lessen impact of the pandemic to economic activities and promote growth. Economic growth slowed to 4.8 percent in 2020, and private sector credit growth has also been low, ranging between 2.3 and 9.1 percent. Lending interest rates have remained high, at about 17 percent, despite monetary expansion and other measures adopted.

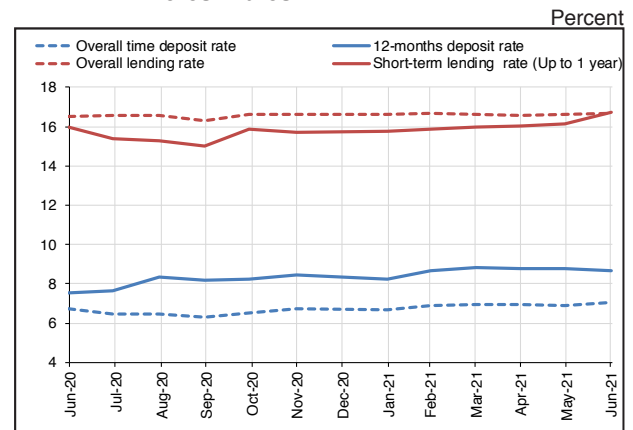
In order to increase the flow of credit to the private sector and lower interest rates, which should hasten recovery of the economy, the Bank of Tanzania has decided to implement the following policy measures, with effect from 27th July 2021:

- (i) **Reduction of statutory minimum reserve requirement (SMR)** to banks that will extend credit to agriculture and submit evidence of charging an interest rate of less 10 percent per annum. The reduction shall be equivalent to the loan extended.
- (ii) **Relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria** that required business experience of at least 18 months for applicants of agency banking business. Instead, applicants shall now be required to have only a National ID Card or National ID Number. This is expected to increase loanable funds to banks through deposit mobilisation.
- (iii) **Limitation of interest rate paid on mobile money trust accounts** held with banks to rates not exceeding those offered on savings deposit accounts by the respective bank. This will contribute to lowering cost of funds to banks.
- (iv) **Introduction of a special loan amounting to TZS 1.0 trillion to banks and other financial institutions for on-lending to private sector.** The facility shall be provided at 3 percent per annum for pre-financing or re-financing of new loans to the private sector to banks that will be ready to charge interest rate not exceeding 10 percent per annum.
- (v) **Reduction of risk weight on loans** in computation of regulatory capital requirement of banks. This measure will provide opportunity for banks to extend more credit to the private sector than before.

Interest rates charged by banks on loans and those offered on deposits remained almost unchanged in June 2021, with overall and one-year lending interest rates averaging 16.69 percent and 16.76 percent, respectively. Overall and one-year time

deposits interest rates averaged 7.05 percent and 8.69 percent, respectively (**Chart 2.4**). The ongoing implementation of accommodative monetary policy stance and other regulatory measures pursued by the Bank are expected to lower cost of funds, thus contributing to lower lending rates and further recovery of private sector credit growth.

Chart 2.4: Selected Banks' Lending and Deposits Interest Rates



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

2.3 Financial Markets

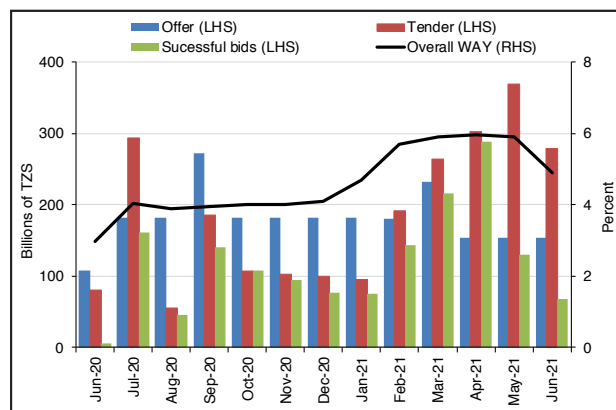
The implementation of accommodative monetary policy succeeded in maintaining adequate liquidity in domestic money market. The adequacy of liquidity was reflected in maintenance of low and stable money market interest rates. Likewise, foreign exchange market remained liquid with the shilling remaining stable against the major currencies, in line with low inflation and current account deficit.

2.3.1 Treasury Bills Market

The Bank of Tanzania conducted two Treasury bills auctions in June 2021, with tender size of TZS 77.22 billion per auction, mainly for rolling over maturing debt obligations and market development. The auctions were highly oversubscribed, receiving bids amounting to TZS 278.26 billion. The Bank intervened in the auctions, accepting bids worth TZS 68.0 billion in line with annual government borrowing plan. Consistent with the increased demand, overall Treasury bills yield eased to an average of 4.90 percent in June 2021 from 5.90 percent in the preceding month (**Chart 2.5**).

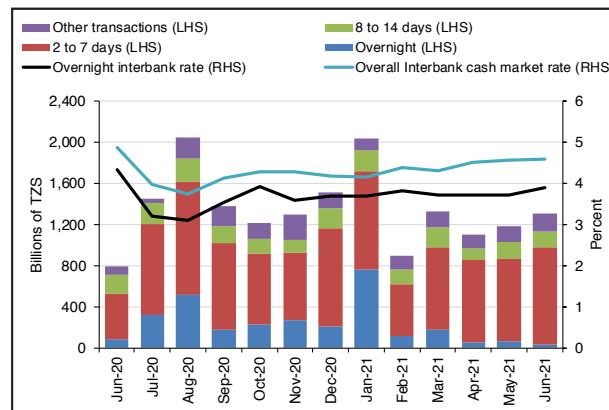


Chart 2.5: Performance in Treasury Bills Market



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

Chart 2.6: Interbank Cash Market Transactions



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

2.3.2 Treasury Bonds Market

In June 2021, the Bank of Tanzania offered 5-year and 15-year Treasury bonds worth TZS 101.0 billion and TZS 143.0 billion, respectively, on behalf of the Government. Both auctions were undersubscribed as auctions coincided with payment of end of year corporate tax obligations. Actual bids amounted to TZS 56.8 billion and TZS 109.4 billion, respectively. The Bank accepted bids worth TZS 48.7 billion for the 5-year Treasury bond and TZS 84.3 billion for 15-year bond. Weighted average yield to maturity for both bonds remained broadly unchanged at 9.10 percent and 13.61 percent, respectively, as in the preceding auctions.

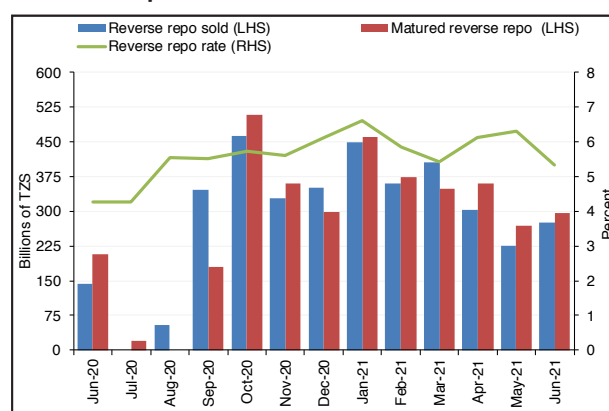
2.3.3 Interbank Cash Market

The interbank cash market (IBCM) remained active where banks continued to trade amongst themselves. Total volume of transactions amounted to TZS 1,305.6 billion in June 2021, up from TZS 1,187.4 billion transacted in the preceding month. Transactions of 2-7 days continued to account for the largest share of the market at 68 percent of market turnover. Overall IBCM and 2-7 days' interest rate averaged 4.59 percent and 4.56 percent in June 2021, respectively. The overnight interest rate, slightly increased to 3.90 percent from 3.71 percent in the preceding month (Chart 2.6).

2.3.4 Repurchase Agreements

The Bank of Tanzania continued to use reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repos) to fine-tune liquidity in the banking system, and to support seasonal demand for shilling liquidity. During the month under review, the Bank auctioned reverse repos amounting to TZS 276.8 billion, compared with TZS 225.7 billion in the preceding month. Meanwhile, reverse repos worth TZS 296.3 billion matured, compared with TZS 268.7 billion in May 2021. Reverse repos interest rate declined to 5.33 percent from 6.32 percent registered in the preceding month, reflecting relatively less pressure on shilling liquidity (Chart 2.7).

Chart 2.7: Reverse Repurchase Agreements Operations



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

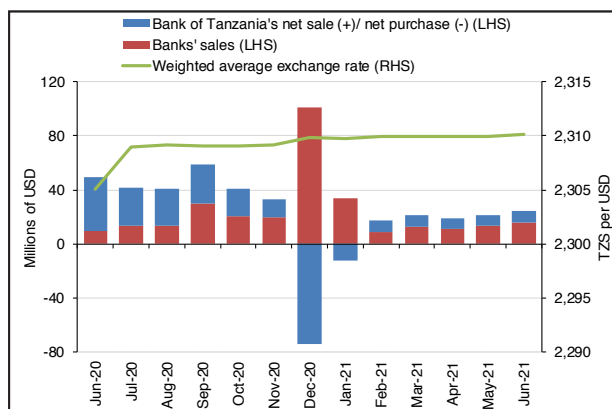


2.3.5 Interbank Foreign Exchange Market

Transactions in the interbank foreign exchange market amounted to USD 24.7 million in June 2021, up from USD 21.6 million traded in the preceding month. The Bank of Tanzania participated in the IFEM, mainly to support imports and to ensure orderly market by selling USD 8.8 million, slightly above the USD 8.0 million that was traded in the preceding month.

The shilling remained stable against major global currencies, trading at an average rate of TZS 2,310.18 per US dollar in June 2021, compared to TZS 2,309.97 per US dollar in the preceding month. The shilling recorded an annual depreciation of 0.22 percent in June 2021, from the average exchange rate of TZS 2,303.0 per US dollar registered in the corresponding month in 2020 (**Chart 2.8**).

Chart 2.8: Developments in the IFEM



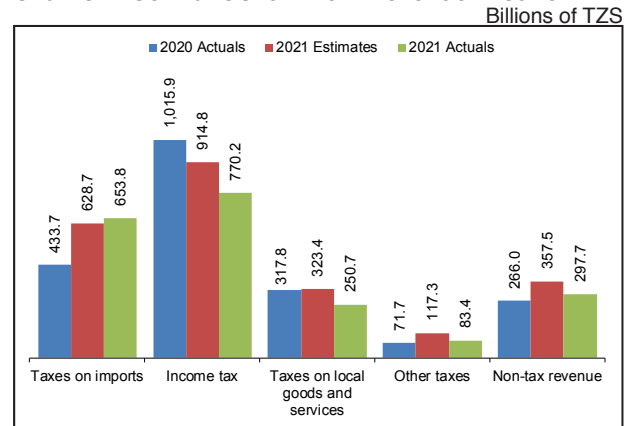
Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; and RHS, right hand scale

3.0 Government Budgetary Operations

Domestic revenue performance was satisfactory amid the slowdown in economic activities due to COVID-19 pandemic. Domestic revenue collection in June 2021 was 87.8 percent of the target amounting to TZS 2,115.6 billion. Out of the total revenue, central government revenue was TZS 2,055.9 billion and the balance was from local government own sources. During the month, tax revenue was TZS

1,758.1 billion, which was 88.6 percent of the target with an impressive performance in import taxes associated with an increase in value of dutiable imports (**Chart 3.1**).

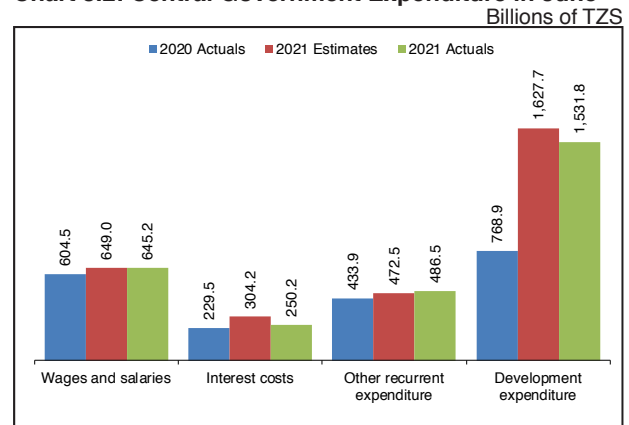
Chart 3.1: Central Government Revenue in June



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

Government expenditure amounted to TZS 2,913.7 billion of which TZS 1,381.9 billion and TZS 1,531.8 billion were spent on recurrent activities and development projects, respectively (**Chart 3.2**). Locally financed development expenditure amounted to TZS 1,206.7 billion which is 78.8 percent of development expenditure.

Chart 3.2: Central Government Expenditure in June



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



4.0 Debt Developments

National debt stock stood at USD 33,791.3 million at the end of June 2021, an increase of USD 1,081.9 million and USD 4,082.3 million from the preceding month and the corresponding month in 2020, respectively. Public debt (external and domestic) constituted 82.9 percent of total national debt, while external debt (public and private) accounted for 75.6 percent of the stock.

4.1 External Debt

The stock of external debt, comprising public and private sector, amounted to USD 25,537.5 million at the end of June 2021, an increase of USD 239.2 million and USD 2,584.8 million from the level recorded in the preceding month and the corresponding month in 2020, respectively. The increase during the month was mainly on account of new loan disbursements. Disbursements during the month amounted to USD 503.7 million received by the Government for budget financing particularly on development projects. External debt service payments amounted to USD 204.0 million, out of which USD 173.6 million was spent on principal payments and the balance for interest repayments.

The profile of external debt by borrower category remained broadly unchanged with debt owed by the Central Government accounting for more than 70 percent. (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: External Debt Stock by Borrowers
Millions of USD

Borrower	Jun-20		May-21		Jun-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Central government	17,734.5	77.3	19,492.4	77.1	19,721.3	77.2
DOD	16,764.6	73.0	18,428.1	72.8	18,658.3	73.1
Interest arrears	969.9	4.2	1,064.3	4.2	1,063.0	4.2
Private sector	5,155.6	22.5	5,752.0	22.7	5,761.9	22.6
DOD	4,144.6	18.1	4,578.9	18.1	4,573.6	17.9
Interest arrears	1,011.0	4.4	1,173.1	4.6	1,188.3	4.7
Public corporations	62.6	0.3	53.9	0.2	54.3	0.2
DOD	49.2	0.2	37.1	0.1	37.2	0.1
Interest arrears	13.4	0.1	16.8	0.1	17.1	0.1
External debt stock	22,952.7	100.0	25,298.3	100.0	25,537.5	100.0

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

The composition of the external debt by creditors category also remained broadly the same, with debt owed to multilateral institutions accounting for 46.4 percent (Table 4.2). Transport and telecommunication activities accounted for a quarter of outstanding external debt associated with ongoing mega infrastructure projects, followed by social welfare and education, and energy and mining (Table 4.3). US dollar remains the preferred lending currency followed by Special Drawing Rights which is mostly used by multilateral creditors (Table 4.4).

Table 4.2: External Debt Stock by Creditors
Millions of USD

Creditor	Jun-20		May-21		Jun-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Multilateral	10,741.8	46.8	11,794.2	46.6	11,839.7	46.4
DOD	10,703.3	46.6	11,743.4	46.4	11,780.2	46.1
Interest arrears	38.5	0.2	50.8	0.2	59.5	0.2
Bilateral	2,083.3	9.1	2,240.6	8.9	2,230.9	8.7
DOD	1,113.4	4.9	1,176.3	4.6	1,167.9	4.6
Interest arrears	969.9	4.2	1,064.3	4.2	1,063.0	4.2
Commercial	7,573.4	33.0	8,497.2	33.6	8,702.8	34.1
DOD	7,051.8	30.7	7,867.6	31.1	8,070.4	31.6
Interest arrears	521.6	2.3	629.6	2.5	632.4	2.5
Export credit	2,554.2	11.1	2,766.3	10.9	2,764.1	10.8
DOD	2,089.9	9.1	2,256.8	8.9	2,250.6	8.8
Interest arrears	464.3	2.0	509.5	2.0	513.5	2.0
External debt stock	22,952.7	100.0	25,298.3	100.0	25,537.5	100.0

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

Table 4.3: External Debt by Use of Funds
Millions of USD

Activity	Jun-20		May-21		Jun-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Transport and telecommunication	5,733.3	27.4	6,044.0	26.2	5,944.0	25.5
Social welfare and education	3,705.0	17.7	4,098.0	17.8	4,134.0	17.8
BoP and budget support	2,705.4	12.9	3,131.1	13.6	3,414.0	14.7
Energy and mining	3,083.0	14.7	3,175.0	13.8	3,217.0	13.8
Real estate and constr.	1,012.0	4.8	1,740.4	7.6	1,744.0	7.5
Agriculture	1,300.0	6.2	1,387.0	6.0	1,369.0	5.9
Other	1,417.7	6.8	1,243.0	5.4	1,240.1	5.3
Finance and insurance	1,071.0	5.1	1,227.2	5.3	1,217.0	5.2
Industries	749.0	3.6	805.0	3.5	805.0	3.5
Tourism	182.0	0.9	193.4	0.8	185.0	0.8
Total	20,958.4	100.0	23,044.1	100.0	23,269.1	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Bank of Tanzania
Note: BOP denotes balance of payments

Table 4.4: Disbursed Outstanding Debt by Currency Composition

Currency	Jun-20		May-21		Jun-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Special Drawing Rights	7,933.3	38.8	8,489.4	36.9	8,450.2	36.3
United States Dollar	9,050.5	44.2	10,173.3	44.1	10,427.9	44.8
African Unit of Account	2,120.1	10.4	2,329.2	10.1	2,349.8	10.1
Euro	609.9	3.0	710.5	3.0	701.5	3.0
Other	1,244.6	3.7	1,341.7	5.8	1,339.7	5.8
Total	20,958.4	100.0	23,044.1	100.0	23,269.1	100.0

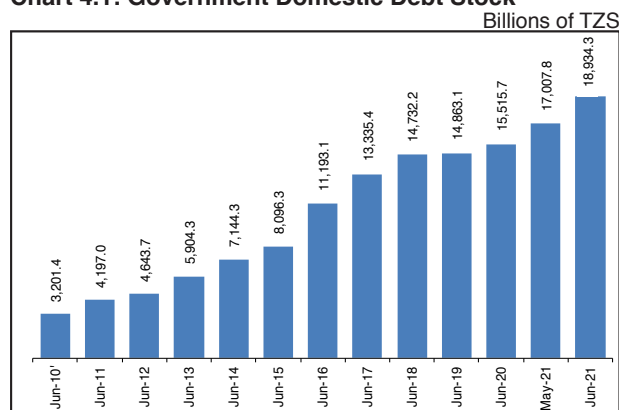
Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Bank of Tanzania



4.2 Domestic Debt

Government borrowing in the domestic market was in line with the annual borrowing plan. In June 2021, domestic debt stock stood at TZS 18,934.3 billion, an increase of TZS 1,926.5 billion and TZS 3,418.6 billion from the preceding month and corresponding period in 2020, respectively (**Chart 4.1**). The increase was due to more utilization of overdraft facility. Longer-term instruments i.e., government bonds and stocks sustained dominance in the composition of domestic debt, altogether accounting for 78.2 percent of the stock. (**Table 4.5**).

Chart 4.1: Government Domestic Debt Stock



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

Table 4.5: Government Domestic Debt by Borrowing Instruments

Instruments	Jun-20		May-21		Jun-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Government securities	14,715.7	99.9	16,391.1	96.4	16,579.4	87.6
Treasury bills	2,236.5	17.1	1,663.8	9.8	1,774.9	9.4
Government stocks	252.7	1.7	252.7	1.5	252.7	1.3
Government bonds	12,226.4	81.1	14,474.4	85.1	14,551.8	76.9
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-securitized debt	800.0	0.1	616.7	3.6	2,354.9	12.4
Other Liabilities*	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1
Overdraft	781.7	0.0	598.4	3.5	2,336.5	12.3
Total domestic debt (without liquidity papers)	15,515.7	100.0	17,007.8	100.0	18,934.3	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Bank of Tanzania
Note: * includes NMB bank Plc standard loan and duty rawback

Commercial banks and pension funds remained the dominant domestic creditors in June 2021, accounting for 30.8 percent and 25.2 percent, respectively (**Table 4.6**).

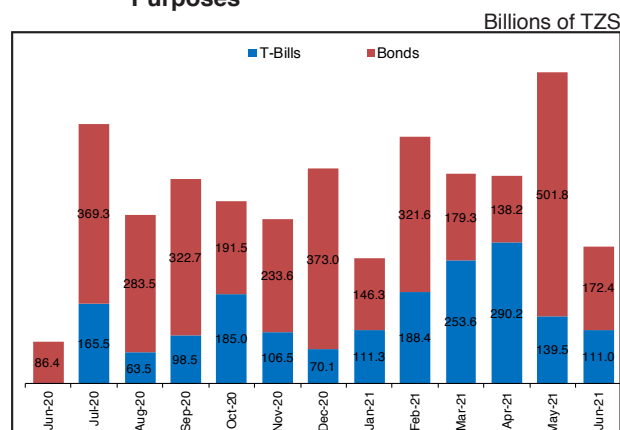
Table 4.6: Government Domestic Debt by Creditor

Holders	Jun-20		May-21		Jun-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Commercial banks	5,304.7	34.2	5,889.6	34.6	5,840.2	30.8
Bank of Tanzania	2,064.9	13.3	1,828.8	10.8	3,481.7	18.4
Pension funds	4,413.2	28.4	4,705.1	27.7	4,774.8	25.2
Insurance	1,201.2	7.7	1,378.8	8.1	1,484.0	7.8
BOT's special funds	316.3	2.0	364.7	2.1	376.2	2.0
Others	2,215.5	14.3	2,840.9	16.7	2,977.5	15.7
Total	15,515.7	100.0	17,007.8	100.0	18,934.3	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 the month under review, Government securities worth TZS 283.4 billion were issued for financing the budget, of which Treasury bonds amounted to TZS 172.4 billion and the remainder was Treasury bills (**Chart 4.2**). Domestic debt service, excluding overdraft from the Bank of Tanzania, amounted to TZS 236.3 billion, of which TZS 95.9 billion was spent for principal repayments and the balance was interest payments.

Chart 4.2: Government Securities for Financing Purposes



Source: Bank of Tanzania

5.0 External Sector Performance

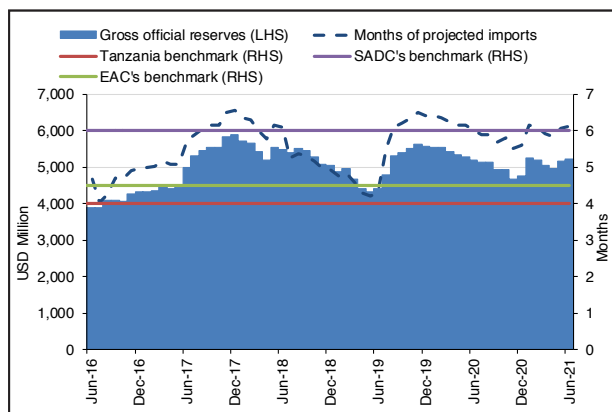
The external sector exhibited modest performance amidst challenges associated with COVID-19. Diversified economic structure moderated the effects. In spite of benefiting from increased gold exports, the current account deficit widened during the year ending June 2021 to USD 1,414.2 million from a deficit of USD 1,127.0 million in the similar period in 2020, largely due to a decline in tourism receipts. The overall balance of payments was a



surplus of USD 106.0 million, compared to a surplus of USD 755.0 million, reflecting relatively low external financial inflows.

The level of foreign reserves remained adequate to support the external sector. Gross official reserves amounted to USD 5,209.8 million at the end of June 2021. The reserves were equivalent to about 6.1 months of imports, which is within the country's benchmark of at least 4 months and the EAC and SADC convergence criteria of at least 4.5 and 6 months, respectively (**Chart 5.1**). During the same period, gross foreign assets of banks stood at USD 1,235.9 million.

Chart 5.1 Foreign Exchange Reserves Development



Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

Table 5.1 Current Account

Items	Millions of USD					
	Year ending June					
	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21	2019	2020	2021 ^P
Goods account	-137.4	-272.3	-226.5	-4,283.1	-2,566.7	-2,129.2
Exports*	438.0	509.6	568.9	4,472.5	5,868.7	6,457.9
Imports	575.4	782.0	795.3	8,755.7	8,435.4	8,587.0
Services account	22.52	72.2	96.8	2,344.4	1,870.4	1,109.7
Receipts	110.0	195.7	221.3	4,093.5	3,478.7	2,392.4
Payments	87.5	123.4	124.5	1,749.1	1,608.3	1,282.7
Goods and services	-114.9	-200.1	-129.6	-1,938.7	-696.3	-1,019.4
Export of goods and services	548.1	705.3	790.1	8,566.0	9,347.4	8,850.3
Import of goods and services	663.0	905.4	919.8	10,504.7	10,043.7	9,869.7
Primary income account	-78.9	-67.8	-79.2	-788.9	-895.1	-831.2
Receipts	8.8	4.5	7.1	187.7	194.4	59.7
Payments	87.8	72.3	86.3	976.6	1,089.5	890.9
Secondary income account	61.9	40.4	31.5	376.3	464.4	436.4
Inflows	66.6	44.7	35.8	435.6	518.0	488.8
o/w General government	41.7	9.8	0.0	68.2	203.0	75.3
Outflows	4.8	4.3	4.3	59.3	53.6	52.4
Current account balance	-131.9	-227.5	-177.3	-2,351.3	-1,127.0	-1,414.2

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 export

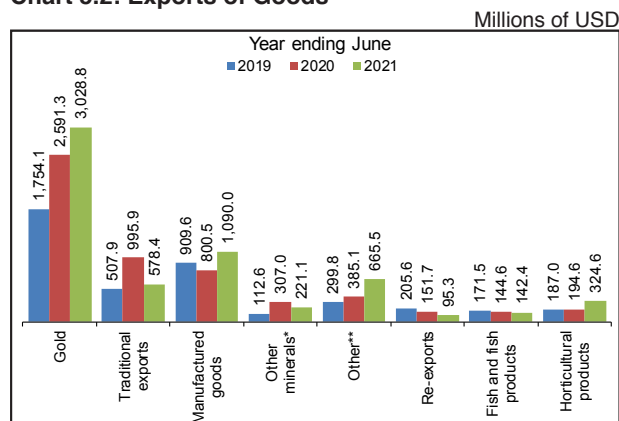
5.1 Exports

During the year ending June 2021, the value of exports of goods and services amounted to USD 8,850.3 million compared with USD 9,347.4 million during the similar period in 2020. The decline was observed in travel receipts, due to effects of the pandemic. Meanwhile, exports of goods increased by 10.0 percent to USD 6,457.9 million, owing to good performance of non-traditional exports. The value of non-traditional exports rose to USD 5,567.8 million from USD 4,574.9 million, with significant increase registered in exports of gold, manufactured goods, horticultural products and other exports (**Chart 5.2**). Gold exports, which accounted for 54.4 percent of total non-traditional exports, increased by USD 437.5 million to USD 3,028.8 million, the highest level of earnings ever reached. This was attributed to increase in gold prices in the world market and ongoing Government initiatives to revamp the mining sector. The value of manufactured goods increased by 36.2 percent to USD 1,090.0 million, while horticultural products increased to USD 324.6 million compared with USD 194.6 million in similar period of 2020. During the period, other exports surged by 73 percent to USD 665.5 million, emanating from significant increase in exports of rice and beans to neighbouring countries. On a month-to-month basis, export value of non-traditional goods increased to USD 525.7 million from USD 406.8 million in June 2020, owing to increase in other exports particularly rice and oil seeds.

In contrast, during the year ending June 2021, the value of traditional exports was USD 578.4 million lower than USD 995.9 million in the corresponding period in 2020. The decline was observed in all traditional export crops save for coffee and sisal. On a monthly basis, traditional exports remained broadly the same around USD 14.1 million.



Chart 5.2: Exports of Goods

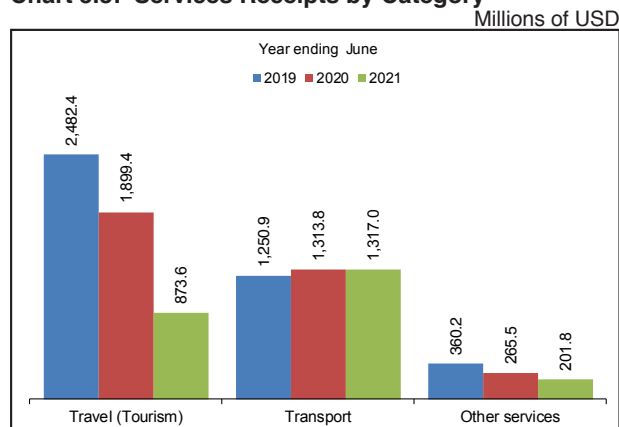


Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other minerals* mainly include mineral concentrates, tanzanite and diamond; and other** stands for non-traditional exports which include oil seeds, cereals, cocoa, raw hides and skins, and woods.

Services receipts declined by 31.2 percent to USD 2,392.4 million for the year ending June 2021. Travel receipts, which account for 36.5 percent of total service receipts, declined by 54.0 percent to USD 873.6 million, as countries adopted lockdown measures to limit the spread of the pandemic (**Chart 5.3**). The number of international arrivals declined to 638,389 from 1,230,455 in the year to June 2020. On a monthly basis, in June 2021, services receipts increased to USD 221.3 million, compared to USD 110.0 million in June 2020, attributed to an increase in travel receipts.

Chart 5.3: 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

During the year ending June 2021, imports of goods and services declined to USD 9,869.7 million from USD 10,043.7 million in the corresponding period in 2020, with significant decrease reflected in travel payments, building and construction materials as well as transport equipment. Oil imports which constituted 18.4 percent of all goods imports, increased marginally by 1.3 percent to USD 1,576.7 million mostly on account of volume effect (**Table 5.2**). The recent increase of oil prices in the world market is projected to revert to the pre-pandemic level, which could adversely affect the balance of payments. Goods import bill increased to USD 795.3 million from USD 575.4 million recorded in June 2020, due to a rise in oil imports as well as capital and consumer goods.

Table 5.2: Goods Imports

Millions of USD

Items	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21	Percentage change	Year ending June		Percentage change	Percentage contribution, year ending June
					2020	2021 ^a		
Capital goods	251.5	294.1	323.3	9.9	3,463.8	3,404.2	-1.7	39.6
Transport equipment	58.0	66.1	66.6	0.8	918.3	847.9	-7.7	9.9
Building and constructions	61.5	101.1	80.4	-20.5	1,055.3	970.7	-8.0	11.3
Machinery	131.9	126.9	176.3	39.0	1,490.2	1,585.5	6.4	18.5
Intermediate goods	145.3	227.9	256.0	12.3	2,495.3	2,579.1	3.4	30.0
Oil imports	64.6	152.1	174.1	14.5	1,556.4	1,576.7	1.3	18.4
Fertilizers	5.6	8.3	8.2	-1.0	162.7	154.1	-5.2	1.8
Industrial raw materials	75.2	67.5	73.7	9.2	776.3	848.2	9.3	9.9
Consumer goods	178.6	260.0	216.0	-16.9	2,476.3	2,603.8	5.1	30.3
Food and food stuffs	32.7	55.9	31.6	-43.5	445.5	382.9	-14.1	4.5
All other consumer goods ¹	145.9	204.1	184.4	-9.6	2,030.8	2,220.9	9.4	25.9
Total	575.4	782.0	795.3	1.7	8,435.4	8,587.0	1.8	---

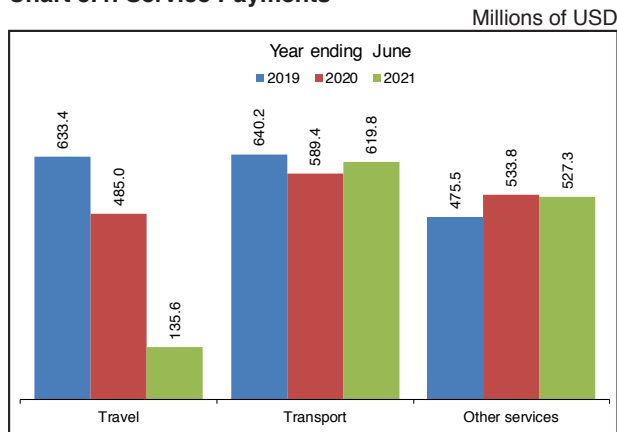
Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: 1. 'All other consumer goods' include pharmaceutical products, paper products, plastic items, optical/photographic materials, and textile apparels; and p denotes provisional data

Services payments amounted to USD 1,282.7 million in the year ending June 2021, lower than USD 1,608.3 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, bolstered by lower travel payments, arising from containment measures by other countries in an attempt to limit the spread of COVID-19 (**Chart 5.4**). On month-to-month basis, services payments increased to USD 124.5 million in June 2021 from USD 87.5 million in the corresponding period in 2020, reflected by increase in freight payments, consistent with the rise in monthly import bill.



Chart 5.4: Service Payments



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations
Note: Other services include construction, insurance, financial, telecommunication, computer and information, government, personal and other business services

Primary income account deficit narrowed to USD 831.2 million in the year ending June 2021 from USD 895.1 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, explained by lower payments abroad. The deficit in the primary income account remained broadly unchanged around USD 79.2 million in June 2021.

Secondary income account registered a surplus of USD 436.4 million during the year ending June 2021, slightly lower than a surplus of USD 464.4 million in the corresponding period in 2020, owing to relatively lower inflows to the private sector. In June 2021, a surplus of USD 31.5 million was registered compared with USD 61.9 million in the corresponding period in 2020.

5.3 World Commodity Prices

During June 2021, prices of most of commodities rose save for tea (Mombasa auction) and gold (Table 5.3). The average price of oil increased to USD 73.1 per barrel in June 2021, the highest price recorded since October 2018, attributed to increase in world demand that outweighs production. Gold prices fell slightly in June 2021 on account of anticipated higher interest rates in advanced economies due to higher levels of inflation, though the price is still higher compared to pre-pandemic levels. The rise in prices of most of commodities is attributed to reopening of economies around the world which stimulated demand.

On annual basis, prices of most of commodities increased except for tea (Mombasa auction), white petroleum products and sisal (Table 5.3). The higher annual price of crude oil is attributed to tight global supplies against a growing demand. Meanwhile, the price of tea (Mombasa auction) has been falling as a result of subdued demand. However, the price of gold increased due to the prevalence of low interest rates globally and unfavourable financial market conditions amid COVID-19 pandemic, making gold a safe haven investment. Gold reached its monthly average peak price of USD 1,968.6 per troy ounce in August 2020 and remained at an average of USD 1,840 per troy ounce since then.

Table 5.3: World Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit of measure	Year ending June (Twelve months average)			Year ending June (Twelve months average)		
		May-21	Jun-21	Percent change	2020	2021	Percent change
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	68.0	73.1	7.4	51.6	54.1	4.8
Crude oil**	USD per barrel	66.0	71.0	7.5	51.2	53.1	3.7
White products**	USD per tonne	621.6	652.1	4.9	477.8	472.6	-1.1
Sisal under grade (UG)	USD per kg	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.7	-1.3
Cotton, "A Index"	USD per kg	2.0	2.1	3.9	1.6	1.8	14.8
Robusta Coffee	USD per kg	1.8	1.9	6.3	1.5	1.6	6.4
Arabica Coffee	USD per kg	4.1	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.6	17.3
Tea (Average prices)	USD per kg	2.7	2.7	-0.4	2.5	2.8	10.6
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD per kg	1.9	1.9	-3.5	2.1	2.0	-8.7
Cloves	USD per kg	7.5	9.3	24.2	5.8	6.4	10.0
Gold	USD per troy ounce	1,850.3	1,834.6	-0.8	1,562.5	1,850.0	18.4

Source: www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets, Bloomberg and Tanzania Sisal Board
Note: * denotes crude oil Brent; ** crude oil Dubai f.o.b; and *** average of jet/kerosene, premium gasoline and heat oil

6.0 Economic Performance in Zanzibar

6.1 Inflation

Twelve-month consumer price inflation remained low and stable due to adequate food supply, stability of exchange rate and prudent monetary and fiscal policies. In June 2021, annual headline inflation was 1.9 percent compared with 0.8 percent in the preceding month and 2.4 percent in June 2020 (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1). On month-to-month basis, headline inflation was negative 0.3 percent in June 2021 compared with negative 1.4 percent in the corresponding month in 2020.



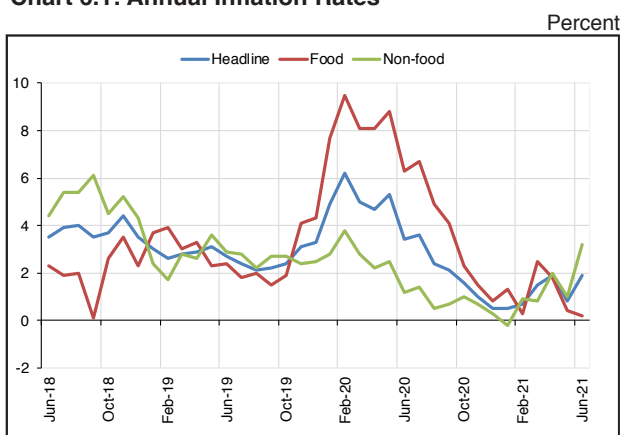
Table 6.1: Inflation Developments

Base: Jan 2017=100

Main groups	Weight	Monthly change			Annual change		
		Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21
Food and non-alcoholic beverage:	43.6	-1.3	2.3	-1.7	4.9	0.4	0.2
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.2	0.2
Clothing and footwear	6.9	0.1	1.0	-0.3	1.5	1.2	0.8
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	18.4	-2.0	0.2	1.7	-1.7	-1.4	2.3
Furnishing, household equipment	5.5	-0.4	0.2	0.4	2.3	3.5	4.3
Health	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	7.3	4.2	4.3
Transport	9.6	-4.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	3.2	9.0
Communication	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.1	0.1
Recreation and culture	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	4.7	-1.8	-1.7
Education	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	-10.7	10.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.3	0.0	-0.2	1.7	4.9	0.1	1.7
All items (Headline inflation)	100.0	-1.4	1.1	-0.3	2.4	0.8	1.9
Selected groups							
Food	42.7	-1.3	2.3	-1.7	4.9	0.4	0.2
Non-food	57.3	-1.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	3.2

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Chart 6.1: Annual Inflation Rates



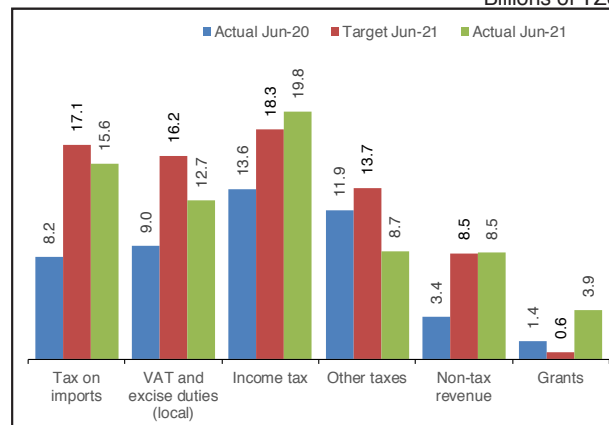
Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

6.2 Government Budgetary Operations

In June 2021, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar collected revenue amounting to TZS 69.1 billion, which was higher than TZS 47.5 billion collected in the corresponding period in 2020. Out of total revenue, domestic revenue was TZS 65.2 billion and TZS 3.9 billion was grant. Tax revenue increased to TZS 56.7 billion, from TZS 42.7 billion recorded in similar month in 2020 and non-tax revenue was TZS 8.5 billion up from TZS 3.4 billion registered in the corresponding period in 2020 (**Chart 6.2**).

Chart 6.2: Government Resources

Billions of TZS



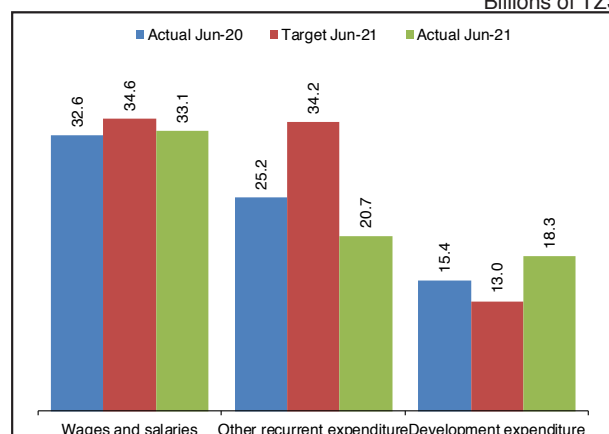
Source: President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar

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

Government expenditure amounted to TZS 72.1 billion, of which recurrent expenditure was TZS 53.8 billion and TZS 18.3 billion was utilized for development projects (**Chart 6.3**). Local financing to development projects was TZS 4.9 billion, equivalent to 43.3 percent of the target, while foreign financing amounted to TZS 13.4 billion. Deficit after grants and adjustment to cash and other items was TZS 10.3 billion, financed by program loans.

Chart 6.3: Government Expenditure

Billions of TZS



Source: President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar

Note: 'Other recurrent expenditure' includes transfers, domestic debt interest payments, consolidated fund service and other charges



6.3 External Sector Performance

6.3.1 Current Account

The current account deficit widened to USD 298.1 million in the year ending June 2021 from a deficit of USD 228.9 million in the corresponding period in 2020. This was largely attributable to a decrease in exports of goods and services; and primary and secondary income receipts (**Table 6.2**).

Table 6.2: Current Account

	Millions of USD				
	Jun-20	May-21	Jun-21 ^p	Year ending June	
				2020	2021 ^p
Goods account (net)	-39.2	-20.0	-24.1	-232.8	-321.7
Exports	0.8	1.3	0.9	29.8	25.3
Imports (fob)	40.0	21.3	25.0	262.5	347.0
Services account (net)	6.0	-7.9	-7.2	75.5	-28.7
Receipts	11.3	2.0	2.2	206.9	81.8
Payments	5.3	10.0	9.3	131.4	110.5
Goods and services (net)	-33.2	-27.9	-31.3	-350.3	-350.3
Exports of goods and services	12.1	3.3	3.1	236.7	107.2
Imports of goods and services	45.3	31.3	34.4	393.9	457.5
Primary income account (net)	0.0	0.3	0.3	15.5	5.1
Receipts	0.9	0.8	0.7	24.8	10.5
Payments	0.9	0.5	0.4	9.3	5.4
Secondary income (net)	8.4	-0.3	-0.3	105.9	47.2
Inflows	9.2	0.5	0.4	126.1	55.5
Outflows	0.8	0.8	0.7	20.2	8.4
Current account balance	-24.8	-27.9	-31.2	-228.9	-298.1

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

Note: p denotes provisional data; and fob, free on board

6.3.2 Exports

Exports of goods and services decreased to USD 107.2 million from USD 236.7 million in the year ending June 2020, driven by low performance in exports of cloves and tourism receipts (**Table 6.2**). Earnings from cloves exports declined to USD 1.0 million from USD 18.3 million earned in the year ending June 2020. (**Table 6.3**). On month-to-month basis, goods exports declined to USD 0.9 million in June 2021 compared to USD 1.6 million in June 2020 and USD 1.3 million in May 2021.

Table 6.3: Exports of Goods

	Units	Jun-20	May-21 ^p	Jun-21 ^p	Year ending June		Percentage change
					2020	2021 ^p	
Traditional exports							
Clove							
Value	'000' of USD	360.0	1.5	3.9	18,273.7	1,032.8	-94.3
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.2	-95.6
Unit price	USD/Tonne	5,142.9	15,100.0	14,898.2	34,627.4	58,530.1	69.0
Non-traditional exports							
Seaweeds							
Value	'000' of USD	365.7	503.6	119.5	5,177.8	13,233.3	--
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.6	1.2	0.4	7.6	17.7	--
Unit price	USD/Tonne	609.5	435.3	307.5	8,163.3	10,890.7	33.4
Manufactured goods	'000' of USD	618.8	585.5	283.5	3,032.0	7,085.9	--
Fish and fish products	'000' of USD	103.4	190.9	204.3	993.7	1,790.0	80.1
Others exports	'000' of USD	134.7	9.5	257.3	1,472.7	2,199.0	49.3
Sub-total	'000' of USD	1,222.6	1,289.5	864.6	10,676.2	24,308.2	--
Grand-total	USD ('000)	1,582.6	1,291.0	868.5	28,949.9	25,341.1	-12.5

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Other exports mainly include souvenirs and spices; value and volumes are in thousands USD; p, denotes provisional data; and "--", change that exceeds 100 percent.

6.3.3 Imports

The value of imports of goods and services amounted to USD 457.5 million in the year ending June 2021 from USD 393.9 million in the corresponding period in 2020 (**Table 6.2**). This development was associated with an increase in imports of capital and consumer goods. Most of the imported capital goods were machinery and transport equipment. On month-to-month basis, goods imports amounted to USD 23.4 million in June 2021 compared to USD 15.3 million in June 2020 and USD 22.7 million in May 2021. Large share of imports in June 2021 comprised oil and other consumer goods that accounted for 40.2 percent compared to 33.0 percent in the preceding month and 37.3 percent in June 2020 (**Table 6.4**).

Table 6.4: Imports of Goods

	Jun-20	May-21 ^p	Jun-21 ^p	Millions of USD		Percentage change
				Year ending June 2020	Year ending June 2021 ^p	
Capital goods	3.5	5.3	6.1	89.2	170.5	---
Transport equipment	1.2	2.1	1.2	15.4	48.0	---
Building and construction	1.0	1.8	1.4	25.3	24.2	-4.3
Machinery	1.3	1.4	3.5	48.5	98.2	---
Intermediate goods	3.7	5.9	9.0	101.3	96.8	-4.4
Oil imports	2.2	3.5	5.9	77.2	55.1	-28.6
Industrial raw materials	1.5	2.4	3.1	24.1	41.8	73.3
Consumer goods	8.1	9.5	6.2	98.0	111.9	14.2
Food and food stuffs	4.6	5.5	2.7	51.8	33.8	-34.8
All other consumer goods	3.5	4.0	3.5	46.2	78.2	69.2
Grand total (c.i.f)	15.3	22.7	23.4	288.5	379.2	31.5
Grand total (f.o.b)	13.9	20.7	21.3	262.5	345.1	31.5

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data; "----", change that exceed 100 percent; c.i.f., cost, insurance and freight; and f.o.b., free on board



Statistical Tables

Table A1: Selected Economic Indicators

	Unit	2016 ^r	2017 ^r	2018 ^r	2019 ^p	2020 ^p
National accounts and prices						
1.1 Annual change in GDP at current prices	Percent	14.9	9.6	8.7	8.2	6.4
1.2 Annual change in GDP at constant 2015 prices	Percent	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	4.8
1.3 GDP per capita-current prices (TZS)	'000' TZS	2,191.2	2,327.4	2,452.4	2,573.3	2,653.8
1.4 GDP per capita-current prices (USD)	USD	1,006.5	1,044.2	1,083.2	1,126.5	1,156.8
1.5 Annual change in consumer price index (Inflation)	Percent	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.4	3.3
1.6 Saving to GNDI ratio ^r	Percent	19.0	17.5	18.3	18.8	n.a
Money, credit and interest rates						
2.1 Annual change in extended broad money supply (M3)	Percent	3.4	8.0	4.5	9.6	5.7
2.2 Annual change in broad money supply (M2)	Percent	5.3	10.4	3.8	11.8	8.2
2.3 Annual change in narrow money supply (M1)	Percent	5.3	10.6	5.1	13.7	7.5
2.4 Annual change in reserve money (M0)	Percent	0.3	1.5	0.6	6.8	-4.0
2.5 Annual change in credit to the private sector	Percent	7.2	1.7	4.9	11.1	3.1
2.6 Total credit to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	19.3	17.0	17.2	16.9	17.6
2.7 Non-government sector credit to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	15.3	14.2	13.7	14.1	13.7
2.8 Ratio of credit to non-government sector to total credit	Percent	79.5	83.8	79.8	83.5	77.7
2.9 12-Months deposit rate ²	Percent	11.5	11.7	8.8	8.8	8.3
2.10 Overall treasury bill rate ²	Percent	16.2	11.1	6.4	7.7	4.4
2.11 Long-term lending rate (3-5 years) ²	Percent	15.6	17.9	17.4	16.6	16.2
Balance of payments						
3.1 Exports of goods (f.o.b)	Mill. USD	4,873.9	4,510.8	4,292.7	5,377.6	6,371.7
3.2 Imports of goods (f.o.b)	Mill. USD	-8,463.6	-7,551.7	-8,298.6	-8,793.1	-7,656.7
3.3 Trade balance	Mill. USD	-3,589.8	-3,041.0	-4,005.9	-3,415.5	-1,285.0
3.4 Current account balance	Mill. USD	-2,739.1	-1,827.1	-2,050.2	-1,490.9	-994.8
3.5 Overall balance	Mill. USD	-748.7	1,669.6	-784.0	587.0	-764.9
3.6 Gross official reserves	Mill. USD	4,325.6	5,900.3	5,044.6	5,567.6	4,767.7
3.7 Reserves months of imports (of goods and services) (excluding FDI related imports)	Months	5.0	6.6	4.9	6.4	5.6
3.8 Exchange rate:						
Annual average	TZS/USD	2,177.1	2,228.9	2,263.8	2,288.2	2,294.1
End of period	TZS/USD	2,172.6	2,230.1	2,281.2	2,287.9	2,298.5
		2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Public finance						
4.1 Current revenue to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.7	13.3
4.2 Grants to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4
4.3 Current expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	10.2	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.6
4.4 Development expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.5
4.5 Budget balance to GDP ratio (excluding grants) ¹	Percent	-2.0	-2.1	-2.9	-1.7	-3.9
4.5 Overall Budget balance to GDP ratio ^{1,3}	Percent	-0.3	-1.7	-2.5	-2.0	-3.9
Total external debt stock	Mill. USD	18,651.1	20,503.0	21,920.9	22,952.7	25,537.5
5.1 Disbursed debt	Mill. USD	17,251.2	18,765.1	20,029.3	20,958.4	23,269.1
5.2 Interest Arrears	Mill. USD	1,399.9	1,737.9	1,891.7	1,994.3	2,268.4

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

The National Bureau of Statistics has revised national account statistics using 2015 as the base year



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

	Million of TZS				
	Budget 2020/21	July 2020 - June 2021		June 2021	
		Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
Total revenue (including LGAs)	24,065,542.3	24,065,542.3	20,562,328.4	2,409,709.5	2,115,587.0
Central government revenue	23,250,581.3	23,250,581.3	19,837,680.3	2,341,763.9	2,055,864.0
Tax revenue	20,135,956.8	20,135,956.8	17,317,613.5	1,984,218.9	1,758,135.9
Taxes on imports	7,168,841.7	7,168,841.7	6,564,357.6	628,670.3	653,841.1
Sales/VAT and excise on local goods	4,473,393.9	4,473,393.9	3,700,549.9	323,440.1	250,736.9
Income taxes	7,173,649.0	7,173,649.0	6,015,741.0	914,784.4	770,164.6
Other taxes	1,320,072.2	1,320,072.2	1,036,965.0	117,324.1	83,393.4
Non- tax revenue	3,114,624.5	3,114,624.5	2,520,066.8	357,545.0	297,728.0
LGA own sources	814,961.0	814,961.0	724,648.2	67,945.6	59,723.0
Total expenditure ¹	29,100,434.0	29,100,433.7	26,545,124.7	2,271,238.6	2,913,706.8
Recurrent expenditure	16,321,179.0	16,321,179.0	14,883,722.6	1,357,857.1	1,381,937.2
Wages and salaries	7,762,389.5	7,762,389	7,328,824.0	648,978.4	645,190.0
Interest payments	2,870,582.5	2,870,582.5	2,528,537.9	289,953.3	250,245.1
Domestic	1,630,668.6	1,630,668.6	1,815,444.5	126,140.5	140,914.1
Foreign	1,239,913.8	1,239,913.8	713,093.4	163,812.8	109,331.0
Other goods, services and transfers	5,688,207.0	5,688,207.0	5,026,360.6	418,925.4	486,502.2
Development expenditure and net lending	12,779,255.0	12,779,254.7	11,661,402.2	913,381.5	1,531,769.5
Local	10,043,206.1	10,043,205.8	9,238,505.0	861,452.3	1,206,693.3
Foreign	2,736,048.9	2,736,048.9	2,422,897.2	51,929.2	325,076.2
Balance before grants	-5,034,891.7	-5,034,891.4	-5,982,796.3	138,470.9	-798,119.8
Grants	949,322.5	949,322.5	695,999.5	15,061.2	27,572.6
Program	138,323.3	138,323.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Project	614,461.0	614,461.0	520,635.8	15,061.2	27,572.6
Basket funds	196,538.3	196,538.3	175,363.7	0.0	0.0
Balance (cheques issued) after grants	-4,085,568.3	-4,085,568.9	-5,286,796.7	153,532.1	-770,547.2
Expenditure float	0.0	0.0	-7,318.0	0.0	0.0
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	0.0	0.0	-696,408.7	0.0	-1,578,826.6
Overall balance	-4,085,568.3	-4,085,568.9	-5,990,523.4	153,532.1	-2,349,373.8
Financing	4,085,568.3	4,085,568.9	5,990,523.4	-153,532.1	2,349,373.8
Foreign financing (net)	2,497,399.1	136,353.5	2,631,303.0	355,370.9	727,800.3
Loans	4,960,679.7	2,599,634.1	5,058,326.5	711,452.5	1,132,467.8
Program loans	0.0	0.0	210,238.6	0.0	0.0
Development project loans	4,881,675.1	2,520,629.5	4,770,981.0	711,452.5	1,132,467.8
o/w: Non-concessional borrowing	3,035,630.0	674,584.4	3,121,190.2	674,584.4	834,964.2
Basket support	79,004.6	79,004.6	77,106.9	0.0	0.0
Amortization	-2,463,280.6	-2,463,280.6	-2,427,023.4	-356,081.5	-404,667.6
Domestic (net) ²	1,588,169.2	3,949,215.4	3,359,220.4	-508,903.0	1,621,573.6
Bank and non-bank financing	1,588,169.2	3,949,215.4	3,359,220.4	-508,903.0	1,621,573.6
Bank borrowing	1,419,911.0	3,530,816.6	1,808,932.4	-454,987.4	1,429,541.7
Non-bank (net of amortization)	168,258.2	418,398.8	1,550,288.0	-53,915.6	192,031.9
Borrowing/roll-over	3,316,078.4	3,316,078.4	3,262,551.9	293,496.6	263,417.8
Domestic and contingent debt amortization	-3,316,078.4	-3,316,078.4	-3,262,551.9	-293,496.6	-263,417.8

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

Items	Billions of TZS												
	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20 ¹	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21 ^P
Net foreign assets	11,289.2	11,431.5	11,792.8	11,267.1	11,049.6	10,387.9	10,722.5	11,862.2	11,517.5	11,307.8	10,595.2	11,778.3	11,989.3
Bank of Tanzania	11,258.9	11,068.1	11,136.6	10,667.5	10,693.3	10,336.4	10,308.8	11,389.7	11,371.9	11,076.2	10,890.8	11,312.0	11,545.4
Other depository corporations	30.3	363.4	656.2	599.5	356.3	51.5	413.8	472.6	145.6	231.6	-295.7	466.3	443.9
Net domestic assets	18,552.4	17,907.4	18,210.4	18,162.1	18,651.6	19,233.0	19,198.0	18,061.6	18,289.1	18,850.6	20,406.8	19,547.5	21,324.6
Domestic claims	25,697.1	25,180.0	25,759.3	25,247.8	25,806.0	26,153.0	26,139.6	25,161.9	25,154.5	26,240.4	27,514.9	26,895.3	28,219.8
Claims on central government (net)	5,807.9	5,260.0	5,445.7	5,038.9	5,533.9	5,767.5	5,831.3	4,838.4	4,755.4	5,762.6	6,855.2	6,187.3	7,616.9
Claims on central government	9,137.2	11,500.7	12,027.0	12,313.4	12,768.6	13,034.5	12,599.1	12,081.2	12,506.0	13,162.8	13,902.0	13,663.0	12,673.3
Liabilities to central government	3,329.2	6,240.7	6,581.3	7,274.5	7,234.7	7,267.0	6,767.7	7,242.8	7,750.6	7,400.2	7,046.7	7,475.7	5,056.4
Claims on non-government sector	19,889.2	19,920.0	20,313.6	20,209.0	20,272.1	20,385.5	20,308.3	20,323.5	20,399.0	20,477.8	20,659.7	20,708.0	20,602.9
Other items (net)	-7,144.7	-7,272.7	-7,548.8	-7,085.7	-7,154.4	-6,920.0	-6,941.6	-7,100.4	-6,865.3	-7,389.8	-7,108.0	-7,947.8	-6,895.3
Broad money liabilities	29,841.6	29,338.8	30,003.2	29,429.2	29,701.2	29,620.9	29,920.6	29,923.8	29,806.6	30,158.4	31,002.0	31,325.9	33,313.9
Currency outside depository corporations	4,231.8	4,270.3	4,264.2	4,323.7	4,494.4	4,478.4	4,500.5	4,198.7	4,326.7	4,299.2	4,359.0	4,404.5	4,700.5
Transferable deposits	14,466.9	14,029.7	14,582.1	13,670.4	13,998.2	13,882.3	14,029.4	14,429.6	14,500.6	14,691.8	15,158.3	15,553.3	16,797.4
Non-transferable (other) deposits	11,142.9	11,038.8	11,156.9	11,435.0	11,208.6	11,260.3	11,390.6	11,295.5	10,979.2	11,167.4	11,484.7	11,368.1	11,816.0
Memorandum items:													
Monetary aggregates													
Reserve money (M0)	8,302.4	7,609.5	8,124.5	7,627.9	8,068.3	7,437.5	7,169.3	7,105.6	6,935.5	7,221.1	7,703.0	7,477.5	8,568.2
Extended broad money (M3)	29,841.6	29,338.8	30,003.2	29,429.2	29,701.2	29,620.9	29,920.6	29,923.8	29,806.6	30,158.4	31,002.0	31,325.9	33,313.9
Deposits in foreign Currency (FCD)	6,630.1	6,771.5	7,369.0	7,138.6	6,704.4	6,715.2	6,887.9	7,167.5	7,042.6	7,166.6	7,416.5	7,479.7	7,678.0
FCD in millions of USD	2,885.7	2,946.9	3,207.3	3,107.0	2,917.9	2,922.6	2,996.8	3,118.4	3,064.0	3,117.9	3,226.6	3,254.0	3,339.7
Broad money (M2)	23,211.6	22,567.3	22,634.3	22,290.6	22,996.8	22,905.7	23,032.6	22,756.3	22,764.0	22,991.8	23,585.5	23,846.2	25,635.9
Other deposits in national currency (i.e. savings and time deposits)	8,341.7	8,231.1	8,320.7	8,623.3	8,424.0	8,577.8	8,711.0	8,535.1	8,337.8	8,487.9	8,633.6	8,737.9	8,921.3
Narrow money (M1)	14,869.9	14,336.3	14,313.6	13,667.3	14,572.8	14,327.9	14,321.7	14,221.1	14,426.2	14,504.0	14,951.9	15,108.3	16,714.6
Currency in circulation	4,231.8	4,270.3	4,264.2	4,323.7	4,494.4	4,478.4	4,500.5	4,198.7	4,326.7	4,299.2	4,359.0	4,404.5	4,700.5
Transferable deposits in national currency	10,638.1	10,066.0	10,049.4	9,343.5	10,078.4	9,849.5	9,821.1	10,022.5	10,099.5	10,204.8	10,592.9	10,703.7	12,014.1

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

Note: p. provisional data



Table A4: Interest Rates Structure

Items	2020						2021						Percent	
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May ^p	Jun ^p	
A: Domestic currency														
1. Interbank cash market rates														
Overnight	4.32	3.20	3.09	3.54	3.91	3.58	3.70	3.70	3.81	3.71	3.71	3.71	3.90	
2 to 7 days	4.75	3.99	3.76	4.01	4.23	4.24	4.09	4.36	4.43	4.30	4.45	4.47	4.56	
8 to 14 days	5.07	4.83	4.55	4.51	4.50	4.61	4.58	4.63	4.66	4.54	4.72	4.87	4.70	
15 to 30 days	5.05	4.70	4.21	4.22	4.37	4.16	4.25	4.44	4.25	4.32	4.35	4.51	4.67	
31 to 60 days	5.73	5.78	3.95	5.18	5.32	5.31	5.12	4.93	4.44	5.95	5.51	4.56	4.45	
61 to 90 days	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.75	4.75	5.35	7.25	4.77	5.05	4.49	4.49	6.00	6.00	
91 to 180 days	5.36	5.00	5.88	5.49	5.67	5.62	5.62	5.12	5.51	5.40	5.12	5.29	5.57	
181 and above	7.69	10.00	10.00	6.77	6.96	7.95	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.75	7.63	8.54	8.75	
Overall interbank cash market rate	4.87	3.97	3.74	4.12	4.28	4.29	4.17	4.16	4.39	4.31	4.51	4.57	4.59	
2. Lombard rate	6.49	4.80	4.64	5.31	5.87	5.38	5.55	5.55	5.72	5.56	5.56	5.56	5.85	
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	4.27	4.27	5.54	5.52	5.73	5.60	6.13	6.60	5.84	5.42	6.13	6.32	5.33	
5. Treasury bills rates														
35 days	2.30	2.14	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.33	2.93	2.93	2.93	
91 days	2.77	2.55	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.46	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.77	3.30	3.30	3.30	
182 days	3.30	3.02	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.61	2.58	2.57	2.96	3.91	3.72	3.57	
364 days	4.70	4.14	3.98	3.94	4.00	4.29	4.45	4.92	5.71	5.95	6.02	5.96	5.03	
Overall treasury bills rate	2.97	4.04	3.88	3.94	4.01	4.01	4.10	4.69	5.71	5.90	5.95	5.90	4.90	
6. Treasury bonds rates														
2-years	8.34	8.34	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.51	7.51	7.89	7.89	7.89	7.89	
5-years	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	
7-years	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.14	10.14	
10-years	12.90	12.02	11.49	11.49	11.49	11.47	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.60	
15-years	14.30	13.83	13.83	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.53	13.57	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.61	
20-years	15.79	15.64	15.64	15.51	15.51	15.39	15.01	15.01	15.41	15.41	15.41	15.41	15.41	
25-years											16.34	16.34	16.34	
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	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	
8. Savings deposit rate	2.26	2.32	2.35	2.32	2.35	2.34	2.45	2.50	2.53	2.57	2.16	2.15	2.16	
9. Overall time deposits rate														
1 month	8.33	8.15	8.15	8.88	7.74	7.44	8.48	9.09	9.70	6.99	7.48	7.35	7.16	
2 months	6.84	6.59	5.69	4.30	6.80	7.02	8.09	6.16	7.42	7.61	7.72	7.20	7.98	
3 months	6.70	6.05	6.84	7.22	7.28	7.63	7.61	7.53	5.33	7.61	6.78	7.39	7.32	
6 months	6.85	7.65	7.90	7.57	7.80	6.73	7.48	6.37	7.32	7.86	8.23	8.17	8.26	
12 months	7.54	7.63	8.37	8.16	8.22	8.43	8.41	8.23	8.67	8.80	8.77	8.75	8.69	
24 months	9.63	7.71	7.01	6.79	6.57	8.98	8.59	8.50	8.67	8.52	8.62	8.16	8.81	
10. Negotiated deposit rate	9.27	9.39	9.31	9.05	9.12	8.20	9.22	9.22	9.50	9.18	9.36	9.23	9.37	
11. Overall lending rate														
Short-term (up to 1year)	15.99	15.38	15.30	15.04	15.87	15.70	15.72	15.76	15.88	15.97	16.05	16.14	16.76	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	18.12	18.23	18.24	17.11	18.27	18.38	18.69	18.51	18.40	18.36	18.34	18.30	17.98	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	17.35	17.41	17.44	17.68	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.85	17.00	16.82	16.59	16.69	16.78	
Long-term (3-5 years)	15.88	16.20	16.11	16.20	16.20	16.19	16.23	16.06	16.15	16.06	16.13	16.10	16.04	
Term Loans (over 5 years)	15.21	15.54	15.80	15.46	15.93	15.92	16.24	15.99	15.95	15.85	15.82	15.82	15.91	
12. Negotiated lending rate	14.52	13.62	13.10	13.69	13.97	13.97	13.86	13.38	13.96	14.05	13.76	13.64	13.98	
B: Foreign currency														
1. Deposits rates														
Savings deposits rate	0.80	1.12	1.17	1.16	0.95	0.83	1.04	0.79	0.92	0.91	0.41	0.40	0.38	
Overall time deposits rate	2.24	2.29	2.24	2.14	2.23	2.59	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.57	3.21	3.42	3.27	
1-months	1.07	1.05	1.79	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.35	1.73	1.77	3.06	3.09	4.45	3.09	
2-months	2.03	2.25	2.36	2.04	2.70	4.13	2.11	2.68	2.44	2.19	3.82	3.43	3.98	
3-months	3.27	3.23	2.13	2.84	2.30	3.21	3.33	2.70	2.66	2.63	2.80	2.99	3.18	
6-months	2.36	2.62	2.80	2.76	2.83	2.40	1.92	1.75	1.72	2.16	3.16	3.10	3.00	
12-months	2.49	2.33	2.10	1.87	2.15	2.04	3.53	3.09	3.06	2.83	3.20	3.14	3.10	
2. Overall lending rate														
Short-term (up to 1year)	8.16	8.07	7.66	8.61	8.94	8.74	8.94	8.41	8.96	8.31	8.88	8.63	8.78	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	4.67	4.70	4.63	4.59	4.07	4.34	4.00	4.50	4.00	7.53	8.82	8.82	8.82	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	6.80	6.36	6.04	6.07	5.33	5.89	5.79	5.33	5.20	6.84	6.52	7.07	7.07	
Long-term (3-5 years)	7.19	7.65	7.84	7.79	8.99	8.88	8.36	8.98	8.99	7.21	8.88	8.88	8.88	
Term loans (over 5 years)	5.45	5.73	5.70	5.48	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.98	6.99	7.40	7.40	7.55	7.55	

Source: Bank of Tanzania and banks

Note: p denotes provisional data



Table A5: Tanzania Balance of Payments

	Millions of USD				
Item	2016 ^r	2017 ^r	2018 ^r	2019 ^r	2020 ^p
A. Current Account	-2,739.3	-1,827.1	-2,248.3	-1,490.9	-994.8
Goods: exports f.o.b.	4,873.9	4,510.8	4,292.7	5,377.6	6,371.7
Traditional	932.4	1,021.8	667.5	817.7	808.1
Nontraditional	3,498.4	3,078.9	3,234.9	4,186.0	5,253.3
o/w Gold	1,508.8	1,541.1	1,541.9	2,215.1	2,957.5
Unrecorded trade	443.1	410.1	390.2	373.8	310.4
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-8,463.6	-7,551.7	-8,483.1	-8,793.1	-7,889.0
Balance on Goods	-3,589.8	-3,041.0	-4,190.4	-3,415.5	-1,517.2
Services: credit	3,599.3	3,831.9	4,014.7	4,281.0	2,182.9
Transport	1,053.6	1,141.0	1,227.5	1,355.9	1,284.5
Travel	2,131.6	2,250.3	2,449.4	2,604.5	714.5
Other	414.1	440.5	337.8	320.6	183.9
Services: debit	-2,176.4	-2,039.9	-1,915.9	-1,782.5	-1,239.2
Transport	-893.7	-800.3	-605.1	-681.5	-530.8
Travel	-922.3	-807.3	-738.1	-651.1	-203.8
Other	-360.4	-432.3	-572.7	-449.9	-504.6
Balance on Services	1,422.9	1,792.0	2,098.8	2,498.5	943.7
Balance on Goods and Services	-2,166.9	-1,249.0	-2,091.6	-917.0	-573.5
Primary Income: credit	98.5	125.3	155.9	212.4	111.2
o/w Investment income	67.6	86.1	108.5	150.4	97.7
Compensation of employees	31.0	39.3	47.4	62.1	13.5
Primary Income: debit	-1,053.6	-1,105.4	-781.1	-1,204.9	-966.0
o/w Direct investment income	-625.2	-700.0	-439.0	-766.3	-545.1
Interest payments	-379.9	-358.0	-302.1	-398.3	-383.7
Compensation of employees	-46.1	-45.0	-37.6	-37.9	-34.9
Balance on Primary Income	-955.1	-980.1	-625.2	-992.5	-854.8
Balance on Goods, Services and Primary Income	-3,122.0	-2,229.0	-2,716.8	-1,909.5	-1,428.3
Secondary Income: credit	452.7	485.2	535.8	474.9	486.3
Government	81.1	121.8	170.3	103.5	183.1
o/w Miscellaneous current transfers (Multilateral HIPC relief)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	371.6	363.4	365.5	371.4	303.2
o/w Personal transfers	371.6	363.4	365.5	371.4	303.2
Secondary Income: debit	-70.0	-83.2	-67.3	-56.4	-52.7
Balance on Secondary Income	382.7	402.0	468.5	418.5	433.6
B. Capital Account	446.2	376.8	464.1	481.2	303.6
Capital transfers credit	446.2	376.8	464.1	481.2	303.6
General Government	383.0	313.6	400.3	416.8	229.7
Other Capital Transfer (Investment grant)	357.3	287.8	394.3	416.8	229.7
Debt forgiveness (including MDRI)	25.8	25.8	6.0	0.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	63.2	63.2	63.8	64.4	73.9
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Groups A plus B	-2,293.1	-1,450.3	-1,784.2	-1,009.8	-691.2
C. Financial Account, excl. reserves and related items	-1,210.8	-1,936.6	-1,635.4	-2,325.6	-591.0
Direct Investments	-864.0	-937.7	-971.6	-1,217.2	-684.9
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	864.0	937.7	971.6	1,217.2	684.9
Portfolio investment	5.0	-2.9	3.7	-36.8	2.1
Other investment	-351.8	-996.0	-667.5	-1,071.6	91.8
Assets	-128.0	-118.1	150.3	31.7	24.4
Loans (Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank)	-94.7	-34.7	35.8	60.7	167.3
Currency and deposits	-33.3	-83.4	114.5	-34.9	-145.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-150.1	-4.9	206.9	32.4	34.0
Other sectors	116.8	-78.5	-92.4	-67.3	-179.2
Other assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	2.3
Liabilities	223.8	877.9	817.8	1,103.2	-67.4
Trade credits	0.2	9.7	21.4	-8.9	10.1
Loans	292.8	885.3	758.9	1,136.9	-49.4
Monetary Authority	-102.7	-24.3	25.4	-17.7	0.1
SDR allocation	-102.7	-24.3	25.4	-17.7	0.1
General government	-124.0	512.7	397.8	1,160.7	-69.5
Drawings	348.2	1,044.6	1,104.3	1,924.7	916.6
Repayments	-472.3	-531.9	-706.5	-764.0	-986.1
o/w Debt forgiveness	-25.8	-25.8	-6.0	0.0	0.0
Rescheduled debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	209.2	176.1	-32.2	88.2	37.2
Other sectors	310.3	220.8	367.9	-94.3	-17.3
Drawings	453.3	318.9	467.6	365.2	105.7
Repayments	-142.9	-98.1	-99.7	-459.5	-123.0
Currency and deposits	-69.3	-17.1	37.6	-24.7	-28.1
Total, Groups A through C	-1,082.3	486.3	-148.8	1,315.8	-1,282.2
D. Net Errors and Omissions	1,387.9	1,183.3	-635.2	-728.8	-664.8
Overall balance (Total, Groups A through D)	305.5	1,669.6	-784.0	587.0	-764.9
E. Reserves and Related Items	305.5	1,669.6	-784.0	587.0	-764.9
Reserve assets	232.2	1,598.7	-871.9	525.0	-790.1
Use of Fund credit and loans	73.3	70.9	87.9	62.0	25.2
Memorandum items					
CAB/GDP	-5.0	-3.3	-3.9	-2.4	-1.5
CAB/GDP (excl. current official transfers)	-5.2	-3.6	-4.2	-2.6	-1.8
Gross Official Reserves	4,325.6	5,900.3	5,044.6	5,567.6	4,767.7
Months of Imports	4.5	6.1	4.6	5.9	5.3
Months of Imports(Excluding FDI related imports)	5.0	6.6	4.9	6.4	5.6
Exchange rate (end of period)	2,172.6	2,230.1	2,281.2	2,287.9	2,298.5
Exchange rate (annual average)	2,177.1	2,228.9	2,263.8	2,288.2	2,294.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania, International Economics Depart

Notes:

1. Revision is based on new data obtained from the completion of Private Capital Flows and tourism 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 since a new methodology of computing reserve assets which nets out the impact of valuation was introduced beginning January 2006: r = Revised; p = Provisional and O/W = Of Which



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

Base: Dec 2015 = 100

Weight (%)	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	
		38.5	5.7	12.5	11.6	8.3	6.3	11.6	8.3	6.3	5.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.7	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.5	
2020-Jan	3.7	5.7	1.7	4.8	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.8	0.5	1.6	1.4	2.8	0.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3		
Feb	3.7	5.9	2.2	4.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.7	2.1	0.1	1.5	0.9	2.1	0.1	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5		
Mar	3.4	5.3	-0.5	4.9	2.2	1.7	4.9	2.2	2.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	-0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.4		
Apr	3.3	4.6	1.7	6.5	2.2	1.7	6.5	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.7	-0.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	-0.4	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.3		
May	3.2	4.4	1.3	6.7	2.1	1.7	6.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	-0.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	-0.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	-1.2	-1.2	1.3		
Jun	3.2	3.8	-0.3	9.2	2.4	1.8	9.2	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	-1.0	-1.0	1.3		
Jul	3.3	3.8	0.5	9.5	2.3	1.8	9.5	2.3	1.8	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3		
Aug	3.3	3.7	1.7	8.6	1.9	1.7	8.6	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3		
Sep	3.1	3.4	1.7	8.5	2.0	1.7	8.5	2.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	-0.6	0.7	0.9	1.5	-0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.3	-0.3	1.2		
Oct	3.1	3.4	2.0	8.2	2.0	1.5	8.2	2.0	2.0	0.4	1.6	-0.6	0.9	0.9	1.6	-0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3		
Nov	3.1	2.8	1.6	9.1	1.9	1.5	9.1	1.9	1.9	0.6	1.6	-0.6	0.9	1.0	1.6	-0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.3		
Dec	3.2	3.0	0.9	10.2	2.7	1.3	10.2	2.7	2.7	0.3	1.9	-0.2	0.3	1.0	1.9	-0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.3		

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table A6(j): Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), Twelve-Month Percentage Change (Main Groups), New Series

Base: Dec 2020 = 100

Period	Weight (%)	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages		Alcoholic beverages and tobacco		Clothing and footwear		Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels		Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance		Health		Transport		Information and communication		Restaurants and accommodation services		Recreation, sport and culture		Insurance and financial services		Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services		
			28.2	1.8	10.8	15.1	7.9	2.5	14.1	5.4	6.6	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 <th>2.1 </th></th>	2.1 <th>2.1 </th>	2.1	
2021-Jan	3.5	2.8	1.8	3.7	7.3	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.9	2.4	1.6	1.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Feb	3.3	3.6	2.0	4.0	4.4	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Mar	3.2	4.3	1.9	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	4.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Apr	3.3	4.8	2.7	4.6	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.2	1.8	2.3	2.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
May	3.3	4.9	2.5	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Jun	3.6	4.7	1.9	4.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	5.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

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



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

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 use at home with petrol and diesel)
Weight (%)	37.1	62.9	54.3	8.7
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
Jul	4.9	3.2	2.6	5.7
Aug	4.8	3.1	2.5	5.9
Sep	4.5	3.1	2.5	5.8
Oct	4.4	3.0	2.4	5.7
Nov	3.7	3.2	2.5	6.3
Dec	4.0	3.4	2.3	8.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: 2020=100

Period	Core index	Non-core Index	Unprocessed food index	All items less unprocessed food index	Food crops and related items index	Energy, fuel and utilities index	Services index	Goods index	Education services and products ancillary to education index	All items less food and non-alcoholic beverages
Weight (%)	73.9	26.1	20.4	79.6	11.0	5.7	37.2	62.8	4.1	71.8
2021-Jan	3.8	1.5	1.4	3.7	1.3	1.6	2.9	3.4	2.5	3.8
Feb	3.6	2.1	2.2	3.4	1.0	1.4	2.3	3.7	2.5	3.2
Mar	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.9	4.1	2.7	2.7
Apr	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	0.4	2.3	2.1	4.2	3.2	2.7
May	3.7	2.8	3.0	3.6	0.0	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.2	2.7
Jun	4.0	2.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.2	3.0	4.1	3.1	3.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



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

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 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
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
Jul	-0.2	-0.7	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aug	-0.5	-1.2	0.5	-0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sep	-0.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Oct	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nov	0.3	0.3	-0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dec	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: Dec 2020 = 100

Period	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accommodation services	Insurance and financial services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services
Weight (%)	100.0	28.2	1.9	10.8	15.1	7.9	2.5	14.1	5.4	1.6	2.0	6.6	2.1	2.1
2021-Jan	0.8	-0.4	0.6	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.5	0.2	3.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	2.2
Feb	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3
Mar	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
Apr	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
May	0.3	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jun	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



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

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
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
Jul	-0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0
Aug	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	0.0
Sep	-0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0
Oct	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	0.0
Nov	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.1
Dec	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: Dec 2020 = 100

Period	Core index	Non-core Index	Unprocessed food index	All items less unprocessed food index	Food crops and related items index	Energy, fuel and utilities index	Services index	Goods index	Education services and products ancillary to education index	All items less food and non-alcoholic beverages
Weight (%)	73.9	26.1	20.4	79.6	11.0	5.7	37.2	62.8	4.1	71.8
2021-Jan	1.7	-1.3	-1.2	1.4	-1.6	-1.7	1.2	0.7	2.1	n.a
Feb	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	n.a
Mar	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.7
Apr	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2
May	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	-1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	-0.1
Jun	0.1	0.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics



Table A7: National Debt Developments

Item	Millions of USD												
	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21 ^R	Jun-21 ^P
1. Overall total debt committed ²	33,072.9	33,311.0	33,632.2	33,454.7	34,079.9	34,162.7	34,261.6	34,033.6	35,023.8	34,674.8	36,244.6	36,351.1	36,035.0
Disbursed outstanding debt	20,958.4	21,176.8	21,372.8	21,439.8	21,544.9	21,641.4	21,789.7	22,271.7	22,422.1	22,184.7	22,390.5	23,044.1	23,269.1
Undisbursed debt	12,114.5	12,134.2	12,259.4	12,014.9	12,535.0	12,521.3	12,471.9	11,761.9	12,601.7	12,490.1	13,854.1	13,307.0	12,765.9
2. Disbursed debt by creditor category ²	20,958.4	21,176.8	21,372.8	21,439.8	21,544.9	21,641.4	21,789.7	22,271.7	22,422.1	22,184.7	22,390.5	23,044.1	23,269.1
Bilateral debt	1,113.4	1,131.6	1,134.8	1,131.8	1,140.6	1,154.1	1,176.7	1,169.9	1,171.9	1,144.0	1,176.0	1,176.3	1,167.9
Multilateral debt	10,703.3	10,916.5	11,107.8	11,124.7	11,196.3	11,288.9	11,482.4	11,507.8	11,593.5	11,416.8	11,559.5	11,743.4	11,780.2
Commercial debt	7,051.8	7,027.0	7,013.5	7,067.9	7,091.2	7,021.2	6,984.1	7,453.3	7,490.8	7,468.9	7,441.2	7,867.6	8,070.4
Export credits	2,089.9	2,101.7	2,116.7	2,115.4	2,116.9	2,177.2	2,146.4	2,140.6	2,165.9	2,155.0	2,213.8	2,256.8	2,250.6
3. Disbursed debt by borrower category ²	20,958.4	21,176.8	21,372.8	21,439.8	21,544.9	21,641.4	21,789.7	22,271.7	22,422.1	22,184.7	22,390.5	23,044.1	23,269.1
Central government	16,764.6	16,957.4	17,147.3	17,234.5	17,341.9	17,356.5	17,459.5	17,950.2	18,070.7	17,803.5	17,830.3	18,428.1	18,658.3
Public corporations	49.2	49.3	48.8	48.6	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.9	37.0	37.3	37.1	37.1	37.2
Private sector	4,144.6	4,170.1	4,176.7	4,156.7	4,165.9	4,247.9	4,293.4	4,284.6	4,314.4	4,343.9	4,523.1	4,578.9	4,573.6
4. Disbursed external debt by currency ²	20,958.4	21,176.8	21,372.8	21,439.8	21,544.9	21,641.4	21,789.7	22,271.7	22,422.1	22,184.7	22,390.5	23,044.1	23,269.1
Special Drawing Rights	7,933.3	8,045.2	8,131.7	8,168.4	8,169.6	8,258.7	8,349.1	8,344.5	8,345.3	8,324.7	8,328.4	8,489.4	8,450.2
United States Dollar	9,050.5	9,074.1	9,092.1	9,110.9	9,172.6	9,165.4	9,146.8	9,609.1	9,623.9	9,602.7	9,711.8	10,173.3	10,427.9
African Unit of Accounts	2,120.1	2,124.3	2,190.1	2,200.4	2,223.7	2,225.9	2,269.2	2,297.5	2,297.7	2,295.5	2,299.2	2,329.2	2,349.8
Euro	609.9	657.8	654.8	652.1	658.3	679.3	704.9	703.3	747.4	680.1	719.5	710.5	701.5
Others	1,244.6	1,275.4	1,304.1	1,308.0	1,320.7	1,312.1	1,319.7	1,317.3	1,407.8	1,281.7	1,331.6	1,341.7	1,339.7
5. Disbursed debt by use of funds ²	20,958.4	21,176.8	21,372.8	21,439.8	21,544.9	21,641.4	21,789.7	22,271.7	22,422.1	22,184.7	22,390.5	23,044.1	23,269.1
Balance of payments and budget support	2,705.4	2,710.3	2,732.8	2,738.2	2,729.2	2,654.8	2,637.4	2,654.8	2,741.0	2,620.5	2,711.0	3,131.1	3,414.0
Transport and telecommunication	5,733.3	5,742.0	5,811.0	5,746.9	5,856.4	5,889.5	5,898.2	5,916.0	5,903.9	5,891.9	5,947.0	6,044.0	5,944.0
Agriculture	1,300.0	1,327.0	1,349.0	1,421.0	1,364.7	1,355.0	1,389.8	1,385.0	1,378.0	1,359.0	1,375.0	1,387.0	1,369.0
Energy & mining	3,083.0	3,110.0	3,105.0	3,082.0	3,106.4	3,130.0	3,132.7	3,156.0	3,140.6	3,174.7	3,156.0	3,175.0	3,217.0
Industries	749.0	794.8	798.3	793.0	799.4	802.0	803.4	799.0	800.2	793.0	803.0	805.0	805.0
Social welfare and education	3,705.0	3,795.0	3,842.7	3,747.0	3,867.3	3,950.4	3,962.5	3,960.3	3,989.0	3,930.9	3,984.3	4,098.0	4,134.0
Finance and insurance	1,071.0	1,083.0	1,091.0	1,091.0	1,095.3	1,097.4	1,104.7	1,142.4	1,148.9	1,141.0	1,195.0	1,227.2	1,217.0
Tourism	182.0	180.0	189.0	189.0	189.4	189.1	191.0	187.4	206.5	186.0	195.0	193.4	185.0
Real estate and construction	1,012.0	1,015.0	1,027.0	1,185.0	1,167.4	1,193.2	1,218.0	1,671.0	1,738.0	1,712.7	1,672.2	1,740.4	1,744.0
Other	1,417.7	1,419.7	1,427.0	1,446.7	1,369.4	1,380.0	1,452.1	1,399.8	1,376.0	1,375.0	1,352.0	1,243.0	1,240.1
6. Total amount of loan contracted ¹	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.3	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6. Disbursements ¹	152.7	58.6	59.7	43.5	41.1	73.7	145.9	483.1	145.6	60.9	61.5	618.7	503.7
Central government	151.2	57.4	57.1	42.5	33.3	59.9	141.7	480.2	131.1	32.5	60.6	615.8	502.9
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	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.0	7.8	13.8	4.2	2.9	14.5	28.4	0.9	2.9	0.8
7. Actual debt service ¹	126.6	88.8	33.9	133.3	29.1	139.1	200.0	15.3	43.2	94.9	304.5	131.0	204.0
Principal	88.4	63.5	4.5	113.9	19.9	112.4	158.6	6.9	32.4	76.3	106.1	109.0	173.6
Interest	38.2	25.3	29.4	19.4	9.2	26.7	41.4	8.4	10.8	18.6	198.4	22.0	30.4
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	64.3	-4.9	55.2	-70.4	21.2	-38.7	-12.7	476.2	113.2	-15.4	-44.6	509.7	330.1
9. Net transfers on debt ¹	26.1	-30.2	25.8	-89.8	12.0	-65.4	-54.1	467.8	102.4	-34.0	-243.0	487.7	299.7
10. Arrears by creditors category ²	4,979.7	5,042.9	5,125.0	5,262.1	5,339.3	5,569.3	5,578.1	5,402.2	5,460.8	5,501.9	5,536.0	5,497.7	5,622.4
Principal	2,985.4	3,019.6	3,084.1	3,157.8	3,216.0	3,379.1	3,362.7	3,191.0	3,241.3	3,286.9	3,333.2	3,243.5	3,354.0
Bilateral debt	329.7	340.3	342.9	341.1	344.9	349.6	358.9	364.5	364.9	363.4	368.5	372.7	372.5
Multilateral debt	137.1	138.4	149.1	156.4	162.6	164.1	170.1	138.4	150.1	157.5	162.4	163.6	166.1
Commercial debt	1,246.9	1,275.6	1,310.4	1,371.4	1,402.9	1,556.7	1,527.8	1,531.9	1,551.3	1,584.9	1,610.9	1,511.0	1,619.6
Export credits	1,271.7	1,265.3	1,281.7	1,288.9	1,305.6	1,308.7	1,305.9	1,156.2	1,175.0	1,181.1	1,191.4	1,196.2	1,195.8
Interest	1,994.3	2,023.3	2,040.9	2,104.3	2,123.3	2,190.2	2,215.4	2,211.2	2,219.5	2,215.0	2,202.8	2,254.2	2,268.4
Bilateral debt	969.9	983.0	985.6	987.1	993.4	999.7	997.5	1,051.3	1,055.7	1,050.7	1,055.8	1,064.3	1,063.0
Multilateral debt	38.5	39.1	41.3	42.4	46.8	47.1	48.6	41.6	43.1	45.6	50.6	50.8	59.5
Commercial debt	521.6	535.2	545.0	576.1	580.0	633.6	639.2	625.9	627.7	622.4	594.5	629.6	632.4
Export credits	464.3	466.0	469.0	498.7	503.1	509.8	530.1	492.4	493.0	496.3	501.9	509.5	513.5
11. External debt stock	22,952.7	23,200.1	23,413.7	23,544.1	23,668.2	23,831.6	24,005.1	24,482.9	24,641.6	24,399.7	24,593.3	25,298.3	25,537.5
12. Domestic debt stock	6,756.2	6,576.5	6,599.6	6,665.9	6,793.2	6,912.3	7,039.3	6,815.4	6,906.1	7,011.7	7,509.1	7,411.1	8,253.8
13. Total debt stock	29,708.9	29,776.6	30,013.2	30,210.0	30,461.4	30,743.9	31,044.4	31,298.2	31,547.7	31,411.4	32,102.4	32,709.4	33,791.3
End period exchange rate	2,296.5	2,297.8	2,297.6	2,297.6	2,297.7	2,297.7	2,298.5	2,298.5	2,298.5	2,298.5	2,298.5	2,298.6	2,298.9

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

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



Glossary

Broad money (M2)

A definition of money that comprises 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 measures the rate of change in prices of goods and services other than energy, utilities and unprocessed food, over a specified period of time. The unprocessed food items, energy and utilities are excluded since they are volatile and hence may be affected by non-monetary events, which do not constitute the underlying monetary inflation.

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 the rate of change of price of food both processed and unprocessed.

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 the Bank of Tanzania charges a bank for borrowing through the use of a Lombard Facility. This rate is computed based 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 the debt central government owes to foreign creditors and external obligations of government departments and agencies that are guaranteed for repayment by the Government).

Primary income account

It comprises income from compensation of employees, interest income, dividends and retained earnings from capital investments, rental income from the use of natural resources and other types of primary income including those that relate to insurance policy holders and pension funds.

Secondary income account

It entails transfers between residents and non-residents that correspond to the provision of a good, service, financial asset, or other non-produced asset with no corresponding return of an item of economic value.

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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