



BANK OF TANZANIA

**MONTHLY
ECONOMIC
REVIEW**

May 2021

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1.0 Prices and Food Stocks

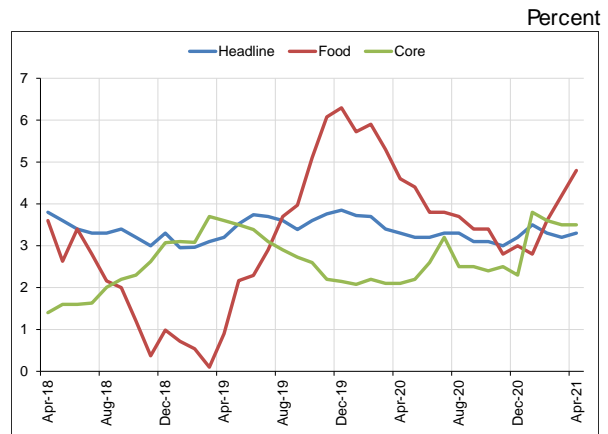
1.1 Inflation

During April 2021, the headline inflation rate remained low and within the country and regional benchmarks¹ (Chart 1.1b). Twelve-month headline inflation was 3.3 percent in April 2021, almost the same as in the preceding month and corresponding period of 2020 (Chart 1.1a and Table 1.1). On month-to-month basis, headline inflation was 0.5 percent, a bit higher than the rate recorded in the corresponding period of 2020. Inflation is projected to remain within the targeted band for 2020/21.

Annual food inflation (food and non-alcoholic beverages) increased to 4.8 percent in April 2021 from 4.2 percent in March 2021, mainly driven by a rise in prices of food such as finger millet, fruits, cooking oil, and fresh fish (Table 1.1).

Core² inflation, whose index accounts for the largest share in consumer price index (CPI), was 3.5 percent, similar to the preceding month, while all items less food and non-alcoholic beverages (non-food inflation) was 2.7 percent. Energy, fuel, and utilities inflation rose to 2.3 percent from 1.1 percent in March 2021, mainly driven by increase in prices of cooking gas, diesel and petrol (Table 1.1).

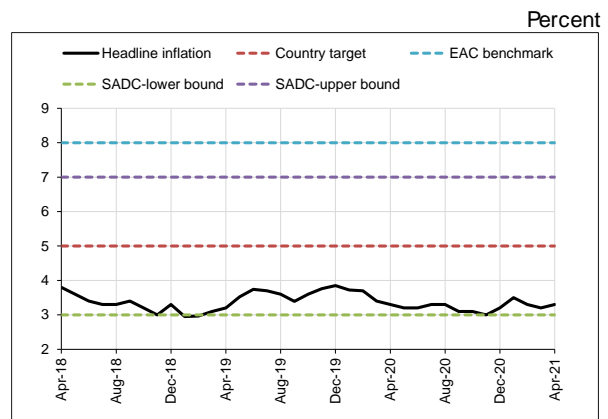
Chart 1.1a: Annual CPI Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania Computations

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

Chart 1.1b: Annual CPI Headline Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania Computations

¹ The country's headline inflation targets for 2020/21 ranges between 3.0 and 5.0 percent, and regional benchmarks for EAC being not more than 8 percent; and SADC ranging between 3 and 7 percent.

² Core inflation excludes unprocessed food (except maize flour), energy, fuel, and utilities.

Table 1.1: Inflation Rates

Base December 2020 = 100

Main groups	Weight	Monthly change			Annual change		
		Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	28.2	0.6	1.6	1.2	4.6	4.2	4.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	-0.4	1.9	2.7
Clothing and footwear	10.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	2.2	4.5	4.6
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	15.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	6.5	3.7	4.1
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household	7.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.7	3.2	3.1
Health	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	2.9	2.7
Transport	14.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.7	0.5	0.2
Information and communication	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	n.a	2.1	1.8
Recreation, sport and culture	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	n.a	2.2	5.4
Education services	2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
Restaurants and accommodation services	6.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	4.9	5.4
Insurance and financial services	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	0.3	0.3
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	n.a	2.8	2.7
All items-(headline inflation)	100	0.4	0.9	0.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
Other selected groups							
Core index	73.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	2.1	3.5	3.5
Non-Core Index	26.1	0.3	1.8	1.0	n.a	2.5	3.1
Unprocessed food index	20.4	0.4	1.7	0.9	n.a	2.8	3.4
All items less unprocessed food index	79.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	n.a	3.4	3.4
Food crops and related items index	11	0.9	1.5	0.3	n.a	1.1	0.4
Energy, fuel and utilities index	5.7	0.0	1.8	1.1	n.a	1.1	2.3
Services index	37.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	n.a	1.9	2.1
Goods index	62.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	n.a	4.1	4.2
Education services and products ancillary to education in	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	n.a	2.7	3.2
All items less food and non-alcoholic beverages	71.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	2.5	2.7	2.7

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 Food Stocks Held by NFRA

Food supply in the country continued to be steady since the beginning of the financial year 2020/21 as indicated by the amount of food stocks held by the National Food Reserve Agency (NFRA), which comprises maize grain, paddy and sorghum. At the end of April 2021, the stocks stood at 109,231 tonnes, more than 38,053 tonnes held in similar period in 2020 (Table 1.2). No purchase or sale was done during the month, partly reflecting adequate food supply in the country.

Table 1.2: Food Stock 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	
June	70,393	63,844	67,336	52,725	
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

1.3 Prices of Food Crops

Prices of most of selected food crops³, with the exception of finger millet, continued to decrease in April 2021, compared to the corresponding period in 2020, mainly linked to adequate food supply in the market. On month-to-month, wholesale market prices showed a mixed trend with a decrease observed in prices of maize, sorghum and round potatoes (Table 1.3 and Chart 1.2).

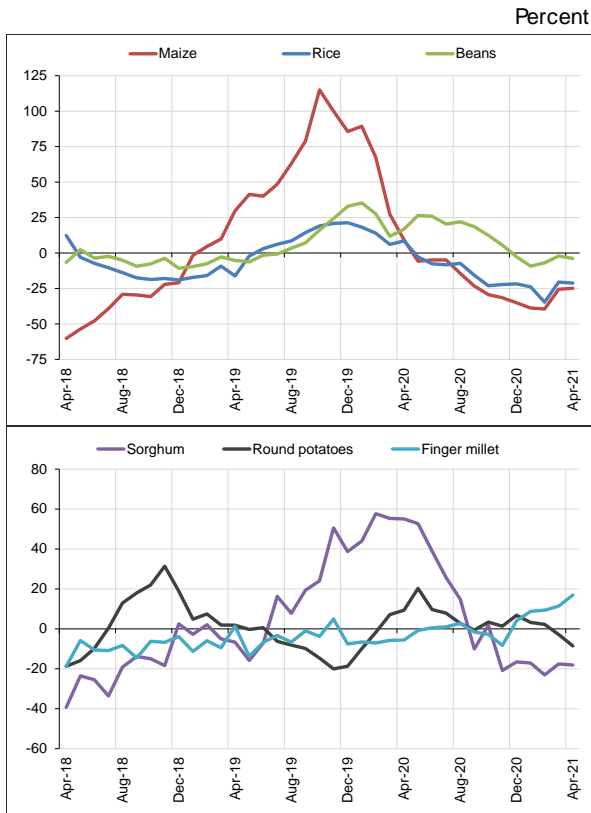
Table 1.3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Food Crops

Food crop	TZS per 100kg				
	Apr-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Maize	59,845.0	56,866.7	51,450.1	47,963.4	44,973.2
Rice	181,636.0	144,285.4	124,829.0	142,013.0	143,055.3
Beans	189,202.0	198,531.6	195,554.6	180,880.0	181,977.0
Sorghum	116,814.0	88,660.2	89,250.0	96,848.3	95,691.5
Round potatoes	73,478.0	74,860.3	75,674.1	71,097.3	67,514.5
Finger millet	128,991.0	139,094.0	140,904.4	141,370.7	150,869.4

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

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

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

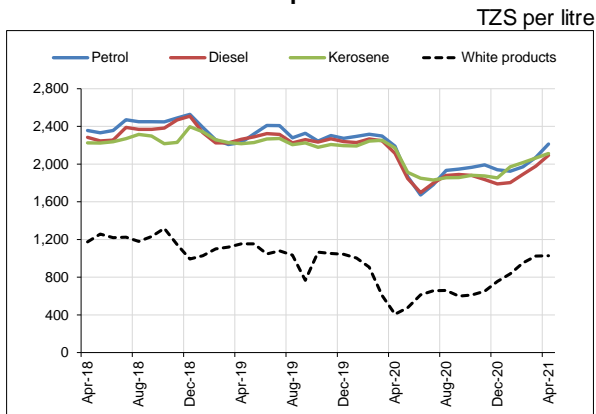


Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Bank of Tanzania Computations

1.4 Fuel Prices

Pump prices of petroleum products have been rising moderately since June 2020, owing to gradual increase in oil prices in the world market (Chart 1.3). Petrol registered the highest increase of 6.8 percent compared to other petroleum products.

Chart 1.3: Domestic Pump Prices



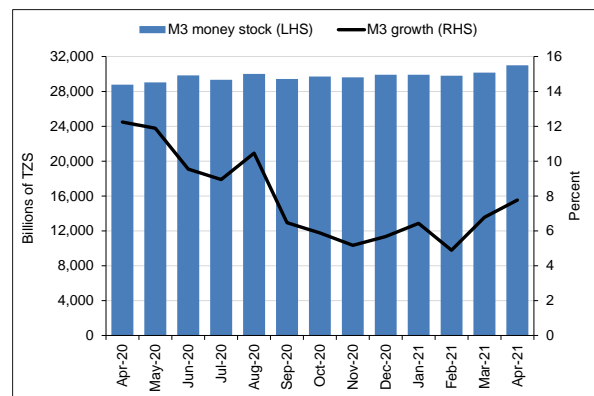
Source: National Bureau of Statistics
Note: White products imply average world market prices of oil

2.0 Money and Credit

2.1 Money Supply

Money supply responded positively to the sustained implementation of accommodative monetary policy. Accordingly, extended broad money supply (M3) grew at an annual rate of 7.8 percent in April 2021, compared with 6.8 percent and 12.2 percent in the preceding month and corresponding period of 2020, respectively. Broad money supply (M2) grew by 7.1 percent compared to 9.3 percent in the preceding month and 13.9 percent in the corresponding period of 2020 (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

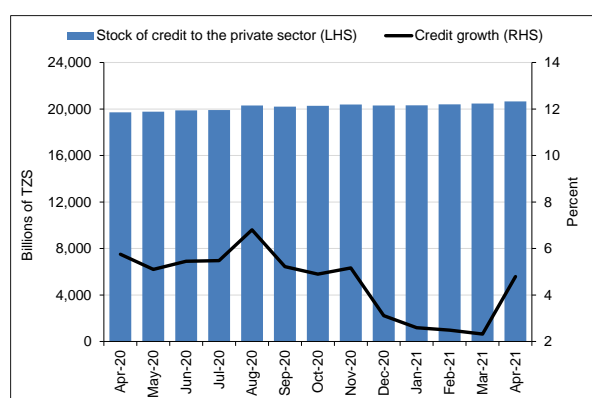
	Outstanding stock (Billion of TZS)			Annual growth (%)		
	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21
Net foreign assets	11,724.1	11,307.8	10,595.2	22.1	-5.8	-9.6
Bank of Tanzania	11,580.4	11,076.2	10,890.8	24.9	-5.7	-6.0
Banks	143.7	231.6	-295.7	-55.7	-10.7	---
Net domestic assets	17,043.7	18,850.6	20,406.8	6.3	16.1	19.7
Domestic claims	24,379.3	26,240.4	27,514.9	4.4	10.6	12.9
o/w Securities held by banks	5,528.0	5,883.7	5,837.9	8.3	8.7	5.6
Claims on the private sector	19,714.5	20,477.8	20,659.7	5.8	2.3	4.8
Other items (net)	-7,335.5	-7,389.8	-7,108.0	0.1	-1.4	-3.1
Extended broad money (M3)	28,767.9	30,158.4	31,002.0	12.2	6.8	7.8
Foreign currency deposits	6,741.0	7,166.6	7,416.5	7.1	-0.6	10.0
Broad money supply (M2)	22,026.9	22,991.8	23,585.5	13.9	9.3	7.1
Other deposits	8,144.0	8,487.9	8,633.6	10.2	5.4	6.0
Narrow money supply (M1)	13,882.9	14,504.0	14,951.9	16.2	11.7	7.7
Currency in circulation	3,943.2	4,299.2	4,359.0	4.5	9.9	10.5
Transferable deposits	9,939.7	10,204.8	10,592.9	21.6	12.5	6.6

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

Domestic credit, extended to the private sector and central government, grew at an annual rate of 12.9 percent in April 2021, higher than 10.6 percent and 4.4 percent in March 2021 and April

2020, respectively. Credit extended by banks to the private sector grew by 4.8 percent, a positive recovery from 2.3 percent in the preceding month, but slightly below 5.8 percent registered in the corresponding period of 2020 (Table 2.1 and Chart 2.2). The recovery of credit to the private sector is attributed to supply of loanable funds consistent with sustained monetary policy easing, ongoing implementation of measures to improve business environment and easing lockdown restrictions. Meanwhile, credit extended to the central government, through the purchase of government securities, grew by 5.6 percent, and remained within the borrowing limit set forth in the 2020/21 government budget.

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

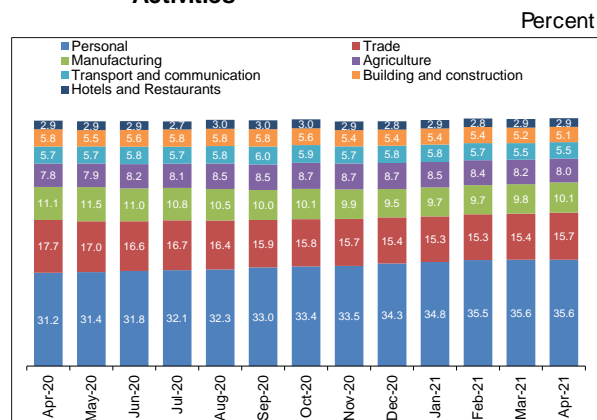
Economic activities that recorded strong growth of credit from banks were personal activities (largely representing lending by banks to micro, small and medium enterprises), followed by agriculture, and hotels and restaurant (Table 2.2). In terms of shares of the outstanding stock, personal activities continued to account for the largest share, followed by trade and manufacturing activities (Chart 2.3).

Table 2.2: Annual Growth of Credit to Selected Economic Activities

	Percent						
	Apr-20	May-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21
Personal	14.9	11.9	23.9	21.3	22.1	21.0	20.0
Agriculture	-6.9	-5.0	-5.4	-6.3	-7.1	-8.1	7.3
Hotels and restaurants	-2.5	-0.5	-1.0	5.3	4.3	7.9	5.1
Transport and communication	11.9	13.3	7.8	8.0	3.9	2.7	2.3
Mining and quarrying	-3.4	-6.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	-2.4	-1.5
Manufacturing	3.3	8.9	-10.0	-8.5	-4.9	-6.5	-3.8
Trade	0.2	0.2	-9.6	-12.4	-11.4	-10.3	-6.4
Building and construction	37.2	24.6	-5.1	-5.4	-7.0	-11.9	-7.1

Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

Chart 2.3: Share of Credit to Selected Economic Activities

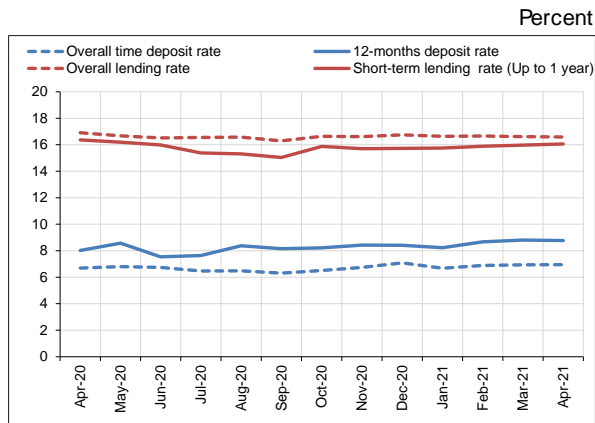


Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

2.2 Interest Rates

Interest rates charged on loans and offered on deposits remained broadly unchanged in April 2021, with overall and one-year lending rates averaging 16.58 and 16.05 percent respectively. Overall and one-year time deposits interest rates averaged 6.95 percent and 8.77 percent, respectively. The sustained accommodative monetary policy and ongoing regulatory measures taken by the Bank to reduce cost of funds and increase financial intermediation, are expected to reduce interest rates (Chart 2.4). Given inflation rate of 3.3 percent in April 2021, term deposits and lending interest rates remained positive in real terms.

Chart 2.4: Selected Banks' Lending and Deposits Interest Rates



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania computations

2.3 Financial Markets

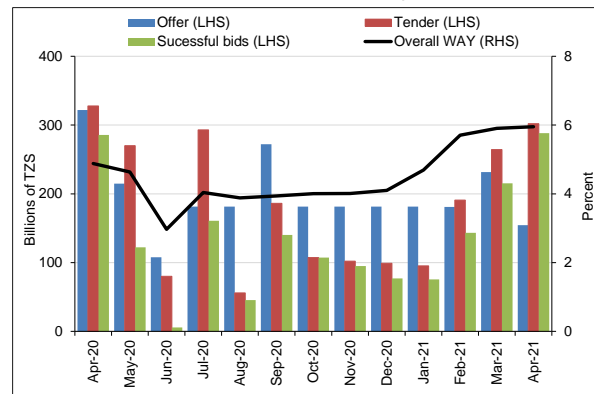
The sustained accommodative monetary policy supported the domestic financial markets with adequate supply of liquidity for various socio-economic activities. This is reflected by stable and low domestic money market interest rates and less recourse of banks to borrowing in the interbank cash market in April 2021 relative to the preceding month. Likewise, the foreign exchange market remained relatively liquid and stable, owing to increased export proceeds of manufactured goods, gold and horticultural products. The nominal exchange rate remained stable, consistent with the sustained low and stable inflation rate, moderate current account deficit along with prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

2.3.1 Treasury Bills Market

The Bank of Tanzania conducted two Treasury bills auctions in April 2021, with a tender size of TZS 77.2 billion per auction, mainly for rolling over maturing debt obligations. The auctions were oversubscribed receiving bids amounting to TZS 301.9 billion, of which TZS 288.2 billion were successful. This reflects investors preference in government securities, partly attributed to uncertainties surrounding other investment avenues amid negative effects of COVID-19 on some businesses and investment. The overall

weighted average yield remained relatively unchanged at an average of 5.95 percent in April 2021, compared with 5.90 percent in March 2021 (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

2.3.2 Treasury Bonds Market

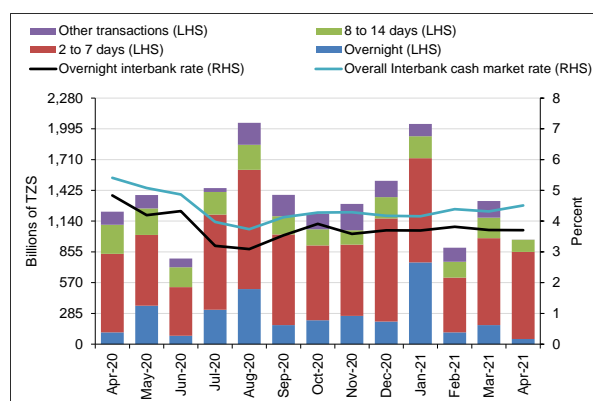
In April 2021, the Bank of Tanzania auctioned a 15-year and a debut 25-year Treasury bonds worth TZS 143.0 billion and TZS 86.2 billion, respectively, for debt management and financing of the government budget. The 15-year Treasury bond auction was cancelled due to sizable undersubscription, while the debut issuance of 25-year Treasury bond was highly oversubscribed with bids amounting to TZS 327.8 billion, indicating investors' confidence in long-term macroeconomic stability and prudent fiscal policy. The Bank intervened and accepted bids worth TZS 134.3 billion at a weighted average yield to maturity of 16.34 percent.

2.3.3 Interbank Cash Market

The interbank cash market (IBCM) remained active in supporting distribution of shilling liquidity among banks in April 2021. Generally, the market was characterized by adequate liquidity in line with the accommodative policy stance as reflected by decrease in volume of transactions following less recourse of banks to borrowing in the market and sustained low interest rates. The volume of

transactions decreased to TZS 1,098.70 billion in April 2021 compared to TZS 1,326.00 billion traded in the preceding month. Transactions of 2-7 days' tenure continued to dominate the market, accounting for 73.3 percent of total market turnover. Overall IBCM interest rate and 2-7 days' interest rate remained low at 4.51 percent and 4.45 percent in April 2021, slightly higher than 4.31 percent and 4.30 percent registered in the preceding month, respectively. Meanwhile, the overnight interest rate stabilized at 3.71 percent same as recorded in the preceding month (**Chart 2.6**).

Chart 2.6: Interbank Cash Market Transactions

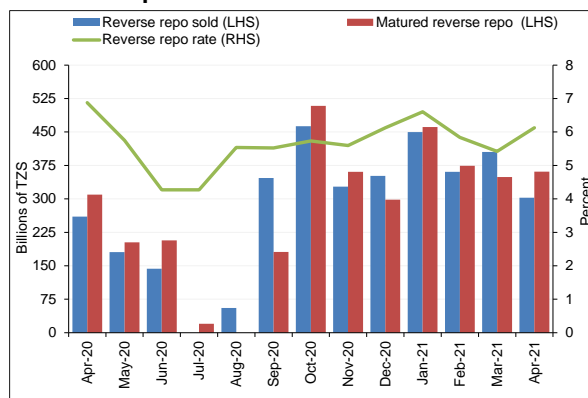


Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; and RHS, right hand Scale

2.3.4 Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements continued to be the main monetary policy instrument for fine tuning supply of shilling liquidity in the money market. In April 2021, the Bank auctioned reverse repurchase agreements (reverse repos) to align liquidity level with the prevailing monetary policy stance and demands of various economic activities. Accordingly, reverse repos amounting to TZS 302.8 billion were auctioned, compared with TZS 405.3 billion in the preceding month. Meanwhile, reverse repo worth TZS 361.2 billion matured, compared with TZS 349.0 billion in March 2021. Reverse repos interest rate averaged 6.13 percent, up from 5.42 percent registered in the preceding month (**Chart 2.7**).

Chart 2.7: Reverse Repurchase Agreements Operations

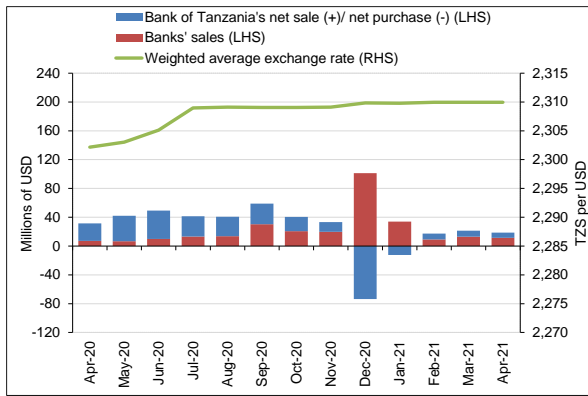


Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; and RHS, right hand scale

2.3.5 Interbank Foreign Exchange Market

The Bank of Tanzania maintained its presence in the interbank foreign exchange market (IFEM), mainly to support seasonal demand for foreign exchange for imports and ensuring an orderly foreign exchange market. Transactions in the IFEM amounted to USD 18.7 million in April 2021, compared with USD 21.5 million traded in the preceding month. The Bank of Tanzania sold USD 7.2 million, compared to USD 8.4 million in March 2021. The shilling remained stable against the US dollar, trading at an average rate of TZS 2,309.94 per US dollar, compared to TZS 2,309.96 per US dollar registered in the preceding month (**Chart 2.8**). The shilling sustained marginal annual rate of depreciation of 0.34 percent in April 2021, from an average exchange rate of TZS 2,302.16 per US dollar that was registered in April 2020. The sustained stability of the shilling against major global currencies was due to low and stable inflation environment, moderate current account deficit and continued prudence in both monetary and fiscal policies.

Chart 2.8: Developments in the IFEM

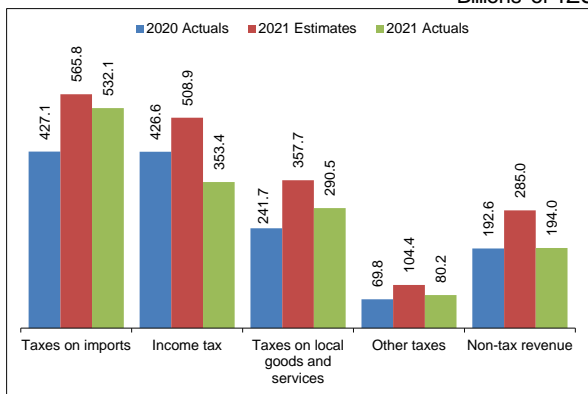


Source: Bank of Tanzania
 Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; and RHS, right hand Scale

3.0 Government Budgetary Operations

Domestic revenue performance was impressive in the first ten months of 2020/21, despite being below the target with the exception of December 2020. In April 2021, domestic revenue amounted to TZS 1,518.8 billion, being an increase of 7.5 percent from the amount recorded in April 2020. Tax revenue increased by 7.8 percent to TZS 1,256.3 billion. Non tax revenue was TZS 194.0 billion while collections from Local Government Authorities own sources amounted to TZS 68.5 billion (Chart 3.1).

Chart 3.1: Central Government Revenue in April
 Billions of TZS

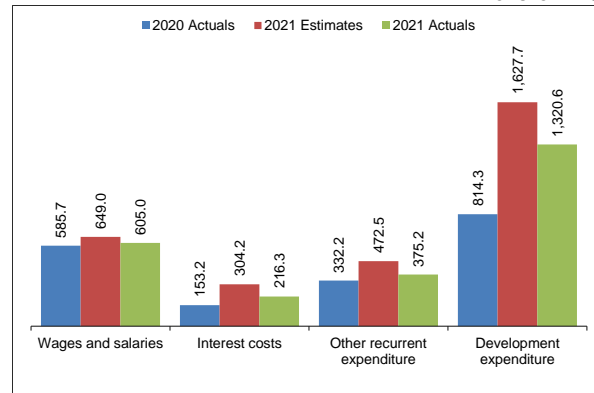


Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Bank of Tanzania computations

In April 2021, the Government continued to streamline its expenditure with available resources, focusing on priority activities.

Government expenditure amounted to TZS 2,517.1 billion of which recurrent expenditure was TZS 1,196.5 billion with the remainder being development expenditure (Chart 3.2). A large proportion of funding on development projects was from local component, contributing 86.7 percent, to the tune of TZS 1,145.5 billion, with the balance being foreign funding on development projects.

Chart 3.2: Central Government Expenditure in April
 Billions of TZS



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

4.0 Debt Developments

National debt stock stood at USD 31,986.7 million at the end of April 2021, an increase of USD 575.3 million and USD 2,914.7 million from the preceding month and the corresponding month in 2020, respectively. Public debt (external and domestic) constituted 82.8 percent of total national debt, while external debt (public and private) accounted for 76.5 percent of the stock.

4.1 External Debt

The stock of external debt, comprising public and private sector, amounted to USD 24,477.6 million at the end of April 2021, an increase of USD 77.9 million and USD 1,984.8 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 depreciation of the US dollar against other currencies in which the debt is denominated.

Disbursements during the month amounted to USD 77.8 million, of which the Government received USD 38.6 million for financing the budget particularly on development expenditure. External debt service payments amounted to USD 304.5 million, out of which USD 198.4 million was spent on interest payments and the balance for principal repayments.

The profile of external debt by borrower category remained unchanged, with debt owed by the Central Government accounting for 77.2 percent, and the balance by the private sector and public corporations (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: External Debt Stock by Borrowers
Millions of USD

Borrower	Apr-20		Mar-21		Apr-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Central government	17,644.4	78.1	18,854.2	77.3	18,907.7	77.2
DOD	16,682.6	73.9	17,803.5	73.0	17,851.9	72.9
Interest arrears	961.8	4.3	1,050.7	4.3	1,055.8	4.3
Private sector	4,869.9	21.6	5,492.3	22.5	5,516.9	22.5
DOD	3,885.9	17.2	4,343.9	17.8	4,385.8	17.9
Interest arrears	984.0	4.4	1,148.4	4.7	1,131.1	4.6
Public corporations	75.2	0.3	53.2	0.2	53.0	0.2
DOD	63.0	0.3	37.3	0.2	37.1	0.2
Interest arrears	12.2	0.1	15.9	0.1	15.9	0.1
External debt stock	22,589.5	100.0	24,399.7	100.0	24,477.6	100.0

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

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt

The composition of the external debt in terms of categories of creditors also remained broadly the same, with debt owed to multilateral institutions continuing to account for the largest share of 47.4 percent, followed by debt contracted from commercial sources, which accounted for 32.5 percent of the total external debt (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: External Debt Stock by Creditors

Creditor	Millions of USD					
	Apr-20		Mar-21		Apr-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Multilateral	10,539.3	46.7	11,462.4	47.0	11,602.2	47.4
DOD	10,502.4	46.5	11,416.8	46.8	11,551.6	47.2
Interest arrears	36.9	0.2	45.6	0.2	50.6	0.2
Bilateral	2,067.1	9.2	2,194.7	9.0	2,219.7	9.1
DOD	1,105.3	4.9	1,144.0	4.7	1,163.9	4.8
Interest arrears	961.8	4.3	1,050.7	4.3	1,055.8	4.3
Commercial	7,455.7	33.0	8,091.3	33.2	7,960.3	32.5
DOD	6,940.0	30.7	7,468.9	30.6	7,365.8	30.1
Interest arrears	515.7	2.3	622.4	2.6	594.5	2.4
Export credit	2,527.4	11.2	2,651.3	10.9	2,695.4	11.0
DOD	2,083.8	9.2	2,155.0	8.8	2,193.5	9.0
Interest arrears	443.6	2.0	496.3	2.0	501.9	2.1
External debt stock	22,589.5	100.0	24,399.7	100.0	24,477.6	100.0

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

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt

In terms of use of funds, the share of disbursed outstanding external debt was almost the same as in March 2021, with transport and telecommunication activities accounting for the largest share of 26.5 percent, followed by social welfare and education, and energy and mining (Table 4.3). The profile of the debt by currency composition continued to indicate dominance of debt contracted in US dollar and Special Drawing Rights (Table 4.4).

Table 4.3: External Debt by Use of Funds

Activity	Millions of USD					
	Apr-20		Mar-21		Apr-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Transport and telecommunication	5,460.4	26.5	5,891.9	26.6	5,898.0	26.5
Social welfare and education	3,628.0	17.6	3,930.9	17.7	3,984.9	17.9
Energy and mining	3,109.0	15.1	3,174.7	14.3	3,148.0	14.1
BoP and budget support	2,706.4	13.1	2,620.5	11.8	2,711.0	12.2
Real estate and construction	1,028.0	5.0	1,712.7	7.7	1,642.9	7.4
Agriculture	1,290.0	6.3	1,359.0	6.1	1,375.0	6.2
Other	1,433.7	6.9	1,375.0	6.2	1,322.0	5.9
Finance and insurance	1,077.0	5.2	1,141.0	5.1	1,195.0	5.4
Industries	716.0	3.5	793.0	3.6	803.0	3.6
Tourism	183.0	0.9	186.0	0.8	195.0	0.9
Total	20,631.5	100.0	22,184.7	100.0	22,274.8	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

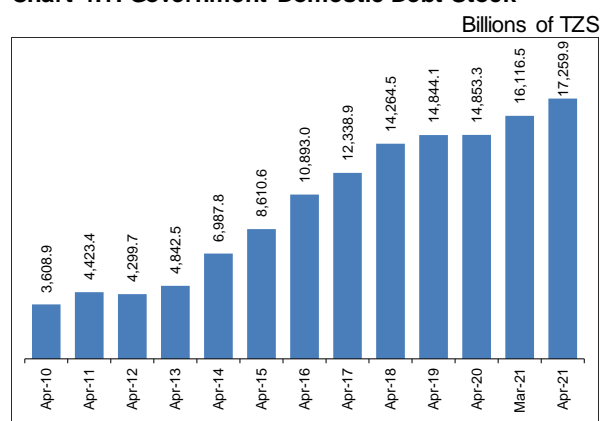
Currency	Apr-20		Mar-21		Apr-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Special Drawing Rights	7,697.6	37.3	8,324.7	37.5	8,328.4	37.4
United States Dollar	9,001.4	43.6	9,602.7	43.3	9,625.8	43.2
African Unit of Account	2,051.2	9.9	2,295.5	10.3	2,295.5	10.3
Euro	628.5	3.0	680.1	3.1	705.7	3.2
Japanese Yen	496.7	2.4	497.4	2.2	505.2	2.3
Other	756.1	3.7	784.3	3.5	814.2	3.7
Total	20,631.5	100.0	22,184.7	100.0	22,274.8	100.0

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

4.2 Domestic Debt

The stock of domestic debt amounted to TZS 17,259.9 billion in April 2021, marking an increase of TZS 1,143.4 billion and TZS 2,406.63 billion from the preceding month and the corresponding month in 2020, respectively (**Chart 4.1**). The increase in debt during the month was mainly on account of utilization of statutory overdraft facility. The composition of debt in terms of maturity profile continued to be dominated by longer-term debt instruments in form of Treasury bonds and stocks, accounting for 83.1 percent (**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	Apr-20		Mar-21		Apr-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Government securities	14,834.9	99.9	15,876.5	98.5	15,984.4	92.6
Treasury bills	2,653.7	17.9	1,527.7	9.5	1,644.9	9.5
Government stocks	252.7	1.7	252.7	1.6	252.7	1.5
Government bonds	11,928.4	80.3	14,096.0	87.5	14,086.7	81.6
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-securitized debt	18.4	0.1	240.0	1.5	1,275.5	7.4
Other Liabilities*	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1
Overdraft	0.0	0.0	221.6	1.4	1,257.2	7.3
Total domestic debt (without liquidity papers)	14,853.3	100.0	16,116.5	100.0	17,259.9	100.0

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

Note: * includes NMB bank Plc standard loan and duty Draw back

Commercial banks and pension funds remained the dominant domestic creditors in April 2021, accounting for 33.1 percent and 28.5 percent, respectively (**Table 4.6**).

Table 4.6: Government Domestic Debt by Creditor

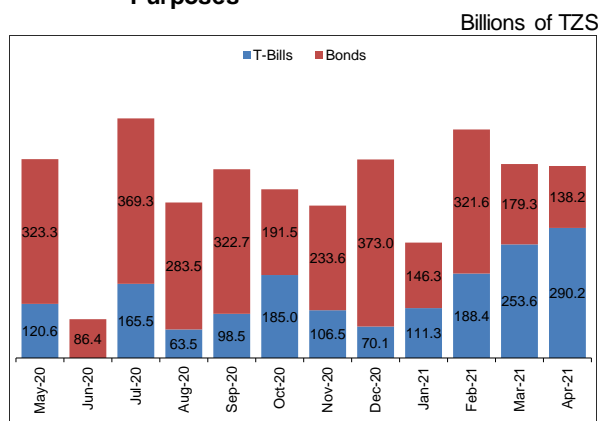
Holders	Apr-20		Mar-21		Apr-21	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Commercial banks	5,637.9	38.0	5,680.6	35.2	5,707.4	33.1
Bank of Tanzania	1,284.2	8.6	1,457.8	9.0	2,487.6	14.4
Pension funds	4,335.8	29.2	4,908.9	30.5	4,921.5	28.5
Insurance	1,262.4	8.5	1,383.3	8.6	1,363.4	7.9
BOT's special funds	317.6	2.1	362.3	2.2	376.2	2.2
Others	2,015.3	13.6	2,323.6	14.4	2,403.8	13.9
Total	14,853.3	100.0	16,116.5	100.0	17,259.9	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 April 2021, Government securities worth TZS 428.4 billion were issued for financing the budgetary operations, of which Treasury bills amounted to TZS 290.2 billion and the balance was from Treasury bonds (**Chart 4.2**). Domestic debt service amounted to TZS 398.6 billion, of which TZS 274.1 billion was spent on principal repayments with the balance being interest payments.

Chart 4.2: Government Securities for Financing Purposes



Source: Bank of Tanzania

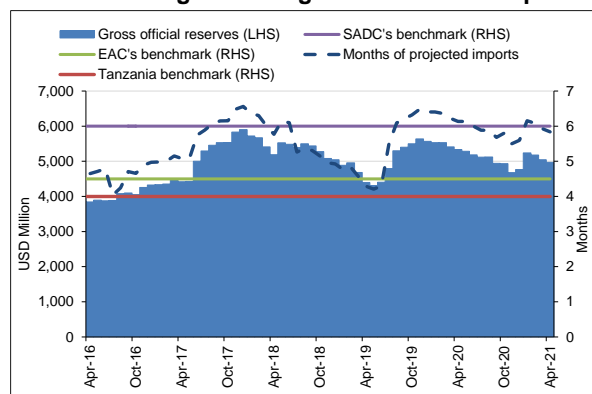
5.0 External Sector Performance

The external sector continued to regain momentum as the global impact of COVID-19 pandemic wanes and the global economy gradually recovers, partly reflected by improvement in the current account. During the year ending April 2021, the current account deficit narrowed to USD 1,177.2 million from a deficit of

USD 1,443.6 million recorded in the corresponding period of 2020, driven by exports of gold and horticultural products along with reduction in imports value of oil and transport equipment. The overall balance of payments was a deficit of USD 290.2 million, compared to a surplus of USD 995.2 million in the corresponding period of 2020, on account of decrease in financial inflows.

Foreign exchange reserves remained high at USD 4,969.7 million at the end of April 2021, sufficient to cover about 5.8 months of projected imports. The import cover was within the country benchmark and EAC convergence criteria of at least 4 months and 4.5 months, respectively. During the same period, foreign assets of banks amounted to USD 1,008.5 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 April					
	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21	2019	2020	2021 ^p
Goods account	-89.5	-301.8	-294.5	-4,263.2	-3,086.6	-1,760.1
Exports*	473.0	486.1	523.8	4,410.2	5,667.3	6,349.2
Imports	562.5	787.9	818.3	8,673.4	8,754.0	8,109.3
Services account	25.59	117.7	83.9	2,310.0	2,159.8	1,001.7
Receipts	114.5	232.7	193.0	4,092.1	3,890.0	2,195.2
Payments	88.9	115.0	109.1	1,782.1	1,730.2	1,193.5
Goods and services	-63.9	-184.1	-210.6	-1,953.2	-926.8	-758.4
Export of goods and services	587.5	718.8	716.7	8,502.3	9,557.3	8,544.4
Import of goods and services	651.4	902.9	927.4	10,455.5	10,484.1	9,302.8
Primary income account	-49.3	-64.4	-57.5	-683.4	-951.5	-829.9
Receipts	12.6	5.8	5.7	177.1	206.5	67.0
Payments	61.9	70.3	63.2	860.5	1,158.0	896.9
Secondary income account	16.3	43.7	21.5	454.7	434.7	411.1
Inflows	20.4	47.8	25.4	516.1	488.7	462.1
o/w General government	0.0	21.8	0.0	148.7	161.3	132.0
Outflows	4.1	4.1	3.9	61.4	54.0	51.0
Current account balance	-96.9	-204.9	-246.6	-2,181.9	-1,443.6	-1,177.2

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

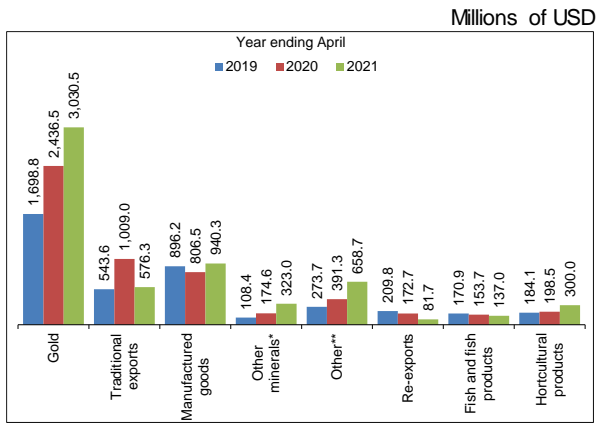
Note: p denotes provisional data; o/w, of which; and * includes adjustments for informal cross border export

5.1 Exports

Value of exports of goods and services amounted to USD 8,544.4 million during the year ending April 2021, lower than USD 9,557.3 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, largely explained by a decrease in services receipts. During the year ending April 2021, the value of goods exports amounted to USD 6,349.2 million, an increase of 12.0 percent compared to the amount recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, owing to satisfactory performance in non-traditional exports. The value of non-traditional exports increased to USD 5,471.2 million from USD 4,333.8 million registered in the corresponding period in 2020, mainly attributed to good performance of manufactured goods, horticultural products particularly edible vegetables and fruits, and all minerals except diamonds (**Chart 5.2**). Gold exports, which accounted for 50.1 percent of non-traditional exports, increased by USD 594.0 million to USD 3,030.5 million, owing to higher prices in the world market and Government's efforts to closely monitor the mining sector. On month-to-month basis, export value of non-traditional exports rose to USD 481.0 million from USD 420.0 million in April 2020, mostly explained by an increase in mineral exports.

Conversely, during the year ending April 2021, the value of traditional exports decreased to USD 576.3 million from USD 1,009.0 million in the corresponding period in 2020, on account of low values of all exported cash crops save for sisal and coffee. The increase in the value of coffee exports, was mainly due to a rise in the price of coffee in the world market. On a monthly basis, the export value of traditional goods also decreased to USD 16.1 million from USD 30.5 million in the corresponding month of 2020, mainly due to low export values of tobacco, cotton, tea and cloves.

Chart 5.2: Exports of Goods

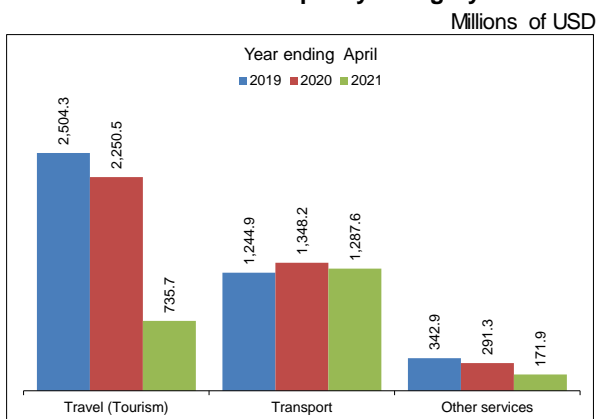


Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

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 amounted to USD 2,195.2 million during the year ending April 2021, lower than USD 3,890.0 million in the corresponding period in 2020, largely explained by a decrease in travel receipts (Chart 5.3). Travel receipts declined by 67.3 percent to USD 735.7 million, due to containment measures instituted by various countries against the COVID-19 pandemic including lockdowns and travel restrictions. Consequently, the number of international arrivals declined to 551,328 from 1,423,836 in the year to April 2020. During April 2021, services receipts increased to USD 193.0 million compared with USD 114.5 million in April 2020, owing to 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 April 2021, import of goods and services decreased to USD 9,302.8 million from USD 10,484.1 million in the corresponding period of 2020, driven by a decline in import value of oil, transport equipment and building and construction materials (Table 5.2). The value of goods imports declined to USD 8,109.3 million during the year ending April 2021 compared to USD 8,754.0 million in the corresponding period in 2020. The larger decrease was registered in oil as well as building and construction. The value of oil imports declined by 22.4 percent to USD 1,353.3 million mainly driven by a fall in oil prices in the global market, and accounted for 16.7 percent of goods imports. On a monthly basis, however, goods import bill increased to USD 818.3 million from USD 562.5 million recorded in April 2020, explained by an increase in imports of oil.

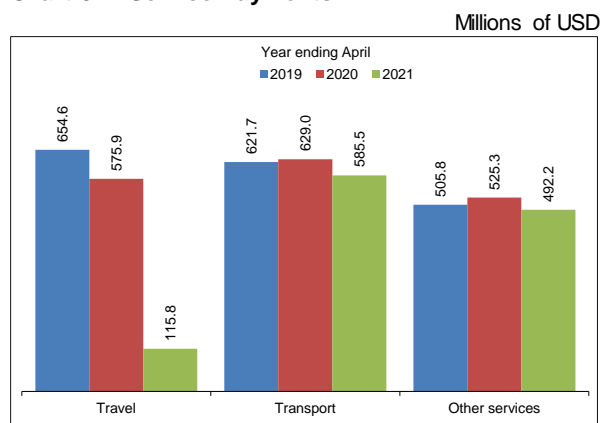
Table 5.2: Goods Imports

Items	Millions of USD							Percentage contribution, year ending April 2021
	Year ending April			Percentage change	Year ending April		Percentage year ending April change	
	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21		2020	2021 ^p		
Capital goods	233.1	303.0	295.4	-2.5	3,564.2	3,259.8	-8.5	40.2
Transport equipment	58.6	82.3	80.4	-2.3	964.9	820.2	-15.0	10.1
Building and constructions	71.2	90.2	94.2	4.5	1,079.5	925.3	-14.3	11.4
Machinery	103.4	130.5	120.8	-7.5	1,519.8	1,514.3	-0.4	18.7
Intermediate goods	144.8	242.6	311.7	28.5	2,697.0	2,344.2	-13.1	28.9
Oil imports	83.5	159.7	203.1	27.2	1,744.5	1,353.7	-22.4	16.7
Fertilizers	3.6	6.8	12.6	---	167.8	159.7	-4.8	2.0
Industrial raw materials	57.7	76.2	96.0	26.0	784.7	830.7	5.9	10.2
Consumer goods	184.5	242.3	211.2	-12.8	2,492.8	2,505.3	0.5	30.9
Food and food stuffs	26.6	50.7	34.6	-31.8	448.2	380.2	-15.2	4.7
All other consumer goods ¹	158.0	191.6	176.6	-7.8	2,044.6	2,125.1	3.9	26.2
Total	562.5	787.9	818.3	3.9	8,754.0	8,109.3	-7.4	---

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 payment were USD 1,193.5 million in the year ending April 2021, lower than USD 1,730.2 million recorded in the corresponding period of 2020, largely attributed to a decrease in travel payments, related to containment measures by most countries to contain the spread of COVID-19 (Chart 5.4). On a monthly basis, services payments increased by 22.7 percent to USD 109.1 million in April 2021 from USD 88.9 million in the corresponding period in 2020.

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 narrowed to a deficit of USD 829.9 million in the year ending April 2021 from USD 951.5 million recorded in the year ending April 2020, largely explained by a decrease in payments abroad. On monthly basis, deficit in the primary income account widened to USD 57.5 million in April 2021 compared with USD 49.3 million in the corresponding period of 2020.

Secondary income account registered a surplus of USD 411.1 million during the year ending April 2021, lower than a surplus of USD 434.7 million recorded in the corresponding period in 2020, on account of low inflows. On monthly basis, the secondary income account recorded a surplus of USD 21.5 million compared with a surplus of USD 16.3 million in April 2020.

5.3 World Commodity Prices

In April 2021, prices of most commodities in the world market increased from the preceding month, save for crude oil, cotton and tea (average prices) (Table 5.3). The price of crude oil declined due to concerns over expected fuel demand, as some European countries are considering re-introducing lockdowns to contain new wave of COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the price of gold increased largely driven by weakened US dollar along with

lower treasury yields that gave advantage to gold as safe haven.

Annually, the prices of most commodities slowed with the exception of coffee, tea and gold. The rise in the price of gold was on account of poor market sentiments for other securities in the wake of the pandemic that pushed gold on the higher side (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3: World Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit of measure	Year ending April			Percent change
		Mar-21	Apr-21	2020	
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	65.2	64.8	56.9	-15.1
Crude oil**	USD per barrel	64.0	62.5	56.1	-15.0
White products***	USD per tonne	579.8	581.0	524.7	-20.3
Sisal under grade (UG)	USD per kg	1.7	1.7	1.7	-1.3
Cotton, 'A Index'	USD per kg	2.0	2.0	1.6	5.8
Robusta Coffee	USD per kg	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.1
Arabica Coffee	USD per kg	3.7	3.7	3.0	14.8
Tea (Average prices)	USD per kg	2.5	2.6	2.5	10.2
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD per kg	2.0	1.9	2.2	-10.9
Cloves	USD per kg	6.6	7.0	6.0	-0.4
Gold	USD per troy ounce	1,718.2	1,760.0	1,495.4	22.4

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

During the month of April 2021, inflation remained subdued in Zanzibar. Annual headline inflation slowed down to 1.9 percent from 4.7 percent registered in the corresponding period in 2020 (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.1). The slowdown was attributed to a decrease in the prices of food and non-food items including maize flour, Mbeya rice and cement. The rate was higher than 1.5 percent recorded in March 2021. Month to month inflation was 0.9 percent in April 2021 compared with 0.5 percent recorded in the corresponding period in 2020.

Table 6.1: Inflation Developments

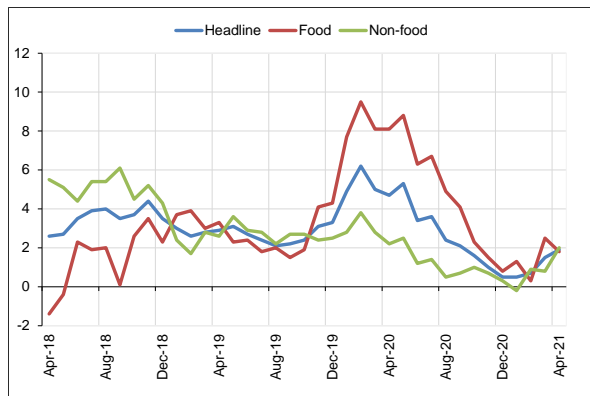
Base: Jan 2017=100

Main groups	Weight	Monthly change			Annual change		
		Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21
Food and non-alcoholic beverage:	43.6	1.7	0.1	1.1	8.1	2.5	1.8
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	0.2	0.2
Clothing and footwear	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.3
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	18.4	-0.7	-0.5	0.6	1.8	1.1	2.4
Furnishing, household equipment	5.5	0.3	0.0	1.8	3.4	1.8	3.2
Health	2.1	-0.2	1.3	0.0	11.3	5.5	5.6
Transport	9.6	-1.8	1.2	1.7	0.7	-2.7	0.8
Communication	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Recreation and culture	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	-0.5	-0.5
Education	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	10.7	10.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	3.5	0.4	0.8
All items (Headline inflation)	100.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	4.7	1.5	1.9
Selected groups							
Food	42.7	1.7	0.1	1.1	8.1	2.5	1.8
Non-food	57.3	-0.5	0.1	0.8	2.2	0.8	2.0

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Chart 6.1: Annual Inflation Rates

Percent



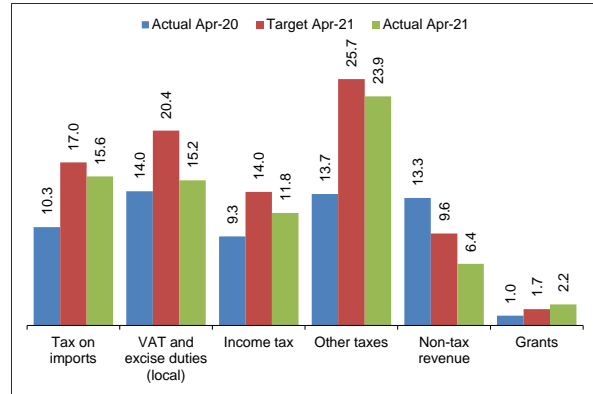
Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

6.2 Government Budgetary Operations

In the five months to April 2021, domestic revenue performance was impressive, despite being below the target. Domestic revenue for the period was averaged TZ 77.9 billion compared with TZS 45.4 billion in the similar period 2020. This performance was driven by increase in activities in the tourist industry as well as government measures aimed at improving revenue collection. In April 2021, government resources amounted to TZS 75.1 billion, of which domestic revenue was TZS 72.9 billion while grants were TZS 2.2 billion. Tax revenue was TZS 66.4 billion, equivalent to 86.2 percent of the target, while non-tax revenue was TZS 6.4 billion, equal to 67.0 percent of the target (Chart 6.2).

Chart 6.2: Government Resources in April

Billions of TZS



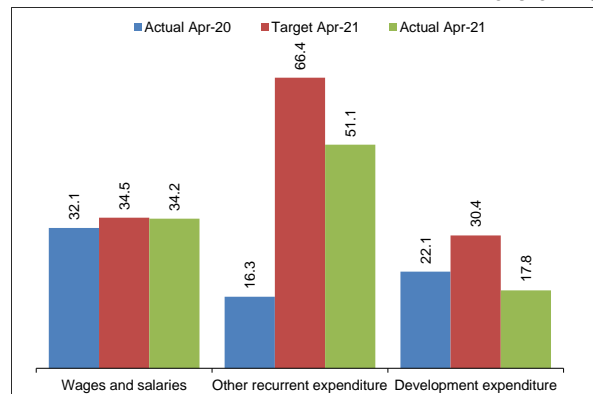
Source: President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar

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 reached TZS 103.2 billion, of which recurrent expenditure was TZS 85.3 billion and TZS 17.8 billion was utilized for development projects (Chart 6.3). Local financing to development projects was TZS 16.1 billion, equivalent to 59.7 percent of the target, while foreign financing amounted to TZS 1.7 billion, which accounted for 50.6 percent of the target. Deficit after grants and adjustment to cash and other items was TZS 3.9 billion, financed by program loans and domestic borrowing.

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

Current account balance widened to a deficit of USD 212.6 million in the year ending April 2021 from a deficit of USD 50.5 million registered during the corresponding period in 2020. This was largely attributed to an increase in imports of goods coupled with a decrease in exports of goods and services (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Current Account

	Millions of USD				
	Year ending April				
	Apr-20	Mar-21	Apr-21 ^P	2020	2021 ^P
Goods account (net)	-9.8	-24.1	-17.8	-228.7	-305.1
Exports	1.3	2.8	1.1	32.3	26.0
Imports (fob)	11.1	26.9	18.8	261.0	331.0
Services account (net)	5.2	-10.2	-10.2	82.1	8.7
Receipts	16.2	1.7	1.7	208.4	111.1
Payments	11.0	11.9	11.9	126.3	102.4
Goods and services (net)	-4.6	-34.3	-28.0	-146.6	-296.4
Exports of goods and services	17.5	4.5	2.7	240.7	137.0
Imports of goods and services	22.1	38.8	30.7	387.3	433.4
Income account (net)	1.2	0.1	0.1	15.6	6.1
Receipts	1.9	0.7	0.7	22.4	14.1
Payments	0.7	0.6	0.6	6.8	8.1
Current transfers (net)	10.8	-0.1	-0.1	80.5	77.7
Inflows	11.7	0.6	0.6	102.2	86.6
Outflows	0.9	0.7	0.7	21.7	8.9
Current account balance	7.4	-34.3	-28.0	-50.5	-212.6

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

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

6.3.2 Exports

Exports of goods and services decreased to USD 137.0 million from USD 240.7 million in the year ending April 2020, largely on account of decline in the export of cloves. (Table 6.2). Earnings from cloves export declined to USD 1.7 million compared to USD 19.5 million earned in the year ending April 2020 (Table 6.3). On month-to-month basis, goods exports amounted to USD 1.1 million in April 2021 compared with USD 1.3 million in April 2020 and USD 2.8 million in March 2021, largely due to decrease in manufactured goods.

Table 6.3: Exports of Goods

	Units	Year ending April			Percentage change		
		Apr-20	Mar-21 ^P	Apr-21 ^P			
Traditional exports							
Clove							
Value	'000' of USD	95.0	0.0	0.3	19,497.7	1,697.8	-91.3
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.3	-91.5
Unit price	USD/Tonne	4,750.0	2,507.5	5,552.2	5,178.4	4,835.2	-6.6
Non-traditional exports							
Seaweeds							
Value	'000' of USD	539.6	380.5	372.1	5,980.3	13,477.7	---
Volume	'000' Tonnes	0.8	0.8	1.0	9.3	17.6	88.8
Unit price	USD/Tonne	674.5	468.9	387.2	646.0	948.7	46.9
Manufactured goods	'000' of USD	352.0	2,188.6	158.1	4,001.5	6,976.9	74.4
Fish and fish products	'000' of USD	127.8	183.0	274.6	1,299.1	1,615.0	24.3
Others exports	'000' of USD	219.7	62.7	274.9	1,531.4	2,198.8	43.6
Sub total	'000' of USD	1,239.1	2,814.8	1,079.7	12,812.3	24,268.4	89.4
Grand total	'000' of USD	1,334.1	2,814.8	1,080.1	32,310.0	25,966.2	-19.6

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 433.4 million in the year ending April 2021 from USD 387.3 million in the corresponding period in 2020 (Table 6.2). This development was associated with increase in imports of capital and consumer goods. Most of the imported capital goods were machinery and transport equipment. On month-to-month basis, imports (f.o.b) amounted to USD 18.8 million in April 2021 compared to USD 11.1 million in April 2020 and USD 26.9 million in March 2021. Bulk of imports in April 2021 comprised oil and other consumer goods which altogether accounted for 69.0 percent of the total imports compared to 70.9 percent in the preceding month and 41.4 percent in April 2020 (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: Imports of Goods

	Millions of USD					
	Year ending April					
	Apr-20	Mar-21 ^P	Apr-21 ^P	2020	2021 ^P	
Capital goods	5.9	5.0	5.3	84.7	167.5	97.7
Transport equipment	0.8	1.4	2.1	15.6	47.2	---
Building and construction	3.6	1.3	1.8	22.2	25.3	14.1
Machinery	1.5	2.4	1.4	46.9	95.0	---
Intermediate goods	3.7	15.1	5.9	105.7	87.6	-17.1
Oil imports	2.0	9.6	3.5	81.0	48.9	-39.6
Industrial raw materials	1.7	5.5	2.4	24.7	38.7	56.5
Consumer goods	2.6	9.4	9.5	96.4	108.7	12.7
Food and food stuffs	0.8	2.3	5.5	50.5	34.9	-30.8
All other consumer goods	1.8	7.2	4.0	45.9	73.7	60.6
Grand total (c.i.f)	12.2	29.6	20.7	286.8	363.8	26.8
Grand total (f.o.b)	11.1	26.9	18.8	261.0	331.0	26.8

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	2017	2018	2019 ^p	2020 ^p
National accounts and prices						
1.1 Annual change in GDP at current prices	Percent	14.9	9.6	8.7	8.4	n.a
1.2 Annual change in GDP at constant 2015 prices	Percent	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0	n.a
1.3 GDP per capita-current prices (TZS)	'000' TZS	2,191.2	2,327.4	2,452.4	2,578.0	n.a
1.4 GDP per capita-current prices (USD)	USD	1,006.5	1,044.2	1,083.2	1,126.5	n.a
1.5 Annual change in consumer price index (Inflation)	Percent	5.2	5.3	3.5	3.4	n.a
1.6 Saving to GNDI ratio ^f	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	2,294.2
End of period	TZS/USD	2,172.6	2,230.1	2,281.2	2,287.9	2,298.5
		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Public finance						
4.1 Current revenue to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	13.9	14.7	14.6	13.9	14.6
4.2 Grants to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
4.3 Current expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	13.2	10.2	10.5	10.4	9.8
4.4 Development expenditure to GDP ratio ¹	Percent	4.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.4
4.5 Budget balance to GDP ratio (excluding grants) ¹	Percent	-4.1	-3.8	-2.0	-2.1	-2.9
4.5 Overall Budget balance to GDP ratio ^{1,3}	Percent	-3.4	-1.4	-1.9	-3.2	-1.4
Total external debt stock	Mill. USD	17,222.8	18,651.1	20,503.0	21,920.9	22,522.7
5.1 Disbursed debt	Mill. USD	15,948.1	17,251.2	18,765.1	20,029.3	20,561.7
5.2 Interest Arrears	Mill. USD	1,274.7	1,399.9	1,737.9	1,891.7	1,961.0

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

Note: ¹ Calculated on the basis of GDP at current market prices; ² annual average; ³ includes grants, expenditure float, adjustment to cash and other items (net); GDP denotes gross domestic product; GNDI, gross national disposable income; r, revised data; p, provisional data and n.a, not available

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 - April 2021		April 2021	
		Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual
Total revenue (including LGAs)	24,065,542.3	19,718,498.0	16,973,252.1	1,886,207.0	1,518,843.8
Central government revenue	23,250,581.3	19,032,273.9	16,347,310.2	1,821,795.8	1,450,301.9
Tax revenue	20,135,956.8	16,579,431.2	14,293,455.6	1,536,834.6	1,256,279.4
Taxes on imports	7,168,841.7	5,898,826.3	5,328,566.2	565,829.9	532,145.0
Sales/VAT and excise on local goods	4,473,393.9	3,799,861.4	3,209,538.6	357,688.0	290,542.2
Income taxes	7,173,649.0	5,789,151.7	4,888,203.8	508,939.1	353,398.7
Other taxes	1,320,072.2	1,091,591.8	867,147.0	104,377.6	80,193.6
Non- tax revenue	3,114,624.5	2,452,842.7	2,053,854.6	284,961.2	194,022.5
LGA own sources	814,961.0	686,224.2	625,941.9	64,411.2	68,541.9
Total expenditure ¹	29,100,434.0	24,027,873.9	19,875,010.4	3,053,397.8	2,517,133.3
Recurrent expenditure	16,321,179.0	13,532,319.0	11,713,383.0	1,425,653.4	1,196,543.7
Wages and salaries	7,762,389.5	6,464,433	6,077,452.2	648,978.4	605,012.9
Interest payments	2,870,582.5	2,276,450.5	2,067,253.7	304,187.2	216,288.2
Domestic	1,630,668.6	1,354,406.3	1,519,056.9	152,352.9	158,837.0
Foreign	1,239,913.8	922,044.2	548,196.9	151,834.3	57,451.2
Other goods, services and transfers	5,688,207.0	4,791,435.8	3,568,677.1	472,487.8	375,242.6
Development expenditure and net lending	12,779,255.0	10,495,554.9	8,161,627.4	1,627,744.4	1,320,589.6
Local	10,043,206.1	7,941,883.2	6,516,813.7	1,216,533.0	1,145,518.4
Foreign	2,736,048.9	2,553,671.6	1,644,813.6	411,211.4	175,071.3
Balance before grants	-5,034,891.7	-4,309,375.8	-2,901,758.3	-1,167,190.9	-998,289.5
Grants	949,322.5	906,360.2	516,753.0	100,165.5	5,368.3
Program	138,323.3	138,323.3	0.0	47,669.7	0.0
Project	614,461.0	576,136.7	363,860.3	48,888.2	0.0
Basket funds	196,538.3	191,900.3	152,892.7	3,607.5	5,368.3
Balance (cheques issued) after grants	-4,085,568.3	-3,403,015.7	-2,385,005.3	-1,067,025.4	-992,921.2
Expenditure float	0.0	0.0	-7,318.0	0.0	0.0
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	0.0	874,397.0	-523,666.3	874,397.0	-215,829.7
Overall balance	-4,085,568.3	-2,528,618.7	-2,915,989.5	-192,628.5	-1,208,751.0
Financing	4,085,568.3	2,528,618.7	2,915,989.5	192,628.5	1,208,751.0
Foreign financing (net)	2,497,399.1	-11,928.4	717,709.1	247,076.2	-78,654.5
Loans	4,960,679.7	1,785,634.7	2,477,427.5	358,715.6	169,703.0
Program loans	0.0	0.0	210,535.2	0.0	0.0
Development project loans	4,881,675.1	1,711,842.0	2,189,785.5	337,868.0	144,159.1
o/w: Non-concessional borrowing	3,035,630.0	0.0	1,138,831.7	0.0	0.0
Basket support	79,004.6	73,792.7	77,106.9	20,847.6	25,543.9
Amortization	-2,463,280.6	-1,797,563.2	-1,759,718.4	-111,639.5	-248,357.4
Domestic (net) ²	1,588,169.2	2,540,547.2	2,198,280.4	-54,447.7	1,287,405.4
Bank and non-bank financing	1,588,169.2	2,540,547.2	2,198,280.4	-54,447.7	1,287,405.4
Bank borrowing	1,419,911.0	2,271,610.2	1,047,290.4	-48,458.5	1,092,670.3
Non-bank (net of amortization)	168,258.2	268,936.9	1,150,990.0	-5,989.2	194,735.2
Borrowing/roll-over	3,316,078.4	2,737,642.8	2,903,245.3	244,550.1	227,614.8
Domestic and contingent debt amortization	-3,316,078.4	-2,737,642.8	-2,903,245.3	-244,550.1	-227,614.8

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

Note: ¹ Exclude amortization and expenditure float, includes road fund and retention expenditure² Positive value means financing and a negative value means repayment/ build up of deposits

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

Table A3: Depository Corporations Survey

Billions of TZS

Items	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20 ^f	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21 ^P
Net foreign assets	11,724.1	11,444.9	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
Bank of Tanzania	11,580.4	11,466.7	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
Other depository corporations	143.7	-21.7	30.3	363.4	656.2	599.5	356.3	51.5	413.8	472.6	145.6	231.6	-295.7
Net domestic assets	17,043.7	17,585.9	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
Domestic claims	24,379.3	24,902.4	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
Claims on central government (net)	4,664.7	5,131.3	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
Claims on central government	9,411.8	9,880.3	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
Liabilities to central government	4,747.1	4,749.0	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
Claims on non-government sector	19,714.5	19,771.1	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
Other items (net)	-7,335.5	-7,316.5	-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
Broad money liabilities	28,767.9	29,030.8	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
Currency outside depository corporations	3,943.2	4,077.9	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
Transferable deposits	13,804.8	13,907.5	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
Non-transferable (other) deposits	11,019.9	11,045.4	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
Memorandum Items:													
Monetary aggregates													
Reserve money (M0)	7,445.4	7,509.8	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
Extended broad money (M3)	28,767.9	29,030.8	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
Deposits in foreign Currency (FCD)	6,741.0	6,879.7	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
<i>FCD in millions of USD</i>	2,942.0	3,001.8	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
Broad money (M2)	22,026.9	22,151.1	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
Other deposits in national currency (i.e. savings and time deposits)	8,144.0	8,214.0	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
Narrow money (M1)	13,882.9	13,937.1	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
Currency in circulation	3,943.2	4,077.9	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
Transferable deposits in national currency	9,939.7	9,859.2	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

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

Note: p, provisional data

Table A4: Interest Rates Structure

Items	2020										2021			
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov ^r	Dec ^p	Jan ^p	Feb ^p	Mar ^p	Apr ^p	
A: Domestic currency														
1. Interbank cash market rates														
Overnight	4.83	4.19	4.32	3.20	3.09	3.54	3.91	3.58	3.70	3.70	3.81	3.71	3.71	
2 to 7 days	5.37	5.24	4.75	3.99	3.76	4.01	4.23	4.24	4.09	4.36	4.43	4.30	4.45	
8 to 14 days	5.34	5.56	5.07	4.83	4.55	4.51	4.50	4.61	4.58	4.63	4.66	4.54	4.72	
15 to 30 days	5.68	5.25	5.05	4.70	4.21	4.22	4.37	4.16	4.25	4.44	4.25	4.32	4.35	
31 to 60 days	6.80	6.19	5.73	5.78	3.95	5.18	5.32	5.31	5.12	4.93	4.44	5.95	5.51	
61 to 90 days	6.00	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	4.75	4.75	5.35	7.25	4.77	5.05	4.49	4.49	
91 to 180 days	8.70	5.75	5.36	5.00	5.88	5.49	5.67	5.62	5.62	5.12	5.51	5.40	5.12	
181 and above	7.71	7.56	7.69	10.00	10.00	6.77	6.96	7.95	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.75	7.63	
Overall interbank cash market rate	5.41	5.08	4.87	3.97	3.74	4.12	4.28	4.29	4.17	4.16	4.39	4.31	4.51	
2. Lombard rate	7.25	6.29	6.49	4.80	4.64	5.31	5.87	5.38	5.55	5.55	5.72	5.56	5.56	
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	6.88	5.75	4.27	4.27	5.54	5.52	5.73	5.60	6.13	6.60	5.84	5.42	6.13	
5. Treasury bills rates														
35 days	2.95	2.58	2.30	2.14	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	1.99	2.33	2.93	
91 days	3.46	3.09	2.77	2.55	2.42	2.42	2.42	2.46	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.77	3.30	
182 days	4.06	3.69	3.30	3.02	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.59	2.61	2.58	2.57	2.96	3.91	
364 days	4.94	4.77	4.70	4.14	3.98	3.94	4.00	4.29	4.45	4.92	5.71	5.95	6.02	
Overall treasury bills rate	4.88	4.64	2.97	4.04	3.88	3.94	4.01	4.01	4.10	4.69	5.71	5.90	5.95	
6. Treasury bonds rates														
2-years	8.34	8.34	8.34	8.34	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.09	7.51	7.51	7.89	7.89	
5-years	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	11.95	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	
7-years	12.89	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	10.09	
10-years	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.02	11.49	11.49	11.49	11.47	11.56	11.56	11.56	11.60	11.60	
15-years	14.19	14.19	14.30	13.83	13.83	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.53	13.57	13.60	13.60	13.60	
20-years	15.85	15.79	15.79	15.64	15.64	15.51	15.51	15.39	15.01	15.01	15.41	15.41	15.41	
Bank rate	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	
7. Discount rate	7.00	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	2.38	2.43	2.26	2.32	2.35	2.32	2.35	2.34	2.45	2.50	2.53	2.57	2.16	
9. Overall time deposits rate														
1 month	8.15	7.18	8.33	8.15	8.15	8.88	7.74	7.44	8.48	9.09	9.70	6.99	7.48	
2 months	6.34	5.94	6.84	6.59	5.69	4.30	6.80	7.02	8.09	6.16	7.42	7.61	7.72	
3 months	5.96	6.33	6.70	6.05	6.84	7.22	7.28	7.63	7.61	7.53	5.33	7.61	6.78	
6 months	6.54	7.71	6.85	7.65	7.90	7.57	7.80	6.73	7.48	6.37	7.32	7.86	8.23	
12 months	8.01	8.57	7.54	7.63	8.37	8.16	8.22	8.43	8.41	8.23	8.67	8.80	8.77	
24 months	10.28	10.56	9.63	7.71	7.01	6.79	6.57	8.98	8.59	8.50	8.67	8.52	8.62	
10. Negotiated deposit rate	9.66	9.53	9.27	9.39	9.31	9.05	9.12	8.20	9.22	9.22	9.50	9.18	9.36	
11. Overall lending rate														
Short-term (up to 1 year)	16.37	16.20	15.99	15.38	15.30	15.04	15.87	15.70	15.72	15.76	15.88	15.97	16.05	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	18.38	18.29	18.12	18.23	18.24	17.11	18.27	18.38	18.69	18.51	18.40	18.36	18.34	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	17.63	17.50	17.35	17.41	17.44	17.68	16.90	16.87	16.83	16.85	17.00	16.82	16.59	
Long-term (3-5 years)	16.28	16.06	15.88	16.20	16.11	16.20	16.20	16.19	16.23	16.06	16.15	16.06	16.13	
Term Loans (over 5 years)	15.90	15.31	15.21	15.54	15.80	15.46	15.93	15.92	16.24	15.99	15.95	15.85	15.82	
12. Negotiated lending rate	13.51	14.48	14.52	13.62	13.10	13.69	13.97	13.97	13.86	13.38	13.96	14.05	13.76	
B: Foreign currency														
1. Deposits rates														
Savings deposits rate	2.56	1.56	0.80	1.12	1.17	1.16	0.95	0.83	1.04	0.79	0.92	0.91	0.41	
Overall time deposits rate	2.60	2.26	2.24	2.29	2.24	2.14	2.23	2.59	2.45	2.39	2.33	2.57	3.21	
1-months	1.06	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.79	1.18	1.15	1.17	1.35	1.73	1.77	3.06	3.09	
2-months	2.99	2.32	2.03	2.25	2.36	2.04	2.70	4.13	2.11	2.68	2.44	2.19	3.82	
3-months	3.09	2.96	3.27	3.23	2.13	2.84	2.30	3.21	3.33	2.70	2.66	2.63	2.80	
6-months	2.96	2.40	2.36	2.62	2.80	2.76	2.83	2.40	1.92	1.75	1.72	2.16	3.16	
12-months	2.92	2.62	2.49	2.33	2.10	1.87	2.15	2.04	3.53	3.09	3.06	2.83	3.20	
2. Overall lending rate														
Short-term (up to 1 year)	6.37	6.39	6.45	6.50	6.37	6.51	6.87	6.97	6.82	6.84	6.83	7.46	8.10	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	7.30	8.24	8.16	8.07	7.66	8.61	8.94	8.74	8.94	8.41	8.96	8.31	8.88	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	5.56	4.81	4.67	4.70	4.63	4.59	4.07	4.34	4.00	4.50	4.00	7.53	8.82	
Long-term (3-5 years)	6.23	5.99	6.80	6.36	6.04	6.07	5.33	5.89	5.79	5.33	5.20	6.84	6.52	
Term loans (over 5 years)	7.87	7.48	7.19	7.65	7.84	7.79	8.99	8.88	8.36	8.98	8.99	7.21	8.88	
Term loans (over 5 years)	4.88	5.42	5.45	5.73	5.70	5.48	6.99	6.99	6.99	6.98	6.99	7.40	7.40	

Source: Bank of Tanzania and banks

Note: r denotes revised data and p 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 MDR)	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

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

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

Base: Dec 2020=100

	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	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	3.5	2.8	1.8	3.7	7.3	3.1	2.2	0.9	2.4	1.6	0.9	3	0.1	2.4
Feb	3.3	3.6	2.0	4.0	4.4	3.2	2.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	4.1	0.3	2.8
Mar	3.2	4.3	1.9	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.9	0.5	2.1	2.2	1.2	4.9	0.3	2.8
Apr	3.3	4.8	2.7	4.6	4.1	3.1	2.7	0.2	1.8	2.3	1.2	5.4	0.3	2.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

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

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: 2020=100

	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	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

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: 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	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Glossary

Broad money (M2)

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

Currency in circulation outside banks

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

Core inflation

This 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 food.

Gross official reserves

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

Inflation

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

Interbank cash market

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

Lombard facility

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

Lombard rate

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

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 corresponds 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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