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BANK OF TANZANIA



ANNUAL REPORT

2013/14



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIC	Administration and Internal Control
APP	Annual Procurement Plan
ADF	African Development Fund
CBS	Central Banking System
DOD	Disbursed Outstanding Debt
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
EAC	East African Community
ECGS	Export Credit Guarantee Scheme
EFP	Economic and Financial Policies
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMO	Foreign Exchange Market Operations
FISIM	Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured
FSD	Financial Stability and Deepening
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNDI	Gross National Disposable Income
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management Systems
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPTL	Independent Power Tanzania Limited
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
LGA	Local Government Authority
MAC	Monetary Affairs Committee
MDRI	Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MPI	Manufacturing Production Index
NPS	National Payments System
OCGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OMO	Open Market Operations
REPOs	Repurchase Agreements
RGZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SME-CGS	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme



TANESCO	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
TISS	Tanzania Interbank Settlement System
TNNSS	Tanzania National Net Settlement Service
TPB	Tanzania Postal Bank
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VAT	Value Added Tax
ZIPA	Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority
ZSSF	Zanzibar Social Security Fund



23 December, 2014

Hon. Saada Mkuya Salum (MP)
Minister for Finance
United Republic of Tanzania
DAR ES SALAAM

Honourable Minister,

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

In accordance with Section 21 (1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act 2006, I hereby submit:

- (a) A report on economic developments and the Bank's operations, in particular, the implementation and outcome of monetary policy, and other activities during the fiscal year 2013/14, and
- (b) The Bank's balance sheet as at 30th June, 2014, the Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 2014 and associated financial statements, as well as detailed notes to the accounts for the year and the previous year's comparative data certified by external auditors along with the auditors' opinion.

Yours sincerely,

B. Ndulu:

Prof. Benno Ndulu
Governor
Bank of Tanzania



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Prof. Benno J. Ndulu

Governor, Chairman



Dr. Natu E. Mwamba

Deputy Governor, Economic and Financial Policies (EFP)



Mr. Lila H. Mkila

Deputy Governor, Financial Stability and Financial Deepening (FSD)



Mr. Juma H. Reli

Deputy Governor, Administration and Internal Controls (AIC)



Mr. Bedason A. Shallanda

Representative from the Ministry of Finance (URT)



Prof. Haidari K. Amani

Director



Mr. Khamis M. Omar

Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Finance (RGZ)



Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu

Director



Mr. Yona S. Killagane

Director



Mr. Omar S. Mussa

Director



Mr. Yusto E. Tongola

Secretary to the Bank



BANK OF TANZANIA MISSION

The Bank's mission is:

"To conduct monetary policy directed towards maintaining price stability, and to promote integrity and stability of the financial system conducive to sustainable growth of the national economy".

BANK OF TANZANIA INFLATION CONTROL STRATEGY

- The primary objective of the Bank of Tanzania is to formulate and implement monetary policy directed to the economic objective of maintaining domestic price stability. The Bank therefore, has the responsibility of establishing monetary conditions that are consistent with low and stable inflation.
- Inflation control is not an end in itself, but rather, the means by which monetary policy contributes to overall economic performance.
- Low inflation allows the economy to function more efficiently, thereby contributing to a better overall economic performance.
- The Bank of Tanzania controls inflation by managing the growth of money supply. The Bank targets extended broad money supply (M3), which is composed of currency in circulation outside banks, and total deposits held by commercial banks, including foreign currency deposits. M3 is chosen because it is the monetary aggregate that is estimated to have closest relationship with the rate of inflation.
- To influence the growth of M3, the Bank controls reserve money (base money or high powered money), which is directly related to money supply through the money multiplier. Reserve money is defined as the liabilities of a central bank, which include currency held outside the central bank and deposits of banks with the Bank of Tanzania.

MONETARY POLICY INSTRUMENTS

The Bank of Tanzania uses indirect instruments of monetary policy to influence the level of money supply. The main instrument is Open Market Operations (OMO), which involves sale or purchase of securities by the Bank to withdraw or inject liquidity into the economy. Other instruments include selling and buying of foreign exchange in the inter-bank foreign exchange market, i.e., Foreign Exchange Market Operations (FEMO), standby facilities (Lombard and discount windows), repurchase agreement transactions, statutory reserve requirements, and moral suasion.



MODALITIES FOR MONETARY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

- i. At the beginning of every fiscal year, the Bank of Tanzania sets annual monetary policy targets and state in its Monetary Policy Statement (MPS), in accordance with the broader macroeconomic policy objectives of the Government.
- ii. The MPS is approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank and submitted to the Minister for Finance, who in turn submits it to the Parliament.
- iii. The same procedure is followed in the mid-year review of the MPS, which shows progress in the implementation of the monetary policy and the outlook for the remaining period.
- iv. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Board of Directors of the Bank, which is chaired by the Governor, is responsible for setting the monetary policy direction once in every two months, consistent with the ultimate objective of maintaining domestic price stability.
- v. The Surveillance Committee, also chaired by the Governor, meets daily to evaluate progress in monetary policy implementation and approve appropriate measures for liquidity management.
- vi. A Technical Committee reviews liquidity developments on daily basis and advises Surveillance Committee on appropriate daily measures for liquidity management.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Tanzania economy continued to perform strongly in 2013. Real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7.0 percent in 2013 compared with 6.9 percent in 2012. The growth was underpinned by good performance in communication, financial intermediation, construction, and trade and repairs activities. Growth outlook remains favourable, backed by ongoing investments in infrastructure, projected stability in global oil prices, favourable weather conditions and projected recovery in global economy. Annual headline inflation remained at single digit over the course of 2013/14, averaging at 6.3 percent. This was due to general decline in food and global commodity prices, supported by a sustained prudent monetary policy.

The Government budgetary operations were characterised by shortfall in domestic revenue collections and external loans and grants. This led to a lower than projected government spending, and overall fiscal deficit which was 4.5 percent of GDP slightly below the target of 5.0 percent. Domestic revenue collection was 11.1 percent below the target, partly due delays in implementation of electronic fiscal devices, suspension of excise duty on simcard, lower output in some manufacturing industry, and increase in imports from EAC Partner States. The ratio of revenue to GDP was about 18 percent compared to the target of 20 percent. Total government expenditure was about 84 percent of the estimates and 25 percent of GDP.

In 2013/14, the growth of monetary aggregates was kept almost on target. Extended broad

money supply (M3) grew by 15.8 percent compared with 14.9 percent in 2012/13, and the projection of 15.0 percent. Domestic credit grew by 25.4 percent, mostly driven by private sector loans which recorded an annual rate of 21.4 percent compared with 17.1 percent recorded in the preceding year. Economic activities that mostly benefited from bank loans were building and construction, transport and communication, manufacturing, and hotels and restaurants.

Domestic financial markets condition was fairly modest. Interest rates in the interbank cash market hovered around 7.0 percent, almost as in the preceding year, consistent with the moderate liquidity conditions. The primary markets for Treasury bills and bonds were characterized by strong demand and gradual decline in interest rates. The Bank continued to participate in the foreign exchange market, largely for liquidity management. The Tanzania Shilling-US dollar exchange rate gradually depreciated in 2013/14 by an average of 2.2 percent compared to an annual appreciation of 1.3 percent in 2012/13.

During 2013/14, the balance of payments recorded a surplus of USD 262.2 million—about half of the surplus realized in 2012/13. This was due to widening of current account deficit, mainly driven by increases in imports of goods and services relative to exports. Gross official reserves amounted to USD 4,634.1 million at the end of 2013/14, sufficient to cover 4.5 months of projected imports of goods and services excluding those financed through foreign direct investments.

Tanzania's external debt stock amounted to USD 14,021.2 million at the end of 2013/14, an increase of USD 1,655.1 million from the preceding year. This was a result of new disbursements and accumulation of interest arrears. The debt stock was equivalent to 40.6 percent of GDP in nominal terms. Based on Debt Sustainability Analysis conducted in September 2013 using end June 2013 data, the net present value of debt to GDP ratio was 19.3 percent compared to the threshold of 50 percent, indicating that external debt was sustainable. The stock of domestic debt increased by 15.9 percent to TZS 6,535.5 billion, largely on account of new issuance of government securities.

The economy of Zanzibar grew by 7.4 percent in 2013 compared with 7.1 percent in 2012, mainly on account of good performance in transport and communication, construction, financial intermediation, hotels and restaurants and trade and repairs. Annual headline inflation averaged at 5.9 percent in 2013/14 compared with 4.7 percent in 2012/13, largely driven by increase in prices of food items.

Zanzibar's total revenue amounted to TZS 407.4 billion, out of which about 81 percent was domestic which was equivalent to 94 percent of the target. Expenditure amounted to TZS 469.0 billion, which was 29.5 percent below the estimates. As a result deficit amounted to TZS 61.6 billion after grants. The current account balance narrowed to a deficit of USD 33.7 million compared with USD 34.4 million in 2012/13, mainly driven by increase in current transfers.

The banking sector remained sound and stable, with adequate capital and liquidity levels

above regulatory requirements. The ratio of core capital to total risk weighted assets and off balance sheet items was 16.7 percent, while total capital to total risk weighted assets and off-balance sheet exposures was 17.7 percent, above the minimum requirements of 10 and 12 percent, respectively. The ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities was 35.6 percent, above the minimum requirement of 20 percent.

During 2013, global output growth slowed slightly to 3.0 percent from 3.2 percent in 2012, mainly due to fiscal consolidation, financial volatility and tightened financial conditions. Global inflation eased to 3.6 percent during 2013 from 3.9 percent in 2012, mainly due to a decline in commodity prices, particularly food and fuels.

Real GDP growth in Sub-Saharan Africa remained at 4.9 percent mostly supported by increase in domestic demand and public and private investment in mining and infrastructure. In the SADC region, real GDP was 4.6 percent in 2013 compared with 4.7 percent in 2012, while in the EAC region real GDP averaged 5.3 percent compared with 5.1 percent in 2012.

Inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa decelerated owing to moderation in food prices and prudent monetary policy. The rate of inflation in the SADC region eased to an average of 6.7 percent from 7.6 percent in 2012. In the EAC region, annual inflation significantly decreased to 6.4 percent in 2013 from 11.6 percent recorded in 2012 due to prudent monetary policy and improved food supply following favourable weather conditions.



PART I
AN OVERVIEW OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CHAPTER ONE

OUTPUT AND PRICES

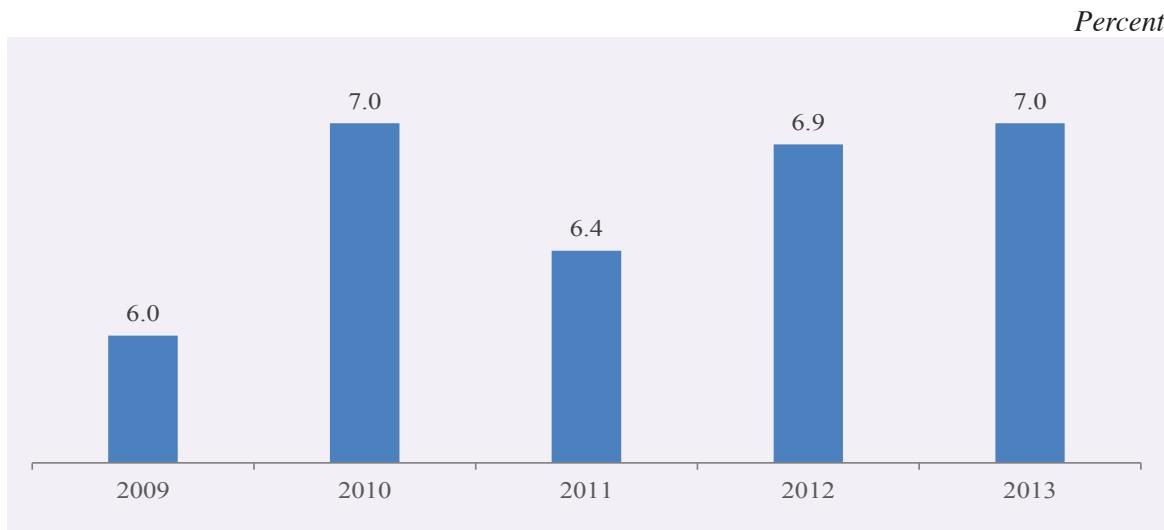
1.1 Output

1.1.1 Gross Domestic Product

Tanzania's economic growth remained strong. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2013 grew by 7.0 percent in real terms compared with 6.9

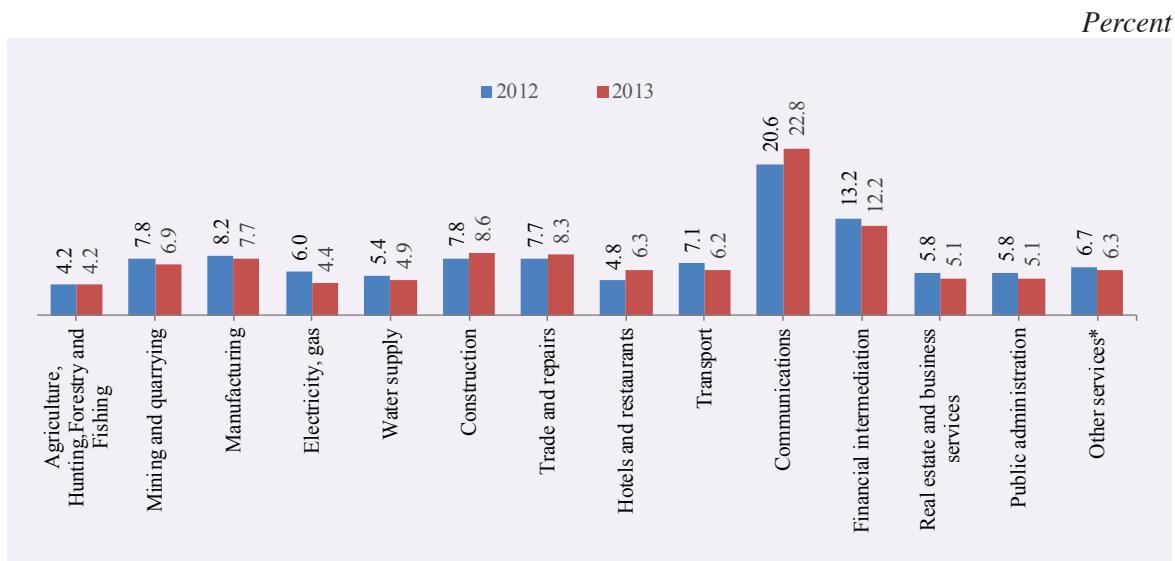
percent in 2012 (**Chart 1.1**). GDP at constant prices amounted to TZS 20.5 trillion compared with TZS 19.2 trillion in 2012. The strong economic performance was underpinned by communication, financial intermediation, construction, and trade and repairs activities (**Chart 1.2**).

Chart 1.1: Real GDP Growth



Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

Chart 1.2: Real GDP Growth by Activity

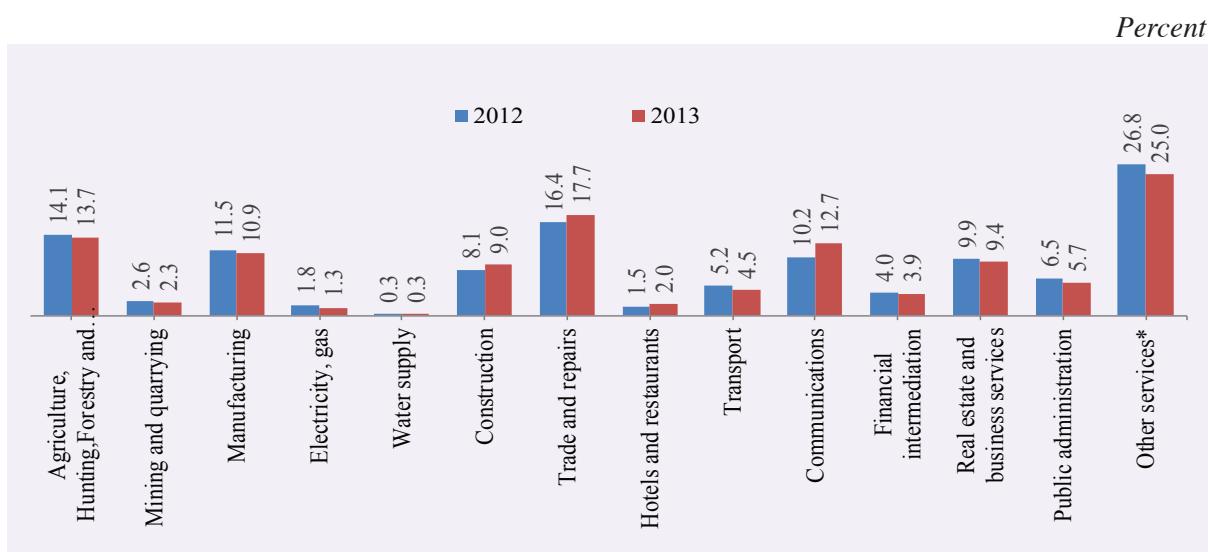


Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

In terms of contribution to the GDP growth, trade and repairs accounted for the largest share, followed by agriculture, communication and manufacturing (**Chart 1.3**). The growth in trade and repair activity was on account of increased traded goods and repair particularly motor vehicles. Meanwhile, improvement in

agriculture was a result of increased food crops production especially maize, rice, sorghum and millet following good weather conditions. The performance of communication activity was underpinned by increased use of mobile phone services.

Chart 1.3: Contribution to Real GDP Growth by Activity



Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

In terms of share to GDP in 2013, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing activities had the largest share of 22.2 percent, followed by trade

and repairs 15.0 percent, and real estates and business services 10.2 percent (**Table 1.1**).

Table 1.1: Growth at Constant 2001 Prices and Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices

Economic activity	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	4.6	3.2	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.3
Fishing	5.0	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.9	2.2
Industry and construction	8.6	7.0	8.2	6.9	7.8	7.5
Mining and quarrying	2.5	1.2	2.7	2.2	7.8	6.9
Manufacturing	9.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.2	7.7
Electricity, gas	5.4	8.4	10.2	1.5	6.0	4.4
Water supply	6.6	5.6	6.3	4.0	5.4	4.9
Construction	10.5	7.5	10.2	9.0	7.8	8.6
Services	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.2
Trade and repairs	10.0	7.5	8.2	8.1	7.7	8.3
Hotels and restaurants	4.5	4.4	6.1	4.6	4.8	6.3
Transport	6.9	6.0	7.0	6.7	7.1	6.2
Communications	20.5	21.9	22.1	19.0	20.6	22.8
Others Services*	7.4	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.4
Gross value added before adjustments	7.5	6.1	7.1	6.5	7.0	7.1
less FISIM	11.0	8.7	9.1	11.2	12.7	10.9
Gross value added at basic prices	7.4	6.0	7.1	6.4	6.9	7.0
<i>add Taxes on products</i>	7.8	5.8	6.7	6.5	7.3	6.1
GDP (At current market prices)	7.4	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.0
Percentage Share in Total GDP at Current Prices						
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	25.7	24.6	24.9	24.6	24.7	24.5
Fishing	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Industry and construction	21.0	22.0	21.5	21.9	22.1	22.2
Mining and quarrying	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Manufacturing	7.8	8.6	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5
Electricity, gas	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Water supply	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Construction	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3
Services	42.7	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.1
Trade and repairs	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Transport	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.8
Communications	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Others Services*	21.8	21.2	21.1	20.9	20.6	20.4
Taxes on products	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.7

Note: * Includes Financial Intermediation, Public Admin., Real Estate and Business Services, Education, Health and other Social and Personal services

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Agriculture

Real output for agriculture (crop, livestock, forest and hunting) grew by 4.3 percent in 2013 same as recorded in 2012. This growth was attributed to favourable weather condition and timely provision of subsidized inputs coupled with the on-going construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure including roads, markets and irrigation schemes.

Food crops: Preliminary estimates by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives indicate that production of food crops increased to 16.0 million tonnes in 2013/14, compared with 14.4 million tonnes produced in preceding year. The increase was on account of good weather condition experienced in most of the producing areas coupled with timely utilization of subsidized inputs. Production of cereals is estimated to have increased to 9.8 million tonnes compared with 7.6 million in

the preceding year. Meanwhile, production of non-cereals in 2013/14 is estimated at 6.2 million compared with 6.8 million tonnes of the preceding year. National food requirement in 2014/15 is estimated at 12.8 million tonnes, which is less than the estimated production in 2013/14 by 3.2 million tonnes. The food sufficiency level is therefore expected to be 125 percent in 2014/15—the consumption year for the food produced in 2013/14.

Cash crops: Production of major cash crops depicted a mixed performance; with coffee and cotton declining substantially (**Table 1.2**). Production of coffee declined on account of cyclical nature of its production while that of cotton was attributed to bad weather, inadequate farm inputs and lower prices offered to farmers in the previous season. Availability of adequate agro-chemicals and good weather contributed to good production of cashewnuts.

Table 1.2: Production of Selected Major Cash Crops

Cash crop	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 ^r	2013/14 ^e	Percentage change	'000' Tonnes	
								Peak production Period	Tonnes
Coffee	68.5	34.6	56.8	33.3	71.2	48.8	-31.5		
Seed cotton	368.7	267.0	163.5	225.9	357.1	245.8	-31.2	2008/09	68.5
Tea	32.0	32.8	31.7	31.5	33.7	33.0	-2.1	2005/06	374.7
Cashew nuts	79.1	75.4	121.1	158.4	127.9	129.8	1.5	2004/05	30.7
Tobacco	55.4	60.7	94.2	126.6	74.2	86.3	16.3	1973/74	145.0
Sisal	23.8	24.0	35.0	36.6	34.9	37.7	8.0	2011/12	126.6
Total	627.4	494.4	502.3	612.4	699.1	581.4	-16.8	1964	230.0

Note: r denotes revised

e denotes estimates

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives, and Crop Boards

Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity recorded a growth of 7.7 percent in 2013 compared to 8.2 percent in 2012, partly on account of decline in production of paper and paper products, basic metal product and non-metallic products. This was attributed to inadequate supply of raw

materials and stiff competition from imports. Manufacturing Production Index (MPI) increased by 0.8 percent compared with 11.5 percent recorded in 2012 (**Table 1.3**)¹.

¹ MPI measures changes in production of commodities in real terms over time.

This performance was attributed to marginal increase in production of food, beverages and tobacco that accounts for 60 percent of the

value of manufactured commodities produced in 2013.

Table 1.3: Manufacturing Production Index by Category
Index 1985=100

ISIC	Industrial activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percentage change
31	Food, beverage and tobacco	375.5	407.0	397.8	455.3	465.2	2.2
32	Textile and leather	229.3	243.5	228.5	201.5	217.5	7.9
331	Wood and products except furniture	246.5	248.3	347.8	707.3	718.5	1.6
34	Paper and paper products	295.3	317.3	343.5	359.8	307.1	-14.6
35	Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and plastic products	124.8	137.5	144.5	140.0	127.1	-9.2
36	Non-metallic products	458.8	526.5	536.0	574.0	526.6	-8.2
37	Basic metal industries	203.5	236.0	270.3	293.8	276.5	-5.9
38	Fabricated metal product, machinery and equipments	72.0	76.3	81.5	104.0	112.3	8.0
39	Other industries	385.3	433.5	515.8	583.8	672.8	15.3
3	Manufacturing production index	274.5	290.5	300.3	334.8	337.5	0.8

Note: ISIC stands for International Standard Industrial Classification rev.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table 1.4: Value of Manufactured Commodities by Category
Millions of TZS

ISIC	Industrial activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p	Percentage change	Percentage contribution
31	Food, beverage and tobacco	2,195,096.4	3,333,087.1	2,984,917.1	3,454,348.8	3,524,733.9	2.0	60.7
32	Textile and leather	173,489.4	250,235.2	210,056.3	196,362.8	266,282.6	35.6	4.6
331	Wood and products except furniture	35,845.5	21,466.2	43,258.6	23,474.0	33,850.0	44.2	0.6
34	Paper and paper products	74,685.9	103,097.6	96,053.6	82,997.8	102,634.6	23.7	1.8
35	Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and plastic products	475,282.8	487,894.0	599,625.4	660,523.5	733,625.9	11.1	12.6
36	Non-metallic products	350,634.3	470,799.3	393,867.3	489,570.7	534,771.7	9.2	9.2
37	Basic metal industries	213,139.5	292,266.7	392,131.3	368,555.9	422,659.0	14.7	7.3
38	Fabricated metal product, machinery and equipment	132,714.3	159,466.1	185,542.2	155,845.5	187,569.7	20.4	3.2
39	Other industries	3,112.3	2,608.5	3,092.6	4,077.7	4,862.6	19.2	0.1
3	Total value of manufactured goods	3,654,000.4	5,120,920.6	4,908,544.5	5,435,756.7	5,810,990.0	6.9	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

The level of employment in selected manufacturing establishments increased by 6.5 percent to 85,188 employees in 2013 from 2012. Sub-sectors of food, beverages and

tobacco, textiles, leather goods and footwear recorded substantial increase in employment (**Table 1.5**).

Table 1.5: Employment in Selected Manufacturing Firms

ISIC	Industrial activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p	Percentage change	Percentage contribution
31	Food, beverage and tobacco	53,133.8	51,011.0	46,991.3	40,481.5	51,459.0	27.1	60.4
32	Textile, leather products and footwear	13,731.5	14,854.3	11,695.8	11,302.8	12,707.3	12.4	14.9
331	Wood and products except furniture	2,651.3	2,467.0	2,762.3	2,457.0	2,479.8	0.9	2.9
34	Paper and paper products	2,925.0	4,108.3	3,652.8	2,972.3	2,637.0	-11.3	3.1
35	Chemicals, petroleum, rubber and plastic products	5,201.3	5,677.3	6,862.5	9,001.0	9,368.8	4.1	11.0
36	Non-metallic products	5,201.3	5,677.3	6,862.5	9,001.0	1,969.3	-78.1	2.3
37	Basic metal industries	1,538.5	1,823.3	1,712.8	3,231.0	3,024.0	-6.4	3.5
38	Fabricated metal product, machinery and equipment	1,551.8	1,600.0	1,379.5	1,448.0	1,466.3	1.3	1.7
39	Other industries	65.8	68.3	70.8	74.3	77.0	3.7	0.1
3	Total employment	86,000.0	87,286.5	81,990.0	79,968.8	85,188.3	6.5	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Electricity and Gas

During 2013, growth of electricity and gas activity was 4.4 percent compared with 6.0 percent in 2012. Electricity production increased to 5,997.4 million kWh in 2013 from 5,765.6 million kWh in 2012 due to expansion in production capacity using natural

gas and fuel (**Table 1.6**). During the period, hydropower generation decreased following aging of machinery and insufficient rainfall in some of the power stations. Meanwhile, the construction of gas pipeline from Mtwara and Lindi to Dar es Salaam is at an advanced stage.

Table 1.6: Electricity Available for Distribution

Source of power	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	MWh Percentage change
Hydropower	2,640,467.3	2,701,070.0	1,992,576.1	1,766,593.2	1,717,321.0	-2.8
Thermal power	708,347.6	1,003,146.2	1,034,466.5	1,367,755.2	1,553,203.4	13.6
Diesel-grid	2,426.9	1,062.1	5,427.4	4,910.8	60,104.7	---
Gas	637,057.8	923,226.5	952,186.8	1,198,916.0	1,314,595.2	9.6
Isolated units	68,862.9	78,857.6	76,852.3	163,928.4	178,503.5	8.9
Diesel	68,862.9	78,857.6	76,852.3	75,942.1	98,375.8	29.5
Gas (Mtwara and Somamga)	0.0	0.0	0.0	87,986.3	80,127.8	-8.9
Imports	64,877.2	57,163.6	54,745.2	60,796.7	58,641.7	-3.5
Uganda	43,468.0	44,966.1	44,378.0	57,144.0	53,902.0	-5.7
Zambia	21,409.2	12,197.5	10,367.2	3,652.7	3,210.7	-12.1
Kenya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,529.0	---
Integrated power projects	1,388,826.1	1,569,882.9	2,074,862.1	2,570,482.2	2,668,246.6	3.8
Total	4,802,518.3	5,331,262.7	5,156,649.9	5,765,627.3	5,997,412.8	4.0

Source: Tanzania Electric Supply Company

Construction

Construction activity grew by 8.6 percent in 2013 compared to 7.8 percent in 2012. The improved performance of construction activity was attributed to construction and rehabilitation of bridges, residential and non-residential buildings, road network, airports, as well as acquisition of ferries.

Mining and Quarrying

The value added in mining and quarrying activity increased by 6.9 percent in 2013 relative

to 7.8 percent increase in 2012. The production of gold and diamond, which contributes the largest share of the value of minerals increased. The increase in production of diamonds was mainly attributed to resumption of production of diamonds at Williamson diamond mines, while increase in demand for cement influenced production of limestone and gypsum. Production of other minerals also increased except for Pozollana and Tanzanite (**Table 1.7**).

Table 1.7: Production of Selected Minerals

Mineral type	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P	Percentage change
Diamond	000'Carats	181.9	80.5	28.4	127.2	179.6	41.2
Gold	Kilograms	39,112.6	39,448.3	40,389.5	39,012.0	43,389.7	11.2
Gemstone	Tonnes	1,058.5	1,250.3	1,581.7	1,702.2	2,649.5	55.6
Salt	000' Tonnes	27.4	34.5	36.4	34.0	34.0	0.0
Gypsum	000' Tonnes	8.1	26.9	38.7	103.6	220.5	112.8
Limestone	000' Tonnes	1,284.1	1,436.6	2,202.7	1,346.0	2,759.1	105.0
Pozzolana	000' Tonnes	171,904.3	199,698.4	222,591.8	91,221.0	61,004.0	-33.1
Coal	000' Tonnes	0.8	179.5	82,856.2	78,672.0	84,772.0	7.8
Tanzanite	Kilograms	10,011.6	12,773.6	14,974.4	32,212.0	24,804.8	-23.0
Phosphates	Tonnes	752,000.0	17,180.0	10,124.8	570,626.0	1,023,020.0	79.3
Copper	000' Pounds	4,451.7	11,741.9	11,180.2	12,426.0	12,654.0	1.8

Note: P denotes provisional

Source: Ministry of Energy and Minerals

Communication

The value added in communication activity rose by 22.8 percent in 2013 compared with 20.6 percent in 2012. The performance was attributed to increased number of mobile phone subscribers and internet users, as well as investment resulting from technological innovations. The activity also benefitted from the national fibre optic cable network which covers a total of 7,560 km and connects 24 regional headquarters in Tanzania mainland.

Hotels and Restaurant

Hotels and restaurant activity grew by 6.3 percent in 2013 compared with 4.8 percent in 2012 due to increase in the number of tourist arrivals. The number of tourist arrivals increased by 5.5 percent from 2012 to 1,135,884 in 2013. This performance was due to Government efforts to promote tourism coupled with investment in tourist related infrastructure.

Transport

Growth of transport activity slowed to 6.2 percent in 2013 compared to 7.1 percent in 2012. Cargo handled by Tanzania Port Authority increased from 12.1 million tonnes recorded in 2012 compared to 13.7 million tonnes in 2013 due to acquisition of new equipment, streamlined processes and modernization of services, use of private inland container depots and cargo freight centers. However, cargo handling by Tanzania Railways Limited (TRL) and Tanzania Zambia Railways (TAZARA) declined to 372,626 tonnes in 2013 from 537,118 tonnes in 2012 on account of aging infrastructure especially wagons and engines.

Financial Intermediation

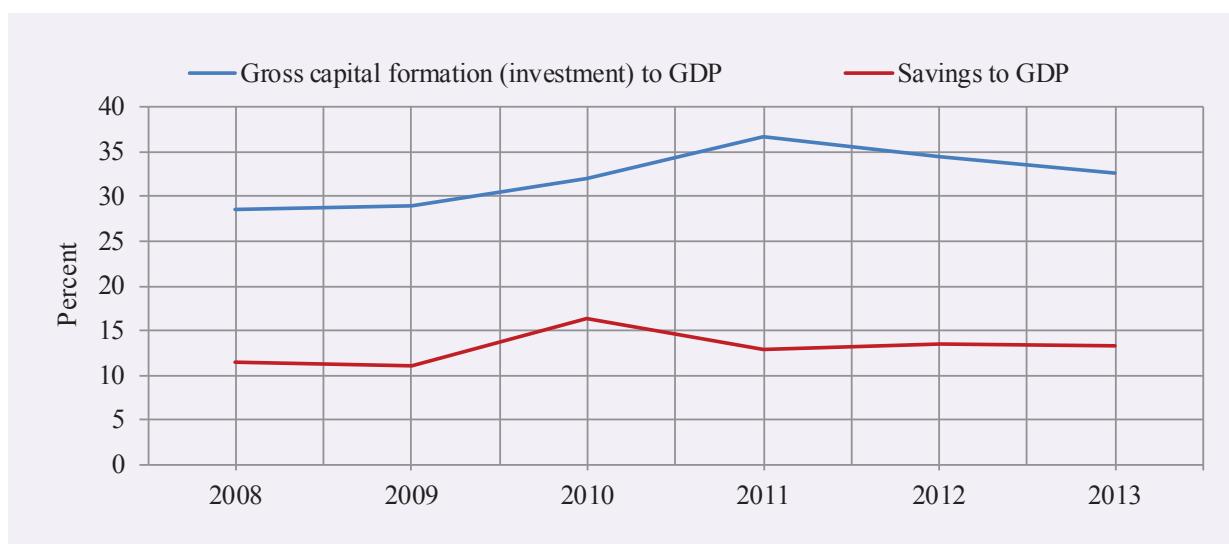
Financial intermediation activity grew by 12.2 percent in 2013 compared with 13.2 percent in 2012. The performance was associated with

increase in the number of branch networks and savings mobilization undertaken by commercial banks and increased competition in the provision of financial services, particularly insurance.

1.1.2 Gross National Disposable Income

Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)², which comprises compensation of employees, property income, net current transfers, and operating surplus or mixed income, grew at 5.2 percent in 2013 compared with 6.5 percent in 2012. Meanwhile, consumption expenditure grew at 7.7 percent compared with 12.4 percent in 2012. Therefore, the negative resource balance narrowed during 2013 relative to the preceding year, implying improvement in domestic savings (**Chart 1.5 and Table 1.8**).

Chart 1.5: Savings-Gross Capital Formation (Investment) ratio to GDP (mp)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

² GNDI is obtained by adding net current transfers from abroad to Gross National Income

Table 1.8: Gross National Disposable Income for Tanzania Mainland*Million TZS*

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
At current market prices						
National disposable income	23,059,723.4	26,320,104.5	30,372,982.0	35,173,478.1	41,640,373.2	48,677,596.2
Final consumption	20,754,564.0	23,403,570.0	25,417,626.7	30,961,308.0	36,967,524.0	45,343,519.0
Government final consumption	4,321,718.0	4,926,759.0	5,208,177.8	6,145,650.0	7,118,227.0	10,117,751.0
Household final consumption	16,432,846.0	18,476,811.0	20,209,448.9	24,815,658.0	29,849,296.0	35,225,768.0
Gross capital formation (investment)	7,079,986.7	8,173,221.8	10,342,536.1	13,762,064.0	15,411,187.0	17,402,217.0
Government investment	1,628,172.0	2,241,507.0	2,607,525.0	3,037,067.0	3,541,420.0	4,197,237.0
Private investment	5,344,872.0	5,779,463.0	7,570,168.0	10,496,997.0	11,449,739.0	12,861,125.0
Change in inventories	106,942.7	152,251.8	164,843.1	228,000.0	420,028.0	343,855.0
Savings	2,868,999.0	3,143,864.2	5,286,287.7	4,811,380.5	6,033,591.8	7,029,134.4
Saving-investment gap	-4,512,258.0	-5,029,358.0	-5,056,248.4	-8,950,683.5	-9,377,595.2	-10,373,082.6
GDP (at market price)	24,781,679.0	28,212,646.0	32,293,478.8	37,532,962.0	44,717,663.0	53,174,678.0
Deflator	167.0	179.5	191.9	210.0	233.4	259.5
CPI (annual average)	153.0	171.6	99.9	112.5	130.6	140.8
GDP at basic prices	22,452,059.0	25,510,287.0	29,297,677.2	34,061,023.3	40,690,214.2	48,543,112.0
Absorption	27,834,550.7	31,576,791.8	35,760,162.8	44,723,372.0	52,378,711.0	62,745,736.0
At constant 2001 prices						
National disposable income	13,791,917.0	14,666,695.0	15,827,766.7	16,749,275.3	17,837,542.2	18,756,344.3
Final consumption	13,337,233.0	13,838,780.0	15,010,200.1	16,876,872.0	18,177,192.1	19,983,691.0
Government final consumption	2,824,652.0	2,968,710.0	3,472,118.6	3,964,935.4	4,448,892.1	6,058,533.0
Household final consumption	10,512,581.0	10,870,070.0	11,538,081.5	12,911,936.6	13,728,300.0	13,925,158.0
Gross capital formation (investment)	3,616,866.0	3,982,283.0	4,385,837.1	5,762,293.8	6,107,144.1	6,074,774.0
Government investment	974,953.0	1,075,216.0	1,358,816.1	1,446,222.4	1,517,042.8	1,617,270.1
Private investment	2,641,913.0	2,907,067.0	3,027,021.0	4,316,071.4	4,590,101.3	4,457,503.9
Change in inventories	45,237.0	53,478.0	52,877.3	68,000.0	147,098.0	74,011.0
Savings	1,717,963.0	1,751,896.0	2,754,755.1	2,291,133.6	2,584,617.8	2,708,450.6
Saving-investment gap	-1,898,903.0	-2,230,387.0	-1,631,082.0	-3,471,160.2	-3,522,526.3	-3,366,323.4
GDP (at market price)	14,828,345.0	15,721,301.0	16,828,563.2	17,913,803.4	19,155,764.9	20,489,150.0
Absorption	16,954,099.0	17,821,063.0	19,396,037.2	22,639,165.8	24,284,336.2	26,058,465.0
Annual change						
National disposable income	6.3	6.3	7.9	5.8	6.5	5.2
Final consumption	6.5	3.8	8.5	12.4	7.7	9.9
Government final consumption	13.2	5.1	17.0	14.2	12.2	36.2
Household final consumption	4.9	3.4	6.1	11.9	6.3	1.4
Gross capital formation (investment)	7.7	10.1	10.1	31.4	6.0	-0.5
Absorption	26.7	5.1	8.8	16.7	7.3	7.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

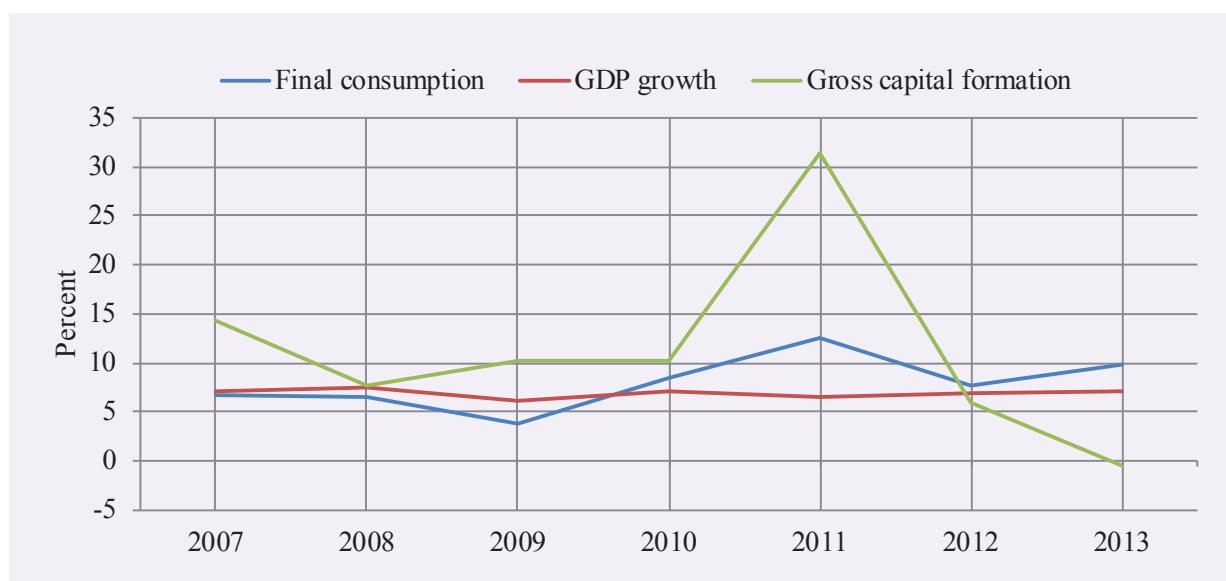
Aggregate Demand

Domestic aggregate demand or absorption, comprising of final consumption and capital formation, grew by 7.3 percent in 2013 in real terms, same as in 2012 (**Chart 1.6**). The steady increase in aggregate demand was driven mostly by government final consumption. Government final consumption increased by 36.2 percent while government capital formation increased by 6.6 percent. This was mainly due to increased government spending in energy, land development, construction of

roads and bridges, and irrigation and water projects.

During 2013, the ratio of final consumption to GDP remained high at 82 percent as in the preceding year. This development was attributable to income growth and supportive financing conditions particularly in the microfinance sector. The ratio of gross capital formation (investment) to GDP was 32.7 percent in 2013 compared to 34.5 percent in 2012.

Chart 1.6: Growth in GDP, Consumption and Investment



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

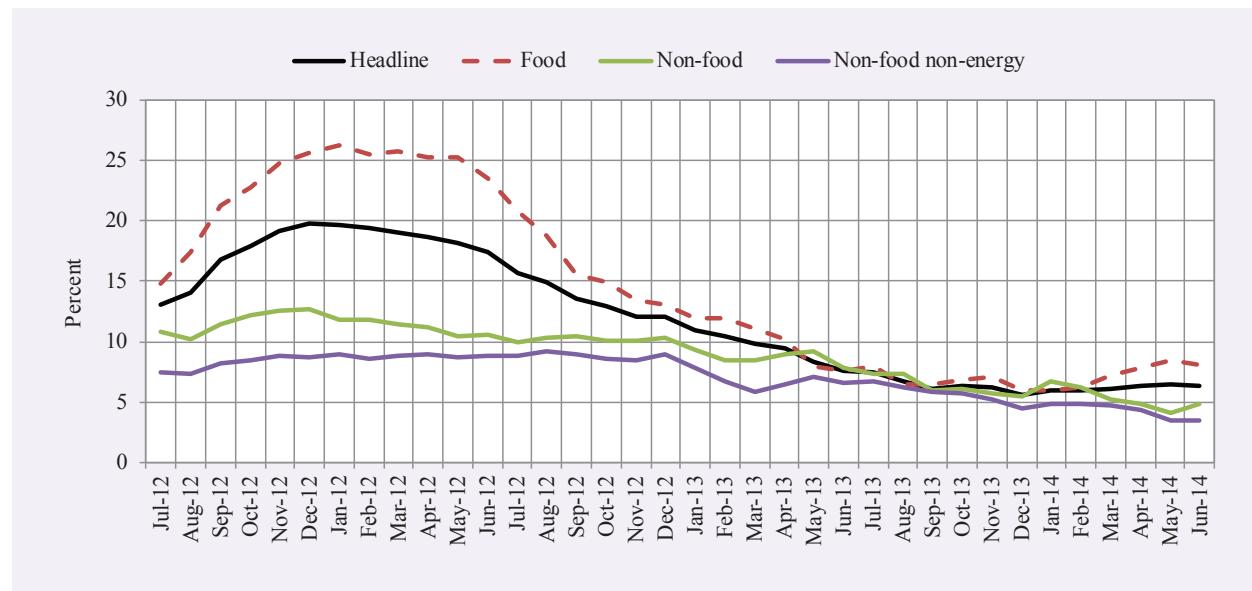
1.2 Prices

1.2.1 Inflation Developments

Annual headline inflation remained at single digit throughout 2013/14. This was consistent with sustained tight monetary policy and general decline in food and global commodity prices, especially oil. During the period, annual headline inflation averaged 6.3 percent compared with 11.4 percent recorded in 2012/13 (**Chart 1.7**). This occurred despite the increase in power tariffs in January 2014.

In the same period, food inflation averaged 7.0 percent compared with 13.1 percent in the preceding year on account of improved food supply in the EAC region. Meanwhile, core inflation (excluding food and energy) remained below 7.0 percent throughout 2013/14. Annual non-food inflation slowed down to an average of 4.8 percent from 9.5 percent in 2012/13.

Chart 1.7: Inflation Developments



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Food prices

During 2013/14, average wholesale prices for maize, rice and potatoes decreased, while those for beans, sorghum and finger millet increased compared to the preceding year (**Table 1.2**). The increase in prices for sorghum, finger

millet and beans was due to low production associated with unfavourable weather in areas producing these crops. Meanwhile, growing areas for maize, rice and potatoes experienced good weather leading to declines in their respective prices.

Table 1.2: National Average Wholesale Prices for Food Items

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2010/12	2012/13	2013/14	TZS per 100Kg	Percentage change
Maize	38,335.1	35,698.8	52,326.0	61,976.0	52,041.0		-16.0
Rice	81,408.2	100,153.2	165,444.2	164,246.0	125,296.6		-23.7
Beans	84,293.5	110,870.1	129,574.6	129,575.0	134,769.6		4.0
Sorghum	55,006.8	52,895.1	65,201.0	73,160.0	77,377.6		5.8
Finger millet	70,401.1	71,251.1	69,924.5	109,330.0	123,623.2		13.1
Potatoes	52,378.3	55,405.3	71,251.1	73,426.0	68,567.4		-6.6

Source: Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing

Cash crops

During 2013/14, average producer prices for major cash crops increased except for coffee and sisal (**Table 1.4**).

Table 1.4: Average Producer Prices for Cash Crops

TZS/Kg

Period	Coffee					Tobacco		Sisal*
	Arabica	Robusta	Seed cotton	Green tea	Raw cashew	VFC	DFC	UG
2007/08	1,850.0	700.0	450.0	110.0	610.0	1,172.1	841.3	958.3
2008/09	1,500.0	700.0	450.0	119.0	675.0	1,373.1	1,018.5	1,161.8
2009/10	1,700.0	450.0	440.0	120.0	700.0	2,741.5	1,658.9	1,059.3
2010/11	3,700.0	900.0	650.0	126.0	1,600.0	2,908.5	1,691.4	1,173.3
2011/12	4,000.0	1,300.0	1,000.0	200.0	1,100.0	2,905.3	2,369.8	1,440.0
2012/13	2,500.0	1,300.0	660.0	200.0	1,396.7	3,397.9	2,749.9	1,450.0
2013/14	2,000.0	1,050.0	700.0	225.0	1,490.0	4,235.5	2,764.4	1,450.0

Note: *USD/Tonne

VFC stands for Virginia flue cured, DFC is Dark fire cured and UG denotes Under grade

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperative, and Crop Boards

CHAPTER TWO PUBLIC FINANCE

2.1 Overview

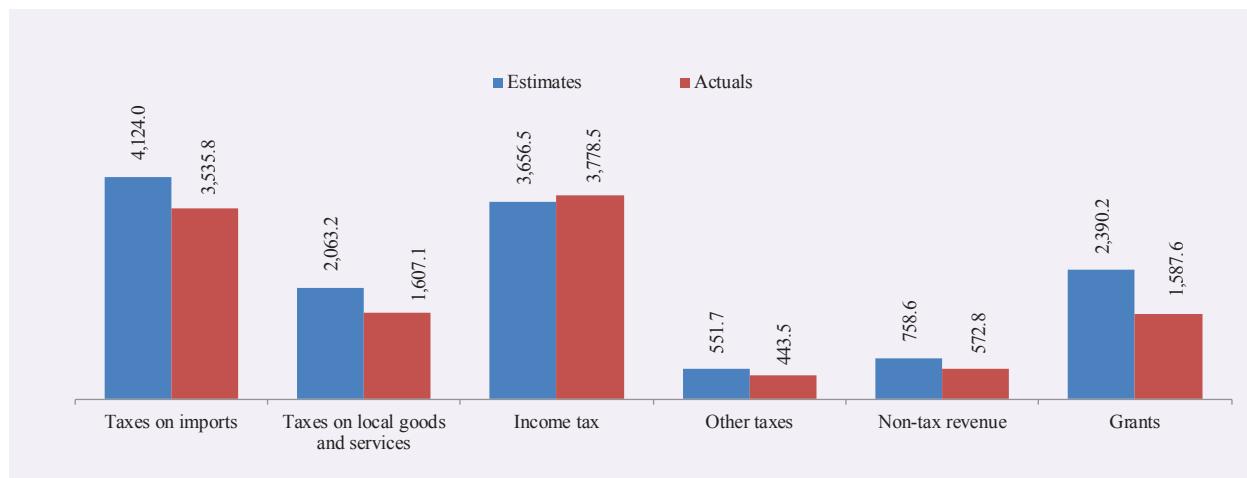
The Government budget for 2013/14 aimed at broadening tax base, enhancing revenue collection and improving public expenditure management, with a view of keeping budget deficit within the limit of 5.0 percent of GDP. On the outturn, the government budgetary operations was characterised by shortfall in domestic revenue collections and external loans and grants disbursement. This resulted into a lower than projected government spending. During the year, the overall fiscal deficit was 4.5 percent of GDP.

2.1.1 Government Revenue and Grants

Domestic revenue collections, including local government own sources, amounted to TZS 10,253.0 billion, equivalent to 88.9 percent of the targeted TZS 11,537.5 billion. Domestic revenue collected by the Central Government was 17.9 percent of GDP³ compared with the target of 20.1 percent and 16.8 percent recorded in 2012/13. Tax revenue amounted to TZS 9,364.9 billion, or 90.1 percent of the target, while non-tax revenue was TZS 572.8 billion or 75.5 percent of the target. The shortfalls were observed in all revenue categories except income tax (**Chart 2.1**).

Chart 2.1: Government Resources in 2013/14

Billions of TZS



Source: Bank of Tanzania

The shortfall was associated with reluctance by some traders in using electronic fiscal devices, suspension of excise duty on simcard and delays in implementation of tax on money transfers and withholding tax on professional and consultancy services. Decrease in output experienced by some manufacturing industry, and increase in imports from EAC Partner States

contributed to underperformance of domestic VAT and excise taxes. Underperfomance of non-tax revenues is partly explained by delays in application of the new rates on hotel levy as passed by the Parliament. In addition, delays in payment of dividends by some parastatals and failure by some government agencies to remit

³

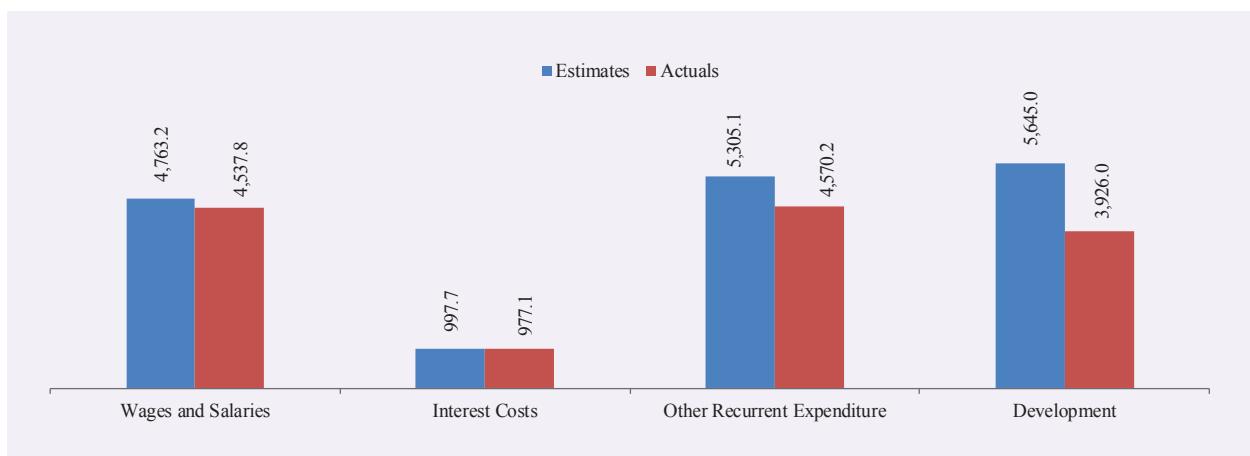
GDP at market price amounting to TZS 55,619.1 billion

10 percent of their gross income as required by the law.

During 2013/14, the Government received external grants amounting to TZS 1,587.6 billion, equivalent to 66.4 percent of the projection or 2.9 percent of GDP. The grants in form of general budget support, project and basket funds amounted to TZS 514.5 billion, TZS 670.9 billion and TZS 213.6 billion, respectively.

Chart 2.2: Government Expenditure in 2013/14

Billions of TZS



Source: Bank of Tanzania

2.1.3 Financing

The Government budget deficit for 2013/14 TZS 2,497.9 billion, equivalent to 4.5 percent of GDP, which was financed through external

and domestic sources. Net external financing was TZS 2,271.1 billion, and the balance was domestic.

CHAPTER THREE

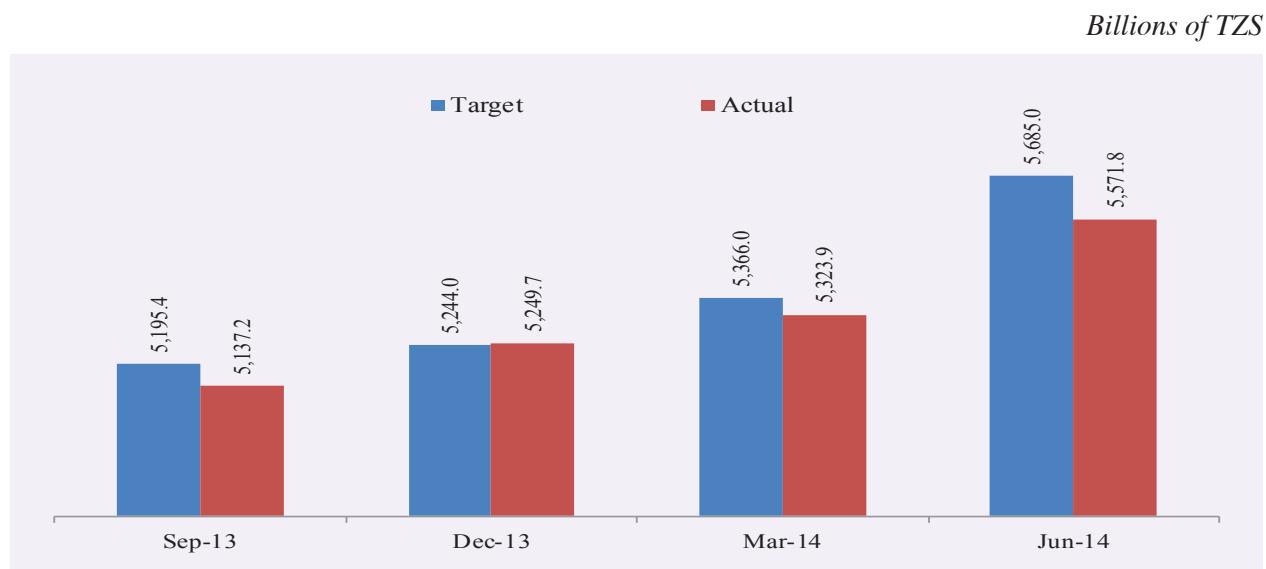
MONETARY AND FINANCIAL MARKETS DEVELOPMENTS

3.1 Monetary Policy Implementation

During 2013/14, the Bank of Tanzania implemented monetary policy in line with the broad macroeconomic objectives of the Government through maintaining appropriate level of liquidity in the economy. In achieving the low and stable inflation, the Bank of Tanzania continued to use monetary targeting framework with reserve money as an operating target.

During 2013/14, liquidity in the economy was modest as mirrored in the performance of reserve money and developments in the money markets. Reserve money was kept within the targets throughout the period under review, except for December 2013 due to seasonal demand for cash (Chart 3.1). Interest rates on Treasury bills averaged at 14.07 percent in 2013/14 while overall interbank cash market rate averaged at 8.03 percent. The peak of 11.56 percent was observed in January, following the seasonal demand for cash related to end of year festivals and end of quarter tax obligations.

Chart 3.1: Reserve Money Developments



Source: Bank of Tanzania

3.2 Money Supply and Credit Developments

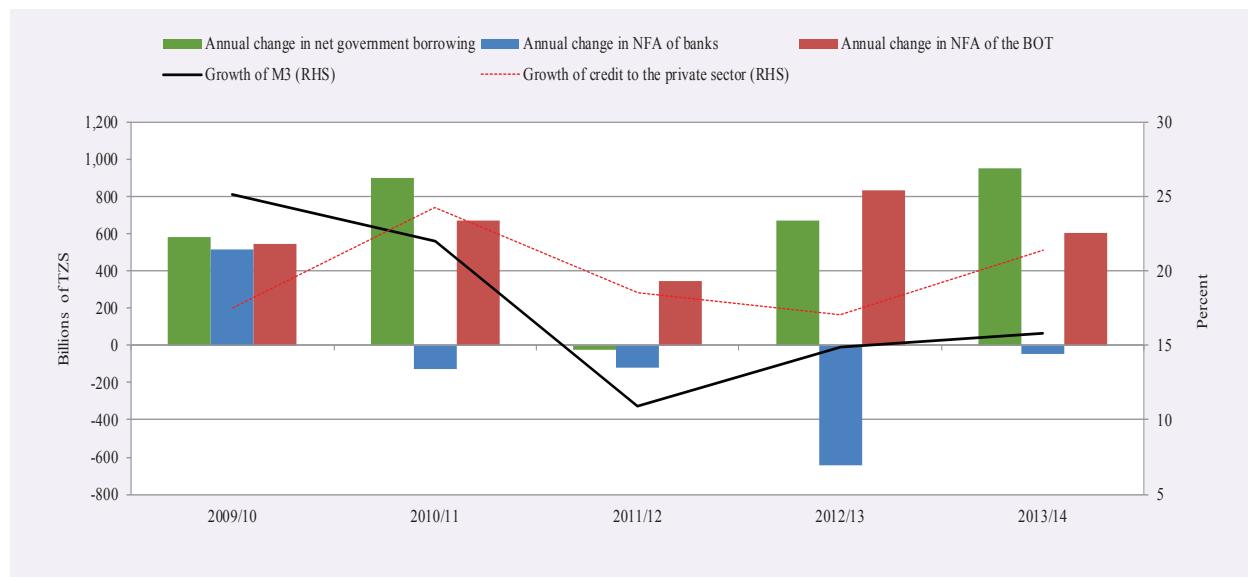
In line with the monetary policy stance for 2013/14, extended broad money supply (M3) increased by TZS 2,415.4 billion, translating into a growth rate of 15.8 percent compared with 14.9 percent recorded in 2012/13 and the projection of 15.0 percent. The increase in M3 was largely driven by increase in domestic

credit and accumulation of foreign assets by the banking system. During the period, domestic credit grew by 25.4 percent compared with 21.1 percent recorded in the preceding year, mostly driven by credit to private sector. The private sector credit increased by TZS 2,036.4 billion compared with TZS 1,389.6 billion recorded in 2012/13. This represents an annual growth rate of 21.4 percent, higher than 17.1

percent recorded in 2012/13. The net foreign assets of the banking system increased by TZS 556.5 billion compared with TZS 186.0

billion recorded in 2012/13, following receipt of foreign inflows from capital gain tax (**Chart 3.2** and **Table 3.1**).

Chart 3.2: Annual Growth of Extended Money Supply and its Sources



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 3.1: Sources and Uses of Money Supply

Billions of TZS

Item	Outstanding stock			Annual change			Annual growth (in percent)		
	Jun-12	Jun-13	Jun-14	Jun-12	Jun-13	Jun-14	Jun-12	Jun-13	Jun-14
Net foreign assets of the banking system	6,030.2	6,216.2	6,772.6	226.1	186.0	556.5	3.9	3.1	9.0
Bank of Tanzania	4,965.4	5,796.9	6,399.0	347.3	831.5	602.1	7.5	16.7	10.4
Other depository corporations	1,064.8	419.3	373.6	-121.2	-645.5	-45.7	-10.2	-60.6	-10.9
Net domestic assets of the banking system	7,233.2	9,024.9	10,883.9	1,079.3	1,791.8	1,858.9	17.5	24.8	20.6
Domestic claims	9,728.6	11,786.2	14,778.1	1,251.3	2,057.6	2,991.9	14.8	21.1	25.4
Claims on central government (net)	1,595.8	2,263.7	3,219.2	-22.1	667.9	955.5	-1.4	41.9	42.2
Claims on the private sector	8,132.8	9,522.5	11,558.9	1,273.4	1,389.6	2,036.4	18.6	17.1	21.4
Other items net	-2,495.5	-2,761.2	-3,894.2	-172.1	-265.8	-1,133.0	7.4	10.7	41.0
Extended broad money supply (M3)	13,263.4	15,241.1	17,656.5	1,305.4	1,977.8	2,415.4	10.9	14.9	15.8
Foreign currency deposits	3,460.2	3,990.0	4,415.4	200.9	529.8	425.4	6.2	15.3	10.7
Broad money supply (M2)	9,803.2	11,251.1	13,241.1	1,104.5	1,448.0	1,990.0	12.7	14.8	17.7
Other deposits	3,771.9	4,233.8	5,243.4	0.4	461.9	1,009.6	0.0	12.2	23.8
Narrow money supply (M1)	6,031.3	7,017.3	7,997.7	1,104.1	986.1	980.4	22.4	16.3	14.0
Currency in circulation	2,317.5	2,610.9	3,071.6	236.3	293.4	460.8	11.4	12.7	17.6
Transferable deposits	3,713.8	4,406.5	4,926.1	867.8	692.7	519.6	30.5	18.7	11.8

Source: Bank of Tanzania

During 2013/14, credit to major economic activities recorded positive growth rates with higher growth recorded in building and construction, transport and communication, manufacturing, and hotels and restaurants

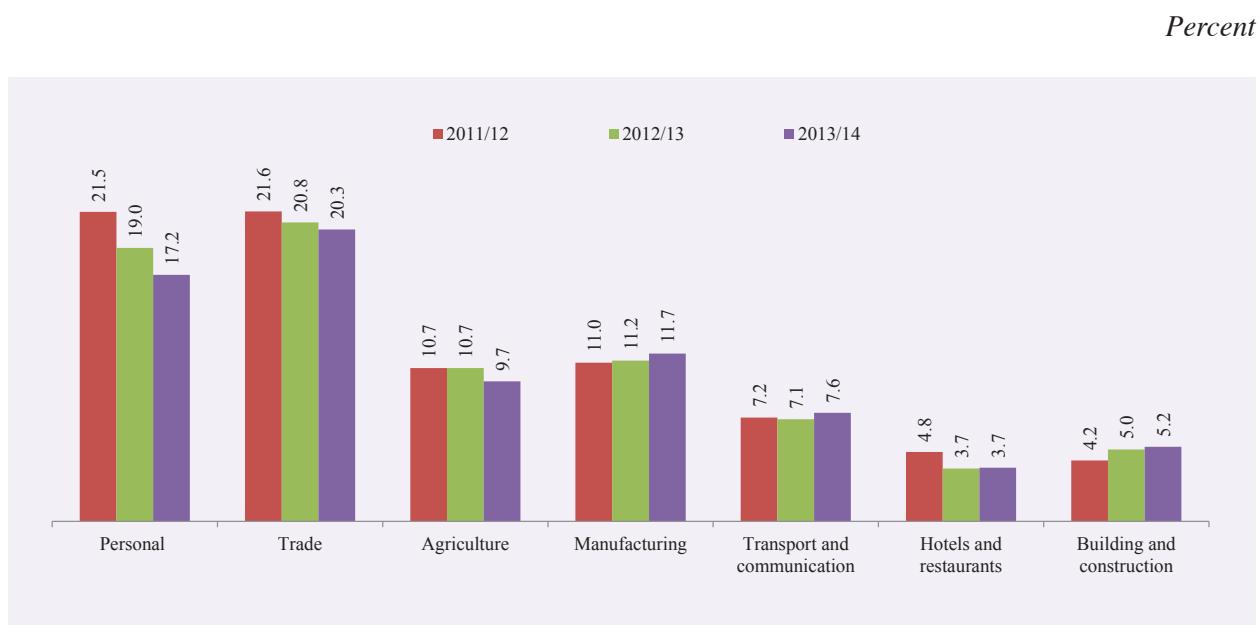
activities (**Chart 3.3**). During the period, the share of the total outstanding private sector credit remained fairly stable with trade and personal activities accounting for the largest share and (**Chart 3.4**).

Chart 3.3: Annual Growth of Banks' Credit to Major Economic Activities



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 3.4: Percentage Share of Banks' Credit to Major Economic Activities



Source: Bank of Tanzania

3.3 Interest Rates Developments

During the period, overall time deposit rate declined to an average of 8.76 percent from 8.79 percent registered in 2012/13, while the overall lending rates increased to 16.14 percent

from 15.84 percent. As a result, the spread between one year lending and deposits rates widened slightly to average of 2.84 percentage points in 2013/14 from 2.80 percentage points recorded in 2012/13.

Table 3.2: Selected Interest Rates (Annual Average)

Percent

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Savings deposit rate	2.77	2.53	2.78	3.02	3.11
Overall time deposits rate	6.30	5.93	7.34	8.79	8.76
1 month	5.58	5.86	6.64	8.76	8.93
2 months	7.59	7.11	7.59	9.41	9.66
3 months	7.21	6.29	8.10	10.16	9.97
6 months	7.94	7.23	9.08	10.96	10.82
12 months	8.83	7.46	9.66	11.48	11.41
Negotiated deposit rate	9.51	8.41	9.47	9.93	11.03
Overall lending rate	14.73	14.76	15.06	15.84	16.14
Short-term (up to 1 year)	14.04	14.39	14.32	14.28	14.25
Medium-term (1-2 years)	15.21	16.89	16.79	16.95	17.13
Medium-term (2-3 years)	14.61	14.22	15.18	16.26	16.50
Long-term (3-5 years)	14.84	14.50	15.25	16.32	15.95
Term loans (over 5 years)	14.93	13.80	13.76	15.37	16.88
Negotiated lending rate	13.79	13.62	13.86	14.09	13.27
Spread between one year lending and deposit rates	5.21	6.92	4.67	2.80	2.84

Note: The spread is in percentage points

Source: Bank of Tanzania

3.4 Financial Markets

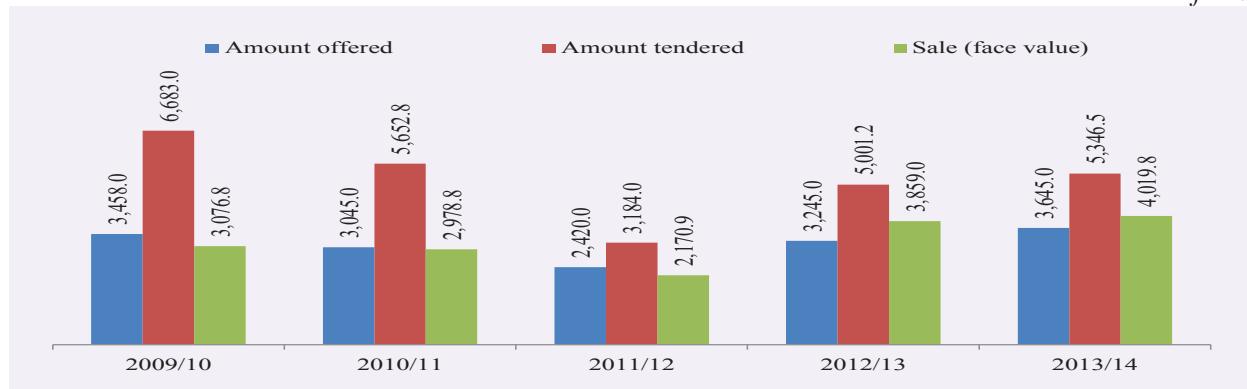
3.4.1 Treasury Bills Market

In 2013/14, the Bank offered Treasury bills worth TZS 3,645.0 billion, compared with TZS 3,245.0 billion in 2012/13. Demand was

TZS 5,346.5 billion, compared with TZS 5,001.2 billion recorded in the preceding year. Successful bids amounted to TZS 4,019.8 billion at face value, compared with TZS 3,859.0 billion in the preceding year (**Chart 3.5**).

Chart 3.5: Treasury Bills Developments

Billions of TZS



Source: Bank of Tanzania

3.4.2 Treasury Bonds Market

During 2013/14, the Bank of Tanzania on behalf of the Government introduced 15-year Treasury bond for the first time, as one of the Government's initiatives to increase the number of instruments in the capital market and lengthening the maturity profile. Along with the 15-year bond, Treasury bonds of other maturities (2-, 5-, 7- and 10-year) continued to be offered. During the year, Treasury bonds

worth TZS 887.3 billion were offered compared with TZS 1,138.4 billion in 2012/13, in line with Government borrowing requirements. The amount tendered was TZS 1,487.4 billion compared with TZS 1,711.1 billion in the preceding year. Successful bids amounted to TZS 866.1 billion at face value compared with TZS 1,142.8 billion recorded in the preceding year (**Chart 3.6**).

Chart 3.6: Treasury Bonds Performance



Source: Bank of Tanzania

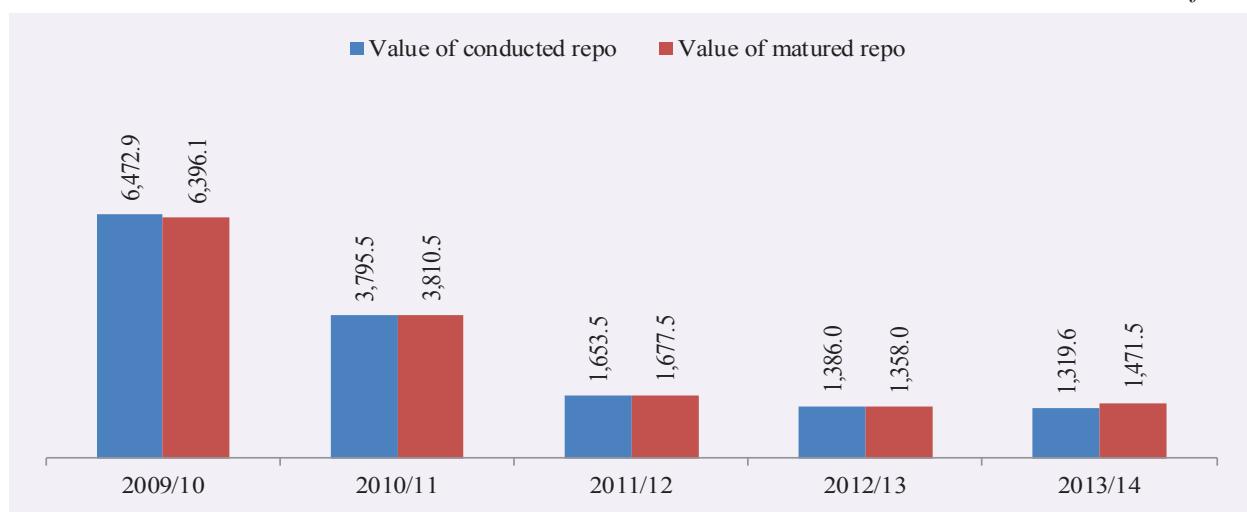
3.4.3 Repurchase Agreements

The Bank of Tanzania continued to use repurchase agreements (repo) as monetary policy instrument for fine-tuning liquidity condition in the economy. During the review period, the Bank conducted repurchase agreements with banks of maturities up to

14-days amounting to TZS 1,319.6 billion, compared with TZS 1,386.0 billion conducted in the preceding year. Meanwhile, repo valued at TZS 1,471.5 billion matured compared with TZS 1,358.0 billion in 2012/13 (**Chart 3.7**). During the year, average repo rate decreased to 3.69 percent from 4.47 percent in the preceding year.

Chart 3.7: Repo Transactions

Billions of TZS



Source: Bank of Tanzania

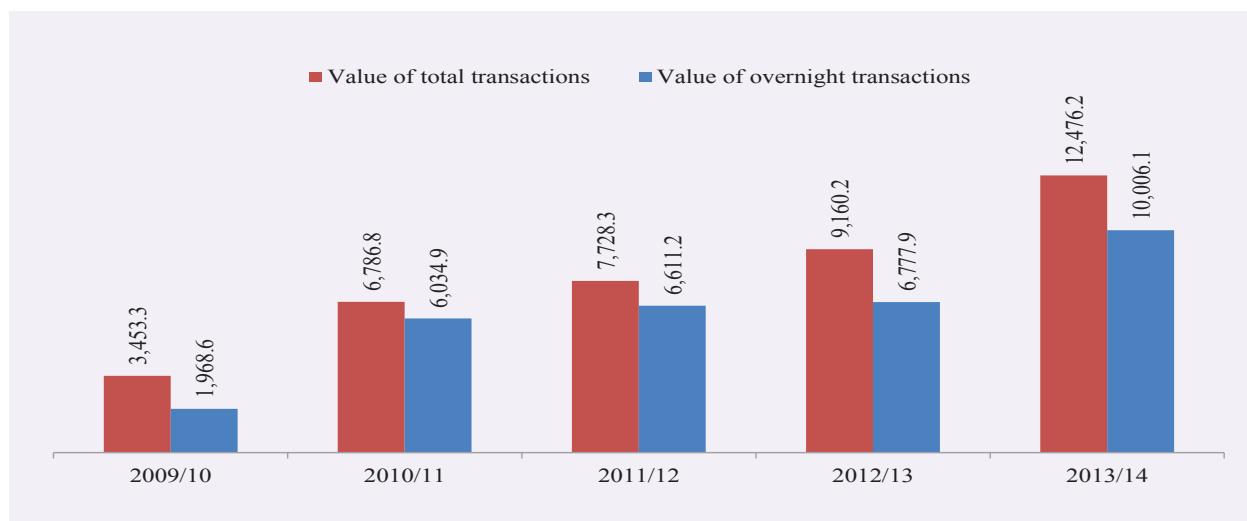
3.4.4 Inter-Bank Cash Market

The total transaction in the inter-bank cash market amounted to TZS 12,476.2 billion in 2013/14 compared with TZS 9,160.2 billion in the preceding year (Chart 3.8). The overnight

transactions accounted for about 80.0 percent of the transactions. Meanwhile, the overnight inter-bank cash market rate averaged at 7.75 percent compared with 6.78 percent in 2012/13, suggesting moderate liquidity tightening relative to the preceding year.

Chart 3.8: Inter-Bank Cash Market Transactions

Billions of TZS



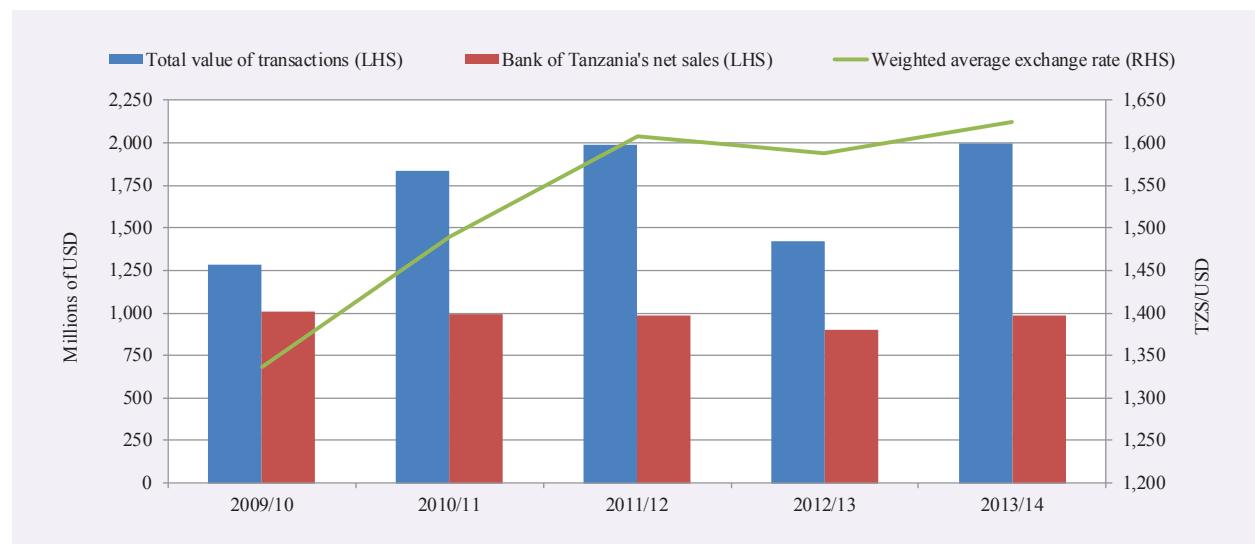
Source: Bank of Tanzania

3.4.5 Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market

In 2013/14, the value of transactions in the Inter-bank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM) amounted to USD 1,997.63 million compared with USD 1,421.3 million in the preceding year (**Chart 3.9**). The Bank participated in the market by selling USD 984.1 million on net terms for

liquidity management compared with USD 900.5 million in 2012/13. The exchange rate of Tanzania Shilling against US dollar gradually depreciated by an average of 2.2 percent during 2013/14 compared with an annual appreciation of 1.3 percent in 2012/13. The outturn in the exchange rate was due to increased import bill particularly oil imports.

Chart 3.9: Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market Transactions



Source: Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER FOUR

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEVELOPMENTS

4.1 Overall Balance of Payments

During 2013/14, the overall balance of payments was a surplus of USD 262.2 million, about half of the amount recorded in 2012/13. The decrease of the surplus was driven by

widening of current account deficit by 12.9 percent to USD 4,790.2 million. This was on the account of increase in imports of goods and services relative to exports (**Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1: Current Account Balance

	<i>Millions of USD</i>		
Goods export	2,456.2	2,584.4	5.2
Traditional	363.9	281.7	-22.6
Non-traditional	1,388.1	1,569.7	13.1
o\w Gold	686.7	815.0	18.7
Unrecorded trade	704.1	732.9	4.1
Goods import f.o.b.	-2,731.6	-3,436.4	25.8
Capital goods	3,456.1	3,576.0	3.5
Intermediate goods	4,762.1	5,183.4	8.8
o/w Oil	3,922.8	4,208.8	7.3
Consumer goods	2,263.8	2,587.7	14.3
Services (net)	553.6	647.7	17.0
Receipts	2,943.4	3,266.7	11.0
Payments	-2,389.8	-2,619.1	9.6
Goods and services (net)	-4,530.2	-5,080.4	12.1
Exports of goods and services	5,399.5	5,851.1	8.4
Imports of goods and services	-5,121.4	-6,055.5	18.2
Income account (net)	-501.1	-411.3	-17.9
Receipts	122.6	123.7	0.9
Payments	-623.7	-535.1	-14.2
Current transfers (net)	786.7	743.6	-5.5
Inflows	862.9	799.8	-7.3
Government	523.2	438.8	-16.1
Other sectors	339.7	361.0	6.3
Outflows	-76.2	-56.2	-26.3
<u>Current account balance</u>	<u>-4,244.6</u>	<u>-4,748.0</u>	<u>11.9</u>

Note: P denotes provisional and o/w denotes of which

Source: Bank of Tanzania, Tanzania Revenue Authority and banks

Gross foreign reserves of the Bank of Tanzania amounted to USD 4,634.1 million at the end of 2013/14, representing an increase of 6.4 percent from the amount recorded at the end of 2012/13. These reserves were sufficient

to cover 4.5 months of projected imports of goods and services excluding those financed through foreign direct investments (**Chart 4.1**). Meanwhile, the stock of gross foreign assets of banks amounted to USD 865.4 million.

Chart 4.1: Bank of Tanzania Gross Foreign Reserves



Source: Bank of Tanzania

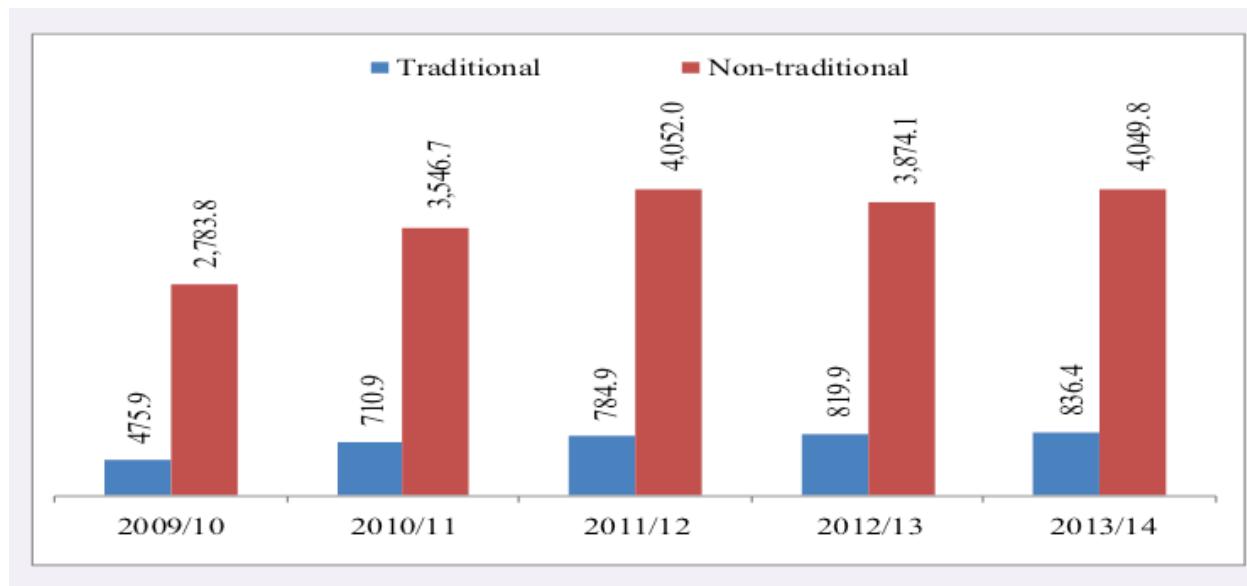
4.1.1 Goods Export

During 2013/14, the value of goods export was USD 5,619.1 million, being 4.1 percent higher than the amount recorded in the preceding year. Traditional and non-traditional exports increased by USD 16.5 million and USD 175.7 million, respectively (**Charts 4.2** and **Chart 4.3**). The increase in traditional exports was lower compared with USD 35.0 million recorded in the preceding year on account of decrease in unit export prices and volumes of some commodities particularly coffee and cotton. Traditional exports that improved were tobacco and cloves, following bumper harvest and increase in unit prices.

Non-traditional exports improved relative to the preceding year due to good export performance of manufactured goods, fish and fish products, and re-exports. However, gold which dominates non-traditional export category, continued to decline for two years in a row, following a persistent fall in gold prices in the world market and a decline in export volumes. The share of gold in total value of non-traditional exports declined to 41.0 percent from 49.0 percent in 2012/13.

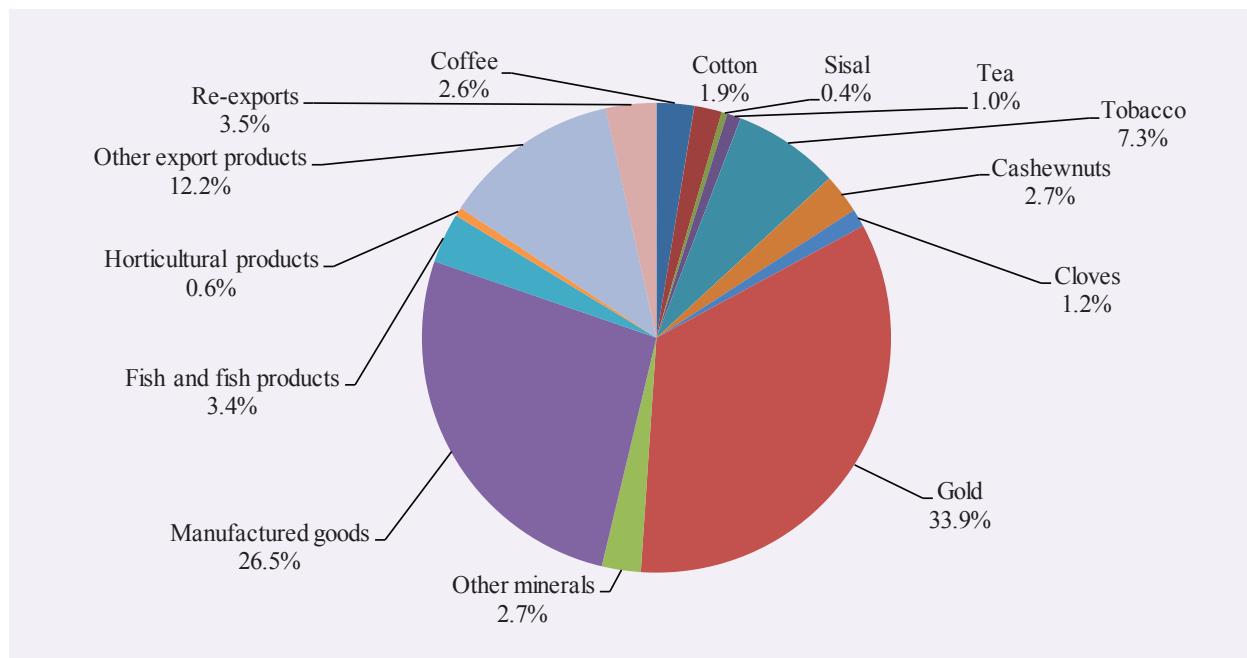
Chart 4.2: Exports Performance

Millions of USD



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

Chart 4.3: Composition of Exports Commodities, 2013/14



Source: Bank of Tanzania

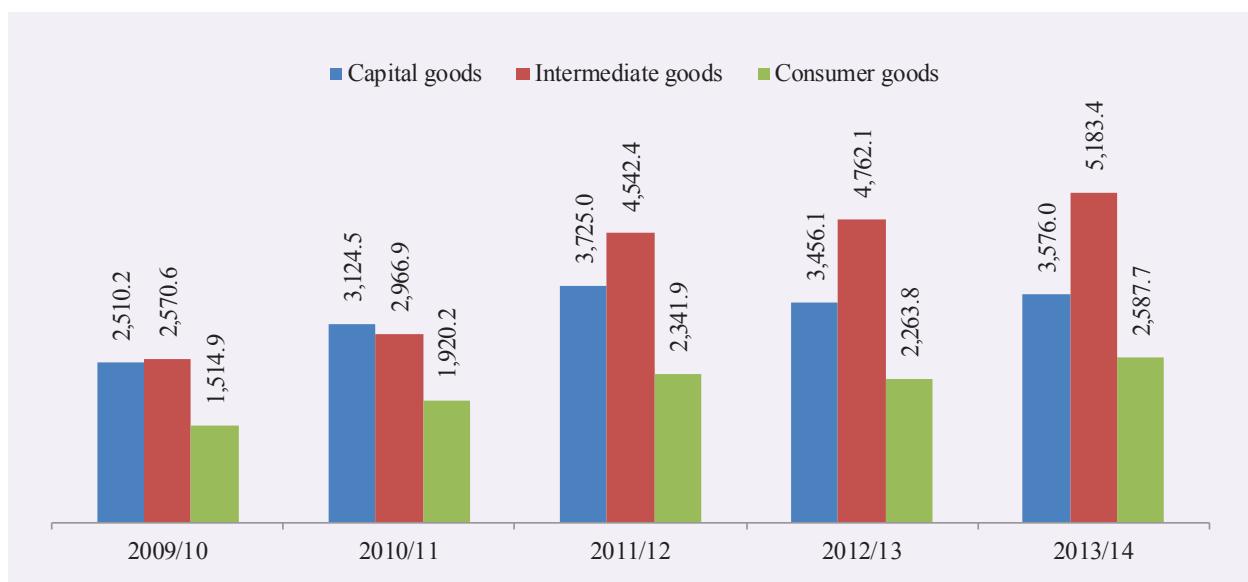
4.1.2 Goods Import

During 2013/14, the value of import of goods increased by 8.3 percent to USD 11,347.1 million from the amount recorded in the preceding year. All import categories, namely; capital, intermediate and consumer goods increased

(Chart 4.4). Large increases were recorded in the imports of building and construction materials by 25.7 percent, followed by all other consumer goods (23.1 percent) and industrial raw materials (20.8 percent).

Chart 4.4: Composition of Imports by Major Categories, 2013/14

Millions of USD



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

4.1.3 Services Account

Services account balance recorded a surplus of USD 647.7 million during 2013/14 compared with a surplus of USD 553.6 million in the preceding year. This was driven by an increase in services receipts that more than offset services payments. Services receipts increased by 11.0 percent to USD 3,266.7 million from the amount recorded in the preceding year, with most of the increase recorded under travel and transportation. Travel services increased by 12.3 percent to USD 1,972.8 million, mainly due to increase in tourist arrivals. Meanwhile, transport services increased by 11.0 percent to USD 787.7 million. Services payments increased by 9.6 percent to USD 2,619.1 million from the amount recorded in the preceding year.

4.1.4 Income Account

The income account balance narrowed to a deficit of USD 453.7 million in 2013/14 from a deficit of USD 501.1 million in 2012/13. This contraction was on account of increase in receipts from compensation of employees working abroad and a decline in payments to non-residents relating to direct investment income.

4.1.5 Current and Capital Transfers

The current account transfers recorded a surplus of USD 743.6 million during 2013/14 compared with USD 786.7 million recorded in the preceding year. The fall in inflows to the government was the main driver of the decline, as foreign grants were directly channelled

to specific projects. Meanwhile, the capital account transfers recorded a surplus of USD 780.0 million, being an increase of 28.3 percent from the amount recorded in 2012/13.

4.1.6 Financial Account

Tanzania continued to attract direct investment in the form of re-investment of earnings, equity and other forms of capital investment. During 2013/14, foreign direct investment inflows was estimated at USD 2,040 million compared with USD 1,836 million in 2012/13. In addition, total liabilities incurred under other investment category was USD 2,210.6 million compared

with USD 2,677.3 million recorded in the preceding year. Foreign assets recorded an increase of USD 150.8 million during 2013/14 compared to a decline by USD 66.3 million in the preceding year.

4.2 Direction of Trade

During 2013/14, the major trading partners were India, Switzerland, South Africa, China and the United Arab Emirates as in the preceding year. About 72 percent of total imports originated from ten leading countries while about 74 percent of total exports were exported to ten leading countries.

Table 4.2: Direction of Trade, 2013/14

Exports by country of destination		Imports by country of origin	
Country	Percentage share	Country	Percentage share
South Africa	17.3	India	18.4
India	17.0	Switzerland	12.9
Switzerland	9.2	China	12.7
China	7.0	United Arab Emirates	9.5
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.4	South Africa	5.8
Kenya	5.2	Japan	4.1
Japan	5.0	Kenya	2.7
German	3.6	United Kingdoms	2.2
Zambia	2.1	United States of America	1.9
Belgium	2.0	Saudi Arabia	1.8
Others	26.2	Others	27.9

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

4.3 World Commodity Prices

During 2013/14, average world market prices of crude oil, Arabica coffee, cloves, and cotton increased, while the prices of Robusta coffee, tea, sisal, gold and white petroleum product declined (**Table 4.3**).

The increase in price of Arabica coffee was largely attributed to a rise in expectations of low production in Brazil in 2014/15 due to dry weather conditions. The decrease in price of Robusta coffee was mainly associated with

an increase in world production in 2013/14 crop-year. The rise in the price of cotton was influenced by low production while that of cloves was due to an increase in global demand coupled with low production in Indonesia.

The price of tea declined mainly due to an increase in tea production in India and Kenya following an improvement of weather condition. The prices of crude oil increased slightly, while the prices of white petroleum products declined largely due to an increase in oil inventories in

the United States. The decline in gold price was mainly attributed to a change in investor's preference in favour of more attractive equities.

Table 4.3: World Commodity Prices

Commodity	Units	Year ending June (12 months average)			Percent change
		2012	2013	2014	
Robusta coffee	USD per kg	2.28	2.24	2.07	-7.6
Arabica coffee	USD per kg	5.05	3.53	3.56	0.8
Tea (average price)	USD per kg	2.82	3.07	2.78	-9.4
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD per kg	2.73	2.81	2.17	-22.9
Cotton, "A Index"	USD per kg	2.27	1.92	2.02	5.2
Sisal (UG)	USD per metric ton	1,440.00	1,459.58	1,420.00	-2.7
Cloves	USD per metric ton	12,366.13	10,029.17	12,805.21	27.7
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	105.40	102.28	105.48	3.1
Crude oil**	USD per barrel	108.86	105.54	105.86	0.3
White products***	USD per metric ton	985.48	964.38	941.29	-2.4
Jet/Kerosene	USD per metric ton	1001.01	979.84	961.87	-1.8
Premium gasoline	USD per metric ton	1008.79	1,006.28	978.53	-2.8
Heat oil	USD per metric ton	946.66	907.01	883.47	-2.6
Gold	USD per troy ounce	1,671.08	1,606.59	1,295.64	-19.4

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

** f.o.b Dubai

***f.o.b West Mediterranean

Source: <http://www.Worldbank.org/Prospects/commodities, World Bank Public Ledger, Bloomberg>

CHAPTER FIVE

NATIONAL DEBT DEVELOPMENTS

5.1 External Debt

Tanzania's external debt stock at the end of 2013/14 amounted to USD 14,021.2 million, being an increase of USD 1,655.1 million from the amount recorded at the end of 2012/13. The increase was on account of new disbursements and accumulation of interest arrears. Out of the

external debt stock, 88.5 percent was disbursed outstanding debt (DOD) and the remaining was interest arrears. The ratio of external debt stock to GDP in nominal terms was 40.6 percent, while that of public and private external debt to GDP was 34.2 percent and 6.4 percent, respectively (**Table 5.1**).

Table 5.1: External Debt Stock

Millions of USD

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
External debt stock	8,197.8	9,637.5	10,354.6	12,089.2	14,021.2
GDP at market price	22,903.2	23,745.8	24,099.2	28,451.6	34,502.5
Percentage of GDP	35.8	40.6	43.0	42.5	40.6
Public external debt stock	6,471.4	7,791.4	8,440.0	9,958.7	11,802.6
Percentage of GDP	28.3	32.8	35.0	35.0	34.2
Percent of external debt stock	78.9	80.8	81.5	82.4	84.2
Private external debt stock	1,726.4	1,846.1	1,914.6	2,130.5	2,218.6
Percentage of GDP	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.5	6.4
Percent of external debt stock	21.1	19.2	18.5	17.6	15.8

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) conducted in September 2013 using end-June 2013 data indicated that Tanzania's external debt was

sustainable, with present value of debt to GDP ratio of 19.3 percent compared to the threshold of 50 percent (**Table 5.2**).

Table 5.2: Summary of DSA Results against Thresholds

Percent

Ratio	External debt		Threshold
	2012/13	2013/14	
PV of debt-to-GDP	18.9	19.3	50.0
PV of debt-to-export of goods and services	56.2	70.7	200.0
PV of debt-to-revenue	111.3	95.4	300.0
Debt service-to-export of goods and services	2.5	3.3	25.0
Debt service-to-revenue	5.0	4.3	22.0

Note: Results based on 5 percent discount rate

PV denotes Present Value

Source: Ministry of Finance

The profile of external debt by creditor category indicates that, external debt stock across all categories increased as a result of new disbursements. The share of debt from commercial creditors increased to 30.3 percent from 27.5 percent recorded at the end

of 2013/14, reflecting increased government borrowing from commercial sources relative to others (**Table 5.3**). The profile of external debt by borrower category shows that the central government debt accounted for 79.5 percent of total external debt stock (**Table 5.4**).

Table 5.3: External Debt Stock by Creditor Category

Millions of USD

Creditor	2010/11	Percentage share	2011/12	Percentage share	2012/13	Percentage share	2013/14	Percentage share
Multilateral	5,267.5	54.7	5,623.2	54.3	6,270.9	51.9	6,927.1	49.4
DOD	5,250.2	54.5	5,615.8	54.2	6,265.5	51.8	6,916.2	49.3
Interest arrears	17.4	0.2	7.5	0.1	5.4	0.0	10.9	0.1
Bilateral	1,709.6	17.7	1,786.3	17.3	1,708.1	14.1	1,891.7	13.5
DOD	978.7	10.2	1,015.8	9.8	940.9	7.8	1,056.3	7.5
Interest arrears	730.9	7.6	770.5	7.4	767.2	6.3	835.4	6.0
Commercial	1,735.1	18.0	2,196.7	21.2	3,329.3	27.5	4,245.7	30.3
DOD	1,037.9	10.8	1,628.7	15.7	2,813.2	23.3	3,655.1	26.1
Interest arrears	697.2	7.2	567.9	5.5	516.1	4.3	590.6	4.2
Export credit	925.3	9.6	748.4	7.2	780.9	6.5	956.7	6.8
DOD	576.9	6.0	612.7	5.9	673.8	5.6	793.0	5.7
Interest arrears	348.3	3.6	135.7	1.3	107.1	0.9	163.7	1.2
External debt stock	9,637.5	100.0	10,354.6	100.0	12,089.2	100.0	14,021.2	100.0

Note: DOD stands for Disbursed Outstanding Debt

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Table 5.4: External Debt Stock by Borrower Category

Millions of USD

Borrower	2010/11	Percentage share	2011/12	Percentage share	2012/13	Percentage share	2013/14	Percentage share
Central Government	6,795.8	70.5	7,912.8	76.4	9,760.8	78.9	11,147.8	79.5
DOD	6,057.8	62.9	7,141.3	69.0	8,993.6	72.7	10,307.6	73.5
Interest arrears	738.0	7.7	771.5	7.5	767.2	6.2	840.2	6.0
Private sector	1,846.1	19.2	1,914.6	18.5	2,150.5	17.4	2,218.5	15.8
DOD	1,228.0	12.7	1,327.0	12.8	1,521.9	12.3	1,616.4	11.5
Interest arrears	618.1	6.4	587.6	5.7	628.6	5.1	602.1	4.3
Parastatal companies	995.5	10.3	527.2	5.1	454.8	3.7	654.8	4.7
DOD	557.8	5.8	404.6	3.9	333.5	2.7	492.4	3.5
Interest arrears	437.7	4.5	122.5	1.2	121.3	1.0	162.4	1.2
External Debt Stock	9,637.5	100.0	10,354.6	100.0	12,366.1	100.0	14,021.1	100.0

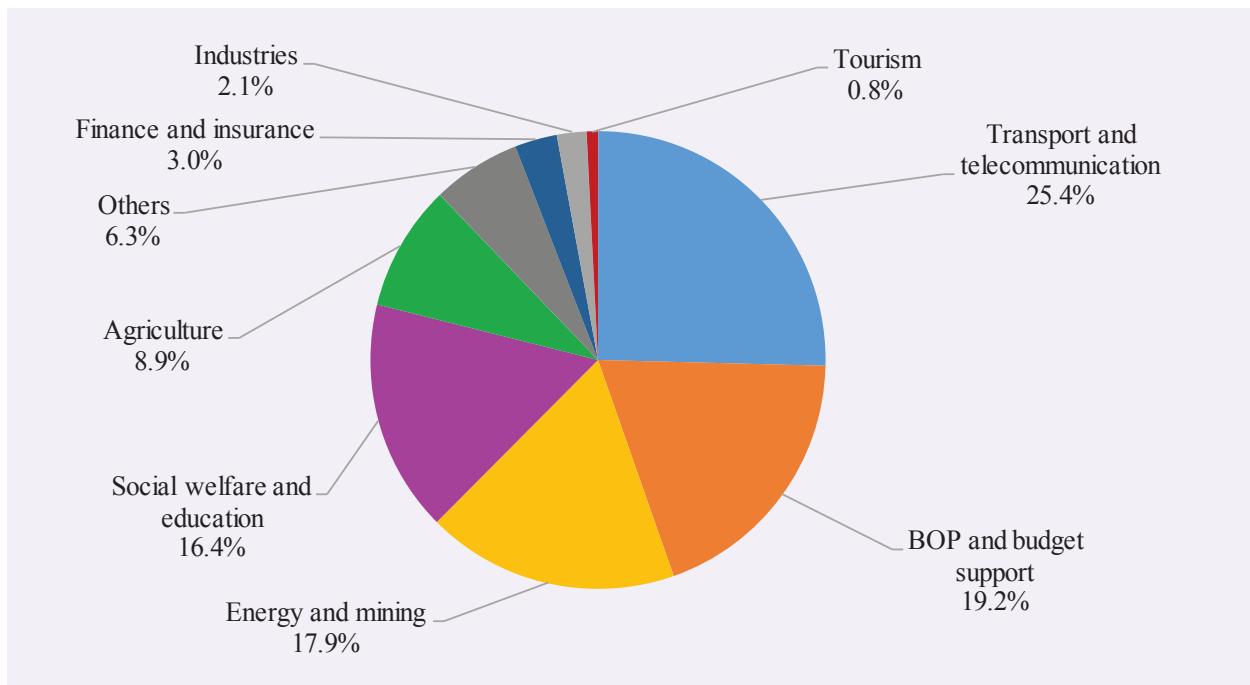
Note: DOD stands for Disbursed Outstanding Debt

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

The profile of disbursed outstanding debt by use of funds shows that large proportion was in transport and telecommunication, followed by

balance of payments and budget support, and social welfare and education (**Chart 5.1**).

Chart 5.1: Disbursed Outstanding Debt by Use of Funds



Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

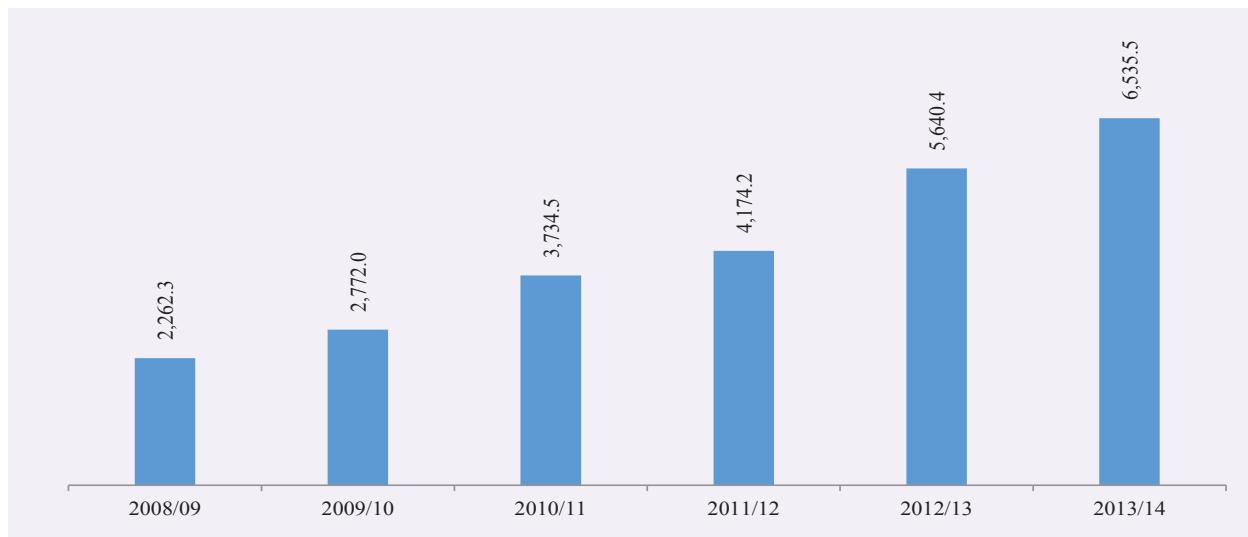
During 2013/14, new loans amounting to USD 955.8 million were contracted and recorded, out of which Central Government, and private sector contracted USD 430.9 million and USD 524.9 million, respectively. External debt disbursements amounted to USD 1,925.7 million, out of which USD 1,760.0 million were disbursed to the Central Government, while USD 165.7 million were disbursed to private companies. External debt service during the year under review amounted to USD 214.0 million, out of which principal repayments amounted to USD 101.5 million, while interest payments and other charges were USD 109.2 million and USD 3.6 million, respectively.

5.2 Domestic Debt

The stock of domestic debt increased to TZS 6,535.5 billion at the end of 2013/14 from TZS 5,640.4 billion registered at the end of 2012/13. The increase was on account of large issuance of government securities compared to maturing obligations (**Chart 5.2**). The domestic debt stock was equivalent to 14.6 percent of GDP and 25.7 percent of the national debt stock. Government bonds accounted for 73.9 percent of the domestic debt stock, followed by Treasury bills and Government stocks which accounted for 22.1 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively (**Table 5.5**).

Chart 5.2: Trend of Government Domestic Debt Stock

Billions of TZS



Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Table 5.5: Government Domestic Debt by Instruments

Billions of TZS

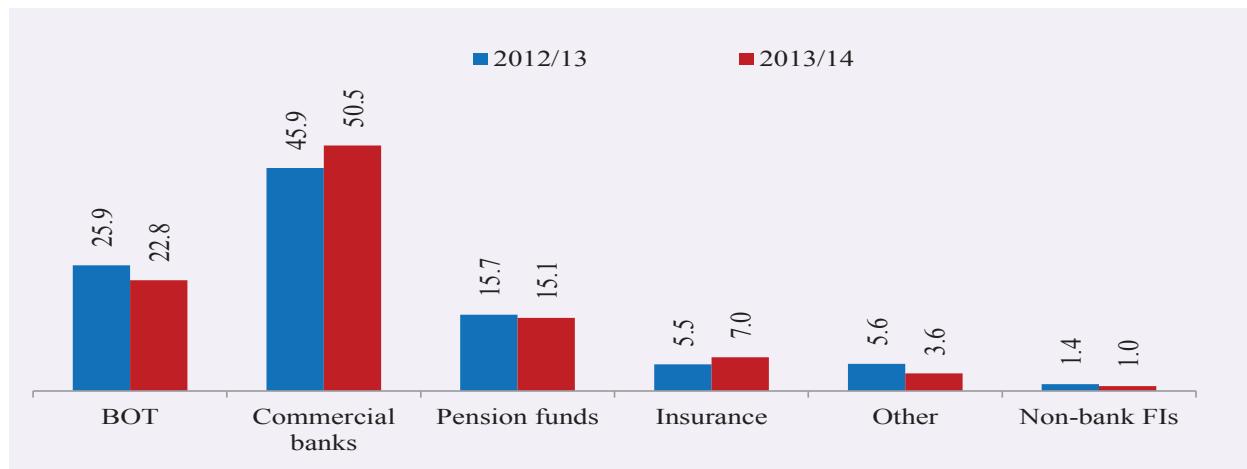
Instrument	2010/11	Percentage share	2011/12	Percentage share	2012/13	Percentage share	2013/14	Percentage share
Government securities	3,726.2	99.8	4,174.2	100.0	5,630.9	99.8	6,529.1	99.9
Treasury bills	586.3	15.7	849.0	20.3	1,195.8	21.2	1,444.1	22.1
Government stocks	257.1	6.9	257.1	6.2	257.1	4.6	257.1	3.9
Government bonds	2,882.8	77.2	3,068.0	73.5	4,177.9	74.1	4,827.8	73.9
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non securitized debt	8.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.2	6.4	0.1
Mabibo hostel	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.2	6.4	0.1
Total domestic debt	3,734.5	100.0	4,174.2	100.0	5,640.5	100.0	6,535.5	100.0
Interest arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total domestic debt stock	3,734.5	100.0	4,174.2	100.0	5,640.5	100.0	6,535.5	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

In terms of holder category, commercial banks were the leading creditors, accounting for 50.5 percent of the domestic debt stock, followed by the Bank of Tanzania (22.8 percent) and pension funds (15.1 percent). Holding of domestic debt

by the banking system increased from 71.8 percent in 2012/13 to 73.3 percent at the end of 2013/14 (**Chart 5.3**). Commercial banks also dominated in holding long-term domestic debt, accounting for 44.0 percent (**Chart 5.4**).

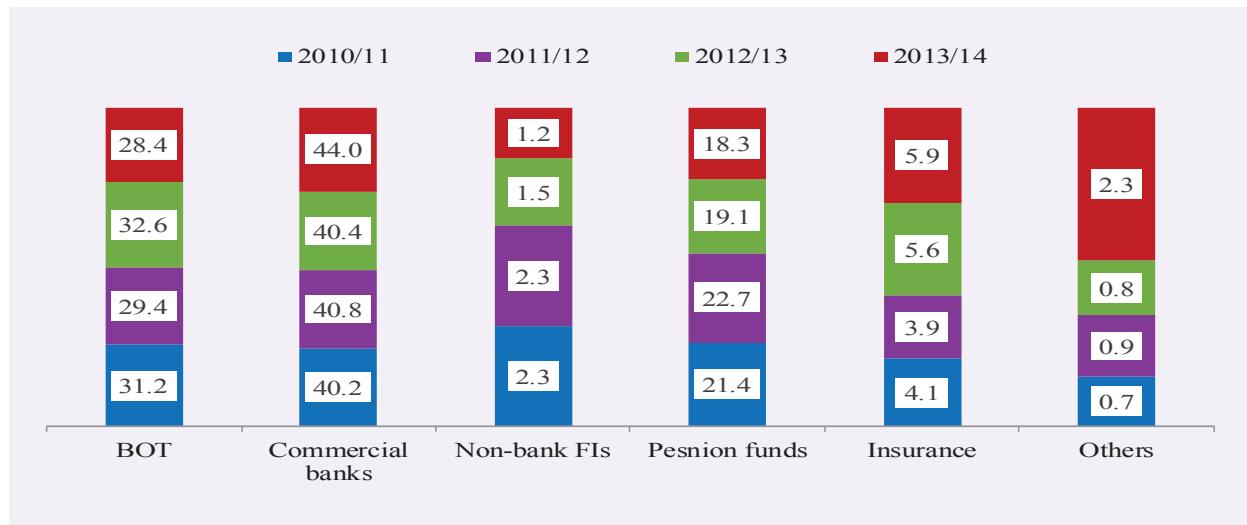
Chart 5.3: Percentage Share of Holding of Government Domestic Debt



Note: FIs stands for Financial Institutions

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Chart 5.4: Percentage Share of Holding of Government Long-Term Domestic Debt



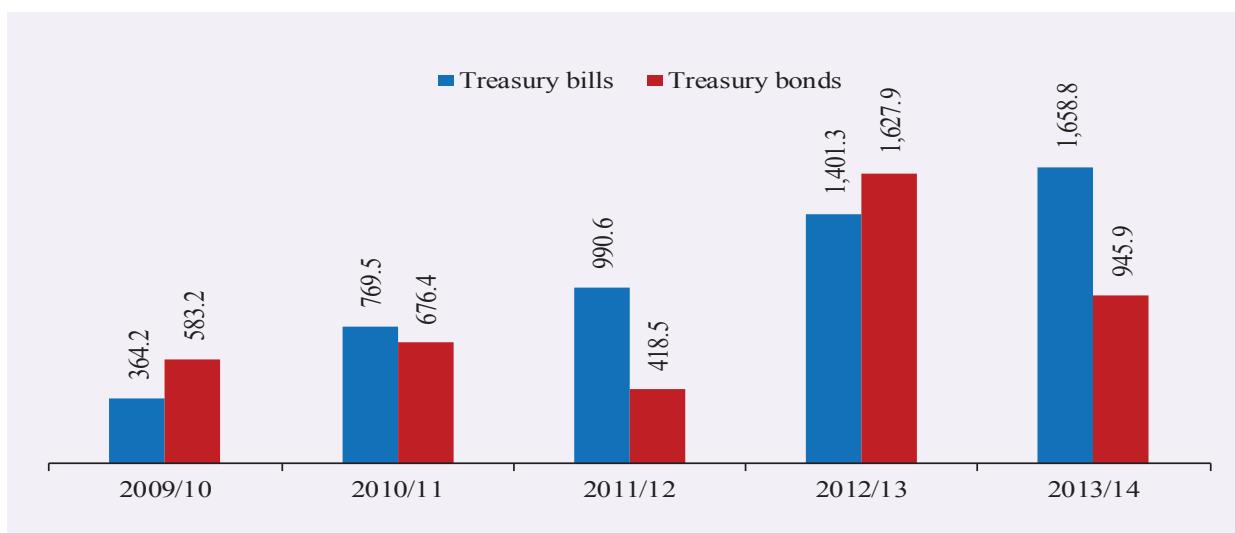
Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Domestic debt issued for government financing purposes in financial year 2013/14 amounted to TZS 2,604.7 billion, out of which TZS 1,658.8

billion was Treasury bills and TZS 945.9 billion was Treasury bonds (**Chart 5.5**).

Chart 5.5: Government Securities Issued for Financing Purposes

Billions of TZS



Source: Bank of Tanzania

The amount of domestic debt that fell due for payment during 2013/14 was TZS 2,461.9 billion, equivalent to 24.8 percent of domestic revenue collected during the period. Out of the domestic debt that fell due for payment, TZS 1,642.5 billion (16.3 percent of domestic

revenue) was principal that was rolled over, while principal and interest amounting to TZS 682.2 billion and TZS 137.2 billion, respectively was paid out of government revenue (**Table 5.6**).

Table 5.6: Domestic Debt Service

Billions of TZS

Item	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Domestic debt service	1,297.8	1,583.8	2,216.1	2,461.9
Domestic revenue	5,698.5	7,199.6	8,504.9	9,937.8
Percent of domestic revenue	22.8	22.0	26.1	24.8
Principal Repayments	1,006.9	1,226.0	1,700.5	2,324.7
Percent of domestic revenue	17.7	17.0	20.0	23.4
Interest Payments	290.9	357.8	515.6	137.2
Percent of domestic revenue	5.1	5.0	6.1	1.4

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

CHAPTER SIX

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ZANZIBAR

6.1 Output Performance

During 2013, Zanzibar's economy recorded a real GDP growth rate of 7.4 percent compared to 7.1 percent registered in 2012. The main activities that significantly contributed to

the economic growth were transport and communication, construction, financial intermediation, hotels and restaurants, and trade and repairs. In addition, GDP per capita increased to TZS 1,077,000 in 2013 from TZS 1,030,000 recorded in 2012 (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.1: Selected Economic Indicators

Description	Unit	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P
GDP at market prices:							
At current prices	Billions of TZS	748.1	875.2	942.3	1,191.9	1,342.6	1,442.8
Quantity index	Base: 2001=100	153.0	162.0	172.0	184.0	197.0	211.0
At constant price growth rates	Percent	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.4
Implied deflators	Base: 2001=100	221.0	243.0	246.0	291.0	306.0	607.0
GDP per capita							
GDP per capita	"000" TZS	639.0	726.0	778.0	956.0	1,030.0	1,077.0
<u>GDP per capita</u>	USD	534.0	555.0	558.0	614.0	656.0	667.0
Memorandum item:							
Population	"000"	1,171.0	1,206.0	1,211.0	1,247.0	1,303.0	1,339.0

Note: P denotes Provisional

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

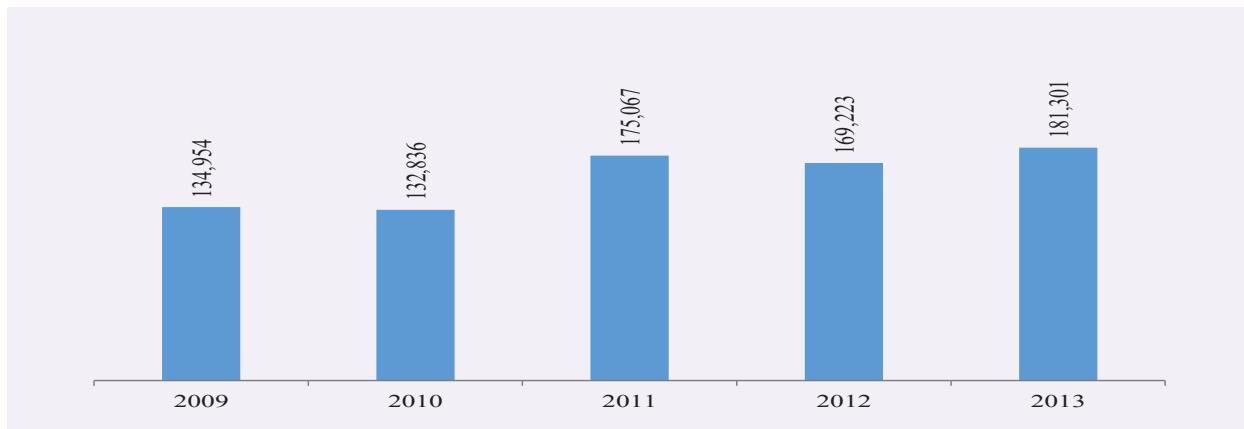
6.2 Performance of Selected Economic Activities

6.2.1 Hotels and Restaurants

Hotels and restaurants grew by 6.5 percent

during the year under review compared with 0.2 percent recorded in 2012. The performance was mainly on account of an increase in tourist arrivals by 7.1 percent to 181,301 tourists. Most of the tourists were from Italy, Germany, United Kingdom and France (**Chart 6.1**).

Chart 6.1: Tourist Arrivals in Zanzibar



Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

6.2.2 Agriculture

Agriculture activity grew by 3.6 percent in 2013 compared with 2.0 percent in 2012, mainly associated with favorable weather conditions. The performance was mainly driven by fishing that grew by 4.4 percent, followed by crops (3.6 percent), livestock (3.1 percent), and forestry and hunting (2.6 percent).

Crops sub-activity was the largest contributor and grew mainly on account of significant increase in procurement of cloves. The quantity of clove procured in 2013 increased to 5,733.0 tonnes from 1,755.4 tonnes in 2012, following

improved clove prices in the world market, reduced smuggling of cloves and successful implementation of the Clove Development Strategy (CDS). Under the CDS arrangements, clove farmers were paid 80.0 percent of the world market prices and cloves seedlings were provided free of charge—incentive schemes that motivated farmers to take care of farms for better yields. Rubber production increased, albeit with a low rate of 2.4 percent. Meanwhile, procurement of seaweed decreased during 2013, mainly associated with decrease in prices in the world market (**Tables 6.3**).

Table 6.3: Procurement of Major Export Crops

Tonnes

Crop	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P	Percentage change
Cloves	3,536.0	2,129.0	3,743.0	1,755.4	5,733.0	---
Clove stems	445.0	280.0	468.0	328.4	342.0	4.1
Seaweeds	10,248.0	11,937.0	13,193.0	15,087.0	11,043.8	-26.8
Rubber	428.0	564.0	457.0	385.0	394.1	2.4
Total	14,657.0	14,910.0	17,861.0	17,555.8	17,512.9	-0.2

Note: P denotes Provisional and --- implies large number.

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Production of food crops declined with exception of paddy (rice) and sweet potatoes. The improved production of paddy was due to an increase in acreage under cultivation

for paddy and sweet potatoes also contributed to the higher production in this sub-activity (**Table 6.4**).

Table 6.4: Production of Food Crops

Tonnes

Crop	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P	Percentage change
Cereals						
Maize	2,063.0	3,112.0	3,281.0	857.0	141.9	-83.4
Sorghum	457.0	572.0	512.0	484.0	226.0	-53.3
Paddy	26,980.0	21,014.0	23,702.0	6,372.0	33,655.0	---
Sub total	29,500.0	24,698.0	27,495.0	7,713.0	34,022.9	341.1
Non-cereals						
Cassava	195,674.0	229,284.0	273,342.0	192,073.0	164,332.0	-14.4
Banana	100,873.0	102,258.0	110,250.0	97,935.0	68,358.0	-30.2
Sweet potatoes	53,596.0	58,958.0	92,715.0	31,768.0	53,657.0	68.9
Yams	11,373.0	7,488.0	4,212.0	3,564.0	2,352.0	-34.0
Tania	5,883.0	6,443.0	3,947.0	4,092.0	3,800.0	-7.1
Other	4,006.0	2,045.0	2,604.0	1,365.0	2,435.0	78.4
Sub total	371,405.0	406,476.0	487,070.0	330,797.0	294,934.0	-10.8
Grand Total	400,905.0	431,174.0	514,565.0	338,510.0	328,956.9	-2.8

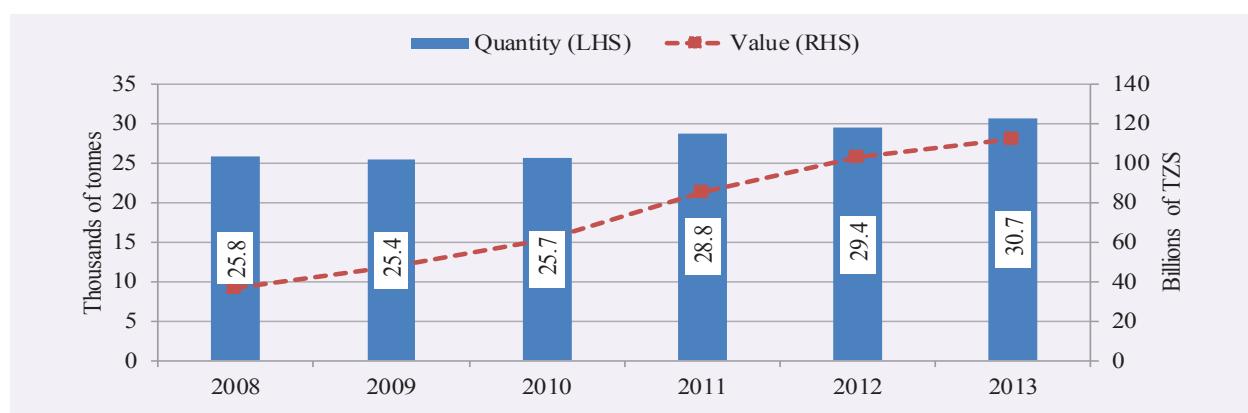
Note: P denotes Provisional and --- implies large number.

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Fish catches increased to 30,712 tonnes in 2013 from 29,411 tonnes in 2012. Similarly, the value of fish sold in the domestic market

increased by 8.4 percent to TZS 111.9 billion in 2013, mainly associated with high demand for fish (**Chart 6.2**).

Chart 6.2: Quantity and Value of Fish Catches



Note: RHS denotes right hand side and LHS, Left hand scale

Source: Department of Fisheries and Marine Products

6.2.3 Industrial Activity

During 2013, growth rate of industrial activity slowed down to 8.2 percent compared with 9.1 percent recorded in 2012. This was associated with a decrease in the growth of mining and quarrying and construction mainly on account

of decreased production of gravels used in construction activities (**Table 6.5**). The growth of construction sub-activity also declined following decreased imports of capital goods for investment projects including roads construction.

Table 6.5: Growth Rates in Industrial Sub-Activity

Percent

Industrial sub-activity	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P
Mining and quarrying	10.5	5.2	12.0	16.5	15.7
Manufacturing	2.4	3.1	2.5	0.1	3.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	2.4	-0.5	15.9	4.7	3.7
Construction	3.2	1.1	4.7	14.2	10.5
Total GDP at market prices	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.4

Note: P denotes Provisional

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician

The value added of manufacturing activities grew by 3.2 percent in 2013 compared to 0.1 percent in the preceding year. This performance

was on account of improvement in production of garments dish dash, bread, door UPVC and noodles (**Table 6.6**).

Table 6.6: Production of Selected Industrial Commodities

Commodity	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P (2013)	Percentage change
Beverages*	Liters ("000")	13,800.0	15,414.0	17,199.0	14,409.0	12,409.0	-13.9
Bread	Number ("000")	105,531.0	108,264.0	111,512.0	114,858.0	127,815.0	11.3
Door UPVC	Numbers	43.0	125.0	140.0	95.0	105.0	10.5
Window UPVC	Numbers	98.0	43.0	95.0	201.0	130.0	-35.3
Video/radio tape	Cartons	30,742.0	30,648.0	14,517.0	4,646.0	0.0	-100.0
Garments dish dash	Pieces	4,392.0	4,648.0	4,672.0	2,877.0	3,622.0	25.9
Noodles	Kgs	75,600.0	80,417.0	189,000.0	199,000.0	215,915.0	8.5
Jewellery (gold/silver)	Gms	9,710.0	9,508.0	8,602.0	8,172.0	6,730.0	-17.6

Notes: *Include mineral water and soft drinks

P denotes Provisional

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician

The quantity of electricity distribution increased to 247.0 million Kwh in 2013 from 223.3 million Kwh in 2012, on account of increase in demand, as the number of new customers connected to national power grid rose to 10,684

in 2013 from 8,721 customers in preceding year (**Table 6.7**). As a result, the value of electricity distributed increased to TZS 49.1 billion in 2013 from TZS 37.5 billion in 2012.

Table 6.7: Quantity of Electricity Distribution

KWh '000'

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P	Percentage share	Percentage change
Commercial	13,296.0	18,600.0	17,608.0	19,466.0	58,202.0	8.7	---
Domestic	51,954.0	45,512.0	60,698.0	60,425.0	7,098.0	27.0	-88.3
Large and medium	61,311.0	67,148.0	73,913.0	78,938.0	88,396.0	20.3	12.0
Small industry	618.0	979.0	2,527.0	2,381.0	3,668.0	1.1	54.1
Street lights	371.0	698.0	935.0	270.0	155.0	0.1	-42.6
TUKUZA	57,252.0	63,929.0	92,255.0	61,818.0	89,443.0	27.7	44.7
Total	184,802.0	196,866.0	247,936.0	223,298.0	246,962.0	100.0	10.6

Note: kWh denotes kilowatt-hour

P denotes Provisional and ---, large number

TUKUZA stands for Tumia Umeme Kwa Uangalifu Zanzibar

Source: Zanzibar State Fuel and Power Corporation

6.3 Gross Capital Formation

During 2013, capital formation decreased to TZS 233.9 billion from TZS 258.6 billion

recorded in 2012, partly due to decrease in transport and other equipment (**Table 6.8**).

Table 6.8: Capital Formation by Type of Assets

Millions of TZS

Type of asset	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P
A. Buildings						
Residential	9,180	9,748	9,624	11,294	12,511	12,934
Rural construction	6,818	8,244	8,087	9,415	10,756	11,336
Non residential	28,829	30,611	30,220	35,465	39,286	40,613
Total buildings	44,827	48,603	47,931	56,174	62,553	64,883
B. Other works						
Land improvements	28,992	30,785	30,392	35,666	39,510	40,844
Roads, bridges etc.	22,406	23,791	23,487	27,563	30,533	31,564
Total others works	51,398	54,576	53,879	63,229	70,043	72,408
C. Equipment						
Transport equipment	20,768	37,962	38,464	53,103	57,711	50,077
Other equipment	21,618	23,406	35,220	31,202	71,211	37,837
Total equipment	42,385	61,368	73,684	84,305	128,922	87,914
D. Others						
Change inventory	3,447	2,768	2,930	24,190	-2,923	8,687
E. Capital formation	142,058	167,315	178,424	227,898	258,595	233,892
Of which:						
Subsistence	6,818	8,244	8,087	9,415	10,756	11,336
Monetary	135,239	159,071	170,337	218,483	247,839	222,555

Note: P denotes Provisional.

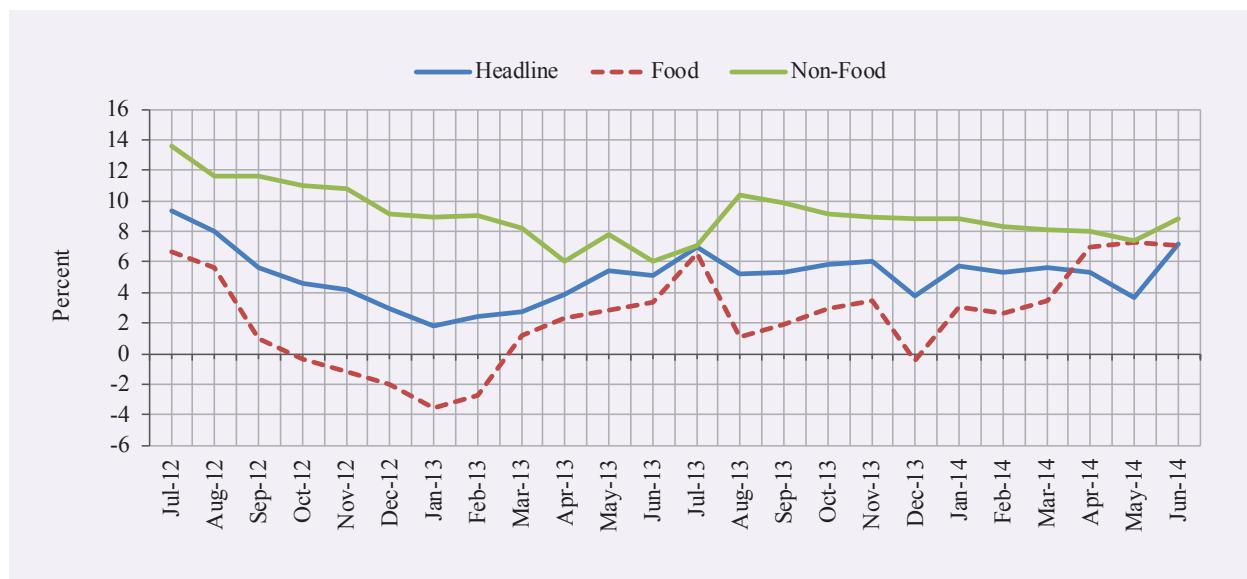
Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

6.4 Inflation Developments

During 2013/14, annual headline inflation averaged at 5.9 percent compared with 4.7 percent in 2012/13, mainly driven by an increase in prices of food items, particularly fish. Annual food inflation rose to 3.6 percent

from 1.2 percent in 2012/13, largely explained by increase in the prices of fish and banana. However, annual non-food inflation eased to an average of 8.6 percent from 9.5 percent in 2012/13 (**Chart 6.3**).

Chart 6.3: Inflation Developments



Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician.

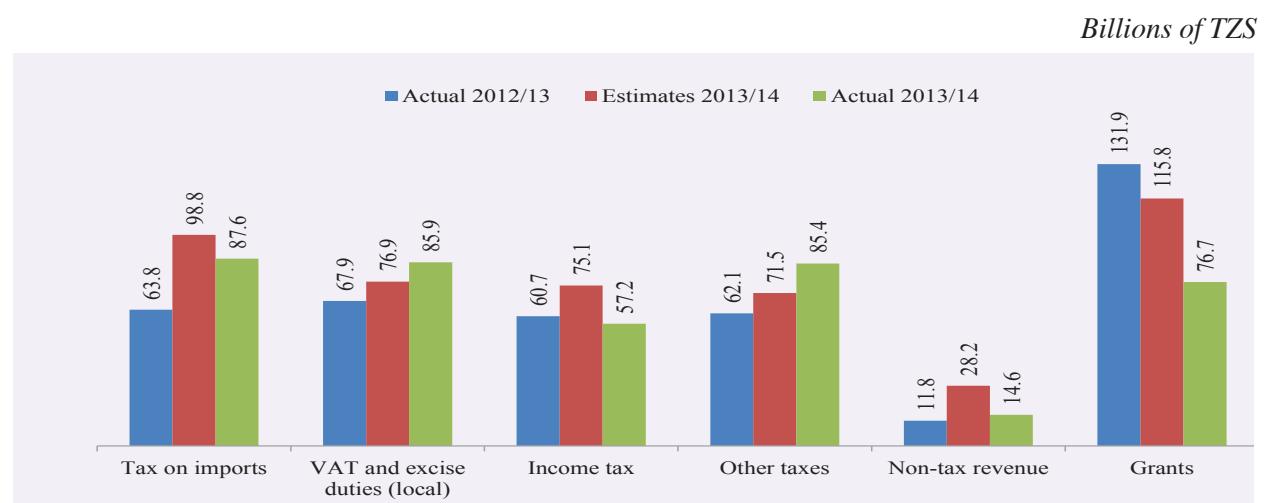
6.5 Government Budgetary Operations

During 2013/14, budgetary operations on cheques issued, registered a deficit of TZS 61.6 billion after grants compared with a deficit of TZS 116.3 billion in 2012/13. Total resources amounted to TZS 407.4 billion, out of which TZS 330.7 billion or 81.2 percent was from domestic sources and the balance was grants.

6.5.1 Revenue Performance

Revenue collections during 2013/14 amounted to TZS 330.7 billion, equivalent to 94.3 percent of the target compared with 90.5 percent for 2012/13. The improved performance was on account of enhanced efforts in revenue collection and transfer of PAYE from the Union Government. Tax revenue amounted to TZS 316.1 billion, or 95.6 percent of the revenue collection. Non-tax revenue amounted to TZS 14.6 billion (**Chart 6.4**).

Chart 6.4: Zanzibar Government Revenue by Sources

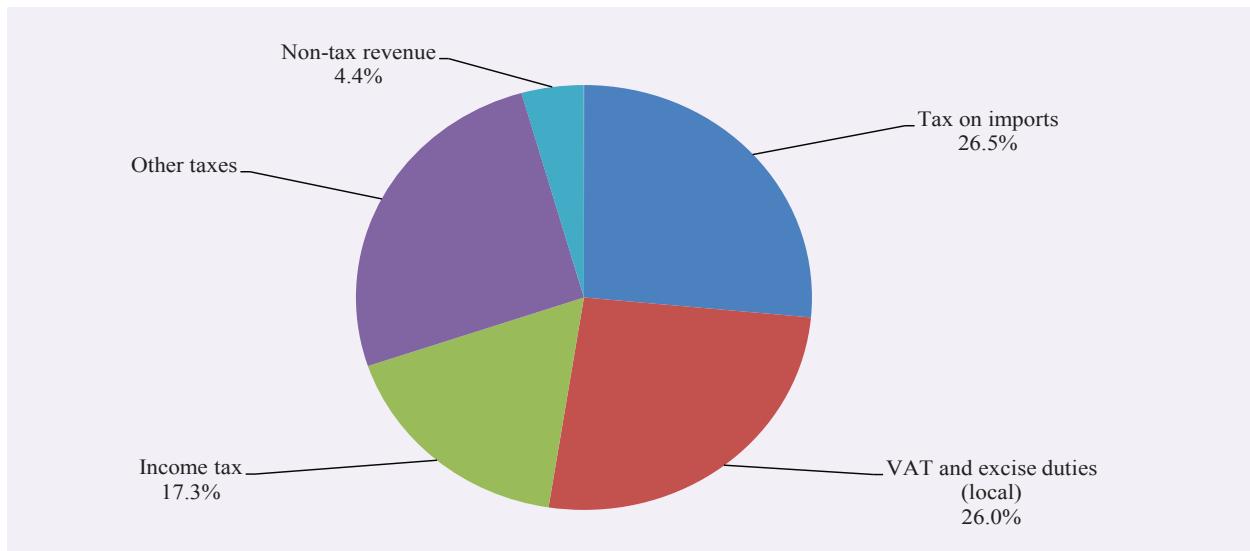


Source: President's Office-Finance, Economy and Development Planning (POFEDP), Zanzibar.

The profile of revenue by sources indicates that tax on imports accounted for 26.5 percent of

total revenue collection, followed by VAT and excise duty (**Chart 6.5**).

Chart 6.5: Share of Total Revenue by Sources



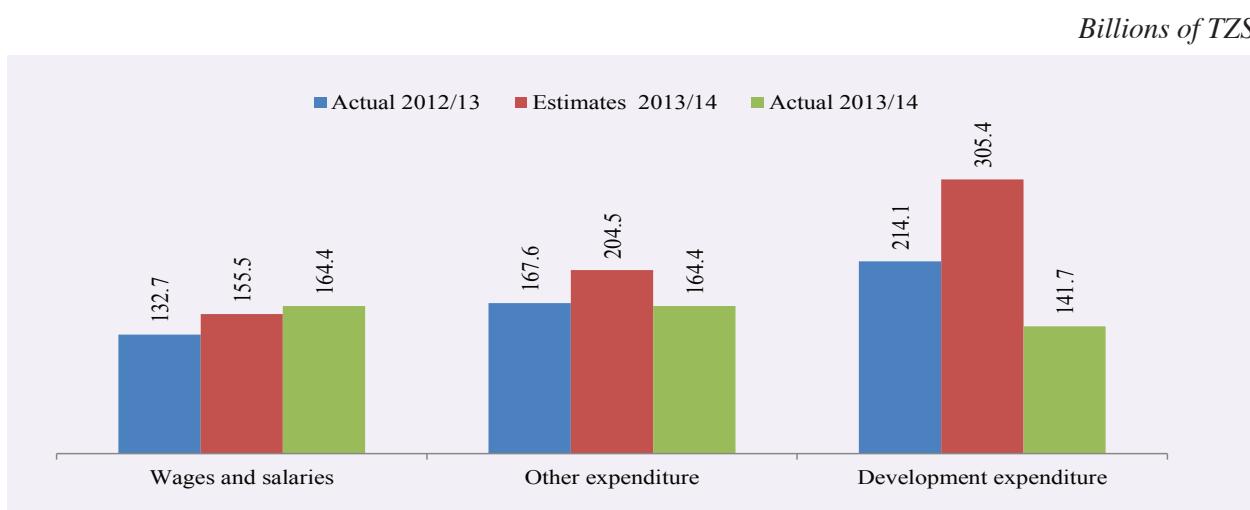
Source: Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar.

6.5.2 Government Expenditure

Government expenditure during 2013/14 amounted to TZS 469.0 billion, below the estimate of TZS 665.4 billion, mainly on account of low outturn of donor funds, notably for development projects. Recurrent expenditure amounted to TZS 327.3 billion or 69.8 percent of total expenditure, and was

below the target by 9.9 percent. Development expenditure amounted to TZS 141.7 billion, equivalent to 30.2 percent of total expenditure and was below the estimate by 53.6 percent (**Chart 6.6**). Funds from development partners accounted for 70.1 percent of development expenditure and the balance was government contribution.

Chart 6.6: Zanzibar Government Expenditure by Component



Source: Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar

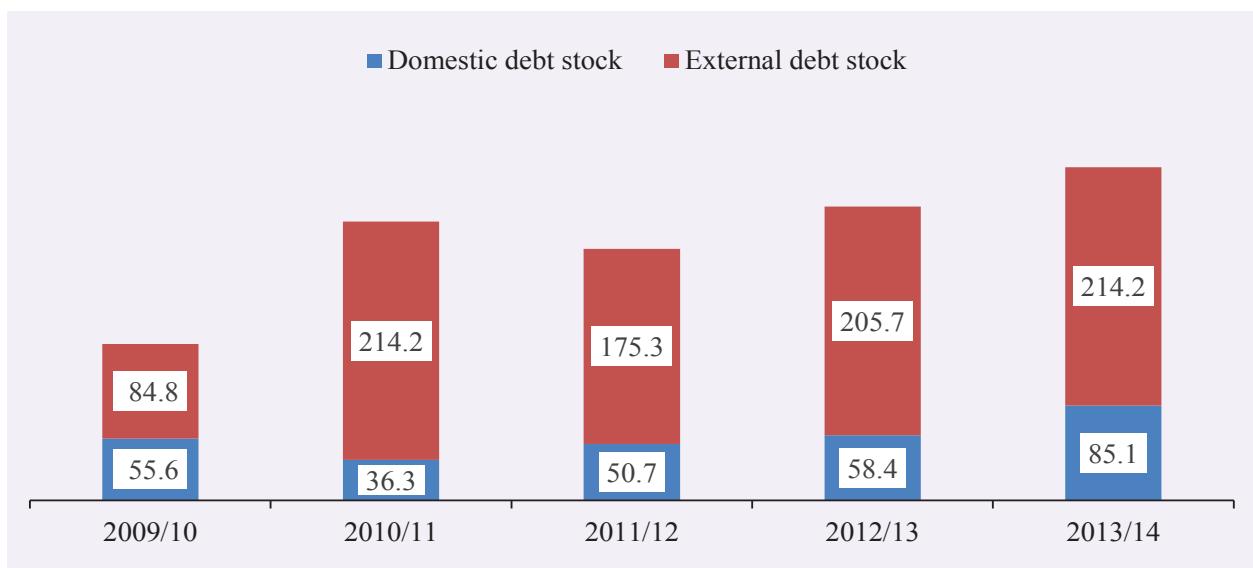
6.6 Debt Developments

The debt stock increased to TZS 299.3 billion at the end of 2013/14 from TZS 264.1 billion at the end of 2012/13. External debt amounted to TZS 214.2 billion, equivalent to 71.6 percent of

total debt stock and the balance was domestic debt (**Chart 6.7**). The ratio of debt stock to GDP increased to 20.7 percent from 19.5 percent registered at the end of the preceding year.

Chart 6.7: Zanzibar Debt Stock

Billions of TZS



Source: Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar

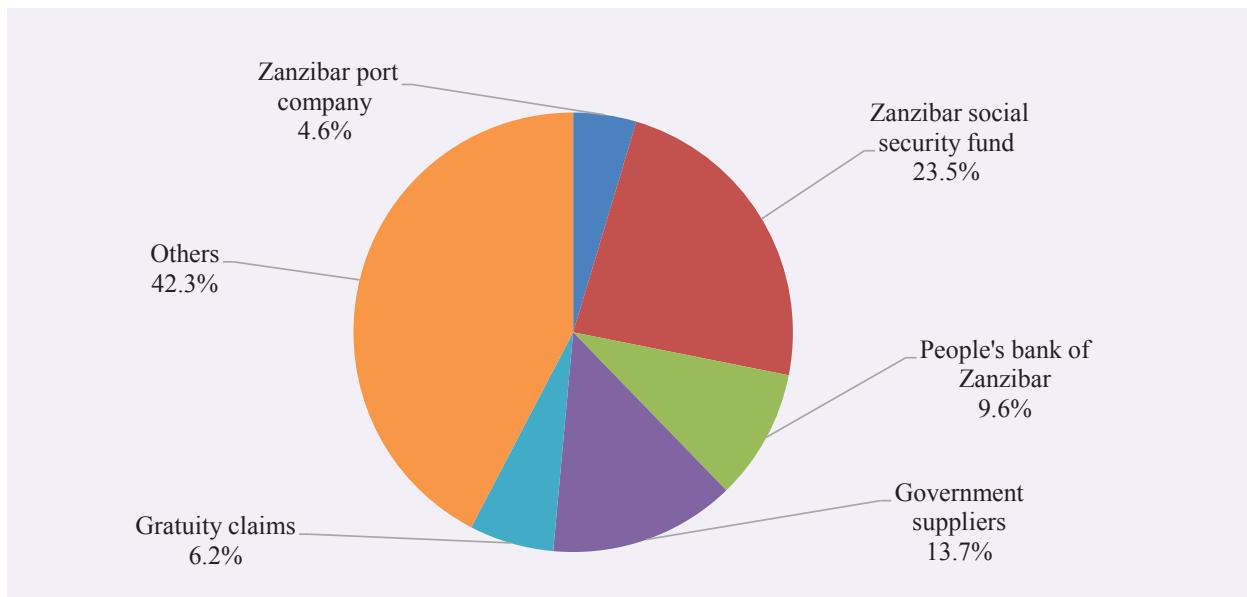
6.6.1 Domestic Debt

Domestic debt stock rose by 45.7 percent to TZS 85.1 billion at the end of 2013/14 from TZS 58.4 billion in the preceding year. The increase was mainly on account of a rise in government debts owed to the People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ), Zanzibar Social Security Fund (ZSSF) and large issuance of government securities compared to maturing obligations.

Domestic Debt by Creditor Category

Profile of domestic debt by creditor category as at end of 2013/14 indicated that, debt due to other creditors⁴ increased to TZS 53.0 billion from TZS 36.9 billion in 2012/13, and accounted for 62.2 percent of the domestic debt. ZSSF and PBZ were the major creditors (**Chart 6.8**).

⁴ Include claims on government securities, and by domestic suppliers and pensioners.

Chart 6.8: Domestic Debt by Creditor as at the end of 2013/14


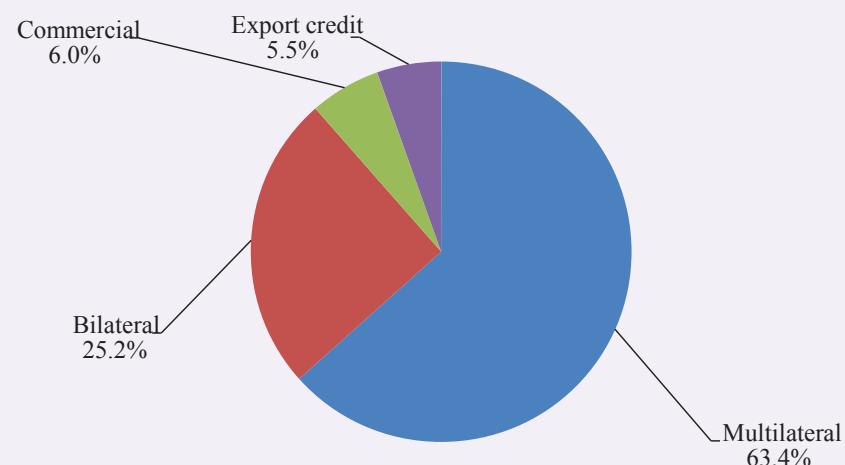
Source: Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar

Domestic Debt by Maturity

Domestic debt with undetermined maturity (pensioners' and suppliers' claims) increased to TZS 39.3 billion from TZS 35.5 billion in 2012/13. This represented 46.2 percent of the total domestic debt stock. Debt maturing within 2 to 5 years increased to TZS 37.5 billion from TZS 16.4 billion in 2012/13, and accounted for 44.1 percent of the total domestic debt. In addition, debt with maturity of less than one year increased to TZS 8.2 billion from TZS 6.5 billion at the end of the preceding year and accounted for 9.7 percent of the total domestic debt stock.

6.6.2 External Debt

Zanzibar external debt stock amounted to USD 129.8 million as at the end 2013/14 compared with USD 128.3 million in the preceding year. Debt guaranteed by the Union Government amounted to USD 114.1million, or 87.9 percent of the external debt and the balance was non-guaranteed debt. Multilateral creditors dominated the external debt at USD 82.3 million, followed by bilateral creditors (USD 32.7 million), export claims (USD 7.1 million) and commercial creditors (USD 7.8 million) (**Chart 6.9**).

Chart 6.9: External Debt by Creditor Category as at the end of 2013/14


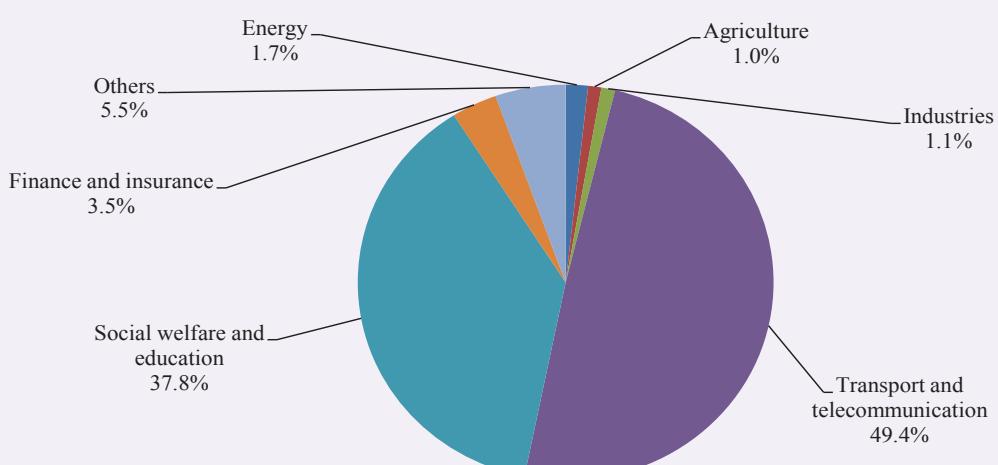
Source: Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar

External Debt by Maturity

Zanzibar external debt stock continued to be dominated by long-term maturity of above 20 years and accounted for 60.1 percent of the debt. The long-term debt increased to USD 78.1 million at the end of 2013/14 from USD 76.6 million in the preceding year. Debt maturing below 10 years amounted to USD 50.3 million; whereas debt with maturity between 10 and 20 years amounted to USD 1.5 million.

External Debt by Use of Funds

Transport and communication sector were the largest beneficiary by receiving USD 64.1 million at the end of 2013/14, accounting for almost half of the total external debt. Social welfare and education sector absorbed USD 49.1 million or 37.8 percent, finance and insurance (USD 4.6 million), agriculture (USD 1.3 million), and industries (USD 1.4 million). Energy sector received USD 2.2 million, while other sectors received USD 7.1 million (**Chart 6.10**).

Chart 6.10: External Debt by Use of Funds at the end of 2013/14


Source: Ministry of Finance, Zanzibar.

6.7 External Sector Developments

6.7.1 Current Account

During 2013/14, Zanzibar current account

balance narrowed to a deficit of USD 33.7 million compared with USD 34.4 million in 2012/13, largely driven by increase in current transfers (**Table 6.9**).

Table 6.9: Zanzibar Current Account Balance

Millions of USD

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 ^P	Percentage change 2013/14
Goods account (net)	-69.4	-98.4	-83.4	-151.5	-171.7	13.2
Exports	21.3	15.1	70.5	38.6	79.9	107.0
Imports	90.7	113.6	153.9	190.2	251.7	32.3
Services account (net)	15.3	42.1	103.2	93.8	82.9	-11.6
Receipts	101.3	124.9	170.5	155.6	140.6	-9.6
Payments	86.0	82.8	67.3	61.8	57.7	-6.6
Goods and services (net)	-54.2	-56.3	19.8	-57.8	-88.9	53.8
Exports of goods and services	122.6	140.1	241.0	194.2	220.5	13.5
Imports of goods and services	176.7	196.4	221.2	252.0	309.4	22.8
Income account (net)	-5.7	0.0	0.7	-0.9	-4.1	---
Receipts	0.6	1.4	4.8	0.9	6.3	---
Payments	6.3	1.4	4.1	1.8	10.4	---
Current transfers (net)	65.7	44.8	48.4	24.2	59.3	---
Inflows	65.7	44.8	81.6	60.4	69.4	14.9
Outflows	0.0	0.0	33.2	36.2	10.1	-72.1
Current account balance	5.8	-11.6	68.9	-34.4	-33.7	-2.0

Note: P denotes Provisional and ---, implies large number.

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania

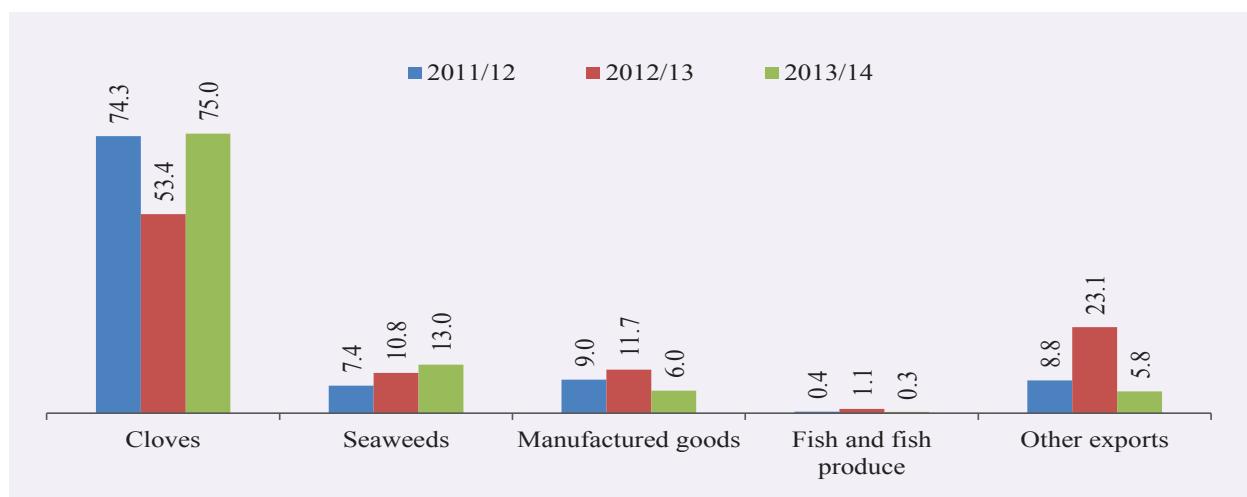
6.7.2 Export Performance

During 2013/14, export of goods and services increased by 13.5 percent to USD 220.5 million from USD 194.2 million in the preceding year, mainly driven by increase in clove exports. The value of goods export rose to USD 79.9 million from USD 38.6 million in 2012/13, largely

attributed to increase in both export volumes and prices of cloves (**Table 6.10** and **Chart 6.11**). The volume of cloves export rose to 5,400 tonnes in 2013/14 from 2,200 tonnes in the preceding year, while average export price rose to USD 11,118.0 per tonne from USD 9,437.2 per tonne.

Chart 6.11: Zanzibar Composition of Goods Exports

Percent



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

6.7.3 Import Performance

During 2013/14, imports of goods and services increased to USD 309.4 million, from USD 252.0 million in 2012/13, largely driven by

imports of goods. The value of goods import amounted to USD 251.7 million compared with USD 190.2 million recorded in 2012/13 (**Table 6.11**).

Table 6.11: Zanzibar Imports by Major Categories

Millions of USD

Import category	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 ^P	Percentage change 2013/14
Capital goods	38.0	44.2	66.1	93.7	129.6	38.5
Transport equipment	19.3	15.5	25.0	26.1	49.3	88.9
Building and constructions	7.3	9.9	15.5	15.8	23.5	48.7
Machinery	11.4	18.8	25.6	51.9	56.9	9.6
Intermediate goods	42.4	59.1	68.5	66.6	58.4	-12.3
Oil imports	37.3	56.0	63.0	59.5	46.9	-21.2
Industrial raw materials	5.1	3.1	5.6	7.1	11.5	62.0
Consumer goods	19.3	21.5	34.4	48.6	88.5	82.1
Food and food stuffs	7.3	7.5	12.3	23.4	36.6	56.4
All other consumer goods	12.0	14.0	22.1	25.2	51.9	106.0
Grand total (c.i.f)	99.7	124.8	169.1	209.0	276.6	32.3
Grand total (f.o.b)	90.7	113.6	153.9	190.2	251.7	32.3

Note: P denotes Provisional

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

6.7.4 Services and Income Accounts

Services account recorded a surplus of USD 82.9 million during 2013/14 compared with a surplus of USD 93.8 million in 2012/13. Services receipts decreased to USD 140.6 million from USD 155.6 million, while payments amounted to USD 57.7 million, down

from USD 61.8 million in the preceding year. The income account balance recorded a deficit of USD 4.1 million compared with a deficit of USD 0.9 million in 2012/13. Current transfers improved to a surplus of USD 59.3 million from USD 24.2 million in the previous year, following a significant decrease in outflows (**Table 6.12**).

Table 6.12: Services and Income Account

Millions of USD

Item	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14 ^P	Percentage change 2013/14
A. Services account (net)	15.3	42.1	103.2	93.8	82.9	-11.6
Receipt	101.3	124.9	170.5	155.6	140.6	-9.6
Payment	86.0	82.8	67.3	61.8	57.7	-6.6
B. Income account (net)	-5.7	0.0	0.7	-0.9	-4.1	355.6
Receipt	0.6	1.4	4.8	0.9	6.3	600.0
Payment	6.3	1.4	4.1	1.8	10.4	477.8
C. Current transfers (net)	65.7	44.8	48.4	24.2	59.3	145.0
Receipt	65.7	44.8	81.6	60.4	69.4	14.9
Payment	0.0	0.0	33.2	36.2	10.1	-72.1

Note: P denotes Provisional and ---, large number

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Commercial Banks

CHAPTER SEVEN

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

7.1 Global Economic Developments

7.1.1 Global Output Performance

Global output growth was modest in 2013, declining slightly to 3.0 percent from 3.2 percent in 2012 (**Table 7.1**). The slowdown in global output growth was mainly due to fiscal consolidation, financial volatility and tightened financial conditions. Real GDP growth in the advanced economies declined to 1.3 percent in 2013 from 1.4 percent in 2012. In advanced economies, output growth increased in the United Kingdom, Japan, France and Canada, while growth slowed in the US, Germany and Italy. In the United Kingdom, real GDP grew by 1.8 percent compared with a growth of 0.3 percent in 2012, mainly due to an increase in household consumption, exports and investments. Likewise, real GDP grew slightly in Japan, largely due to growth in investments and construction activities. Real GDP growth in Canada rose mainly due to an increase in private consumption and business investment. Real GDP growth in the US declined following

decrease in personal consumption expenditure, exports, investment and government spending. Real GDP growth in the Euro Area contracted except for France, Luxembourg, and Malta. This was mainly due to fiscal consolidation, high corporate debt and weak domestic demand.

Output growth in the emerging market and developing economies slowed down due to weak demand from advanced economies, domestic policy tightening and slowdown in investment in some of the economies. Real GDP growth in India declined largely on account of a decrease in exports and investments. In Africa, real GDP growth slowed on account of weak external demand, political conflicts, social tensions in some countries and low oil production in Libya. Real GDP growth in Sub-Saharan Africa remained at 4.9 percent supported by increase in domestic demand, public and private investment in mining, infrastructure, and transport and communication activities.

Table 7.1: Global Real GDP Growth Rates*Percent*

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	5.3	2.7	-0.4	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.0
Advanced economies	2.7	0.1	-3.4	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.3
United kingdom	3.4	-0.8	-5.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.8
Germany	3.4	0.8	-5.1	3.9	3.4	0.9	0.5
Japan	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.7	-0.5	1.4	1.5
United states	1.8	-0.3	-2.8	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.9
Italy	1.7	-1.2	-5.5	1.7	0.5	-2.4	-1.9
France	2.3	-0.1	-3.1	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.3
Canada	2.0	1.2	-2.7	3.4	2.5	1.7	2.0
Euro area (17 countries)	3.0	0.4	-4.4	2.0	1.6	-0.7	-0.5
European union (27 countries)	3.4	0.6	-4.4	2.0	1.7	-0.3	0.2
Emerging markets and developing economies	8.7	5.9	3.1	7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7
Africa	6.6	5.4	3.1	5.0	3.6	6.4	3.7
Sub-Saharan	7.1	5.7	2.6	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.9
Emerging and developing Asia	11.5	7.3	7.7	9.7	7.9	6.7	6.5
China	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7
India	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.3	6.6	4.7	4.4
ASEAN- 5	6.2	4.7	1.8	7.0	4.5	6.2	5.2
Indonesia	6.3	6.0	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.8
Malaysia	6.3	4.8	-1.5	7.4	5.1	5.6	4.7
Philippines	6.6	4.2	1.1	7.6	3.6	6.8	7.2
Thailand	5.0	2.5	-2.3	7.8	0.1	6.5	2.9
Vietnam	7.1	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4
Middle east and north Africa**	6.0	5.1	3.0	5.5	3.9	4.1	2.2
Newly industrialized Asian economies							
Hong Kong	6.4	2.3	-2.6	7.0	4.9	1.5	2.9
Korea	5.1	2.3	0.3	6.3	3.7	2.0	2.8
Singapore	8.2	1.7	-1.0	14.8	5.2	1.3	4.1

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database April 2014

7.1.2 Global Inflation Developments

Global inflation eased to 3.6 percent during 2013 from 3.9 percent in 2012, following a decline in commodity prices, particularly food and fuels (**Table 7.2**). In advanced economies, inflation eased to 1.4 percent from 2.0 percent in 2012, mainly due to a fall in food and energy prices. In Japan inflation increased on account

of expansionary monetary policy to stimulate the economy in order to end deflation. Inflation in the emerging market and developing economies decelerated to 5.8 percent in 2013 from 6.0 percent in the preceding year. Inflation continued to fall in sub-Saharan Africa owing to moderation in food prices and prudent monetary policy.

Table 7.2: Global Inflation

Percent

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
World	4.0	6.0	2.5	3.6	4.9	3.9	3.6
Advanced economies	2.2	3.4	0.1	1.5	2.7	2.0	1.4
United kingdom	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.3	4.5	2.8	2.6
Germany	2.3	2.7	0.2	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.6
Japan	0.1	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.4
United states	2.9	3.8	-0.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.5
Italy	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.3
France	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.0
Canada	2.1	2.4	0.3	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.0
Euro area (17 countries)	2.2	3.3	0.3	1.6	2.7	2.5	1.3
European union (27 countries)	2.4	3.7	0.9	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.5
Emerging market and developing economies	6.5	9.2	5.4	5.9	7.3	6.0	5.8
Africa							
Sub-Saharan	6.2	13.0	9.7	7.5	9.4	9.0	6.3
Emerging and developing Asia							
China	5.3	7.4	3.2	5.3	6.5	4.6	4.5
India	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.7	2.6
ASEAN-5	6.1	8.9	13.0	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.5
Indonesia	4.5	9.2	3.1	4.4	6.0	3.8	4.4
Malaysia	6.7	9.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	4.0	6.4
Philippines	2.0	5.4	0.6	1.7	3.2	1.7	2.1
Thailand	2.9	8.2	4.2	3.8	4.7	3.2	2.9
Vietnam	2.2	5.5	-0.9	3.3	3.8	3.0	2.2
Middle east and north Africa	8.3	23.1	6.7	9.2	18.7	9.1	6.6
Newly industrialized Asian economies							
Hong Kong	10.6	12.3	6.3	6.5	9.3	10.6	10.5
Korea	2.0	4.3	0.6	2.3	5.3	4.1	4.3
Singapore	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.9	4.0	2.2	1.3
	2.1	6.6	0.6	2.8	5.2	4.6	2.4

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook April 2014

7.2 Regional Economic Developments

7.2.1 Southern African Development Community

GDP Performance

Real GDP growth in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) was 4.6 percent in 2013 compared with 4.7 percent in 2012. All SADC countries recorded decline in output growth, except for the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, Seychelles,

Swaziland and Tanzania (**Table 7.3**). Real GDP growth in Zambia slowed down following low performance in agriculture, construction, manufacturing, transport and finance activities. Growth of output in Angola declined due to a fall in oil consumption, while that of Namibia slowed down on account of negative impact of drought and fall in exports, which offset a solid growth in construction activities and an increase in domestic demand.

Table 7.3: Real GDP Growth in the SADC Region

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Angola	13.8	2.4	3.4	3.9	5.2	4.1
Botswana	3.9	-7.8	8.6	6.1	4.2	3.9
DRC	6.2	2.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	8.5
Lesotho	5.1	4.5	5.6	4.3	6.0	5.8
Madagascar	7.2	-3.5	0.1	1.5	2.5	2.4
Malawi	8.3	9.0	6.5	4.3	1.9	5.0
Mauritius	6.8	3.0	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.1
Mozambique	6.8	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.1
Namibia	3.4	-1.1	6.3	5.7	5.0	4.3
Seychelles	-2.1	-1.1	5.9	7.9	2.8	3.6
South Africa	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	1.9
Swaziland	2.4	1.2	1.9	-0.6	-1.9	2.8
Tanzania	7.4	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.0
Zambia	5.7	6.4	7.6	6.8	7.2	6.0
Zimbabwe	-16.4	8.2	11.4	11.9	10.6	3.0
SADC average	4.1	2.3	5.7	5.3	4.7	4.6

Source: National Statistics Offices and IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014

Inflation Developments

During 2013, the inflation rate in the SADC region eased to an average of 6.7 percent from 7.6 percent recorded in 2012. Inflation rates

in most of the SADC member states declined with exception of Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia (**Table 7.4**).

Table 7.4: Inflation Rates in the SADC Region

Country	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Percent
Angola	12.5	13.7	14.5	13.5	10.3	8.8	
Botswana	12.6	8.2	6.9	8.5	7.5	5.8	
DRC	18.0	46.2	23.5	15.5	2.1	0.8	
Lesotho	10.7	7.4	3.6	5.0	6.2	5.3	
Madagascar	9.2	9.0	9.3	10.0	5.8	5.8	
Malawi	8.7	8.4	7.4	7.6	21.3	27.7	
Mauritius	9.7	2.5	2.9	6.5	3.9	3.5	
Mozambique	10.3	3.3	12.7	10.4	2.1	4.2	
Namibia	10.4	8.8	4.5	5.0	6.5	6.2	
Seychelles	37.0	31.7	-2.4	2.6	7.1	4.3	
South Africa	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.7	5.8	
Swaziland	12.7	7.4	4.5	6.1	8.9	5.6	
Tanzania	10.3	12.1	7.2	12.7	16.0	7.9	
Zambia	12.4	13.4	8.5	8.7	6.6	7.1	
Zimbabwe	157.0	6.2	3.0	3.5	3.7	1.6	
SADC average	22.9	12.4	7.4	8.0	7.6	6.7	

Source: National Statistics Offices and IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014

7.2.2 East African Community Output Performance

During 2013, average real GDP growth in the East African Community (EAC) rose to 5.3 percent from 5.1 percent in 2012 (**Table 7.5**). Output growth in all the Partner States increased, except for Rwanda. Real GDP growth in Tanzania was driven by improved performance in communication, construction,

financial intermediation, trade and repairs activities, while growth in Kenya was influenced by good performance in manufacturing, communication, construction, transport and financial intermediation activities. Growth of real GDP in Uganda was largely supported by high output growth in industrial and services activities. The slowdown in real GDP growth in Rwanda was largely due to low performance in services activities.

Table 7.5: Real Gross Domestic Product in the EAC Region

Percent

Country	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Kenya	6.3	7.0	1.5	2.7	5.8	4.4	4.6	4.7
Tanzania	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.0
Uganda	9.5	8.6	10.4	4.1	6.2	6.2	2.8	5.6
Burundi	5.4	4.8	5.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	4.0	4.5
Rwanda	9.2	7.6	11.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	7.3	4.6
EAC average	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.1	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.3

Source: National Statistics Offices and IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014.

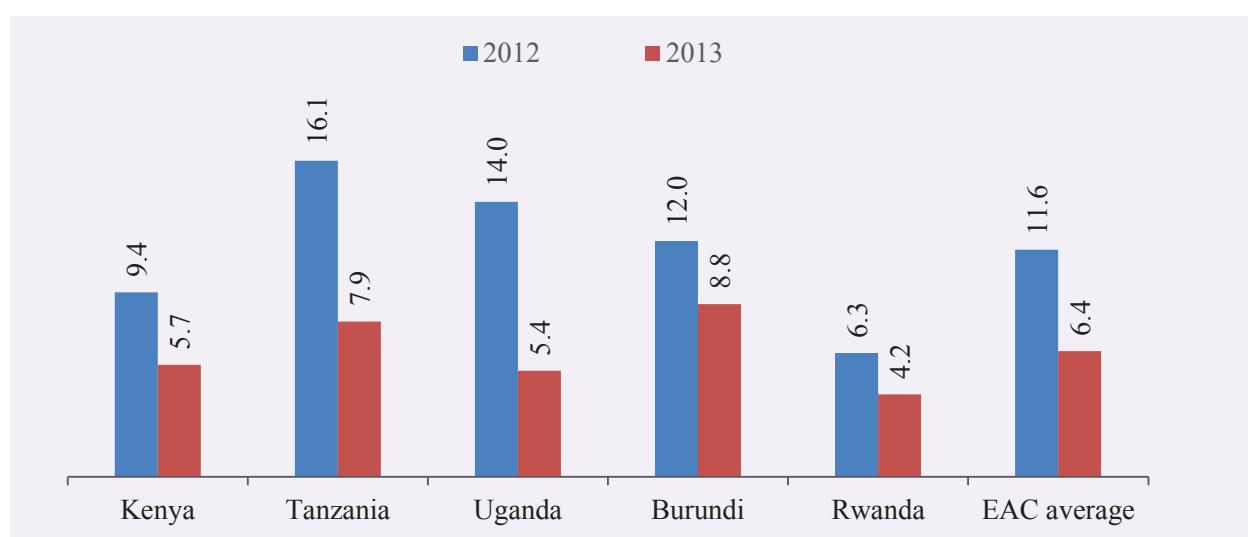
Inflation Developments

Average inflation in the EAC region significantly eased to 6.4 percent in 2013 from 11.6 percent

recorded in 2012 (**Chart 7.1**). Inflation in all the Partner States declined due to improvement in food supply following favourable weather conditions and prudent monetary policy.

Chart 7.1 Inflation Rates in the EAC Region

Percent



Source: National Statistics Offices

Intra-Regional Trade

Tanzania's intra-EAC trade declined by 31.6 percent to USD 813.8 million in 2013 from the amount recorded in 2012 (**Table 7.6**). This was largely on account of a fall in both imports and exports. Tanzania recorded a surplus trade balance with Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi, and a deficit with Kenya. However, Kenya remained the major trading partner with Tanzania, accounting for about 68.9 percent

of Tanzania's intra-EAC trade. Tanzania's major exports to the EAC region included: paper products, machinery and mechanical appliances, cereals, oil cake, tea and batteries. Major imports included: medicine, petroleum products, packaging materials, vehicles and spare parts, and soap. **Table 7.7** depicts Tanzania's share of trade with EAC Partner States.

Table 7.6: Tanzania's Intra-EAC Trade

Millions of USD

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p
<i>Tanzania's trade with Kenya</i>					
A. Export to Kenya	179.3	239.6	214.2	330.9	227.1
B. Import from Kenya	301.5	272.9	249.6	560.0	333.6
Trade balance (A-B)	-122.2	-33.3	-35.4	-229.1	-106.6
<i>Tanzania's trade with Uganda</i>					
A. Export to Uganda	48.2	48.0	45.2	65.8	66.1
B. Import from Uganda	12.0	17.8	16.1	107.5	57.7
Trade balance (A-B)	36.2	30.3	29.1	-41.8	8.4
<i>Tanzania's trade with Burundi</i>					
A. Export to Burundi	23.9	52.3	31.2	45.8	45.0
B. Import from Burundi	0.3	0.6	0.0	3.9	1.7
Trade balance (A-B)	23.6	51.7	31.2	42.0	43.3
<i>Tanzania's trade with Rwanda</i>					
A. Export to Rwanda	15.2	86.6	66.7	73.4	81.0
B. Import from Rwanda	0.0	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.7
Trade balance (A-B)	15.2	85.2	65.4	71.3	79.3
A: Total exports to EAC	266.6	426.5	357.4	515.9	419.1
B: Total imports from EAC	313.8	292.7	267.0	673.5	394.7
Trade balance (A-B)	-47.2	133.8	90.3	-157.6	24.4
Total intra-EAC trade	580.5	719.2	624.4	1,189.4	813.8

Note: P denotes Provisional

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table 7.7: Tanzania's Shares of Trade with EAC Partner States*Percent*

Country	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P
Share of Exports to:					
Kenya	67.2	56.2	59.9	64.1	54.2
Uganda	18.1	11.3	12.7	12.7	15.8
Burundi	9.0	12.3	8.7	8.9	10.7
Rwanda	5.7	20.3	18.7	14.2	19.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Share of imports from:					
Kenya	96.1	93.2	93.5	83.1	84.5
Uganda	3.8	6.1	6.0	16.0	14.6
Burundi	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4
Rwanda	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Note: P denotes Provisional**Source: Bank of Tanzania*



BANK OF TANZANIA

**PART II
BANK OF TANZANIA OPERATIONS**



Strategic Planning and Performance Review

During the 2013/14, the Bank of Tanzania started the implementation of Balanced Scorecards (BSC) methodology for planning and performance measurement. Accordingly, the 2014/15-2018/19 Strategic Plan of the Bank was prepared on the basis of the BSC methodology and awareness sessions were conducted to the staff.

Specific activities that were undertaken include the following:

- (i) Review of Corporate Plan Performance Report for 2012/13 and identified strategies for the subsequent five-year Corporate Plan (2014/15-2018/19).
- (ii) Review of organization structure with a view to improving organization performance.
- (iii) Conducted Business Processes Management (BPM) awareness to staff and conducted identification, documentation and mapping of core banking processes.
- (iv) Implemented multidiscipline projects to support its strategic goals in order to improve projects management in the Bank.
- (v) Conducted several studies on establishment of commodity exchange market, consumer protection and financial literacy, housing microfinance, financial leasing and mortgage finance; to expedite financial sector reforms.

Credit Guarantee Schemes

During 2013/14, the Bank continued to manage Credit Guarantee Schemes (CGS) on behalf of the Government under an Agency Agreement

pending the formation of an independent credit guarantee agency. The Management of the schemes involves issuing credit guarantees, reviewing and implementing CGS policies and guidelines, processing loans and monitoring performance of guaranteed projects. The credit guarantee schemes managed by the Bank include:

- (i) The Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) established in July 2002 to support development of financing infrastructure in the economy that will improve credit environment in order to support borrowers with viable export business and export oriented development projects, but lacking adequate collateral to secure bank financing. During 2013/14, the ECGS issued about TZS 140.5 billion compared to TZS 127.5 billion in 2012/13. These guarantees were issued to finance working capital requirements mainly crop purchases and other related handling costs during those crop season. For the year under review, only guarantees worth of TZS 30.09 billion expired.
- (ii) The Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme (SME-CGS) established during 2004/05 was geared towards promoting and supporting SME's which have a significant role in the economy, by creating an enabling environment for its expansion and facilitating access to financing resources. In 2013/14, a total of guarantees worth TZS 250.0 million were issued. This new guaranteed amount was issued in the period under review as the scheme was enhanced and resumed its operations. However, the take up on the SME-CGS scheme from the financing institutions has been slow mainly due to little awareness since its resumption. More

awareness programs are expected to be conducted in 2014/15 and in turn, more guarantee applications are expected.

Internal Audit

During 2013/14, the Bank continued to strengthen measures aimed at improving corporate governance processes, risk management and internal control systems. To achieve these, various audit reviews and related assignments were carried out. These included audit of final accounts of the Bank for 2012/13 and interim accounts for 2013/14, integrated financial management system, business continuity management, Microsoft enterprise wide project, banking operations, currency and branches operations, human resource and administration, foreign reserve management operations, and year-end stock taking.

Banking Supervision

During 2013/14, the Bank continued to implement regulatory and supervisory measures to ensure safety, stability and soundness of the banking system. In addition, the Bank continued to manage risks associated with new technology and innovations in the financial sector. During the period, the banking sector remained sound and stable with adequate capital and liquidity levels being above regulatory requirements. The ratio of core capital to total risk weighted assets and off balance sheet items was 16.7 percent, while total capital to total risk weighted assets and off-balance sheet exposures was 17.7 percent. Both ratios were above the minimum requirements of 10 and 12 percent, respectively. The ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities stood at 35.6 percent which was above the minimum requirement of 20 percent. The quality of assets of the banking sector deteriorated slightly as reflected by the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans which increased to 8.12 percent from 8.08 percent recorded at the end of June 2013.

As at the end of June 2014, the banking sector comprised of 37 Commercial banks, 12 community banks, and three microfinance companies. The number of branches increased to 634 compared to 588 reported in the preceding year.

Prudential Regulations and Guidelines

During the period under review, the Bank conducted a review of the existing prudential regulations with a view to improving and keeping abreast with changes and developments in the banking industry.

Credit Reference System

During the period under review, the Credit Reference System started full operations. Two Private Credit Reference Bureaux namely, Creditinfo Tanzania Ltd. and Dun & Bradstreet Credit Bureau Ltd. started operations. Banking institutions started submitting data to the Credit Reference Databank and the private bureaux started to issue credit reports. The major challenge has been quality of the submitted data, and the Bank is working closely with banking institutions to address this challenge.

Agent Banking

During the period under review, the Bank of Tanzania issued an approval for seven banking institutions to engage in Agent Banking business. The approved banks were CRDB Bank Plc, Equity Bank Limited, Tanzania Postal Bank Limited (TPB), DCB Commercial Bank Plc, Amana Bank Limited, National Microfinance Bank and Access Bank Tanzania Limited. As at the end of June 2014, total number of banking agents was 1,253.

Bureaux de change supervision

As at June 2014, a total of 244 bureaux de change were in operation countrywide out of which 217 were in Tanzania mainland and 17 were in Zanzibar. In 2013/14, bureaux



de change regulations were reviewed to include among others, new minimum capital requirements and provisions to allow bureaux de change to engage in money remittance business. In addition, the Bank in collaboration with the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) continued with the process of establishing Bureau de Change Management System with the objective of monitoring Bureau de Change Operations.

Banking

The Bank continued to provide banking services to the two governments; the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar using modern payment systems aimed at improving and enhancing security and efficiency in service delivery. The Bank also provided banking services to commercial banks that included maintaining Statutory Minimum Reserve and Clearing Accounts. The Bank also performed the role of clearing and settlement agent and provided liquidity facilities to banks.

The Bank continued with its role of issuing and managing distribution of currency from Head Office to its branch offices in Arusha, Mwanza, Zanzibar and Mbeya as well as through eight Safe Custody Centers (SCC) operating in Mtwara, Kigoma, Sumbawanga, Tanga, Pemba, Tabora, Bukoba and Songea. The Bank was also in final stages of opening another SCC in the Shinyanga municipality to enhance coverage for currency distribution.

Human Resource and Administration

During the period 2013/14, the Bank continued to provide various services in the areas of human resource and administration, capacity building, employee health, estate and facilities management.

A total of 32 employees were recruited in 2013/14 to fill vacancies arising from natural

attrition as well as expansion of the Bank's operations. As at the end of 2013/14, the Bank had 1,325 employees in the payroll, out of which 1,320 employees were on contract of employment for an unspecified period of time and 5 employees were on contract for a specified period of time. Out of a total of 1,325 staff; 877 employees were stationed at the Head Office and the remaining 448 were stationed in branches, as follows: Arusha (96), Mbeya (105), Mwanza (101), Zanzibar (99), Dodoma (11) and the Training Institute (36). Female and male employees constituted 40.8 and 59.2 percent of the total workforce respectively.

The Bank planned and implemented staff capacity building initiatives in line with the approved Annual Corporate Training Plan. A total of 334 staff participated in various specialized short courses, while 49 employees participated in study visits and attachments. Workshops, seminars, conferences and related events covered 509 staff. Sponsorship to CFA programmes covered 3 staff and 529 staff participated in group or batch training.

As part of fulfilling its corporate social responsibility, the Bank through the Gilman Rutihinda Trust Fund provided full scholarship to two best students in Bachelor of Arts in Economics at the University of Dar es salaam. In addition the Bank granted sponsorship to six students pursuing bachelor and master's degree programmes in the country under the Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund. Contributions were also made to support Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture and Economic Society of Tanzania.

The Bank implemented multiple capital projects including purchase of staff apartments in Dodoma, while the Dodoma Branch office building project was at an advanced stage for completion and the Mtwara Branch office building is under construction. Further, pre-

construction project activities continued for both the new executive hostel at the Bank's Training Institute and new branch office building in Mwanza.

Risk Management

During the 2013/14, the Bank focused on building risk management culture to staff as part of the implementation of Corporate Risk Management (CRM) Framework; automation of Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) system; and implementation of Dodoma Business Work Areas (BWAR). In addition, the Bank focused on tracking the nature and frequency of incidents, and monitoring effectiveness of mitigation measures.

CRM Framework, Policy and Guidelines were prepared and approved by the Board and a total of 121 staff were trained on risk management. During the period, 45 percent of GRC system automation was attained; 92 percent of incidents reported were addressed; tender to acquire BWAR IT equipment was awarded and 4 Business Continuity Processes (BCPs) for branches and Training Institute were tested.

The Bank also monitored risk exposures associated with reserves management in line with the Foreign Reserves Management Policy and Investment Guidelines. Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) guideline was also reviewed and Quality Assurance on internal controls was performed for 2013/14.

Secretary to the Bank

During 2013/14 witnessed a number of developments related to the Bank's governance and legislative framework governing banking business in Tanzania. In terms of the Bank's governance, the Minister of Finance appointed Mr. Omar Sheha Mussa from Zanzibar, a Director to the Board, filling a position that had remained vacant for some time. The Board

of Directors is now fully populated with the requisite number of members in line with requirements of the law.

In its efforts to strengthening Board members capacity, the Bank continued to expose Directors to various courses and conferences with the objective of improving skills and expertise of the Board in providing the oversight function. In this regard, some members of the Board attended the Corporate Governance conference in Johannesburg, South Africa while others attended an Executive Forum organized by the World Bank in Washington DC on Reserves Management under the auspices of the Reserves Advisory Management Program.

There were notable developments in the legislative framework governing banking business. The Bank completed the review and overhaul of the prudential Regulations issued in 2008 and submitted the same to the Chief Parliamentary Draftsman for gazetting. The review of the regulations were aimed at ensuring that they are in line with developments that had taken place in the market, close up gaps observed since promulgation and accommodate other international best practices.

Other notable developments included review of the Bureau de Change Regulations to address market demands and raising capital requirements. In line with commitments made by the Government under the East African Common Market Protocol, the Bank also amended the Foreign Exchange Regulations, 1998 and the Foreign Exchange (Listed Securities) Regulations, 2003 to facilitate further relaxation of the capital account which effectively allowed participation of persons from the EAC Partner States in government securities market and participation of Tanzanians in EAC capital markets and other capital account related transactions.



National Payment Systems

The Bank continued to operate and oversee the National Payment Systems (NPS) aimed at developing and maintaining a strong and efficient financial markets infrastructure that promotes competition and innovation, while maintaining safety and efficiency in payments, clearing and settlement systems. Key tasks undertaken during the period include provision of payments clearing and settlement services, oversight of the systems, coordinating the development of the NPS legal and regulatory framework.

Systems operated by the Bank include Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS), Electronic Clearing House (ECH) systems which process cheques and Electronic Funds Transfers (EFTs). The Bank also continued to monitor retail payments and settlements systems which include the cards payment infrastructures, internet, mobile banking and mobile financial services.

Tanzania Interbank Settlement System was upgraded to accommodate cross border transactions through East Africa Payment Systems (EAPS) with a view to promoting cross border transactions. The system went live in November, 2013 and was launched in May 2014. The Bank in collaboration with other East African Central Banks used EAPS to facilitate local and cross border payments on real time using the East African currencies.

During the year ending June 2014, TISS was connected to 23 out of 24 sub-treasuries in order to improve speed, security and safety in effecting Government payments in the country. The Bank is in final stages of implementing Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH) system that will speed up the cheque and EFTs clearing processes in the country. The number of clearing days is expected to be reduced from

the maximum current clearing days of T+ 7 to T+1 countrywide.

Mobile Financial Services (MFS) continued to flourish in providing efficiency and convenience mode of payment to the public. More innovative solution services were introduced by financial institutions and mobile financial services operators. The volume and value of mobile payment reached 1,149.3 million and TZS 35,329.0 billion respectively, indicating an upsurge trend of 47.7 percent and 53.7 percent in volume and value respectively. At the end of June 2014, the number of registered mobile payment accounts reached 34.2 million and total balance held in the Trust Accounts reached TZS 332.9 billion. Active accounts were 12.1 million, while total number of active agents in the mobile payment networks reached 293,752. The Bank closely continued to make follow up on the proposed enactment of NPS Act with the Government and issuance of Mobile Payment Regulations.

Financial Sector Stability

During 2013/14, the Bank coordinated the first meeting of the Tanzania Financial stability Forum which was held in September 2013. The meeting agreed on a set of policy actions to enhance financial stability in the country.

The Bank issued the Financial Stability Report in March 2014. The report observed that the financial system remained stable and efficient in providing financial services to the economy. The banking sector which accounts for about 70 percent of total assets of the financial system, continued to grow in line with strong performance of the economy. The banking system remained profitable, liquid and adequately capitalized. However, asset quality deteriorated on account of increase in non-performing loans in the personal, trade, manufacturing and agricultural credit

categories. The Tanzania insurance sector performed satisfactorily in terms of market growth, profitability, assets portfolio and investment mix in the year ending December 2013. The quality of assets as assessed by return on investment improved while, the return on equity of general insurers also recorded an increase. The increase in earnings was attributed to improvement in underwriting results.

The report also observed that, Social Security Sector continued to grow in terms of coverage and assets portfolio of the Funds, while the value of benefits offered increased sharply. Financial inclusion initiatives including communication strategy, mobile money technology and public awareness programs contributed to the increase in the sector's coverage. The capital markets continued to grow on account of new listing and share price appreciation with the financial sector being the main driver of the growth. The Enterprise Growth Market (EGM), an equity market to cater for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and startups, was established in September 2013. This development enhanced the potential for capital markets deepening, widening access to capital and fostering job creation and economic growth.

Procurement

The main target of the Bank for the financial year 2013/14 was to implement procurement activities of 262 tenders amounting to TZS 55.1 billion, out of which TZS 48.8 billion was for Head Office and TZS 6.3 billion for Branches and Training Institute.

As at 30th June, 2014, the Bank awarded Tenders and issued Purchase Orders for procurement of goods, works, and non-consultancy and consultancy services amounting to TZS 48.5 billion, equivalent to 88 percent of the Annual

Procurement Plan's budget. Out of the total tender and issued purchase orders, TZS 42.9 billion was for the Head office and TZS 5.6 billion was for branches and Training institute.

In order to ensure progress on the implementation of the Annual Procurement Plan (APP) 2013/14, the Bank undertook the following initiatives:

- (i) Improved accountability, transparency and responsibility by involving all key players in the procurement processes, including user departments, suppliers and general public.
- (ii) Improved record keeping practices which enabled the Bank to score 80 percent in record keeping in the recent procurement audit by PPRA as compared to 48 percent scored during the previous similar audit.
- (iii) Improved operational efficiency and compliance to policies, standards and regulations as stipulated in the Public Procurement Act 2004 and its Regulations of 2005.
- (iv) Enhanced the procurement planning process by adopting a new approach which is more participatory and well aligned with the Corporate Planning and Budgeting processes.
- (v) Conducted a research on the Impact of the Public Procurement Act 2004 on Projects Performance at Bank of Tanzania. The research report proposed the need to integrate project and procurement management processes to improve efficiency and recommended enhancement of the procurement planning system.
- (vi) Prepared Procurement Operations and Procedures Manual (OPM).

- (vii) The Bank acquired GRC system, which has a Policy and Documentation Management System module. The module will help in tracking contracts and giving alert whenever their implementation time reaches 75 percent.

Economic Research and Policy

Research and Publications

In 2013/14, the Bank initiated and conducted a number of research activities with broad objective of informing policy formulation and implementation. The Bank also organized a number of outreach seminars aimed at disseminating research output to the stakeholders and policy makers. In addition, the Bank prepared and circulated various economic publications and reports including monthly, quarterly and annual economic reviews as well as monetary policy statements. Research activities initiated during the year under review, include the following:

- (i) Causes and Effects of Delays in Public Procurement in Tanzania: The Case of Bank of Tanzania

The main objective of this study was to explore the causes and subsequent effects of delays in public procurement in Tanzania, with a special focus on the Bank of Tanzania. In particular, the study addressed identification of the causes of delays in the procurement process in the Bank of Tanzania and assessed the effects and costs of such delays.

- (ii) The Evidence of Transaction Dollarization in Tanzania

The objective of this study was to investigate the extent and causes of transaction dollarization in Tanzania. Specifically, the study endeavoured to gauge the extent to which the U.S. Dollar is used for quoting prices of goods and services and carrying out transactions in the domestic economy.

- (iii) Central Bank Responses to IMF-Supported Programme Conditionality and Macroeconomic Volatility in Tanzania

This study investigated how achieving the IMF-supported programme quantitative targets, might cause volatility in macroeconomic variables in Tanzania. Specifically, the study ascertained the extent to which achieving quarterly targets on reserve money and net international reserves amplified macroeconomic volatility in Tanzania.

- (iv) Interest Rate Pass-through: An Empirical Investigation on Tanzania

The study sought to provide insights on the pass-through of monetary policy rate to commercial banks interest rates in Tanzania. In particular, it assessed the degree and speed of adjustment of commercial bank interest rates to monetary policy rate changes using error correction technique.

- (v) The Bank Lending Channel of Monetary Policy Transmission: A Dynamic Bank-Level Panel Data Analysis on Tanzania

This study investigated whether or not changes in the monetary policy influences bank lending behaviour in Tanzania. It also assessed the extent to which commercial banks' capitalization, liquidity, size and ownership structure influence the effectiveness of the monetary policy.

In June, 2014, the Bank organized the seventh Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture. The theme of the lecture was "Gains from the Natural Gas: Local Content and Tanzania's Industrial Development". The lecture was delivered by Prof. John Sutton of the London School of Economics, UK. Furthermore, in October, 2013, the Bank, in collaboration with the IGC-Tanzania organized a research seminar on "Energy Prices, the Exchange

Rate and Inflation: the role of ‘pass-through’ effects on the Tanzania CPI”. The objective of the seminar was to present evidence on the strength of the pass-through from world energy prices to domestic inflation and compare the use of input-output and econometric methods to estimate pass-through effects in the short- and the long-run.

In December, 2013, the Bank also organized a research seminar on “Informal Cross Border Trade: Survey Report 2012”. The objective of the seminar was to present findings of a survey on informal cross border trade between Tanzania and its neighbouring countries.

In order to facilitate research activities, the Bank continued to develop the Data Warehouse project. The project involves designing, developing and implementing Enterprise Data Warehouse (EDW) and Business Intelligence (BI) solutions. Activities implemented during the year under review include business requirements analysis and documentation; source systems documentation; business requirements mapping, source data identification; and capacity building.

Microfinance

During 2013/14, the Bank in collaboration with various stakeholders carried out a number of initiatives to increase access to financial services in the country. Activities carried out in the year include:

(i) Launching of Financial Inclusion Framework.

Financial Inclusion Framework was launched in December 2013 that sets out a guide for building an inclusive financial system in Tanzania. The Framework has a span of three years from 2014 with an action plan of increasing access to formal financial services to 50 percent of adult population by 2016.

(ii) Developing a National Financial Literacy Framework.

The Bank with support from Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) engaged a consultant (Marketworx Africa Ltd) to operationalize the recommendations of the Financial Education Study.

(iii) Developing Consumer Protection Framework.

The Bank initiated the process of developing Financial Consumers Protection Framework in Tanzania. The diagnostic review for consumer protection was conducted to identify and address the consumer protection gaps in the financial system of the country.

(iv) Reviewing National Microfinance Policy.

The Bank in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance started to conduct an in-depth review of the National Microfinance Policy (2000) in order to include new developments in the sector. New developments in the sector include technological innovations in telecommunication through which electric infrastructure has emerged with new products and processes such as branchless banking, mobile and wireless money transfers.

(v) Developing Microfinance Act.

Bank of Tanzania in collaboration with Ministry of Finance started the process of developing Microfinance Law to provide for the licensing, regulatory and supervisory framework for credit business in the country.

(vi) Study on informal financial sector.

The Bank in collaboration with Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) carried out a study on informal financial sector. The objective of the study was to assess



the institutional set up, evolution, products and target customers as well as potential risks involved.

(vii) Financial Capability Survey.

The Bank under the support of FSDT conducted financial capability survey aimed at developing a methodology for measuring the levels of financial literacy.

(viii) FinScope Survey (2013).

The Bank in collaboration with FSDT launched the 2013 FinScope findings. The survey was done by the consultant in collaboration with the team from Bank of Tanzania, FSDT and NBS. The key objective of the survey was to provide measures of access and barriers to financial services. The findings revealed that Financial Inclusion (access and usage of financial services) has made significant progress by reducing exclusion to 26.4 percent from 56 percent of 2012; while the formal rose up to 57.4 percent compared to 17 percent of 2012.

Balance of Payments

(i) Foreign Private Capital Flows Survey.

During 2013/14 the Bank in collaboration with Tanzania Investment Center (TIC) and NBS conducted the seventh survey of companies with foreign assets and/or liabilities. The main objectives were to collect and analyze data on foreign private investment for 2011 and 2012.

(ii) International Visitors' Exit Surveys.

During 2013/14, the Bank in collaboration with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, NBS, Immigration Department and Zanzibar Commission for Tourism continued to undertake international visitors exit surveys. Two surveys were conducted namely the eleventh round of

annual international visitors exit survey and the fourth comprehensive survey, which is conducted every five years. The surveys collected data on international visitors for 2013 and draft report of the surveys was completed. The surveys collected information for the compilation of Balance of Payments statistics, National Accounts and for tourism promotion purposes.

(iii) Private sector external debt survey.

During 2013/14, the Bank conducted Private Sector External Debt (PSED) survey. The survey collected information for the compilation of national debt and balance of payment statistics. The objective of the survey; among others were to monitor and ascertain the magnitude, validate and update appropriately the private sector external debt database. In addition; the survey also aimed at establishing close working relationship with PSED stakeholders so as to facilitate smooth flow of information. The survey covered all regions covering private companies and parastatal entities from both Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar whose long term external borrowings were registered with the Bank of Tanzania.

Public Relations and Protocol

The Bank continued information sharing with stakeholders and the general public about the Bank's core functions and general undertakings. Various communication channels used include publications, media, meetings, seminars, workshops, the Bank's website and exhibitions.

In particular, the Bank conducted public awareness on diverse issues including general core functions of the Bank, monetary policy decisions, credit reference systems, lease finance, security features of the bank notes,

financial inclusion activities and the EAC monetary union process. The Governor and various directors held a number of interviews in both local and international media on various economic and central banking issues.

Regional Integration Initiatives

During 2013/14, the Bank implemented a number of initiatives as agreed in the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) namely the East African Community (EAC), the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Initiatives, as well as the Association of African Central Banks (AACB).

In the EAC, the Bank implemented decisions under the umbrella of various sectoral committees including the Monetary Affairs Committee (MAC), Fiscal Affairs Committee, Capital Markets, Insurance and Pension Committee (CMIPC). The decisions were related to monetary policy, fiscal policy, banking supervision, financial markets, payment systems, information technology, risk management and capacity building. The Bank also participated in the activities of the Secretariat of the National Committee for implementation of the Common Market Protocol; and concluded the activities of the High Level Task Force (HLTF) to develop mechanisms for operationalization of the Single Customs Territory. In addition, the Bank participated in High Level Task Force (HLTF) negotiations of the EAC Monetary Union Protocol which was signed by the Heads of State in November 2013 and ratified in June 2014.

In the period under review, the Bank also participated in the activities of the Committee of Central Bank Governors in SADC (SADC-CCBG) and other SADC forums including the SADC Peer Review Panel, Stakeholders' meetings to assess the implementation of

SADC Finance and Investment Protocol (FIP). In COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite initiatives, the Bank participated in the 8th and 9th meetings of the first phase of Tripartite Negotiations on free trade area.

The Bank hosted and chaired the 13th Ordinary Meeting of the AACB Eastern Africa Sub region on 17th July, 2013 in Arusha. The Bank continued implementation of stage III of the AACB African Monetary Cooperation Program (AMCP) and participation in AACB Annual meetings, symposium and continental seminar.

BRANCH ACTIVITIES

Arusha Branch

During 2013/14, Arusha Branch effectively discharged its functions by providing banking, currency, and human resource management and administrative services. Also, it monitored economic performance in the Northern Zone.

The Branch continued to deliver banking and clearing services to commercial banks and Government departments in Northern Zone encompassing Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Tanga and Singida regions. In addition, it managed the Tanga Safe custody center. During the period under review, the Branch participated in the Farmers' Trade Fair (Nane Nane 2013) and educated the general public on counterfeit notes, currency security features and proper handling of bank notes as well as economic issues pertaining to monetary policy issues. The Branch also convened a meeting of the members of the Arusha Clearing House comprising of 23 commercial banks based in the zone.

The Branch produced three quarterly and one annual economic performance reports for policy making. In addition, the Branch carried out surveys on food crop price movements at the border posts of Namanga and Holili and



conducted Informal Cross Border Trade (ICBT) survey at Namanga, Holili and Horohoro borders. Furthermore, the Branch conducted contract farming study on sisal production in the Northern Zone.

The Branch participated in the Regional Consultative Committee (RCC) meetings in Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Manyara and Singida regions and presented reports on economic developments of the Zone and respective regions. The reports were also presented at the 4th Agri-Business Finance Fair organized by the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) in collaboration with other stakeholders.

Mbeya Branch

During 2013/14, the Branch continued to monitor financial and economic developments in the Southern Highlands Zone. In this regard, the Branch prepared quarterly and annual economic performance reports for the Zone. The Branch participated in the RCC meetings at Iringa, Rukwa, Njombe and Mbeya regions on economic developments in the Zone. In addition, the Branch in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics and Tanzania Revenue Authority, conducted ICBT survey covering Tunduma, Kasumulu, Kasesya and Mbamba bay border posts. Furthermore, the Branch continued to perform banking and currency operations, which included clearing services to banks and managing Songea and Sumbawanga safe custody centers.

The Branch also participated in the 2013 Farmers Agricultural Exhibition (Nane Nane), which was held in Mbeya for the Southern Highlands Zone regions with a purpose of increasing public awareness on the core functions of the Bank of Tanzania.

Mwanza Branch

During 2013/14, the Branch continued to

provide banking and currency services to both government departments and financial institutions in the Lake Zone. The Branch distributed currency to the public utilizing the three safe custody centers in the zone through commercial banks operating in their respective regions. During the period under review, the branch staff visited three regions of Mara, Geita, and Simiyu to educate the public on the banknote security features. The Branch continued to host the Mwanza Electronic Cleaning House (MWECH) operations.

The Branch monitored financial and economic developments in the Lake Zone. During the period, the branch produced quarterly and annual reports. The reports were shared with the public through Investment Forum and the RCC meetings. In addition, the branch participated in the Zonal Farmers Agricultural Exhibition (Nane Nane) to provide public awareness on core functions of the Bank. The Branch, in collaboration with NBS conducted ICBT covering Mutukula, Rusumo, Sirari and Manyovu border posts. Moreover, the Branch conducted a study on cotton contract farming in the Zone.

Zanzibar Branch

During 2013/14, the Branch monitored financial and economic developments in Zanzibar and provided banking services to the government and financial institutions. The Branch carried out two studies; a survey on Zanzibar foreign private capital flows (collaboration with Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority -ZIPA and Office of Chief Government Statistician-OCCS) and research on sugarcane contract farming in Tanzania.

The Branch conducted ICBT survey in Mtwara region covering Mtambaswala, Mbuyuni, and Kalambo border posts. The Branch also presented Zonal economic reports at the RCC



meetings in the respective regions of the zone. In addition, sensitization programs were conducted in Lindi and Mtwara regions on security features of banknotes and identification of counterfeit banknotes.

Bank of Tanzania Training Institute

During 2013/14, the Training Institute

continued to coordinate capacity building for the staff of the Bank of Tanzania, financial institutions in Tanzania and central banks in Eastern and Southern Africa regions. A total of 37 courses were conducted, out of which 26 were for staff of the Bank, one for EAC, nine for other financial institutions and one for SADC.



**PART III
REPORT OF THE AUDITORS**



BANK OF TANZANIA

BANK OF TANZANIA

DIRECTORS REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014





DIRECTORS REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

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SECRETARY TO THE BANK:

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REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Directors present this report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 30 June 2014, which disclose the state of affairs of the Bank of Tanzania (the “Bank”).

In order to provide easy currency distribution in the country and attain clean money policy, the Bank has been operating safe custody centres in some parts of the country. As a result, as at 30 June 2014, the Bank was operating eight safe custody centres in the country.

The Bank continued to monitor and disseminate information and data on economic activities in the country. Economic reports covering various regions were disseminated at various fora, including at regional coordination committees and investors’ fora.

The Bank continued to monitor and disseminate economic activities at various regions in the country. Branches economic reports covering various regions were disseminated at various fora, including at regional coordination committees and investors’ fora.

ESTABLISHMENT

The Bank of Tanzania was established by the Bank of Tanzania Act, 1965, that was passed by the National Assembly in December 1965. Subsequently, the Bank of Tanzania Act, 1965 was repealed in 1995 and 2006. The Bank currently operates under the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.

BANK’S VISION

The vision of the Bank is: “To be a world-class Central Bank in fostering economic growth through maintaining price and financial stability in Tanzania.”

BANK’S MISSION

The Bank’s mission is: “To conduct monetary policy directed towards maintaining price stability and to promote integrity and stability of the financial system conducive to sustainable growth of the national economy”.

2. STATUTE AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Bank of Tanzania (BOT) is the Central Bank of the United Republic comprising Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, and is wholly owned by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Its operations are governed by the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.

A summary of functions and objectives of the Bank are to:

- Formulate, implement and be responsible for monetary policy, including foreign exchange rate policy, to issue currency, to regulate and supervise banks and financial institutions including mortgage financing, development financing, lease financing, and revocation of licenses and to deal, hold and manage gold and foreign exchange reserves of Tanzania;
- Compile, analyse, and publish the monetary, financial, balance of payments statistics and other statistics covering various sectors of the national economy;
- Regulate and supervise the clearing and settlement system;



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

2. STATUTE AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

- Act as a banker and fiscal agent of the Government of the United Republic and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar ('the Governments'); and
- Ensure the integrity of the financial system and support the general economic policies of the Government and promote sound monetary, credit and banking conditions conducive to the development of the national economy.

3. RESOURCES AND STRENGTH

Resources and strengths that facilitate the Bank's endeavour in achieving its strategic objectives include human, financial, facility and technological resources. In terms of human capital, the Bank has well-qualified and committed staff dedicated to a long-term career in the Bank. Likewise, the management adheres to good governance and promotes labour relations. From its strategic perspective, the Bank enhances its financial sufficiency by improving management of its resources through prioritization of initiatives, implementing initiatives within the available financial envelope and prudently managing its sources of income. On technological side, the Bank has made significant efforts in adopting modern technology to improve its day-to-day operations. Further, the Bank has strategically located branches and custody centres, which facilitate efficient banking services and payments. The Bank has also undertaken various reforms that contribute to the attainment of its objectives. For example, the on-going modernization of the monetary policy framework is expected to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the monetary policy implementation. Also, the on-going reforms of the Inter-Bank Money Market is expected to provide an avenue for improved efficiency and competition in the financial sector, necessary for the financial stability and smooth conduct of monetary policy.

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS

During the Financial year 2013/14 the Bank's Corporate Plan focused on attaining three broad goals that basically translate its primary mandates. These are:

- Maintaining price stability;
- Promoting integrity and stability of the financial system; and
- Strengthening corporate governance.

Based on the three broad goals, the Bank's performance revealed the following:

Maintaining price stability

In maintaining price stability, the Bank set to attain a target of single digit annual core inflation by June 2014 and maintain foreign currency reserve to cover 4.5 months of projected import of goods and services at all times.

During the year, both core and headline inflation rates declined from 8 percent and 7.6 percent recorded in June 2013 to 6.4 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. The decline in headline inflation was on account of improved domestic food supply in the Eastern Africa region, prudent monetary policy stance and fiscal consolidation coupled with stability in nominal exchange rate.

Official gross foreign reserves rose to USD 4,634.1 million as of 30 June 2014 compared to USD 4,353.5 million recorded as of 30 June 2013. This level of official reserves was sufficient to cover about 4 months of projected import of goods and services. When excluding Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) related imports, the level of reserves is sufficient to cover about 4.5 months of projected imports.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS (CONTINUED)

Current account increased to USD 4,746.2 million in the year ending June, 2014 compared to USD 4,455.6 million recorded in the year ending June 2013, largely on account of good performance of traditional and manufactured goods exports. Notwithstanding, financial distress facing many of the Tanzania's trading partners which has resulted into downward pressure on the level of interest rates, hence low expectation on higher returns from foreign investments.

Promoting integrity and stability of the financial system

Financial stability is defined as a smooth operation of the system of financial intermediation between households, firms and the Government through a range of financial institutions. Stability in the financial system is evidenced by an effective regulatory infrastructure, effective and well developed financial markets, and effective and sound financial institutions.

As at the end of June 2014, Non-Performing Loans (NPL) ratio decreased slightly to 8.09 per cent from 8.12 per cent in June, 2013. The Bank expects to achieve the set target of 5.0 per cent by the end of 2014 following establishment of the credit reference system which is one of the measures implemented towards improving credit risk management practices in the country.

At the end of June 2014, the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities increased to 38.4 per cent from 35.4 per cent recorded by end June 2013, which was above the regulatory minimum limit of 20.0 per cent. With regard to profitability, the banking sector remained profitable. As at the end of June 2014, the banking sector recorded a Return on Assets of 2.7 per cent, lower than 3.0 per cent recorded in June 2013. This achievement was in line with the set target of above 2.0 per cent by June 2014.

The Bank implemented On-site Examination System to facilitate paperless examination of banking institutions. The Bank also championed the establishment of the Tanzania Financial Stability Forum (TFSF) during the review period. The Forum reviewed action plans needed to enhance macro-prudential oversight and timeliness for respective sectors regulators to accomplish the actions.

Generally, the condition of the banking sector for the period ended June 2014, continued to be satisfactory and showed positive growth trend from the previous period. Other performance targets are also within the prescribed limits.

Under this objective, among other targets, the Bank strives to attain instant settlement on banking transactions at most 2 hours by June 2015, achieve Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) of 100 percent by June 2014, and maintain (T+2) Payment Versus Payment (PVP) and put in place complaints resolution desk by June 2015. The Bank also intends to propose establishment of Ombudsman mechanism by June 2016.

During the review period, the Bank coordinated the preparation of the National Financial Inclusion Framework, which was launched in December 2013 as a guide towards improving the level of financial inclusion in the country. Further, the Bank coordinated initiatives to develop National Payment Systems Act, which awaits enactment by the Parliament and issuance of Mobile Payments Regulations.

In addition, accessibility to financial services was further enhanced by licensing more banking institutions. Likewise, Point of Sales (POS) increased from 2,548 as at June 2013 to 2,552 by June 2014. The number of ATMs also increased from 1,442 as at 30 June 2013 to 1,481 by end June 2014 while mobile payment users increased from 29,126,517 to 31,830,289 by end June 2014. The number of mobile agents increased to 153,369 from 119,719. The Bank also licensed two credit reference bureaus and one financial leasing company in a bid to increase access to financial services.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS (CONTINUED)

The number of commercial banks that implemented the Straight Through Processing (STP) increased from 11 in June 2013 to 17 at end June 2014, which resulted to minimum complaints related to TISS delays in crediting final beneficiaries. On the other hand, the Bank achieved 100 per cent Delivery versus Payment (DVP) for government securities traded at the primary market and coordinated implementation of the East African Payment System (EAPS), which went live in November 2013.

To expedite financial sector reforms, six studies were conducted on establishment of commodity exchange market, consumer protection and financial literacy, housing, microfinance, financial leasing and mortgage finance.

Strengthening corporate governance

Improve organizational and individual performance

To improve organizational and individual performance, main target was to attain 80 percent of planned corporate objectives by June, 2014; and annual staff turnover rate not exceed 1 percent.

During the review period, the Bank adopted and started the implementation of Balanced Scorecards (BSC) methodology for planning and performance measurement.

Also, awareness sessions on the BSC were conducted involving 93 percent of the Bank's staff, while the process to engage consultant for development and implementation of BSC was concluded at the end of June 2014.

With regard to improvement of individual performance, more resources were directed to learning initiatives that support effective implementation of annual work plans of functional units and approved projects in line with the Bank's Core Competency Framework. Out of the target to train 1,316 staff by end June, 2014, a total of 450 staff were trained in the form of short courses, group courses, seminars, workshops and conferences.

In its efforts to enhance employees' satisfaction and improve staff performance, the Bank renewed the medical insurance contract with the service provider and introduced annual medical check-up facility to staff. The Bank also improved employees' welfare and benefits by introducing a Life Assurance Cover (LAC) in place of Group Personal Accident (GPA) insurance cover.

Improve efficiency and safety on Bank's operations

The Bank implemented Human Resource Management System (HRMS) to improve efficiency in staff payments processing time, reduction of paper usage, ease access to staff information, online absence management and enhancement of data integrity. Operationalization of the said system has created notable impact on the Bank's operations and direct positive impact on cost as well as processing time reduction.

Furthermore, business processes were improved through finalisation of Operational Procedures Manuals (OPMs) for Currency Operations, Administrative and General Services, Information Systems Services and Credit Guarantee Scheme.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS (CONTINUED)

Enhance compliance with legislation, regulations, policies and standards.

The Bank continued to comply with legislations, policies and standards. Consequently, audit queries were reduced by 60 percent and complied fully with the accounting and procurement requirements. Some staff were trained on Corporate Risk Management (CRM) framework, which enabled business units to update and consolidate their risk profiles. As a result, risk logs for the Bank's projects were prepared and 24 percent of projects with 'Very High' risk rating had their risks reduced to "Low".

Improve management of Bank's resources

In improving management of the Bank's resources, at least 70 percent of project completion was targeted as per approved Plan; 100 percent availability of required services and materials at all times; and 90 percent approved budget utilization by 30th June 2014.

At the beginning of the 2013/14 financial year, the Bank had a total of sixteen (16) projects, of which seven (7) were on construction, eight (8) were IT related and one project was a consultancy. Only one project namely, Human Resource Management Information System was completed during the review period, while some projects are lagging behind work schedules on account of various factors including delays in the finalization of procurement processes and changes in projects' scope.

On the other hand, the Bank also continued to maintain its properties and facilities including buildings, machinery, equipment and motor vehicles in order to ensure that they are always in good condition.

Regarding financial resources, the Bank managed its financial resources in line with international standards and internal financial regulations. As part of its expenditure management and governance, the Bank maintained discipline in monitoring its expenditure to ensure that they are within the approved budget and Medium-Term-Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The financial reporting for 2012/13, financial statements were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 and National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA). As a result, the Bank received a clean audit report from the external auditors.

Enhance proactive engagement with stakeholders

To enhance proactive engagement with stakeholders, the main target was to achieve level of stakeholders' satisfaction of 80 percent by June 2014.

The Bank continued to build and maintain good relationship with both external and internal stakeholders seeking to obtain feedback; gain trust and promote the Bank's reputation to the public. At the regional and international levels, the focus continued to be on policy coordination and harmonization of the agreed macroeconomic convergence benchmarks.

The Bank maintained period post Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meetings with Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of commercial banks in order to communicate monetary policy decisions and obtain feed-back from the market participants.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS (CONTINUED)

The Bank published and distributed to the public various economic reports such as monthly economic reviews, quarterly economic bulletins and banking supervision reports. Bank branches continued to participate in regional consultative committee meetings to disseminate information on the Bank's undertakings and economic developments in the respective zones. The Bank also continued to disseminate information to the public through improved participation to the Saba-Saba, Nane-Nane exhibitions and Utumishi week.

On internal communication, the Bank engaged with its staff through various channels, in which six (6) publications of internal Newsletter were published through the Intranet. In addition, through the Bank libraries, the staff received updated services and improved their skills and knowledge.

Regarding regional integration, the Bank continued to participate in the regional and international fora such as East Africa Community (EAC) and Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) meetings as well as IMF/World Bank annual meetings for policy related discussions.

Efforts made under this objective have improved the good image of the Bank to the public and maintained the Bank's reputation in the eyes of regional and international community.

Other developments

Growth of currency in circulation

The position of currency in circulation as at 30 June 2014 was TZS 3,596,703.1 million as compared to TZS 3,030,121.1 million as at 30 June 2013, hence representing an increase of TZS 566,582.0 million; equivalent to 18.7 per cent (2013:12.0 per cent).

Public education programs

The Bank participated in various public education programs that aimed at sensitizing the public on the roles and functions of the Bank. Further the Bank undertook public awareness campaigns on the banknotes and its security features.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

4. REVIEW OF THE BANK'S PERFORMANCE AND BROAD GOALS (CONTINUED)

Members of the Board of Directors other than the Governor and Deputy Governors are appointed by the Minister for Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania, while the latter are appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The following Directors served in the Board during the year.

No.	Name	Position	Age	Discipline	Date of Appointment	Nationality
1	Prof. Benno J. Ndulu	Governor and Chairman of the Board	64	Economist	10 July 2007	Tanzanian
2	Mr. Juma H. Reli ¹	Deputy Governor	58	Finance	14 February 2005	Tanzanian
3	Mr. Lila H. Mkila ¹	Deputy Governor	64	Statistician	26 June 2007	Tanzanian
4	Dr. Natu E. Mwamba	Deputy Governor	53	Economist	13 June 2011	Tanzanian
5	Prof. Haidari K. Amani	Member	66	Economist	08 January 2008	Tanzanian
6	Mr. Khamis M. Omar ²	Member	49	Finance	20 April 2006	Tanzanian
7	Mr. Bedason Shallanda	Member	53	Economist	11 September 2010	Tanzanian
8	Mr. Yona S. Killagane	Member	60	Professional Accountant	08 March 2011	Tanzanian
9	Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu	Member	62	Management Consultant	08 March 2011	Tanzanian
9	Mr.Omar S Mussa ³	Member	59	Finance	March 2014	Tanzanian
10	Mr. Yusto E. Tongola	Secretary	50	Lawyer	20 March 2013	Tanzanian

KEY

1. Mr. Juma H. Reli and Mr. Lila H. Mkila were reappointed as Deputy Governors on 20 March 2013 for another three and five year respectively.
2. Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.
3. Appointed as board member in March 2014 for a period of three years term.

In accordance with Section 9(2) (c) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, Representative of the Ministry of Finance of the United Republic and Principal Secretary to the Treasury of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar are ex-officio members.

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Bank of Tanzania ascribes to the highest standards of corporate governance. The events of the past five years have led to unprecedented challenges for the Bank and the markets as a whole. The Bank through the Board of Directors and Management upholds and practices the principles of sound corporate governance.

To this end, the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, has provided a framework for ensuring application of sound corporate governance principles and best practices by the Bank's Board of Directors and its Committees and Management in the course of managing the day to day affairs/operations of the Bank as summarized below:

- (i) In terms of the provisions of Section 9(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the Bank's Board of Directors is the supreme policy making body in the Bank, and apart from its specified function of approving the budget of the Bank, it is expected to discharge other functions as may specifically be conferred or imposed upon it by the Act or any other written law.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

- (ii) Four Committees are currently assisting the Bank's Board of Directors in the discharge of its functions. These are Monetary Policy Committee, Audit Committee, Banking Supervision Committee, and Finance and Investment Committee.

a. Monetary Policy Committee

The Monetary Policy Committee was established under the provision of Section 12(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. Its membership comprise of the Governor who is the Chairman, the Deputy Governors, and two Non-executive Directors. The Monetary Policy Committee assists the Board in the review of monetary policy targets; review of research papers and major economic and monetary policy changes before adoption by the Board. The Committee's mandate also cover review of the Governments' revenue and expenditure patterns; review of debt management operations and statutory reports of the Bank related to implementation of monetary and financial policies.

The Members of the Monetary Policy Committee as at 30 June 2014 were as follows:

No	Name	Position	Discipline	Nationality
1	Prof. Benno J. Ndulu	Chairman	Economist	Tanzanian
2	Mr. Juma H. Reli	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
3	Mr. Lila H. Mkila	Member	Statistician	Tanzanian
4	Dr. Natu E. Mwamba	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
5	Prof. Haidari K. Amani	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
6	Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu	Member	Management Consultant	Tanzanian
7	Mr.Omar S. Mussa ¹	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
8	Mr. Yusto E. Tongola	Secretary	Lawyer	Tanzanian

KEY

- ¹. Appointed as board member on 8th March 2014 for a period of three years term

b. The Audit Committee

Established under the provisions of Section 12(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act 2006, the Audit Committee is largely composed of Non-Executive Directors. The Chairman of the Committee is a Non-Executive Director. The Deputy Governor-Administration and Internal Control is the only Executive member of the Committee. The Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee cover four major areas, namely, Internal Control, Financial Reporting, Internal Audit and External Audit.

The Audit Committee's mandate under **Internal Control** covers evaluation of control environment and culture; the adequacy of the internal control systems and compliance with IFRS in the preparation of financial statements; the overall effectiveness of the internal control and risk management framework; The Committee also reviews requests for write/ off/ back of items from the books of accounts such as receivables and debts; and review of the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations.

The mandate relating to **Financial Reporting** requires the Audit Committee to review significant accounting and reporting issues and their impact on the financial reports and ensure current financial risk areas are being managed appropriately. The Committee also ensures the adequacy of the financial reporting process and reviews the Bank's annual accounts before approval and adoption by the Board.

With regard to **External Audit**, the Audit Committee reviews the external auditors' proposed audit scope, approach and audit deliverables, draft financial statements before submission to the External Auditors for audit; and also reviews the proposed audit fee.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

The Committee's mandate on **Internal Audit** covers review of the activities and resources of the internal audit function; effectiveness, standing and independence of internal audit function within the Bank; review of the internal audit plan; and follow up on implementation of internal audit' findings and recommendations. The Audit Committee reports to the Board of Directors.

The Members of the Audit Committee as at 30 June 2014 were as follows:

No	Name	Position	Discipline	Nationality
1	Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu	Chairman	Management Consultant	Tanzanian
2	Mr. Juma H. Reli	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
3	Prof. Haidari K. Amani	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
4	Mr.Omar S Mussa ¹	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
5	Mr. Yona S. Killagane	Chairman	Professional Accountant	Tanzanian
6	Mr. Yusto E. Tongola	Secretary	Lawyer	Tanzanian

KEY

¹. Appointed as Board member on 8th March 2014 for a period of three years term.

(c) Banking Supervision Committee

The Banking Supervision Committee was also established under the provision of Section 12(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. Members of the Committee comprise the Governor who is the Chairman, the Deputy Governors, Representative of the Ministry of Finance, Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and Principal Secretary to the Treasury, Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar and two Non-executive directors.

The Banking Supervision Committee is responsible for: review of internal control and systems in banks and financial institutions; the Banking Supervision function; adequacy of the prevailing legal and regulatory framework; operating performance of banks, financial institutions and bureau de change with a view to ensuring safety and soundness in the banking system; financial stability reports before publication; and on emerging supervisory issues. The Committee advises the Board on appropriate policy, legislative and regulatory measures that promote a safe and sound banking system and high supervisory standards and practices.

The Members of the Banking Supervision Committee as at 30 June, 2014 were as follows:

No	Name	Position	Discipline	Nationality
1	Prof. Benno J. Ndulu	Chairman	Economist	Tanzanian
2	Mr. Juma H. Reli	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
3	Mr. Lila H. Mkila	Member	Statistician	Tanzanian
4	Dr. Natu E. Mwamba	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
5	Mr. Khamis M. Omar	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
6	Mr. Bedason Shallanda	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
7	Prof. Haidari K. Amani	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
8	Mr. Yona S. Killagane	Member	Professional Accountant	Tanzanian
9	Mr. Yusto E. Tongola	Secretary	Lawyer	Tanzanian



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

d. The Finance and Investment Committee

The Finance and Investment Committee was established under the provision of Section 12 (1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. Members of the Committee include the Governor who is the Chairman, the Deputy Governors, and four Non-Executive Members of the Board.

The Finance and Investment Committee is responsible for review of the proposed budgets, reallocation of funds involving capital expenditure and supplementary budget requests; quarterly budget performance reports; Financial Regulations and Staff by Laws; requests for disposal of immovable assets; and Annual Bank's Corporate Plan. The Committee also reviews the appropriateness of the Bank's investment policy and assets allocation strategy; Risk Management Framework for the Bank's operations and Project Management framework.

The Members of the Finance and Investment Committee as at 30 June 2014 were as follows:

No	Name	Position	Discipline	Nationality
1	Prof. Benno J. Ndulu	Chairman	Economist	Tanzanian
2	Mr. Juma H. Reli	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
3	Mr. Lila H. Mkila	Member	Statistician	Tanzanian
4	Dr. Natu E. Mwamba	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
5	Prof. Haidari K. Amani	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
6	Mr. Yona S. Killagane	Member	Professional Accountant	Tanzanian
7	Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu	Member	Management Consultant	Tanzanian
8	Mr. Omar S. Mussa ¹	Member	Finance	Tanzanian
9	Mr. Yusto E. Tongola	Secretary	Lawyer	Tanzanian

KEY

¹. Appointed as Board member on 8th March 2014 for a period of three years term.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

7. MEETINGS

Responding to the challenges faced by the Bank, the Board held 12 meetings during the year ended 30 June 2014. In addition there were various meetings of the Board committees. All members of the Board were able to devote their time required for the Board and Committee meetings.

Below is a summary indicating the number of meetings attended by members of the Board from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014.

		Number of meetings				
		Board	MPC	BSC	AC	FIC
	Number of meetings	12	8	8	12	11
	Names					
1	Prof. Benno J. Ndulu	12	8	8	N/A	11
2	Mr. Juma H. Reli	10	8	8	10	8
3	Mr. Lila H. Mkila	12	7	8	N/A	11
6	Dr. Natu E. Mwamba	12	8	8	N/A	11
4	Mr. Bedason Shallanda	3	1	2	N/A	N/A
5	Mr. Khamis M. Omar	6	3	5	N/A	N/A
7	Prof. Haidari K. Amani	12	8	8	12	11
8	Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu	10	8	N/A	10	10
9	Mr. Yona S. Killagane	6	N/A	1	5	6
10	Mr. Omar S. Mussa	4	3	N/A	2	3
11	Mr. Yusto E. Tongola	12	8	6	8	9

KEY

Board: Board of Directors

MPC: Monetary Policy Committee

BSC: Banking Supervision Committee

AC: Audit Committee

FIC: Finance and Investment Committee

The Board and its committees meet after every two months with additional meetings convened as and when necessary. During the year, the Board and its committees met to discuss and decide on various business activities. The Board Committees recommend key business decisions to the Board for approval.

8. INDEPENDENCE

All Non-Executive Directors are considered by the Board to be independent both in character, judgment and free of relationships or circumstances, which could affect their judgment.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

9. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Section 17 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 states that “the authorized capital of the Bank shall be one hundred billion shillings, provided that it may be increased by such amount as may be determined by the Board, and authorized by the Minister, by Notice published in the Government Gazette.” The capital of the Bank shall be subscribed and held only by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Due to the nature of the Bank’s business and statutory requirements the whole capital is held in the form of equity. Different classes of reserves have been prescribed under section 18(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 and **Note 43** to the accounts.

10. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Bank recognizes the importance of addressing the needs of its key customers in order to add value, satisfy its customers and finally fulfill its mission. The Bank’s key customers include: The Governments, Banking Institutions, and Financial Institutions, development partners, general public and staff. The Bank is committed to delivering value to its customers through better services and good customer care while maintaining good relationship in its engagements.

Accordingly, the Bank fulfills its mandate by delivering the following services in a bid to meet its customers’ needs and expectations:

- a. Issuance of Notes and Coins: The Bank provides adequate, durable and portable banknotes and coins; ensure prompt circulation of currency throughout the country; and promote public awareness on the currency handling and security features.
- b. Banking Services: The Bank promptly facilitate payments, settlements and clearing of payment instruments for the governments and financial institutions. Further the Bank provides safe deposit custody for the governments and financial institutions.
- c. Price Stability: The Bank formulates and executes monetary policy that leads to stable domestic prices; provide policy advice to the governments; disseminate economic reports; ensure stable exchange rates; and conduct government securities auctions.
- d. Financial Stability: The Bank promotes the stability of the financial system through effective regulation and supervision of banking system; provide safe and efficient payments systems; and improve public access to the financial services.
- e. Internal Customer requirements: The Bank attracts and retains high caliber staff with integrity, competency and accountability provides conducive working environment and career development opportunities to its staff.

11. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the Bank disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements have been approved by the Board. The accounting policies for financial instruments forms a significant part of the. The accounting policies have been updated to reflect the new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards.

12. CASH FLOW PROJECTION

Due to the nature of the Banks operations most of the cash projections indicate that future cash flows will mostly be generated from investing and financing activities and that the Bank will continue to be a going concern within the foreseeable future.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

13. MANAGEMENT

Section 13(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 states that “the management of the Bank and the direction of its business and affairs are vested in the Governor and the Governor shall, in the exercise of such functions and direction, conform to the policy and other decisions made by the Board”.

The Governor is assisted by three Deputy Governors. The Deputy Governors head various functions under them which involve fourteen directorates, four independent departments, four branches and Bank’s Training Institute.

14. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PLANS

With regards to the integrity and stability of the financial system, the Bank puts emphasis on ensuring that the financial sector remains on a sound footing to serve the broader needs of the Tanzania economy. Accordingly, special focus will be placed on surveillance of both macro-conditions and the financial system and putting in place elaborate crisis management and resolution framework.

On strengthening corporate governance, the Bank will continue to improve its planning approach and execution through full implementation of the balanced scorecard methodology. Specifically, the Bank will take deliberate measures to create broad awareness and capacity building among staff to implement the Plan. In addition, the Bank will focus on enhancing application of modern technologies; improve its work processes and compliance with laws and regulation in order to improve operational efficiency in all its undertakings.

Further, the Bank will focus on service excellence in attending both internal and external customers.

Like any other central bank, the Bank is dedicated to continue advising the governments on economic policy-related matters and serving the general public as our ultimate customers.

In addition, the Bank plans to:

- Continue implementing Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as a multi-year budgeting instrument;
- Continue implementing Balanced Scorecard (BSC) methodology as an instrument for performance measurement;
- Continue with the construction of two additional branches and staff residential premises at Dodoma and Mtwara;
- Construct and relocate Mwanza branch office;
- Refurbish and modify 2 Mirambo Middle Building
- Open additional safe custody centres to ease currency distribution in the country;
- Modernise security monitoring systems at Head Office and branches;
- Acquire new software and continue improving business operations through automation; and
- Acquire and continue maintaining its other existing assets.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

15. RESULTS AND DIVIDEND

During the year the Bank operations registered a net operating profit of TZS 194,843.0 million (2013: A loss of TZS 16,754.9 million). Out of that amount, TZS 37,221.2 million relates to unrealized foreign exchange revaluation gains (2013: unrealized foreign exchange revaluation loss of TZS of 41,892.0 million). The Bank's accounting policy requires transfer of unrealized foreign exchange revaluation gain or loss and unrealized gain or loss on financial assets measured at FVTPL to the Foreign Currency Revaluation Reserve and Securities Revaluation Reserve respectively. As a result in 2013/14 the Bank recorded distributable profit amounting to TZS 157,621.8 million (2013: TZS 80,252.2 million). Out of this amount the Bank declared dividend amounting to TZS 72,454.1 million (2013: TZS 40,126.1 million).

16. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

16.1 Financial results

The performance of the Bank is measured on the basis of the achievements in implementing its core functions as detailed in the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. During the year, the Bank recorded achievements as explained under Para 3.0 of this report.

In the course of its operations, the Bank made a total comprehensive income of TZS 195,942.2 million (2013: loss of TZS 11,252.7 million). The operating income was mainly attributed to gains arising from depreciation of TZS against major currencies, increase in interest income and decline in operating expenses namely net unrealized losses on financial assets, personnel expenses and depreciation expenses.

16.2 Financial position

The financial position of the Bank is as set out in the Statement of Financial Position shown on page 26. During the year total assets of the Bank increased by TZS 1,226,789.5 million (2013: TZS 1,252,220.9 million). The major areas of increase include foreign currency marketable securities, Advances to the Government, cash and cash equivalent and loans and receivables amounting to TZS 511,776.7 million, TZS 364,143.6 million TZS 181,876.9 million ,and TZS 124,752.8 million , respectively.

On the other hand total equity and liabilities increased by TZS 1,226,789.5 million (2013: TZS 1,252,220.9 million). Major areas of increase include currency in circulation ,deposit others, deposit banks and Non-Banks Financial Institutions and reserves amounting to TZS 566,582.1 million, TZS 228,351.6 million, TZS 142,105.8 million and TZS 157,068.1 million respectively.

17. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

The Board accepts final responsibility for risk management and internal control systems of the Bank. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- The effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- The safeguarding of the Bank's assets;
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- The reliability of accounting records;
- Business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- Responsible behaviors towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system, of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the Bank system is designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that procedures in place are operating effectively.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

18. PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTANITIES

The principal risks that may significantly affect the Bank's strategies and development are mainly operational, human resources, legal, reputational and financial risks. Below we provide a description of the operational risks facing the Bank:

The non-financial risks of the Bank were:

(a) Operational Risk

This is the risk of both financial and non-financial resulting from inadequate systems, management failures, ineffective internal control processes, fraud, theft and human errors.

The Bank addresses this risk inter alia through ensuring existence of Business Continuity Management (BCM) and sound internal control system which includes: operational and procedural manuals, ICT security policies, back up facilities, contingency planning, and independent internal audit function. Managing operational risk in the Bank is an integral part of day to day operations by the management. Management, Risk Management, Internal Audit Function, Audit Committee and the Board, closely monitors this risk.

The Bank has taken various measures such as segregation of duties, instituting codes of conduct and ethics and setting out benchmark limits. The Bank understands the fact that the lower the human intervention, the lower the operational risk. In view of this fact, the Bank has automated most of its major operations.

(b) Human Resource Risk

The particular nature of the activities of the Bank necessitates specialized knowledge in many areas. The Bank ensures that there is an adequate knowledge base for all specialized job requirements by investing significantly in human resource development in terms of capacity building and practical exposure. The Bank also organizes workshops, seminars, conferences and job attachments to its staff to improve its human resource requirements. It also revises its staff retention scheme to compete with the prevailing labour market.

(c) Legal Risk

Legal risk arises from any uncertainty of enforceability, whether through legal or judicial processes, of the obligations of the Bank's clients and counter parties. The Bank aims at minimizing such uncertainties through continuous consultations with all relevant parties.

In mitigating this type of risk, the Bank ensures that all business agreements are contracted under Standard Industry Contracts, e.g. International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA), International Securities Markets Association (ISMA), etc. Where substantially different contracts and substantive changes to existing contracts are entered into, external lawyers are contracted. The Bank has in place a clear procedure of the delegation of authorities. Also strict code of conduct and ethics is used to minimize chances of causing legal disputes between the Bank and its counterparts.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

18. PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTANITIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Reputational Risk

The Bank has an obligation to ensure that it performs its functions and maintains its reputation as a Central Bank in line with requirements of the provision of Section 5(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, Public Procurement Act, of 2011 and Public Procurement Regulations, 2013.

In view of the above, the Bank's management ensures that it fulfils its fiduciary responsibilities. The Bank adheres to the best practices and applies principle of sound corporate governance.

It also ensures that all relevant employees have clear understanding of the appropriate processes in respect of the best practices and principles of good governance.

The Bank therefore sets out policies and guidelines that govern sound functional operations within the Bank. The performance of these policies and guidelines are periodically reported to different levels of the Bank's management for control and compliance monitoring.

The top management of the Bank has the necessary freedom and discretion to exercise central banking functions. However, this freedom is exercised within the context of good governance and having regard to a proper balance between accountability and the best interests of the Bank and its various stakeholders.

The function of the Bank of overseeing and ensuring the integrity of the country's banking system exposes it to severe criticism whenever there is an incident of bank failure or systemic difficulty. The responsibilities of the Bank regarding monetary policy, the National Payment System (NPS) and the issuing of notes and coins also expose the Bank to significant reputation risk. The Bank adheres to international best practice and, to this end, maintains close liaison with international peers. The Bank strives towards full compliance with the principles for effective banking supervision as well as the core principles for systemically important payment systems. The risks related to financial instruments have been disclosed under Note 44 of the financial statements. The Board assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ended June 2014 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

19. SOLVENCY

The Board of Directors confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of Directors has reasonable expectation that the Bank of Tanzania has adequate resources to continue carrying out its statutory activities for the foreseeable future.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

20. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

20.1 Management and employees relationship

The relationship between the Bank and its employees continued to be good. Employees complaints raised during the year were resolved mainly through the use of consultative meetings/forums involving the management, trade union and employees through workers council. As a result healthy relationship continued to exist between management and the trade union.

Complaints are resolved through meetings and discussions. Work morale is good and there were no unresolved complaints from employees. The Bank provides a number of facilities aiming at improving the working environment and living standards of its employees. Such facilities include: medical services, transport to and from work, house allowance, employee training and development, leave travel assistance, long service awards for employees who have been in employment for continuous period of twenty five and thirty five years.

The Bank of Tanzania is an equal opportunity employer with a total of 1,320 staff as at 30 June 2014 (2013: 1,335) out of which 59.2 per cent (2013: 58.8 per cent) are male and 40.8 per cent (2013: 41.2 per cent) are female.

20.2 Training facilities

The Bank has training facilities at the Bank of Tanzania Training Institute in Mwanza region. During the year, the Bank conducted a total of 54 (2013: 52) bank courses for the Bank, financial institutions and others. The Bank prepares annual training programs that cater for Bank's needs and address gaps in the knowledge of its staff and the market in general.

20.3 Medical Assistance

All members of staff with a maximum number of five beneficiaries for each employee were availed with medical insurance guaranteed by the Bank. During the year ended 30 June 2014, these services were provided by Jubilee Insurance Company as it was in 2013.

20.4 Health and Safety

Effective health, safety and risk management is a priority for the Bank. The Bank's safety management system delivers a safe working environment by continuous and effective assessment. Health and safety incidences of the Bank are monitored by the Bank's Medical Committee and Bank's Business Recovery Team (BBRT) respectively.

20.5 Financial Assistance to Staff

The Bank provides various loans to confirmed employees in accordance with the Staff Bylaws and Financial Regulations in force. These include house loans, motor vehicle loans, personal loans and computer loans.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

20. EMPLOYEES WELFARE (CONTINUED)

20.6 Persons with Disabilities

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned.

In the event of members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the Bank continues and appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the Bank that training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical to that of other employees.

20.7 Employees' Pension plan

The Bank has an arrangement whereby the employer and employees make monthly contributions to pension schemes. Such contributions are mandatory and aggregate to twenty percent of the employee's basic salary. The details of benefits plan are provided under Note 3 to the financial statements.

20.8 Voluntary agreement and Workers Council

The Bank has executed a voluntary agreement with Tanzania Trade Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers in order to enhance good industrial relation, employee welfare and retain high calibre employees.

The Bank is an equal opportunity employer. It gives equal access to employment opportunities and ensures that the best available person is appointed to any given position free from discrimination of any kind and without regard to factors like gender, marital status, tribes, religion and disability which does not impair ability to discharge duties. As at 30 June 2014 and 2013 the Bank had the following distribution of employees by gender.

Gender	2014	%	2013	%
Male	781	59.2	785	58.8
Female	539	40.8	550	41.2
Total	1320	100	1 335	100.0

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions and balances are disclosed in Note 50 to these financial statements. The directors' emoluments and key management personnel have been also disclosed in Note 50 to the financial statements.

23. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL PROGRAM

The Bank monitors the impact of its operations on the environment, which is mainly through the use of power, water and the generation of waste. The Bank minimizes the impact through better use of its premises and inbuilt facilities to ensure that there is proper waste management.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

24. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Bank is committed to fulfilling part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through supporting national activities in the United Republic of Tanzania and other areas of interest to the Bank. In this endeavour the Bank has in place Donation Guidelines that assist in the implementation of CSR. During the year the Bank donated a total of TZS 361.9 million (2013: TZS 418.4 million).

25. CONTRIBUTION AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Bank made various subscriptions and contributions to various organisations which included the African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association (AFRACA); African Association of Central Banks (AACB); Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute (MEFMI); Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA); Deposit Insurance Board (DIB); Financial Institutions Development Project (FIDP II); Tanzania Institute of Bankers (TIB); Other Professional Associations and Charities. During the year ended 30 June 2014 such contributions and subscriptions amounted to TZS 3,926.7 million (2013: TZS 2,965.9 million).

The Secretary to the Bank is responsible for advising the Board on legal and corporate governance matters and, in conjunction with the Chairman, for ensuring good information flows between the Board, its Committees and Management. All members of the Board and Management have access to his legal advice and services.

27. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS

In performing the activities of the Bank, various laws and regulations having the impact on the Banks operations are observed as a tool for financial management. These are Financial Regulations, Staff By Laws, Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, Income Tax Act, 2004, Finance Act, Public Procurement Act, 2011 and related regulations.

28. SERIOUS PREJUDICIAL MATTERS

During the year ended 30 June 2014 there was no serious prejudicial matters to report as required by Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 (Directors' Report).

29. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Director's Report has been prepared in full compliance with requirements of the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standards No. 1 (Directors Report).



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

30. AUDITORS

The Controller and Auditor-General (CAG) is the statutory auditor for the Bank of Tanzania pursuant to the provisions of Article 143 of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (revised 2005), Sections 30 -33 of the Public Audit Act No. 11 of 2008 and Section 20(6) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. Deloitte & Touché, Certified Public Accountants were appointed by CAG to audit the Bank's financial statements on his behalf, pursuant to Section 33 of the Public Audit Act, No 11 of 2008.

Approved by the Board of Directors on*12 November*.....2014, and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. Ndulu".

Prof. Benno J. Ndulu
The Governor and Chairman of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Mkwizu".

Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu
Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 and for such internal controls as Directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors accept responsibility for these financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. The Directors are of the opinion that financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Bank and its operating results. The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that the Bank will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Approved by the Board of Directors on *12 November* 2014, and signed on its behalf by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Prof. Benno J. Ndulu".

Prof. Benno J. Ndulu
The Governor and Chairman of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu".

Mrs. Esther P. Mkwizu
Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



AUDIT REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Board Chairman,
Bank of Tanzania,
P.O. Box 2939,
DAR ES SALAAM.

REF: REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BANK OF TANZANIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Bank of Tanzania which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2014, Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes set out from pages 25 to 118 of this report.

Directors' Responsibility for the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Tanzania is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General

My responsibility as auditor is to express an independent opinion on the financial statements based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs) and such other audit procedures I considered necessary in the circumstances. These standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Bank of Tanzania preparation and fair presentation of the financial Statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank of Tanzania internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Further, Sect (44) (2) of the Public Procurement Act No.21 of 2004 as amplified under Regulation 31 of the Public Procurement Regulation of 2005 (Goods, Works, Non-consultant services and Disposal of Assets by tender) and Sect 48(3) of the Public Procurement Act No. 9 of 2011 require me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the auditee has complied with the provisions of the Law and Regulations.



AUDIT REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Unqualified Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, financial position of Bank of Tanzania as at 30 June 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Compliance with Public Procurement Act

In view of my responsibility on the procurement legislation, and taking into consideration the procurement transactions and processes I reviewed as part of this audit, I state that I did not find any material divergences by management from the requirement of the Public Procurement Act No 21 of 2004 and its related Regulations of 2005 and Public Procurement Act No. 9 of 2011.



Prof. Mussa J. Assad
CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

National Audit Office
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

23rd December, 2014





STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Operating income			
Interest income	5	311,854,565	258,102,919
Interest expenses	6	(78,069,855)	
		(139,698,722)	
Net interest income		172,155,843	180,033,064
Foreign exchange revaluation gains	7	249,856,946	82,944,993
Fees and commissions	9	21,046,790	21,041,268
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	28	21,855	-
Other income	10	17,393,130	4,542,826
		288,318,721	108,529,087
Operating income		460,474,564	288,562,151
Operating expenses			
Administrative expenses	11	49,542,828	39,504,444
Net unrealised losses on Financial Assets-FVTPL	8	13,600,824	55,115,157
Currency issue and related expenses	12	63,451,810	58,926,678
Personnel expenses	13	99,189,017	108,711,508
Depreciation of property and equipment	28	28,583,943	32,704,439
Amortization of intangible assets	29	1,452,655	2,595,594
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	28	-	38,807
Other expenses	14	9,810,512	7,720,449
		265,631,589	305,317,076
Profit/(loss) for the year		194,842,975	(16,754,925)
Other comprehensive income			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Net revaluation gain on equity investments (non recycling)		1,099,237	4,968,233
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		-	534,024
Total other comprehensive income		1,099,237	5,502,257
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		195,942,212	(11,252,668)



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	15	1,950,086,406	1,768,209,513
Escrow accounts	16	8,033,971	43,410,856
Items in course of settlement	17	6,999,625	1,456,137
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	18	386,216,122	370,513,006
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	18	507,635,007	479,683,371
Foreign currency marketable securities	19	5,296,183,128	4,784,406,413
Equity investments	20	8,768,522	7,336,698
Government securities	21	1,481,231,785	1,497,107,651
Advances to the Government	22	439,600,431	75,456,879
Loans and receivables	23	311,961,276	187,208,501
Inventories	24	4,584,140	4,409,110
Deferred currency cost	26	85,302,787	138,446,612
Other assets	27	184,245,056	83,176,564
Property and equipment	28	790,430,801	794,173,809
Intangible assets	29	4,505,424	3,999,872
Total assets		11,465,784,481	10,238,994,992
Liabilities			
Currency in circulation	30	3,596,703,122	3,030,121,057
Deposits - banks and non-bank financial institutions	31	2,366,981,848	2,224,876,088
Deposits - Governments	32	10,198,233	-
Deposits - Others	33	426,661,779	198,310,200
Foreign currency financial liabilities	34	550,292,004	507,689,146
Poverty reduction and growth facility	35	759,512,829	723,094,344
Repurchase agreements	36	20,009,349	48,026,827
BoT liquidity papers	37	1,365,173,366	1,356,137,509
Provisions	38	4,722,778	5,692,539
Other liabilities	39	42,395,017	25,244,570
Retirement benefit obligation	40	81,631,712	88,934,981
IMF related liabilities	18	482,112,690	455,318,872
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	18	486,225,552	459,452,774
Total liabilities		10,192,620,279	9,122,898,907
Equity			
Authorised and Paid up Capital	41	100,000,000	100,000,000
Reserves	43	1,173,164,202	1,016,096,085
Total equity		<u>1,273,164,202</u>	<u>1,116,096,085</u>
Total equity and liabilities		11,465,784,481	10,238,994,992

These financial statements were approved and authorised by the Board of Directors for issue on 12 Nov.2014..... and were signed on its behalf by:

Name: Benno J. Ndalio Title: Governor Signature: Ndalio:

Name: Ester P. Mchinge Title: Board Member Signature: Ester Mchinge

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

<u>Details</u>	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>General Reserve</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Foreign Exchange Equalisation Reserve</u>	<u>Capital Reserve</u>	<u>Staff Housing Fund</u>	<u>Assets Revaluation Reserve</u>	<u>Securities Revaluation Reserve</u>	<u>Foreign Exchange Revaluation Ratio</u>	<u>Reserve for Dividend</u>	<u>Reserve for Benefit Reserves</u>	<u>Total</u>	
(Amounts in TZS'000)	(Note 41)	(Note 43(a))	(Note 43(b))	(Note 43(c))	(Note 43(d))	(Note 43(e))	(Note 43(f))	(Note 43(g))	(Note 43(h))	(Note 43(i))	(Note 43(j))		
At 01 July 2013	100,000,000	257,285,113	-	99,262,908	309,047,193	120,000,000	35,291,952	119,776,163	27,743,947	-	40,126,119	7,562,690	
Profit for the year	-	-	194,842,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,842,975	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,099,237	-	-	-	1,099,237	
	100,000,000	257,285,113	194,842,975	99,262,908	309,047,193	120,000,000	35,291,952	119,776,163	28,843,184	-	40,126,119	7,562,690	1,312,038,29
Transfer of unrealised gain to foreign currency revaluation reserve	-	-	(37,221,206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,221,206	
Transfer of foreign exchange revaluation loss to exchange revaluation reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,126,119)	(40,126,119)		
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,252,024	-	-	-	-	1,252,024	
Staff Housing Compensatory Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Appropriation of 2013/14 distributable profit	100,000,000	15,762,177	(157,621,769)	31,524,400	30,000,000	7,881,088	340,571,593	150,000,000	44,425,064	119,776,163	28,843,184	72,454,104	
At 30 June 2014		273,047,290	-	99,262,908	-	-	-	-	-	37,221,206	-	72,454,104	
										7,562,690		1,273,164,20	





**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013**

Details	Share Capital (Note 41)	General Reserve (Note 43(a))	Retained Earnings (Note 43(b))	Capital Reserve (Note 43(h))	Foreign Exchange Equalisation Reserve (Note 43 (c))	Reserve for Staff Housing Projects (Note 43(d))	Reserve for Staff Housing Fund (Note 43(e))	Assets Revaluation Reserve (Note 43(f))	Securities Revaluation Reserve (Note 43(g))	Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve (Note 43(h))	Reserve for Dividends (Note 43(i))	Defined Benefit Reserves (Note 43(j))	Total	
(Amounts in TZS'000)														
At 01 July 2012 (restated)	100,000,000	217,158,993	-	99,262,908	350,939,200	120,000,000	34,170,571	119,776,163	77,890,871	-	-	7,028,666	1,126,227,37	
Loss for the year	-	-	(16,754,925)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,754,925)	5,502,25	
Other comprehensive income	100,000,000	217,158,993	(16,754,925)	99,262,908	350,939,200	120,000,000	34,170,571	119,776,163	82,859,104	-	-	7,562,690	1,114,974,70	
Transfer of unrealised loss to foreign currency revaluation reserve*	-	-	41,892,007	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,892,007)	-	-	
Transfer of unrealised loss to foreign exchange equalisation reserve***	-	-	-	(41,892,007)	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,892,007	-	-	
Transfer of unrealised fair value losses *	-	-	55,115,157	-	-	-	-	-	(55,115,157)	-	-	-	-	
Staff Housing Compensation Fund**	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,121,381	-	-	-	-	-	1,121,38	
Appropriation of 2012/13 distributable profit	-	40,126,120	(80,252,239)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,126,119	-	-	
At 30 June 2013	100,000,000	257,285,113	-	99,262,908	309,047,193	120,000,000	35,291,052	119,776,163	27,743,947	-	-	40,126,119	7,562,690	1,116,096,08

* Unrealised losses on foreign currency revaluation reserve and unrealised fair value losses excluded from computation of distributable profit, please refer to Note 43

** Net contribution to Staff Housing Compensation Fund

*** Foreign exchange equalisation reserve has been utilised to offset unrealised loss on foreign currency translation.



STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash (used in)/generated from operating activities	42	(309,603,298)	304,227,244.00
Dividends paid to the Government		(40,126,119)	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(349,729,417)	304,227,244.00
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		(24,983,710)	(14,204,401)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		38,667	8,129
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,958,207)	(837,201)
Net decrease/(increase) in Government securities		15,875,866	(446,636,995)
Increase in foreign currency marketable securities		(511,776,715)	(761,175,520)
Acquisition of equity shares		-	(179,440)
Increase in quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)		(27,951,636)	(8,289,933)
Increase in holdings of SDRs		(15,703,116)	(987,709)
Net cash outflows from investing activities		(566,458,851)	(1,232,303,070)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in notes and coins issued		566,582,065	324,897,511
Increase in IMF related liabilities		26,793,818	23,761,916
Increase in foreign currency financial liabilities		79,021,343	213,525,211
Increase in allocation of SDRs		26,772,778	7,940,306
Increase in deposits		380,655,572	42,796,824
(Decrease)/increasing Repurchase Agreements (REPOS)		(28,017,478)	23,001,279
Increase in BOT liquidity papers		9,035,857	623,831,361
Net cash inflows from financing activities		1,060,843,955	1,259,754,408
Net increase in cash and cash equivalent		144,655,687	331,678,582
Unrealized foreign exchange revaluation gains/(loss)		37,221,206	(41,892,007)
Cash and cash equivalents:			
At the beginning of the year		1,768,209,513	1,478,422,938
At the end of the year	15	1,950,086,406	1,768,209,513



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Legal framework

The Bank of Tanzania currently operates under Section 4 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, to act as the Central Bank for the United Republic of Tanzania. Its main place of business is at 2 Mirambo Street, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and it operates branches in Arusha, Mbeya, Mwanza and Zanzibar. The Bank is an independent institution with its own legal personality and tables its reports to the Minister for Finance.

The Bank's principal responsibilities are to:

- Conduct monetary policy and manage the exchange rate policy of the Tanzania Shillings, taking into account the orderly and balanced economic development of Tanzania;
- regulate and supervise financial institutions carrying on activities in, or from within, Tanzania, including mortgage financing, lease financing, development financing, licensing and revocation of licenses;
- manage, in collaboration with other relevant supervisory and regulatory bodies, the clearing, payment and settlement systems of Tanzania;
- collect, compile, disseminate, on a timely basis, monetary and related financial statistics; and
- hold and manage gold and foreign exchange reserves of Tanzania.

Under Section 17 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the authorized capital of the Bank shall be one hundred billion shillings (TZS 100 billion), provided that it may be increased by such amount as may be determined by the Board, and authorized by the Minister for Finance, by notice published in the Gazette.

The capital of the Bank shall be subscribed and held solely by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Further, the amount paid as capital of the Bank may be increased from time to time by transfer from the General Reserve of such amounts as the Board may, with the approval of the Minister, resolve. The paid up capital shall not be reduced.

Section 18(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 provides that, the Bank shall establish and maintain:

- (a) A General Reserve Fund;
- (b) A Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve;
- (c) Other appropriate assets revaluation reserves or retained net unrealized gains reserves, set up under a decision of the Board to reflect changes in market values of the Bank's major assets and in accordance with the best international accounting practice; and
- (d) Other special reserves or funds from time to time from appropriation of net profit.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 CONTINUED)

1. REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

Legal framework (Continued)

Under Section 18(2) of the Act, the Bank shall transfer to the General Reserve Fund twenty five per cent of the net profits until such time that the total capital of the Bank reach a sum equivalent to at least ten per cent of the total assets of the Bank less its assets in gold and foreign currencies, thereafter the Bank shall transfer not less than ten per cent of its net profits to the General Reserve Fund.

In terms of Section 18(3) of the Act, the Board shall determine, whenever the authorized capital, the General Reserve Fund, the Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve and other appropriate asset revaluation reserves or retained net unrealized gains reserves set up by the Board are below five per cent of monetary liabilities all profits shall be retained to the General Reserve Fund, the Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve and to any other asset revaluation reserve.

Section 18(4) of the Act provides that; unrealized profits or losses from any revaluation of the Bank's net assets or liabilities in gold, foreign exchange, foreign securities or any internationally recognised reserve asset as a result of any change in the par or other value of any currency unit shall be transferred to a special account to be called the Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve Account; the same procedure shall be applied to market value movements in relation to the Bank's other major assets when any of the underlying asset is eventually sold, any resultant realized components shall be transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Section 18 (5) of the Act, requires both realized and unrealized gains and losses to be included in the profit calculation but only the residual of any net realized profits of the Bank shall be paid, within three months of the close of each financial year, into the Consolidated Fund; subject to the condition that if at the end of any financial year any of the Governments (The Government of the United Republic and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar) is indebted to the Bank, the Bank shall first apply the remainder of its net realized profits to the reduction or discharge of the indebtedness and thereafter such amount as relates to the net realized profits of the Bank in the relevant financial year shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to the Treasury of the Government of the United Republic and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar in accordance with the formula agreed upon by the Governments.

Section 19 (1) of the Act, provides that, where the Bank's Statement of Financial Position indicates that the amount of its assets is less than the amount of its liabilities and the statutory fund, the Minister shall, on behalf of the United Republic, issue to the Bank negotiable interest-bearing securities at market determined interest rates with a fixed maturity date to the amount necessary to restore the Bank's level of paid up capital.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

1. REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

Legal framework (Continued)

In terms of Section 20 (1) of the Act, the financial year of the Bank shall be the period commencing on 1 July of each year and the accounts of the Bank shall be closed on 30th June of each financial year. Furthermore, Section 20(2) of the Act provides that, the Bank's accounting policies, procedures and associated accounting records shall be consistent at all times with the best international accounting standards.

Section 20 (6) of the Act, provides the annual external audit of the Bank to be performed by the Controller and Auditor General in accordance with International Accounting and Auditing Standards and in compliance with the Public Finance Act.

Section 23 of the Act provides that the Bank shall only be placed in liquidation or wound up pursuant to the Procedure prescribed in an enactment of Parliament but the provisions of the Companies Act and the Companies Decree shall not apply in relation therewith.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IFRS)

a. The following new and revised IFRSs have been applied in the current year.

Amendments to IFRS 7	The amendments to IFRS 7 require entities to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreement or similar arrangement.
Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	As a result of the amendments to IFRS 7, the Bank has expanded disclosures about offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities under Note 3.
New and revised standards on consolidation joint arrangements, associates and disclosures	In May 2011, a package of five standards in consolidation joint arrangements, associates and disclosures was issued comprising IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, IASs 27 (as revised in 2011) Separate Financial Statements and IAS 28 (as revised in 2011) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. Subsequent to the issue of these standards amendment to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 were issued to clarify certain guidance on first application of the standards. Application of these standards has not had any impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in these financial statements as the Bank does not have subsidiaries, joint arrangements and associates.
IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	The scope of IFRS 13 is broad; the fair value measurement requirements of IFRS 13 apply to both financial instrument items and non-financial instrument items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IAS 17 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value (e.g. net realisable value for the purposes of measuring inventories or value in use for impairment assessment purposes).
Amendments to IFRS 1 Government loans	The amendments provide relief for first-time adopters of IFRSs to by amending IFRS 1 to allow prospective application of IAS 39 and IFRS 9 and paragraph 10A of IAS 20 Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance to government loans outstanding at the date of transition to IFRSs. The application of the amendment had no effect on the Bank's financial statements as this was not first time adoption of IFRSs by the Bank.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

b. New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective for the year ended 30 June 2014

New and Amendments to standards:	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts issued	1 January 2016
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2017
Amendments to IAS 16 and 41, Agriculture: Bearer Plants Amendments	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 32, Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
IAS 16 and 38, additional guidance how to calculate depreciation and amortisation	1 January 2016
Amendments to IAS 35) Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	1 January 2014
Amendments to IAS 39, Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	1 January 2014
Amendments to IAS 32, Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
IFRIC 21 Levies	1 January 2014

c. Impact of new and amended standards and interpretations on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 and future annual periods

IFRS 7, Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments require the entity to disclose the right of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under an enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. The amendment to IFRS 7 is required for annual accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and interim periods within those annual periods. The disclosure should be provided retrospectively for all comparative periods.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

c. Impact of new and amended standards and interpretations on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014 and future annual periods (Continued)

As a result of the amendments to IFRS 7, the Bank has expanded disclosures about offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities under Note 3.

The impact of IFRS 13 is summarised below

Impact on measurement

Valuation of shares in Afrexim and SWIFT now based on valuation inputs at the reporting date

Portfolio based valuation methodology restricted to those which meet specific criteria:

- Entity must have documented risk management strategy
- The entity provide information on the basis of net risk exposure to the key management personnel
- Only for instruments measured at fair value

Impact on disclosure

Many disclosures that are currently required annually by IFRS become quarterly under IFRS 13 as indicated

- Level I,II and III table
- Transfer in and out of level I and II
- Sensitivity analysis of level III instruments
- Day I profit and loss reconciliation
- Unrealised profit or loss on level III instrument held at the quarter
- Narrative regarding interrelationships between unobservable parameters for each level III instruments class including a range for unobservable parameters.

A level I, II and III table of financial instruments not measured at fair value.

IAS 32, Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The amendments to IAS 32 clarify existing application issues relating to offsetting requirements. Specifically the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of offset' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 retrospective application required.

The management has assessed the requirement of this standard on the Bank's financial reporting framework and is of the opinion that will have no impact.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

d. ANNUAL IMPROVEMENT CYCLES

In December 2013, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to eight issues addressed during the 2010-2012 cycle. The amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB during the project cycle that began in 2010, and that were subsequently included in the exposure draft of proposed amendments to IFRSs, Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle (published in May 2012).

Issues

The issues included in this cycle are:

- IFRS 2: Amend the Definition of 'vesting condition and marketing condition and adds definition of service condition and performance condition'
- IFRS 3: Accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination. The objective of this amendment is to clarify certain aspects of accounting for contingent consideration in a business combination.
- IFRS 8: Aggregation of operating segments to disclose those factors that are used to identify the entity's reportable segments when operating segments have been aggregated
- IFRS 8: Reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets and clarify reconciliation of segment assets only when segmental reporting is made regularly.
- IFRS 13: Short-term receivables and payables - Clarify that issuing IFRS 13 and amending IFRS 9 and IAS 39 did not remove the ability to measure certain short-term receivables and Payables on an undiscounted basis (amends basis for conclusions only).

AS 16 and IAS 38 Revaluation method - proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation Clarify that the gross amount of property, plant and equipment is adjusted in a manner consistent with a revaluation of the carrying amount.

IAS 24 Key management personnel - Clarify how payments to entities providing management services are to be disclosed.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The Directors are still assessing the impact the application of these improvements to IFRSs might on the Bank's financial statements when adopted.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

d. ANNUAL IMPROVEMENT CYCLES (CONTINUED)

In December 2013, the IASB issued Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle, a collection of amendments to IFRSs, in response to four issues addressed during the 2011-2013 cycle. The amendments reflect issues discussed by the IASB during the project cycle that began in 2011, and that were subsequently included in the Exposure Draft of proposed amendments to IFRSs, Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle (published in November 2012). The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier.

Issues

The issues included in this cycle are:

- IFRS 1: Meaning of effective IFRSs; the objective of this amendment is to clarify the meaning of 'each IFRS effective at the end of an entity's first IFRS reporting period' as used in paragraph 7 of IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of IFRSs.
- IFRS 3: Scope exceptions for joint ventures; - The objective of this amendment is to clarify that paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 Business Combinations:
 - a. excludes the formation of all types of joint arrangements as defined in IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements from the scope of IFRS 3; and
 - b. the scope exception only applies to the financial statements of the joint venture or the joint operation itself.
- IFRS 13: Scope of paragraph 52 (portfolio exception); - Paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes a scope exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis. This is referred to as the portfolio exception. The objective of this amendment is to clarify that the portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement or IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation. and
- IAS 40: Clarifying the interrelationship of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IAS 40 Investment Property when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property. - The objective of this amendment is to clarify that judgement is needed to determine whether the acquisition of investment property is the acquisition of an asset, a group of assets or a business combination in the scope of IFRS 3 and that this judgement is based on the guidance in IFRS 3.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD (IFRS) (CONTINUED)

d. ANNUAL IMPROVEMENT CYCLES (CONTINUED)

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, although entities are permitted to apply them earlier. The Directors are still assessing the impact the application of these improvements to IFRSs might on the Bank's financial statements when adopted.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Presentation of financial statements

The Bank presents its Statement of Financial Position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the statement of financial position date (current) and more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in **Note 44**.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense is not offset in the profit or loss unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Bank.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except where otherwise stated or as required by International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations to those Standards for assets and liabilities to be stated at their fair value as disclosed in the accounting policies hereafter. The financial statements are presented in thousands of Tanzania Shillings (TZS '000) except where explicitly stated.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Bank of Tanzania have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations to those Standards issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) in so far as they are practically applicable to the Bank and comply with the requirements of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.

Form of presentation

In exceptional circumstances, as prescribed by Section 41 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the Bank may act as the “lender of last resort” to financial institutions in difficulty in order to prevent a loss of confidence spreading through the financial system as a whole. In



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

some cases, confidence can best be sustained if the Bank's support is disclosed only when the conditions giving rise to potential instability in the economy have improved. Although the financial effects of such operations are included in the financial statements of the Bank, these statements may not explicitly identify such support.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Bank and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest and similar income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental cost that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Bank revises its estimates of receipts or payments. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original effective interest rate and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense.

Once the recorded value of a financial asset has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the original effective interest rate applied to the new carrying amount.

Fees and commission income

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been rendered. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct cost) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Commission and fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party is recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Dividend income

Dividend is recognised when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established.

Other income

Other income is recognised in the period in which it is earned.

Dividend payable

Dividend is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is declared. Proposed dividend is disclosed as a separate component of equity.

Employees' benefits including post-employment benefits

Short-term employment benefits such as salaries, social security contributions, and leave fare assistance are recognized in profit or loss when they fall due.

Retirement benefits

The Bank has a statutory obligation to make contributions for retirement benefits to its employees. All eligible employees of the Bank are currently members of the social security

schemes operating in Tanzania. The funds where employees are members are: National Social Security Fund (NSSF), Parastatal Pension Fund (PPF), Public Service Pensions Fund (PSPF) and Local Authority Provident Fund (LAPF). Under these schemes the Bank and employee contribute 18 percent and 2 percent respectively of employee's basic salary every month. New employees who are members of other funds are allowed to continue their membership to any statutory pension funds. The Bank contributed a total of TZS 8,867.2 million to the funds during the year ended 30 June 2014 (2013: TZS 8,455.0 million).

The Bank signed a Voluntary Agreement (VA) with the Tanzania Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers (TUICO) which provides for a number of benefits on retirement upon attaining a number of years in service with the Bank as specified in the Bank's Staff By-Laws. The provisions in the VA and Staff By-Laws constitute a defined benefits plan which has been accounted and disclosed in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard 19: Employee Benefits.

This is an unfunded defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. There are two categories of benefits to Bank's staff. The first is payable to staff employed for unspecified period of time and second is to executive management who are under specific contracts. Benefits are paid upon end of contract, retirement, withdrawal or death as specified in the Staff By-Laws.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Retirement benefits (Continued)

The total accumulated obligation to the Bank relating to this arrangement is based on assessments made by independent actuaries. The actuarial valuation was carried out as at 30th June 2013 by Alexander Forbes, Financial Services (East Africa), Nairobi - Kenya. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Under IAS 19 measurement of scheme liabilities must be calculated under the projected unit credit method, which requires certain demographic and financial assumptions, including future salary growth. The assumptions used are applied for the purposes of compliance with the IAS 19 only.

Re-measurement comprising of actuarial gains and losses are reflected immediately in the statement of the financial position with a charge or credit recognised in Other Comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Past service cost is recognised in the profit or loss in the period of plan amendment.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined beginning obligation. In the absence of a deep corporate bond market in Tanzania, the Bank has used the discount rate for Tanzania long term bond yields as published in the Bank Monthly Economic Reviews.

The Bank presents current service cost and net interest cost in personnel expenses. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service cost.

A liability of the termination benefits is recognised at the earlier of when the Bank can no longer withdraw the offer of termination benefits and when the Bank recognises any related restructuring cost.

Other employee benefits

The Bank provides free medical treatment to staffs and their dependants. The cost is charged to profit or loss. The estimated monetary liability for employees' earned but not taken leave entitlement at the end of the reporting period is recognized as an accrued expense.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions (Continued)

Where the Bank expects some or all of the provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is recognised in profit or loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Taxes

No provision for income tax is made in the Financial Statements as Section 10 Second Schedule of the Income Tax Act, 2004 exempts the Bank from taxation imposed by law in respect of income or profits.

Further, according to Section 22(1) and (2) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the Bank is exempt from payment of any taxes, levies or duties in respect of its profits, operations, capital, property or documents or any transaction, deed, agreement or promissory note to which it is a party. The Bank is also exempt from payment of stamp duty or other duties in respect of notes and coins issued as currency under the Act.

Effective 1 July 2012, the Bank is required to pay Value Added Tax (VAT) on goods or services provided to the Bank at a rate of 18 percent of 55 percent of the value of goods and service. This excludes goods and services not related to the Bank's primary functions. The Bank is also required to pay import and customs duties in accordance with the provisions of the East African Customs Management Act, 2004.

Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings, which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (TZS'000) except where otherwise indicated.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzanian Shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions during the year and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year-end are recognized in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange revaluation reserve under the legal framework

The realised foreign exchange gains and losses are separated from the unrealised. The unrealised part is excluded from computation of distributable profits for the year and is carried in foreign currency revaluation reserve until realised in subsequent years thereby becoming part of the distributable profits. These are determined as follows;

- (a) For each major currency USD, GBP, EUR, AUD, CNY and SDR; cash inflows and outflows are determined at yearly intervals.
- (b) Proportions of outflows against the inflows on a First in First out (FIFO) basis are determined for the year and this is assumed to be the proportion of realised gains or losses that have to be separated from the accumulated realized and unrealized amount in the Foreign Currency Revaluation Reserve.
- (c) The realised amounts are computed based on the proportions determined in (b) above.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recorded at construction, acquisition or purchase cost plus direct attributable cost. Where an item of property and equipment comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for separately. Property that is being constructed or developed for future use to support operation is classified as Work in Progress (WIP) and stated at cost until construction or development is complete, at which time it is reclassified as property and equipment in use.

Bank's immovable properties (buildings) are subsequently measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuation is performed by external independent valuers to ensure that the fair value of re-valued assets does not differ materially from its carrying amount.

Any revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income and hence, credited to the Asset Revaluation Reserve in equity, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in the profit or loss, in which case, the increase is recognised in the profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment (Continued)

Revaluation of the Bank's immovable property is conducted after every five years. M/S EMACK Tanzania Ltd, professional and Independent valuers, carried out valuation of the Bank's immovable properties as at 30 June 2012. The valuation of Bank's immovable assets was made on the basis of open market values. However, where market data were not easily available, reliable depreciated replacement cost was adopted. This basis is in line with International Valuation Standards (IV No.1 and 2; 2005 and 2007 as amended in 2008).

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of property and equipment to their residual values over their expected useful lives. These residual values and expected useful lives are re-assessed on an annual basis and adjusted for prospectively, if appropriate. The review of residual values takes into account the amount that the Bank would currently obtain on disposal of the asset after deducting the estimated cost of disposal if the asset were already of the age and condition expected at the end of its useful or economic life (whichever is earlier). Depreciation rates applicable as at 30 June 2014 were as follows:

Asset classification	Annual depreciation rate	Useful life
Office Premises	1.0%	100 years
Staff Club Premises	1.5%	67 years
Residential Premises	1.5%	67 years
Computer Servers	25.0%	4 years
Computer Printers	25.0%	4 years
Personal Computers	25.0%	4 years
Network Equipment	25.0%	4 years
Bullion Trucks and Armoured Vehicles	10.0%	10 years
Motor Vehicles	20.0%	5 years
Currency Processing Machines	10.0%	10 years
Machinery and Equipment	20.0%	5 years
Security Monitoring, Fire Detection and Fire Fighting Systems	25.0%	4 years
Office Furniture	20.0%	5 years

No depreciation charge is made to Capital Work-in-Progress. Property and equipment acquired during the year are depreciated from the date when they are available for use and cease to be depreciated at earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or the date that the assets are derecognised.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment (Continued)

Property and equipment are derecognised when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The disposal methods applied include; sale, donation or scrapping. Gains or losses on disposal of property and equipment are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds if any with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit or loss.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist of computer application software and computer application licence packages. Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment at the reporting date to ascertain if there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Generally, cost associated with developing computer software programmes are recognised as an expense when incurred. Intangible assets acquired are measured on initial recognition at cost. Internally developed intangible assets are not capitalised unless they meet certain criteria. Internally developed software products include direct cost incurred by the Bank and are recognised as intangible assets upon meeting the following criteria:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use it;
- There is ability to use the software product;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be finite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The annual rate of amortisation, which has been consistently applied, is 25 percent. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at the reporting date. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Intangible assets (Continued)

recognised in profit or loss. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Capital grant

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the cost that it is intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released as income in equal instalments over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Bank receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded at gross amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments. When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grants.

Currency printing and minting expenses

Notes printing and coins minting expenses which include ordering, printing, minting, freight, carriage insurance and handling expenses cost are first deferred. Based on the currency issued into circulation, the respective proportional actual cost expenses incurred are released to profit or loss from the deferred currency expenses cost account.

Currency in circulation

Currency in circulation represents Tanzanian currency that has been issued into the Tanzanian economy by the Bank since inception. Currency in circulation is measured at the face value of notes and coins issued. Currency in Circulation is determined by netting off Notes and Coins issued against the balance held in the Bank of Tanzania vaults.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Bank makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether or not there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss. After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Operating Lease

Where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor, the lease is classified as operating lease. Payments made under operating lease are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

As for the land owned by the Bank, the Bank obtained these on long term leasehold (mainly 99 years) from the Government.

No significant payments are made in advance to the Government other than Government fees/rates normally paid on lease application and renewal based on Government rates that are published from time to time and which are insignificant and not related to the value of land or period of occupation.

Sale and Repurchase Agreements (REPOS)

Repurchase agreements are contracts under which a party sells securities and simultaneously agrees to purchase the same securities at a specified future date at a fixed price. Resale agreements are contracts under which a party purchases securities and simultaneously agrees to resell the same securities at a future date at a fixed price.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Sale and Repurchase Agreements (REPOS) (Continued)

It is the Bank's policy to take possession of securities purchased under resale agreements, which are primarily liquid government securities. The market value of these securities is monitored and, within parameters defined in the agreements, additional collateral is obtained when their fair value declines. The Bank also monitors its exposure with respect to securities sold under repurchase agreements and, in accordance with the terms of the agreements, requests the return of excess securities held by the counter party when fair value increases.

Repurchases and resale agreements are accounted for as collateralised financing transactions and recorded at the amount at which the securities were acquired or sold plus accrued interest.

REPOS continue to be recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and are measured in accordance with policies for financial liabilities.

The difference between sale and repurchase price is treated as interest expense and is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

The Bank has designated marketable securities i.e. internally managed foreign securities and Reserve Advisory Management Program (RAMP) at fair value through profit or loss. Changes in fair value of these instruments are recognised through the profit or loss. Details have been provided under Note 19 of the account.

Foreign Exchange Equalization Reserve

The Bank has a policy whereby both net realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are firstly recognized in profit or loss in accordance with the requirements of IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates). The net realized foreign exchange losses for the year arising from daily revaluation of foreign assets and liabilities are transferred to the Foreign Exchange Equalisation Reserve. Where the balance in the Foreign Exchange Equalization Reserve is insufficient to absorb the net realised loss, the first recourse is the General Reserve. The net unrealised gains or losses are transferred to the Foreign Currency Revaluation Reserve. Effective 30th June 2009 the Board determines the amount from the distributable profit to be transferred to the Foreign Exchange Equalization Reserve.

Reserve for Dividend

This reserve accommodates the amount declared as dividend payable to the Governments. In accordance with Section 18 (5) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the remainder of the net profits of the Bank is paid to the Governments as dividend. However, this is subject to the condition that if at the end of any financial year any of the Governments is indebted to the Bank, the Bank shall first apply the reminder of its net realized profits to the reduction or discharge of the Governments indebtedness.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial Instruments - initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the trade date, that is the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Initial recognition of financial instruments

All financial instruments are measured initially at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets and financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable incremental cost of acquisition or issue

Classification of financial assets

Amortised cost

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition).

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value. Gains and losses that arise as a result of changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, gains and losses that arise between the end of the last annual reporting period and the date an instrument is derecognised do not constitute a separate profit or loss on disposal. Such gains and losses will have arisen prior to disposal, while the item is still being measured at FVTPL, and are recognised in profit or loss when they occur. These are foreign currency marketable securities.

Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

On initial recognition, the Bank made an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. These are equity investment in AFREXIM Bank and Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Effective Interest Rate method

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction cost and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss. This includes Government Securities, Loans and Advances, Escrow and Items in course of settlement.

Financial liabilities

This represents issued financial instruments or their components, which are not held at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial asset does not qualify for de-recognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, commitments to provide a loan at below market interest rate and hedged items are classified at amortised cost. The Bank's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable a part of a financial asset or part of a Bank of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a .pass-through. arrangement; and
- Either
 - (a) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (b) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (Continued)

Financial assets (Continued)

When the Bank has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement in the asset. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Bank could be required to repay. Where continuing involvement takes the form of a written and/or purchased option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on the transferred asset, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is the amount of the transferred asset that the Bank may repurchase, except that in the case of a written put option (including a cash-settled option or similar provision) on an asset measured at fair value, the extent of the Bank's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss. These include Currency in Circulation; Deposits from Government, Banks and Financial institutions, BOT Liquidity papers, Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, IMF liabilities and Repurchase Agreements.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Determination of fair value

The fair value for financial instruments traded in active markets at reporting date is based on their quoted market price or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction cost.

For all other financial instruments not listed in an active market, the fair value is determined by using appropriate valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value techniques, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist, options pricing models and other relevant valuation models.

Impairment of financial assets

The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether or not there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred ‘loss event’) and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the borrower or a group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Government Securities

The Bank assesses Government Securities investments individually to confirm whether or not there is objective evidence of impairment. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows using the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, any amounts formerly charged are credited to the ‘Impairment losses on financial investments’.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Due from banks and supranational institutions, loans and advances

Amounts due from banks, loans and advances are carried at amortised cost. The Bank first assesses individually whether or not there is objective evidence of impairment that exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Bank determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment.

Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount based on the original effective interest rate of the asset. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Bank. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to the 'Impairment of loans and advances'.

The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate.

The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less cost for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable. For the purpose of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of the Bank's internal credit grading system that considers credit risk characteristics such as asset type, industry, geographical location, collateral type, past-due status and other relevant factors.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the years on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently. Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Bank and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Other liabilities

Other liabilities are stated at their nominal value/cost, which approximates fair value due to the short term nature of the obligation.

Other assets

Other assets are measured at carrying amounts which approximates their fair value.

Cash and Cash equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent comprise of demand and time deposit with central banks and commercial banks and holding of notes denominated in foreign currency. Cash and cash equivalent is carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Due to their short term nature, the carrying amount approximates the fair value.

Escrow Accounts

These represent funds held by the Bank in foreign exchange as escrow agent of the United Republic of Tanzania and Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL) and funds deposited by the United Republic of Tanzania following a memorandum of economic and financial policies arrangement pending agreement with creditors.

The escrow funds are both an asset and a liability in the Bank's books. However, the accounts cannot be netted against each other because they must be visible as both asset and liability according to accounting standards.

Periodically the Escrow balances are reviewed to ensure that sufficient funds will be available when payments are due.

Initially these funds are measured at fair value. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost. Details of the accounts have been shown under **Note 16, 33 and 34** of the accounts.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Inventories

The Bank owns all inventories stated in the statement of financial position. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Writing down of values of inventories is made for slow moving and obsolete stocks.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Unless there is a currently legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously offsetting of financial assets and liabilities is not allowed.

Credit Guarantee Schemes

These are schemes operated in accordance with the rules governing them and administered by the Bank on behalf of the URT Government as stipulated in their respective agency agreements. The primary objective of the schemes is to facilitate access to the credit facilities by guaranteeing loans granted by the participating financial institutions to small and medium enterprises, exporters and development projects.

The rules of the schemes include a requirement for the financial institutions to properly assess the projects' viability, as to adequacy of loan security and approve the loan prior to applying for the guarantee. Because of the nature of the loan transactions, contingent liabilities exist in respect of possible default.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. The most significant use of judgement and estimates are as follows:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

a. Going concern

The Bank's management has made an assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. The management is satisfied that the Bank has resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

b. Impairment of assets carried at amortised cost

Impairment losses on loans, advances and Government Securities

The Bank reviews its financial assets measured at amortised cost at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recognized in profit or loss. In particular, judgement by the directors is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of impairment loss required. Such estimates are based on the assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes in the impairment.

The Bank makes judgment as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows in an individual asset in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss incurred. Details have been provided under Note 3 to these accounts.

c. Impairment of marketable securities

Marketable securities are measured at fair value. As a result there is no impairment of marketable securities as all instruments are measured at fair value through profit or losses are not impaired.

d. Impairment of other financial assets

The Bank adopted an incurred loss approach to impairment. Impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of occurrence of one or more past events since initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

d. Impairment of other financial assets (Continued)

Impairment exists when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount and the asset is written down to the recoverable amount. Future cash flows on a group of financial assets that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of historical loss experience for assets with characteristics similar to those in the group. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current conditions that did not affect the years on which the historical loss experience is based and to remove the effects of conditions in the historical period that do not exist currently.

Estimates of changes in future cash flows reflect, and are directionally consistent with, changes in related observable data from year to year (such as changes in unemployment rates, property prices, commodity prices, payment status, or other factors that are indicative of incurred losses in the Bank and their magnitude). The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

e. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of Financial Position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of mathematical models. The input to these models is taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of liquidity and model inputs such as correlation and volatility for longer dated derivatives and discount rates. Details have been provided under Note 45 to these accounts.

f. Useful lives of property and equipment

Pursuant to the requirements of IAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) and IAS 8 (Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) the Bank makes accounting estimation of the useful lives of assets based on the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits and reviews its depreciation rates at each reporting date.

g. Retirement benefits

Under IAS 19 measurement of scheme liabilities must be calculated under the projected unit credit method, which requires certain demographic, financial and future salary growth assumptions. A degree of judgement is required in establishing market yields, long term expectations, the notional contribution rate and other inputs used in the actuarial valuation. Details have been provided under Note 46 to these accounts.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

5 INTEREST INCOME

Interest income from foreign operations relates to interest earned from investments in foreign fixed income securities, money market operations and foreign deposits.

Interest on domestic investments relates to interest earned from investments in United Republic of Tanzania government bonds, stocks and discounted treasury bills.

	30.06.2014			30.06.2013			
	Received	Accrued	Total	TZS '000	TZS '000	Accrued	Total
From foreign operations							
GBP investments	7,453,973	5,395,596	12,849,569	4,860,546	4,014,128	8,874,674	
USD investments	26,669,977	6,968,708	33,638,685	27,564,776	8,385,351	35,950,127	
EUR investments	7,036,611	12,123,448	19,160,059	9,792,092	11,572,275	21,364,367	
AUD investments	11,643,531	4,460,032	16,103,563	8,282,841	3,246,639	11,529,480	
CNY investments	3,278,959	926,313	4,205,272	1,048,854	788,048	1,836,902	
Other foreign interest income	396,646	-	396,646	290,869	-	290,869	
	56,479,697	29,874,097	86,353,794	51,839,978	28,006,441	79,846,419	
From domestic operations							
Interest on domestic investments	119,261,471	32,963,182	152,224,653	99,012,230	37,997,026	137,009,256	
Interest on loans and advances	73,002,733	-	73,002,733	-	41,026,288	41,026,288	
Interest on staff loans	273,385	-	273,385	220,956	-	220,956	
	192,537,589	32,963,182	225,500,771	99,233,186	79,023,314	178,256,500	
	249,017,286	62,837,279	311,854,565	151,073,164	107,029,755	258,102,919	

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

5 INTEREST INCOME (Continued)

Classification of interest income arising from financial instruments is indicated below:

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Income from instruments measured at fair value	86,353,794	79,846,419
Income from instruments measured at amortised cost	225,500,771	178,256,500
311,854,565	258,102,919	

6 INTEREST EXPENSES

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013				
	Paid	Accrued	Total	Paid	Accrued	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Interest on BoT liquidity papers	51,338,967	87,075,744	138,414,711	5,092,224	71,400,467	76,492,691
Interest on repurchase agreements	730,314	9,349	739,663	1,161,174	26,827	1,188,001
Charges on IMF Drawings	544,348	-	544,348	389,163	-	389,163
52,613,629	87,085,093	139,698,722	6,642,561	71,427,294	78,069,855	

The Bank issues 35-Day, 91-Day, 182-Day and 364-Day Treasury Bills to mop up excess liquidity in the economy. The interest expense arising from liquidity mop up activities is shared between the Bank and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in accordance with the sharing ratios agreed in Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in force.





NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

7 FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVALUATION GAINS

During the year realized and unrealized net foreign exchange revaluation gains amounted to TZS 249,856.9 million (2013: TZS 82,945.0 million). This amount has been included in the statement of profit or loss in determining the Bank's net operating profit for the year in order to comply with the requirements of IAS 21-Accounting for the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. Out of the total net foreign exchange revaluation gains, an amount of TZS 37,221.2 million relating to unrealised gain has been transferred to the foreign exchange revaluation reserve.

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
Reconciliation of realized and unrealized foreign exchange revaluation	TZS '000	TZS '000
Net realized foreign exchange revaluation gains during the year	212,635,740	124,837,000
Add:Unrealized foreign exchange revaluation gains/ (losses) during the year	37,221,206	(41,892,007)
Net foreign exchange revaluation gains during the year	<u>249,856,946</u>	<u>82,944,993</u>

8 NET UNREALISED GAIN/(LOSSES) ON FINANCIAL ASSETS-FVTPL

Financial Assets -FVTPL (USD)	2,667,608	(32,169,627)
Financial Assets -FVTPL (GBP)	(10,604,929)	(7,063,638)
Financial Assets -FVTPL (EUR)	(3,423,759)	(12,190,359)
Financial Assets -FVTPL (AUD)	(3,806,938)	(2,702,695)
Financial Assets -FVTPL (CNY)	1,567,194	(988,838)
Total	(13,600,824)	(55,115,157)

This represents the net decrease in fair value of the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. The value of this balance aggregated to a loss of TZS 13,600.8 million as at 30 June 2014 (2013: 55,115.2 million).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

9 FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Commission on foreign operations	19,411,058	19,166,136
Bureau de change application fees	231,500	230,000
Bureau de change registration fees	66,000	50,000
Banks and financial institutions applications/licensing fees	1,000	-
Bureau de change penalty fees	34,500	42,000
Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) fees and charges	1,230,188	1,493,317
Tender application fees	55,823	33,815
Clearing House fines and penalties and other fees	16,721	26,000
	21,046,790	21,041,268

Commission on foreign operations relates to income received from buying or selling foreign currency, funds transfers by SWIFT and TISS.

10 OTHER INCOME

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Foreign operations		
Realized gains on de-recognition of foreign currency marketable securities	939,394	963,693
Income from equity investment	170,628	112,441
Gains on inter-bank foreign exchange market (IFEM) operations	3,002,798	-
Miscellaneous income	3,998	328,673
	4,116,818	1,404,807
Domestic operations		
Income – domestic operations	825,032	430,750
Rental income from staff quarters	562,349	572,050
Income from hostel accommodation	68,668	63,057
Income from cafeteria operations	38,605	23,482
Realised gain on Mwananchi Gold Company Limited Shares	-	1,064,706
Miscellaneous income	1,087,730	639,403
Write back of payables	10,693,928	-
Recovery from receivables	-	344,571
	13,276,312	3,138,019
Total other income	17,393,130	4,542,826



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

10 OTHER INCOME (CONTINUED)

The Bank's implemented the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) since July 2007 which became the main system of the Bank for generating financial reports. The amount written back during the year under review represents balances in the accounts payable regarded as non-existing obligations on net basis.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Board expenses	1,376,742	1,154,253
Transport and traveling expenses	8,002,640	6,756,061
Maintenance - computer, software and related expenses	9,608,484	6,819,803
Maintenance - furniture, machinery and equipment	2,433,814	835,904
Maintenance - bank premises	5,123,845	4,649,988
Legal and investigation expenses	201,858	470,488
Audit fees	697,950	670,000
Audit related expenses	160,621	41,474
Fees, rates and security expenses	2,213,676	2,539,286
Water and electricity	5,645,267	4,888,562
Telecommunication and postage	1,681,999	1,630,521
Printing, stationery and office supplies	1,668,301	1,342,892
Meetings, conferences and seminars	5,372,975	4,866,501
Hospitality	227,104	135,435
Budget and annual accounts preparation expenses	409,197	172,535
Insurance expenses	1,879,546	1,243,825
Other administrative expenses	2,838,809	1,286,916
	49,542,828	39,504,444

12 CURRENCY ISSUE AND RELATED EXPENSES

Notes printing and related expenses (see Note 26)	56,366,755	50,094,783
Coins minting and related expenses (see Note 26)	2,508,331	3,390,629
Cost of currency issued in circulation	58,875,086	53,485,412
Currency transport, storage and handling	2,405,039	2,199,771
Maintenance of currency machines	2,048,704	3,146,804
Other currency expenses	122,981	94,691
	63,451,810	58,926,678



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

12 CURRENCY ISSUE AND RELATED EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

The amount of TZS 58,875.1 million (2013: TZS53,485.4 million) in respect of notes printing and coins minting and related expenses respectively, refers to the proportionately amortized portion of deferred notes printing and coins minting cost for the currency notes and coins that were issued into circulation during the year.

The amount of TZS 2,405.1 million (2013:TZS 2,199.8 million) is in respect of currency distribution expenses that include; transportation, handling, storage, and other related expenses incurred during the year. A total of TZS 2,048.7 million (2013: TZS 3,146.8 million) was incurred during the year in respect of currency machines maintenance expenses. Other currency related expenses aggregated to TZS 122.9 million (2013:TZS 94.7 million).

13 PERSONNEL EXPENSES	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Staff salaries and allowances	64,593,774	59,436,067
Contribution to PPF scheme	7,615,826	7,213,967
Contribution to NSSF scheme	1,251,393	1,241,052
Staff medical expenses	5,099,397	3,018,208
Staff training expenses	4,187,596	4,473,178
Staff uniforms expenses	166,355	128,959
Tanzania Union for Industrial and Commercial (TUICO) expenses	907,230	361,512
Workers Council expenses	435,055	841,872
Course functions & field trips expenses	14,541	14,962
Travel on leave expenses	3,225,382	5,983,207
Condolence, survivors' benefits and related expenses	871,690	517,071
Motor vehicles expenses	781,963	632,937
Long term service awards	206,000	248,200
Management car maintenance and other related expenses	5,088,523	4,619,526
Furniture grant expenses	1,378,146	589,333
HR planning policies expenses	2,108,807	1,160,959
Cafeteria expenses	1,257,339	1,171,252
Defined benefits costs*	-	17,059,246
	99,189,017	108,711,508

*Included in the defined benefits cost are expenses resulting from actuarial valuation of the Defined Benefit Obligation amounting to nill (2013: TZS 17,059.2 million).



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

14 OTHER EXPENSES	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Foreign operations		
Foreign reserve management expenses	1,665,887	1,344,924
Financial markets development expenses	958,947	1,068,889
Loss on inter-bank foreign exchange market (IFEM) operations	-	1,493,460
Commission and fees on foreign operations	101,510	109,452
Realized losses on de-recognition of foreign currency marketable securities	1,030,596	635,595
Amortized premium	38,758	7,511
	3,795,698	4,659,831
Domestic operations		
Contribution to professional associations, charities	2,141,155	2,043,858
Contribution to national development programs/projects	2,085,819	815,177
Contributions to other institutions	131,708	35,060
Subscriptions	-	71,851
	4,358,682	2,965,946
Miscellaneous expenses		
Cheques issued expenses	93,848	94,672
Other receivables written off	1,377,952	-
Impairment losses	184,332	-
	1,656,132	94,672
	9,810,512	7,720,449



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

14 OTHER EXPENSES (CONTINUED)	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
African Association of Central Banks and African Rural and Agriculture Credit Association	19,755	19,312
Contribution to National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) and National Board of Material Management (NBMM)	71,116	71,851
Promotion of Tanzania Economy Abroad and Other Foreign Institutions	15,564	15,719
Contribution to Establishment of Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank	121,593	-
Contribution to African Research Consortium	143,090	-
Contribution - Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG)	18,150	15,748
Tanzania Institute of Bankers	489,720	466,400
Deposit Insurance Board	257,047	214,708
Second Generation of Financial Sector Reforms	1,677,422	708,137
Monetary and Economic Financial Management Institute	554,328	531,711
Capital Markets and Securities Authority	558,940	504,000
Donations and Other Contributions	431,957	418,360
	4,358,682	2,965,946

15 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash balances with Central Banks	601,779,607	1,142,130,526
Demand, time deposits with commercial banks and foreign currency notes and coins	1,347,874,131	625,692,750
Accrued interest on deposits	432,668	386,237
	1,950,086,406	1,768,209,513

Cash and Cash Equivalent consist of demand deposits; two-day notice accounts and time deposits with maturities of less than three months and carry interest at market rates.

Demand and time deposits with commercial banks and foreign currency notes and coins consist of:

Demand deposits	1,678,330,842	623,505,124
Foreign currency notes and coins	1,689,615	2,187,626
	1,680,020,457	625,692,750



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)4

16 ESCROW ACCOUNTS	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Tegeta Escrow Account	-	35,598,461
Bank of Tanzania Escrow	8,033,971	7,812,395
	8,033,971	43,410,856

Tegeta Escrow Account

This represents funds held by the Bank in foreign exchange as escrow agent of Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL). Such funds which are held in the Tegeta escrow account in foreign currency had been invested in money markets instruments with a maturity not exceeding one year in accordance with the Escrow Agreement in force. During the year under review the BOT duty as escrow agent came to end. Accordingly, all investments were released out of the escrow account funds in accordance with the instructions of the principal parties to the escrow account and the court order. Further details have been indicated under note 33.

Bank of Tanzania Escrow TZS 8,034.0 million.

This account was opened under the memorandum of economic and financial policies arrangement of the United Republic of Tanzania Government. Under the arrangement it was agreed to establish an external escrow account into which the URT Government would pay a significant portion of the estimated debt service due to the relevant group of non-Paris creditors. The URT Government deposits the funds into the account pending agreement with creditors. In line with the arrangement, the funds are available to confirmed creditors.

The Government deposited funds into this account once in March 2003 of USD 5.0 million equivalent to TZS 5,256.0 million .Some of the funds were utilized to settle due obligations before financial crises. The balance on the account earns interest. As at 30 June 2014 the account had a balance of USD USD 4.9 million equivalent to TZS 8,034.0 million (2013: USD 4.9 million) equivalent to TZS 7,812.4 million.

17 ITEMS IN COURSE OF SETTLEMENT	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
BoT Net Clearing Account	6,999,625	1,456,137

This balance represents values of outward clearing instruments, which are held by the Bank while awaiting clearing by respective commercial banks. It includes values of clearing instruments such as inward and outward items and cheques deposited into Government accounts for settlement of various obligations in accordance with the rules and regulations as set out by each clearing centre.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)4

18 INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) RELATED BALANCES

	30.06.2014		30.06.2013	
	Equivalent SDR '000	Equivalent TZS '000	Equivalent SDR '000	Equivalent TZS '000
Assets				
Holding of SDRs	153,632	386,216,122	153,632	370,513,006
Quota in IMF	198,900	507,635,007	198,900	479,683,371
	352,532	893,851,129	352,532	850,196,377
Liabilities				
IMF Account No. 1	188,900	482,103,771	188,900	455,312,514
IMF Account No. 2	3	8,919	3	6,358
	188,903	482,112,690	188,903	455,318,872
Allocation of SDRs	190,510	486,225,552	190,510	459,452,774
	379,413	968,338,242	379,413	914,771,646

Relationship

The Bank is the fiscal and depository agent of United Republic of Tanzania for transactions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Financial resources availed to Tanzania by the Fund are channeled through the Bank. Repayment of the IMF loans as well as charges is the responsibility of the Bank.

Currency of Transactions with the IMF

Borrowings from and repayments to the IMF are denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The SDR balances in IMF accounts are translated into TZS and any unrealized gains or losses are accounted for in profit and loss account in accordance with IAS 21- (Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates).

Quota in IMF, Interest and Charges

Borrowings from the related Tanzania's quota are non interest bearing with no stated maturity, while borrowings from the General Resources Account of the IMF bears interest at rates set by the IMF on a weekly basis and are repayable according to the repayment schedules of the agreement. The interest rate as at 30 June 2014 was 0.8 percent (2013: 0.8 percent). A total of SDR 198.9 million equivalent to TZS 507,635.0 million (2013: SDR 198.9 million equivalent to TZS 479,683.4 million), is the Tanzania's quota in the IMF representing the reserve tranche held with the IMF. On a quarterly basis, the IMF pays remuneration (interest) to those members who have a remunerated reserve tranche position at a 1.9 percent to 2.33 percent annual floating rate.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

18 INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) RELATED BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Participation in the HIPC Initiative

The United Republic of Tanzania enjoys a debt relief program under the Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Accordingly, the IMF administers a donor-contributed Fund in the form of a PRGF-HIPC Trust Umbrella Account for Tanzania. The facility is used to settle part of Tanzania's PRGF Loans as and when they fall due. As at 30 June 2014, the facility had a nil balance.

19 FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKETABLE SECURITIES

These are financial assets consisting of foreign currency marketable securities that are internally managed and portfolio externally managed by the World Bank Treasury under a special program known as Reserve Advisory Management Program (RAMP). Majority of such securities are sovereign issues with a minimum credit rating of AA, bearing fixed interest and specified maturities. The balance of this reserve was as follows:

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Marketable Securities	5,266,743,773	4,756,786,209
Accrued interest	29,439,355	27,620,204
Total	5,296,183,128	4,784,406,413

Analysis of foreign currency marketable securities by concentration into sovereign issues, supranational securities and agency securities:

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Sovereign Issues		
USD	2,781,988,181	2,778,446,677
GBP	441,350,628	312,649,698
EUR	810,150,659	780,562,807
AUD	292,375,008	269,293,846
CNY	162,881,858	114,088,796
	4,488,746,334	4,255,041,824

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Supranational Securities		
USD	232,589,497	217,196,958
GBP	28,397,672	25,651,852
EUR	110,195,927	84,684,562
AUD	9,875,043	12,897,888
	381,058,139	340,431,260



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

19 FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKETABLE SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Agency Securities		
USD	309,368,321	108,785,587
GBP	30,933,342	15,269,661
EUR	56,637,637	37,257,877
	<u>396,939,300</u>	<u>161,313,125</u>
Total investments		
USD	3,323,945,999	3,104,429,222
GBP	500,681,642	353,571,211
EUR	976,984,223	902,505,246
AUD	302,250,051	282,191,734
CNY	162,881,858	114,088,796
Accrued interest	29,439,355	27,620,204
	<u>5,296,183,128</u>	<u>4,784,406,413</u>

20 EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Equity investment in Afreximbank	8,324,558	7,056,734
Equity investment in SWIFT	443,964	279,964
	<u>8,768,522</u>	<u>7,336,698</u>

**Equity investment in Afreximbank:
TZS 8,324.6 million (2013: TZS 7,056.7 million)**

The African Export-Import Bank (Afreximbank) is a supranational institution, established on 27 October 1993. The Bank holds an investment in the equity of Afreximbank. Afreximbank is a grouping of regional central banks and financial institutions designed to facilitate intra and extra African trade. The Bank's authorized equity interest in Afreximbank is 313 ordinary shares of par value of USD 10,000 each. As at 30 June 2014 the Bank's called and paid up capital aggregated to USD 1,252,000 representing two fifth of the Bank's shares in Afreximbank. (2013: USD 1,224,000). The proportion of the Banks equity interest to the total holding in this bank is 0.7 percent. These shares are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

20 EQUITY INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Equity Investment in SWIFT: TZS 443.9 million (2013: TZS 280.0 million)

Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) (the “Company”) is a company founded in Brussels in 1973 to provide a network that enables financial institutions worldwide to send and receive information related to financial transactions in a secure, standardised and reliable environment.

SWIFT members hold interest in the cooperatives through shares. The Company manages the shares through the reallocation principle defined in its By-laws and general membership rules.

There was no allocation of shares during the year ended 30 June 2014 and the previous period. The change in value is as a result of unrealised valuation gain on the shares.

The number of shares allocated to each member is determined at least after every three years according to the By-Laws of the Company and is proportional to the annual contributions paid for the network based services to the Company. The members have the obligation to give up or take up the resulting change in shares. The By Laws of the Company state that shares are only reimbursed when a member resigns , or when a member has to give up shares following reallocation. This Bank’s investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

21 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Stocks	51,333,308	51,336,808
Treasury Bills	5,233,178	13,881,700
Special Treasury Bonds	1,185,958,228	1,188,148,228
Treasury EPA Stock	205,743,889	205,743,889
	1,448,268,603	1,459,110,625
Accrued interest	32,963,182	37,997,026
	1,481,231,785	1,497,107,651

The Bank holds various government fixed and variable income securities issued by the United Republic of Tanzania Government. Treasury special stocks and bonds are issued at face value, discount or premium . Treasury stocks are issued at a fixed coupon.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

21 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Stocks

Advances granted to the Government which were to be repaid at the end of financial year 1994 were converted into five years 25% Special Stock 1993/98 of TZS 42,243.0 million. Thereafter in 1999 the stock plus the earned interest were restructured into two stocks namely 15% Special Treasury Stock 2018/19 with face value of TZS 51,333 million and 15% Special Treasury Stock 2012/13 with face value of TZS 3.5 million. The stocks have semi annual coupon payments.

Treasury Bills

This represents treasury bills discounted to the Bank. As at 30 June 2014 treasury bills discounted was TZS 5,233.2 million (2013:TZS 13,881.7 million).

Special Treasury Bonds

Treasury Special Bonds are long-term coupon instruments issued at fixed and variable coupon for Government financing. With exception of a bond with face of TZS 160,475.0 million (2012 balance after redemption TZS 9,800 million) other remaining bonds with a value of TZS 1,027,673.2 million have fixed coupon rate and the semi annual interest arising thereof forms part of the Bank's interest income.

The 10 Year Special Government Bonds 2009/2019 with a face values of TZS 150,000.0 million and TZS 323,000 million were issued on 2nd June 2009. The issue was made in accordance with Section 34, 35 and 69 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006. The bonds carry an annual coupon of 8.0 percent payable semi annually. The purpose of the bond was to bridge Government revenue shortfall mainly attributed to the impact of the global financial crisis to the economy.

Other Special bonds of TZS 155,000 million with floating interest rate based on the prevailing average yield to maturity for 5 years with a cap of 14.92 percent issued by the Government to finance horticultural expansion project in Arusha.

The 5 years Special Government bond 2010/2015 with face value of TZS 5,475.0 million was rolled over from 5 years Government Bond with face value of TZS 36,500.0 million which matured in December 2010. This bond bears floating interest rate based on the prevailing average yield to maturity for 5 years with a cap of 14.92 percent. It is redeemed semi annually.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

21 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

Special Treasury Bonds

The Government issued a 10 year bond of face value 85,188.8 million which was rolled over from Loan Advances Realisation Trust (LART) Bonds on 30 June 2011. It carries 11 per cent interest payable semi-annually on 30 June and 31 December.

On 12 October 2012, the Government issued a 10-Year 2012/2022 Special Bond with a face value TZS 469,484.4 million with interest of 11.44 percent payable semi annually. The bond aimed at redressing the accumulated deficit position of the United Republic of Tanzania Government as at 30 June 2012.

The value of Special Bonds as at 30 June 2014 was TZS 1,185,958.2 million (2013:TZS 1,188,148.2million).

During the year under review partial redemption and maturity of special bonds amounted to TZS 2,190.0 million and TZS 3.5 million respectively.

Treasury EPA Stock

Treasury EPA Stocks represent External Payment Arrears (EPA) that date back to 1980's when the defunct National Bank of Commerce (NBC) had external commercial obligations that were in arrears for lack of foreign exchange. These were later on transferred to the Bank to facilitate their administration and control. According to the arrangement of sharing such obligations, the externalization of EPA obligations is done on the basis of agreed exchange rates. The exchange rate differential between the TZS exchange rate prevailing when the beneficiaries are paid and the rate ruling when the funds were initially deposited to the commercial banks resulted into exchange losses, which are recoverable from the Government. However, as the Government could not in the short term raise the required levels of TZS to compensate the Bank for the losses, the Government had given approval to convert the reported amount of EPA losses into EPA stocks.

The Government has effective from 1 August 2008 reissued two EPA Special Stocks namely EPA Special Stock 2002/2052 and EPA Special Stock 2005/2055 with values of TZS 4,352.8 million and TZS 65,646.1 million and replaced them with EPA Special Stock 2008/18 and EPA Special Stock 2008/23 respectively. Their tenures were reviewed from 50 years and 55 years to 10 years and 15 years with annual coupons of 7.5 percent and 8.0 percent payable semi-annually respectively. Furthermore, on 1 August 2008 the Government issued EPA Special Stock with face value of TZS 135,745.1 million to accommodate external payment arrears exchange losses incurred up to 31 December 2007. The stock has a maturity of 20 years with annual coupon of 8.5 percent payable semi annually. As at 30 June 2014 the aggregate position of Special EPA stocks was TZS 205,743.9 million (2013:TZS 205,743.9 million).



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

22 ADVANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Advances to the Government (URT) Note 32	439,600,431	75,456,879

As at 30 June 2014, the overall United Republic of Tanzania (URT) Government position ended with a net deficit balance of TZS 439,600.4 million as summarised under Note 32. This position was attributable to overdrawn URT Government voted accounts. Advances were made in line with Section 34 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 and were solely for the purpose of providing temporary financial accommodation to the URT Government. Such advances bear interest at rates equivalent to the weighted average yield of short term maturities as determined by the Bank in accordance with the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 and are repayable within one hundred and eighty days. Interest charged on advances amounted to TZS 73,002.7 million (2013: TZS 41,026.3 million).

23 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Staff loans and advances	41,375,114	41,029,865
Accounts receivable	267,522,182	143,670,509
Cash loss recoverable from NBC Limited	5,144,000	5,144,000
Intermediary accounts receivable	3,565,170	3,108,684
	317,606,466	192,953,058
Provision for impairment	(5,645,190)	(5,744,557)
	311,961,276	187,208,501

Analysis of impairment by line items

Staff loans and advances	199,255	199,255
Accounts receivable	301,935	401,302
Cash loss recoverable from NBC Limited	5,144,000	5,144,000
	5,645,190	5,744,557

Movement in provision for impairment

Balance at the beginning of the year	5,744,557	5,724,830
Additional impairment on accounts receivable	58,368	39,453
Reversal during the year	(99,367)	(19,726)
Write-offs	(58,368)	-
Balance at the end of the year	5,645,190	5,744,557

The Bank did not pledge any loans and receivables as securities against liabilities in 2014 and 2013.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

23 LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

(a) Accounts Receivable: TZS 267,522.2 million.

Accounts receivable represent short term claims and which are expected to be recovered within a period not exceeding twelve months and outstanding transactions made on trade date. As at 30 June 2014, the account had a balance of TZS 267,522.2 million (2013: TZS 143,670.5 million). Major components under Accounts Receivable include the following: -

(i) Liquidity Management Receivable: TZS 27,364.4 million.

Included under accounts receivable is TZS 27,364.4 million (2013: TZS 41,746.7 million) relating to 2013/14 URT Government share in respect of liquidity management costs. The URT Government and Bank of Tanzania share of liquidity management cost is based on the formula contained in the Memorandum of Understanding in force.

(ii) Interest Receivable on overdrawn Government accounts:

TZS 53,430.5 million.

During the year the URT Government net position was overdrawn by TZS 439,600.4 million (2013: TZS 75,456.9 million). Pursuant to Section 34 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, an amount of TZS 73,002.7 million was charged to the Government as interest on overdrawn position. Accordingly, interest aggregating to TZS 53,430.5 million is outstanding as at 30 June 2014 (2013: 62,223.4 million).

(iii) Standby credit facility: (TZS 101,017.0 million).

The commercial banks have access to the stand by credit facility with a maturity of one day in order to settle their obligations in their clearing balances to avoid systematic risk when their balances are not sufficient but expect maturity of various instruments. Such facility is available at market rate prevailing on that particular date. At 30 June 2014 such facility had an outstanding balance of TZS 101,017.0 million (2013 nil balance).

(b) Staff Loans and Advances: TZS 41,375.1 million.

Employees of the Bank are entitled to loans and advances as approved in accordance with the Bank's Staff By - Laws and Financial Regulations in force. Staff loans are granted to employees to assist them in acquisition of residential houses, motor vehicles, computers and furniture. Staff advances are financial accommodation granted to employees to meet short term financial obligations. The advances/loans are granted at preferential rates of interest determined by the Bank presently at 5 percent fixed over the period of the loan. These loans and advances are recovered from the employees' salaries on a monthly basis. The facilities are secured against the borrowers' employment and terminal benefits. As at 30 June 2014 the balance of staff loans and advances was TZS 41,375.1 million (2013: TZS 41,029.9 million).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

24 INVENTORIES	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Currency machine spare parts	2,112,133	2,109,581
Building, machinery and maintenance consumables	760,629	770,855
Stationery	397,295	394,213
Drugs and medicines	112,637	124,224
Copier parts and consumables	307,721	318,481
Inventory in Transit	2,536	-
Cheque books	434,119	365,558
ICT accessories and consumables	457,070	326,198
	4,584,140	4,409,110

All inventories held by the Bank as at 30 June 2014 were for the internal consumption and not intended for sale.

25 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE COMPANY

In June 2013, the Bank recovered its holdings of 3,000 unquoted ordinary shares of Mwananchi Gold Company Limited each with a par value of USD 40 which were impaired in 2006/07. Holding was equivalent to 35 percent of the total MGC Ltd shares.

MGC was a Limited liability locally registered company whose principal activities include to:

- Establish precious metals refinery plant's in Tanzania
- Buy unrefined and/or refined precious metals
- Keep in safe custody unrefined and refined precious metals
- Sell directly as broker of refined metals.

Following unsatisfactory performance by the MGC Limited, the operations ceased in 2007.

Since its cessation efforts to revamp the company failed, the Board of the company agreed in principle, to pursue a scheme of arrangement with a view of bringing the operations of the company to an end in order to minimise further losses. The company has been placed under voluntary liquidation. The Bank realised it's equity and its investment. Currently the liquidation process is expected to be completed before the end of financial year 2014/15 after addressing remaining issues with relevant authorities.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

26 DEFERRED CURRENCY COST

The balance under this account represents deferred notes printing and coins minting expenses relating to costs of printed notes and minting coins that have not yet been released in circulation. During financial year 2013/14, the movement on deferred currency cost balance was as follows:

	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Balance as at the beginning of the year	138,446,612	139,540,818
Add: Cost of currency received during the year	5,731,261	52,391,206
Less: Cost of currency issued in circulation (Note 12)	<u>(58,875,086)</u>	<u>(53,485,412)</u>
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>85,302,787</u>	<u>138,446,612</u>

27 OTHER ASSETS

Staff Benefits Fund Investments	82,041,469	-
Prepayments	15,225,698	7,099,375
Export Credit Guarantee Fund investments account	67,481,328	52,955,305
SME contribution investment account	10,290,517	6,914,823
Staff Housing Fund investment account	-	1,972,198
Accrued Interest on ECGS investment	2,574,922	2,890,416
Development Finance Guarantee investments account	278,881	6,276,042
Staff imprest	3,675,498	3,033,356
Petty cash balances	71,500	71,500
Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund investments account	2,497,013	1,910,517
Others	<u>108,230</u>	<u>97,785</u>
	<u>184,245,056</u>	<u>83,221,317</u>
Less: Provision for impairment	<u>-</u>	<u>(44,753)</u>
	<u>184,245,056</u>	<u>83,176,564</u>

Analysis of impairment by lines

Prepayments	-	44,753
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Movement in provision for impairment

During the year there was no additional impairment relating to other assets. The movement of impairment is indicated below:



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

27 OTHER ASSETS (CONTINUED)	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Balance at the beginning of the year	44,753	38,157
Write off	(44,753)	-
Transfer of impairment from loans and receivables	-	6,596
Balance at the end of the year	-	44,753

(i) Prepayment: TZS 15,522.2 million

The balance under prepayment for the year ending 30 June 2014 mainly covers TZS 2,737.5 million paid to Nandra Engineering and Construction Company Ltd as advance payment for construction of the Bank's branch in Mtwara, TZS 5,900.0 million paid to National Housing Corporation for construction of Staff Houses, TZS 1,760.8 million paid to Royal Mint in respect of coins printing. .

(ii) Export Credit Guarantee Investment Account: TZS 67,481.3 million

The balance represent funds invested in Treasury Bills in respect of Export Credit Guarantee Scheme fund. As at 30 June 2014 the account had a balance of TZS 67,481.3 million (2013:TZS 52,955.3 million).

(iii) Staff Benefits Fund Investment (TZS 82,041.5 million).

This represents the investments in treasury bills, bonds and accrued interest made by the Staff Benefits Fund amounting to TZS 28,324.3 million, TZ 49,281.6 million and TZS 3,583.5 million respectively.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

28. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

<u>Cost/valuation</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>	<u>Machinery & equipment</u> <u>TZS '000</u>	<u>Motor vehicles</u> <u>TZS '000</u>	<u>Fixtures & fittings</u> <u>TZS '000</u>	<u>Computers, servers & printers</u> <u>TZS '000</u>	<u>Capital work in progress</u> <u>TZS '000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>TZS '000</u>
At 01 July 2013	694,828,206	226,801,597	15,764,431	7,395,674	15,692,373	28,000,410	988,482,691
Additions	2,873,066	2,060,801	2,171,358	112,511	1,360,350	16,405,624	24,983,710
Disposal	-	(69,769)	(49,258)	(17,396)	(4,322)	-	(140,745)
Transfers	(1,342,058)	908,537	-	72,925	360,596	-	-
At 30 June 2014	696,359,214	229,701,166	17,886,531	7,563,714	17,408,997	44,406,034	1,013,325,656
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>							
At 01 July 2013	12,817,473	157,545,619	7,130,167	5,332,439	11,483,184	-	194,308,882
Impairment	-	110,712	-	3,855	11,396	-	125,963
Charges for the year	5,641,016	19,616,156	1,053,161	659,108	1,614,502	-	28,583,943
Disposal	-	(61,127)	(44,911)	(15,518)	(2,377)	-	(123,933)
At 30 June 2014	18,458,489	177,211,360	8,138,417	5,979,884	13,106,705	-	222,894,855
<u>Net Book Value</u>							
At 30 June 2014	677,900,725	52,489,806	9,748,114	1,583,830	4,302,292	44,406,034	790,430,801

There were neither amounts nor restrictions on title of property and equipment held by the Bank as at 30 June 2014.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

28. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

<u>Cost/valuation</u>	<u>Land and buildings</u>	<u>Machinery & equipment</u>	<u>Motor vehicles</u>	<u>Fixtures & fittings</u>	<u>Computers, servers & printers</u>	<u>Capital work in progress</u>	<u>Total TZS '000</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
At 01 July 2012	691,988,955	208,984,088	14,269,395	7,195,524	15,502,796	37,463,062	975,403,820
Reclassification	(500,000)	(100,541)	-	-	-	600,541	-
Write off	(5,000)	-	(276,501)	-	10,000	-	-
Additions	1,273,931	1,218,917	1,771,537	216,156	808,065	8,915,795	14,204,401
Disposal	-	(209,535)	-	(16,006)	(628,488)	-	(854,029)
Transfers	2,070,320	16,908,668	-	-	-	(18,978,988)	-
At 30 June 2013	694,828,206	226,801,597	15,764,431	7,395,674	15,692,373	28,000,410	988,482,691
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>							
At 01 July 2012	7,155,274	134,211,636	6,378,420	4,466,093	10,463,597	-	162,675,020
Write off	(5,000)	(689)	(276,501)	-	10,000	-	(272,190)
Charges for the year	5,667,199	23,527,298	1,028,248	880,676	1,601,018	-	32,704,439
Disposal	-	(192,626)	-	(14,330)	(591,431)	-	(798,387)
At 30 June 2013	12,817,473	157,545,619	7,130,167	5,332,439	11,483,184	-	194,308,882
<u>Net book value</u>							
At 30 June 2013	682,010,733	69,255,978	8,634,264	2,063,235	4,209,189	28,000,410	794,173,809



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

28 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Property and equipment (movable) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. Bank's immovable properties (buildings) are stated in the financial statements at revalued amounts (fair values) less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses if any. If measured using the cost model, the carrying amounts of land and buildings would be as follows.

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
Details	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cost	775,038,012	751,684,832
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(37,213,940)	(10,470,028)
Carrying amount	737,824,072	741,214,804

Effective financial year 2007/8 valuation of the Bank's immovable property is conducted after five years. The last revaluation on the ,the Bank's immovable properties were valued on 30 June 2011 by EMACK (T) Limited., a professional registered valuation firm.

Work- in - progress relates to capital expenditure incurred in the extension of the Arusha office building, Mbeya and ,Currency shelves for Head Office and Zanzibar and currency processing machines. No depreciation is charged on capital work in progress until it is substantially completed. Based on the assessment made by the project quantity surveyors, it is anticipated that the above projects will be completed during financial year ending 30 June 2015.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

28 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of items disposed during the period by class of assets
Gain/(loss) on disposal of Property and Equipment

CLASS OF ASSET	Cost TZS'000	Accumulated Depreciation TZS'000	Net Book Value TZS'000	Cash proceeds TZS'000	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
					Net gain/loss	Net gain/loss
Machinery & equipment	69,769	61,127	8,642	2,790	(5,852)	(11,791)
Motor vehicles	49,258	44,911	4,347	32,220	27,873	-
Fixtures & fittings	17,396	15,518	1,878	3,594	1,716	-
Computers, servers & printers	4,322	2,377	1,945	63	(1,882)	(27,016)
	140,745	123,933	16,812	38,667	21,855	(38,807)





**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

29 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software	Computer software - WIP	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
2014			
Cost			
At 01 July 2013	23,160,433	738,585	23,899,018
Additions	367,983	1,590,224	1,958,207
At 30 June 2013	23,528,416	2,328,809	25,857,225
Accumulated amortisation			
At 01 July 2013	19,876,455	22,691	19,899,146
Charges for the year	1,452,655	-	1,452,655
At 30 June 2014	21,329,110	22,691	21,351,801
Net book value			
At 30 June 2014	2,199,306	2,306,118	4,505,424
2013			
Cost			
At 01 July 2012	22,899,956	161,861	23,061,817
Additions	260,477	576,724	837,201
At 30 June 2013	23,160,433	738,585	23,899,018
Accumulated amortisation			
At 01 July 2012	17,280,861	22,691	17,303,552
Charges for the year	2,595,594	-	2,595,594
At 30 June 2013	19,876,455	22,691	19,899,146
Net book value			
At 30 June 2013	3,283,978	715,894	3,999,872



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

30 CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Notes		
Notes issued	7,282,622,664	7,217,434,302
Less: Notes in Custody	(3,738,260,862)	(4,229,072,111)
Notes in Circulation (A)	3,544,361,802	2,988,362,191
Coins		
Coins issued	58,133,711	58,518,810
Less: Coins in Custody	(5,792,391)	(16,759,944)
Coins in Circulation (B)	52,341,320	41,758,866
	3,596,703,122	3,030,121,057

Currency in circulation represents the face value of notes and coins in circulation. Notes and coins held by the Bank as cash in main vault, intermediary vault and cashier/teller at the end of financial year have been netted off against the liability for notes and coins in circulation because they do not represent currency in circulation.

Furthermore, included under notes and coins in circulation figure of TZS 3,596,703.1 million (2013:TZS 3,030,121.1 million) is the face value of TZS 99,386.9 (2013: 99,386.9 million) representing banknotes that were phased out in 2003. These notes represent the liability of the Bank and are exchangeable at the Bank's counters.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

31 DEPOSITS - BANKS AND NON - BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Deposit - commercial bank deposits		
Clearing	252,248,187	288,567,540
SMR	1,782,135,186	1,586,060,245
Domestic Banks Foreign Currency Deposits	313,813,374	340,100,698
Sub Total	2,348,196,747	2,214,728,483
Deposits - Non bank financial institutions		
Clearing	11,544,962	2,145,171
SMR	5,226,444	4,126,090
Domestic Non Banks Foreign Currency Deposits	2,013,695	3,876,344
Sub Total	18,785,101	10,147,605
Total Deposits	2,366,981,848	2,224,876,088

Statutory minimum reserve (SMR) is a statutory ratio for monetary policy. Commercial banks are required to hold at the Bank of Tanzania a prescribed percentage of their total deposits as prescribed in circular No.1.

32 DEPOSITS - GOVERNMENTS

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Deposits - Voted		
URT Government	(608,732,388)	(263,866,358)
SMZ Government	8,195,178	(8,589,455)
Sub Total	(600,537,210)	(272,455,813)
Deposits - Un-voted		
URT Government	169,131,957	195,239,793
SMZ Government	2,003,055	1,759,141
Sub Total	171,135,012	196,998,934
Total URT Government	(439,600,431)	(68,626,565)
Total SMZ Government	10,198,233	(6,830,314)
Deposit Governments (Net)	(429,402,198)	(75,456,879)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

32 DEPOSITS - GOVERNMENTS (CONTINUED)

As at 30 June 2014 the position of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) voted accounts were overdrawn by TZS 608,732.4 million (2013: 263,866.4 million). Pursuant to the provision of Section 34 of the Bank's Act, a total of TZS 73,002.7 million (2013: TZS 41,026.3 million) was charged during the year ended 30 June 2014 as interest on overdrawn Governments position in various periods at the interest rate equal to the average monthly rates charged on treasury bills. Government deposit balances are non-interest earning. The net overdrawn position as at 30 June 2014 amounting to TZS 429,402.2 million (2013: TZS 75,456.9million) has been reported as advance to the Government.

33 DEPOSITS - OTHERS	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Export Credit Guarantee Fund	71,072,095	56,712,431
Small and Medium Enterprises Guarantee Fund	10,515,754	7,594,640
Redemption of Government Stock/Bonds	5,409,826	38,335
Tegeta Escrow	-	1,664,624
Development Finance Guarantee Fund	298,143	6,793,558
Debt Service cash cover	1,867,576	1,548,269
Deposit staff	11,585,708	9,380,278
Debt Conversion Scheme	2,098,960	2,098,960
Bank drafts issued	606,798	587,262
Deposit Insurance Fund	519,950	219,259
Economic Empowerment Programme	1,405,384	1,712,780
Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank	60,000,000	60,000,000
Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund	2,797,648	2,292,623
Mwananchi Gold Company Limited	572,029	4,947,083
Government obligations settlements	254,437,557	40,111,896
Miscellaneous deposits	1,185,932	319,783
	424,373,360	196,021,781
External Payment Arrears – NBC	2,288,419	2,288,419
	426,661,779	198,310,200

Tegeta Escrow TZS Sub Account:

The Bank was a party to an Escrow Agreement between Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL) for power purchase payments in favor of IPTL. The Bank, as an escrow agent received deposits from TANESCO for such monthly power disputed bills claimed by IPTL.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

33 DEPOSITS - OTHERS (CONTINUED)

Tegeta Escrow TZS Sub Account: (Continued)

Way back in 2000 dispute ensued between the two shareholders of IPTL “the company”, namely VIP Engineering and Marketing” VIP” and Mechmar Corporation (Malaysia) Bernad “Mechmar”. This dispute prompted one of the IPTL shareholders namely, “VIP” to petition for winding up orders of the company before the High Court in Tanzania. On 26 August, 2013 VIP filed a notice for withdrawal of its petition for winding up of IPTL and sought consequential orders which among others were for the provisional liquidator to hand over all the affairs of IPTL to Pan Africa Power Solutions (PAP) including portion of benefits in the escrow funds.

On 5th September 2013, the court delivered a ruling in which an order for withdraw of the notice for winding up petition filed by VIP was granted and its consequential orders as prayed by VIP. It follows that, the court “dejure” brought to an end the shareholders dispute.

Thereafter, the principal parties to the escrow agreement agreed to the withdraw the entire sum in the escrow account in line with the terms of the escrow agreement and executed an agreement for delivery of escrow funds. Upon payment of the escrow account funds in accordance with the instructions of the principal parties to the escrow account and the court order , BOT duty as escrow agent came to an end.

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,664,624	124,232,287
Fund deposited	-	16,500,000
Funds invested in Treasury Bills	-	(139,067,663)
Redemption of the ESCROW	(1,664,624)	-
Balance as at end of the year	-	1,664,624

Development Finance Guarantee Fund: TZS 298.1 million.

Development finance guarantee fund consists of the following:

Capital contribution by the Government	56,500,000	56,500,000
Interest on refinancing loans	17,372,936	20,054,161
Interest earned on treasury bills	19,262	3,304,765
Sub Total	73,892,198	79,858,926
Less: Loans issued for refinancing facility	(73,594,055)	(73,065,368)
Net balance	298,143	6,793,558



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

33 DEPOSITS - OTHERS (CONTINUED)

Development Finance Guarantee Fund

The Fund was established by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania with the purpose of financing development projects that manufacture products for export purposes. The Government has taken such measure to support development of financing infrastructure in the economy that improve credit environment to exporters with viable export businesses but lacking adequate collateral to secure bank financing.

As at 30 June 2014, Government Capital contribution made in financial years 2002/03 and 2003/04 to the Fund amounted to TZS 56,500.0 million. Interest received and accrued on refinancing and restructured loans aggregated to TZS .17,372.9 million (2013: TZS 20,054.1 million) while a total of TZS 19.2 million (2013: TZS 3,304.8 million) was earned as interest aggregated from the funds invested in treasury bills. A total of TZS 73,594.1 million (2013: TZS 73,065.4 million) has so far been issued as loans for refinancing facilities to flowers and vegetable export companies. As at 30 June 2014 the Fund had a balance of TZS 298.1 million (2013: TZS 6,793.6 million)

Government Obligations Settlement: TZS 254,437.6 million

This represents Government cash cover in order to settle forex obligations. As at 30 June 2014 such funds aggregated to TZS 254,437.6 million (2013:TZS 40,111.9 million).

Mwananchi Gold Company Limited: TZS 572.0 million

This represents net deposit of Mwananchi Gold Company Limited at the Bank. The movement of the deposit during the year is indicated below.

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Opening balance	4,947,083	-
Funds transferred from USD deposit account	-	5,551,729
Maturity on treasury bills investments	3,984,206	5,712,810
Payment to shareholders	(3,932,866)	-
Investments in Treasury bills	(3,243,500)	(5,551,720)
Transfers to commercial banks	-	(305,000)
Payment of statutory tax	(1,182,893)	(460,736)
	<u>572,029</u>	<u>4,947,083</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

33 DEPOSITS - OTHERS (CONTINUED)

Export Credit Guarantee Fund: TZS 71,072.1 million.

The balance under this fund consists of the following:

Export Credit Guarantee Fund	78,767,994	64,392,856
Less: ECGS Receivable	(7,695,899)	(7,680,425)
Total	71,072,095	56,712,431

The Export Credit Guarantee Fund (the “Fund”) was established by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in 2001 under the export credit guarantee scheme, in a bid to promote exports. The Fund provides guarantees to commercial banks to cover risk of default in repaying the loans by their borrowers. As at 30 June 2014, the Fund had a balance of TZS 72,184.8 million (2013: TZS 56,712.4 million) comprising of Government and the Bank’s contributions and income from investment in treasury bills and guarantee fees.

Debt Service Cash Cover: TZS 1,867.6 million

These are URT Government funds for settling URT Government obligations and other services payable in foreign currency

Debt Conversion Scheme: TZS 2,098.9 million.

These are balances of debt conversion funds that are blocked in the account pending submission of progress reports by beneficiaries in respect of utilization of previous disbursements, so as to justify further disbursements. The balance has remained the same since no report has been received to facilitate payments.

Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund: TZS 2,797.6 million

Included in Deposit Others, is a balance of cash in respect of Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund. The Fund was established by the Bank of Tanzania on 12 October, 2009 in honor of the life of the Father of the Nation Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. The objective of the Fund is to sponsor the best performing students pursuing mathematics, science, accounting, finance and information technology degrees at the University level in Tanzania. As at 30 June 2014 a total of TZS 2,497.0 million (2013: TZS 1,910.5 million) in respect of the Fund’s resources had been invested in Government treasury bills and treasury bonds as per Note 21. As a result the Fund had a balance of TZS 2,797.6 million (2013: TZS 2,292.6 million).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

34 FOREIGN CURRENCY FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Foreign Currency Financial Liabilities consist of the following:

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative Fund	7,664,734	7,676,726
TEGETA Escrow	-	35,598,461
Special Projects	530,959,153	454,003,875
Multilateral Agencies	140,674	140,674
Central Banks Deposits	41,530	41,530
Other Foreign Currency Deposits	11,485,913	10,227,880
	550,292,004	507,689,146

Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative Funds: TZS 7,676.7 million

Multilateral debt initiative funds relate to debt relief relating to cancellation of Government of the United Republic of Tanzania indebtedness to the IMF under the IMF-Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). As at 30 June 2014, the fund had a balance amounting to TZS 7,664.7 million (2013: TZS 7,676.7 million).

TEGETA Escrow

The Bank was a party to an Escrow Agreement between Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) and Independent Power Tanzania Limited (IPTL) for power purchase payments in favor of IPTL. The Bank, as an escrow agent received deposits from TANESCO for such monthly power disputed bills claimed by IPTL.

During the year under review the ESCROW account came to an end. Details have been indicated under Note 33 to the accounts.

Special Projects Funds: TZS 530,959.2 million

These are United Republic of Tanzania Government funds received from donors for financing various Government projects. The projects are managed and monitored by the Ministry of Finance or other appointed project implementation agency. As at 30 June 2014 the total balance in respect of Special Project accounts aggregated to TZS 530,958.2 million (2013: TZS 454,003.8 million).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

34 FOREIGN CURRENCY FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Multilateral Agencies TZS 140.7 million

These consists mainly of funds disbursed by the International Development Agency (IDA) to finance various economic operations. As at 30 June 2014, such balances amounted to TZS 140.7 million (2013: TZS 140.7 million).

Other Foreign Currency Deposits TZS 11,485.9 million

This mainly consists of balance in respect of Vneshecombank Moscow Russia (TZS 6,774.7 million), Spread Reduction Account (TZS 1,992.9 million) and Transfers by commercial banks (TZS 1,992.2 million). As at 30 June 2014, the balance was TZS 11,485.9 million (2013: TZS 10,227.9 million).

35 POVERTY REDUCTION AND GROWTH FACILITY (PRGF)

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Exogenous Shocks Facility - ESF (IMF Drawings)	<u>759,512,829</u>	<u>723,094,344</u>

This relates to funds disbursed by International Monetary Fund (IMF) to the Bank on behalf of the Government to support balance of payments. Repayment of these funds to IMF is effected in line with IMF repayment schedule. The funds attracts charges, which are paid on quarterly basis and borne by the Bank.

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has entered into an Exogenous Shocks Facility - (ESF) arrangement with the IMF for SDR 218.79 million (USD 318.17 million) on 29 May 2009. Following approval, the Bank had on 12 June 2009 received a total of SDR 159.1 million (USD 245. 8 million) equivalent to TZS 318,195.1 million being the first tranche. The Bank further received SDR 39.8 million (USD 63.4 million) equivalent to TZS 83,288.1 million and SDR 19.9 million (USD 29.0 million) equivalent to TZS 40,200.3 million on 10 December 2009 and 14 June 2010 respectively. The first tranche is repayable in ten years, including five and half years grace period, payable semi annually in ten equal installments on 14 December and 14 June beginning 14 December 2014. The loan carry an interest of 0.5 percent per annum payable semi annually beginning 14 December 2009. On 20 February 2013 the Government received loan facility of SDR 74.6 million equivalent to TZS 181,472.8 million.

As at 30 June 2014 the balance of PRGF account was TZS 759,512.8 million (2013:TZS 723,094.34 million).



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

36 REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (REPOS)

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Repurchase Agreements	20,000,000	48,000,000
Accrued interest	9,349	26,827
	<u>20,009,349</u>	<u>48,026,827</u>

37 BOT LIQUIDITY PAPERS

BOT liquidity papers	1,278,097,622	1,284,737,042
Accrued interest	87,075,744	71,400,467
	<u>1,365,173,366</u>	<u>1,356,137,509</u>

As at 30 June, 2014 the maturities profile of BOT Liquidity Papers were follows:

35-Day Treasury Bills	2,980,500	5,965,455
91-Day Treasury Bills	129,701,659	76,849,985
182-Day Treasury Bills	297,074,689	378,066,470
364-Day Treasury Bills	848,340,774	823,855,132
	<u>1,278,097,622</u>	<u>1,284,737,042</u>

These are financial instruments issued by the Bank under the open market operations to mop up excess liquidity in the economy. They are issued in 35-day, 91-day, 182-day and 364-day maturities. Interest incurred on these instruments is accrued and recognized in profit and loss account as interest expenses.

38 PROVISIONS

Provision for leave pay	4,722,778	5,692,539
	<u>4,722,778</u>	<u>5,692,539</u>

Relates to the estimated monetary liability for employees' earned but not taken leave entitlement at the end of the reporting period. The movements between the two period are recognised in the profit and loss accounts.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

38 PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

<i>Movements in provisions</i>	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Leave pay		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	5,692,539	3,731,306
Provision used during the year	(969,761)	-
Provision charged during the year	-	1,961,233
Carrying amount at the end of the year	4,722,778	5,692,539

39 OTHER LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	40,024,545	24,656,601
Stale drafts payable	105,221	103,003
Employees tax payable	226,124	183,395
Others	2,039,127	301,571
	42,395,017	25,244,570

40 RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows;

Retirement benefits obligation	<u>81,631,712</u>	<u>88,934,981</u>
	<u>81,631,712</u>	<u>88,934,981</u>

Please refer to note 46 on details of the retirement benefit plan.

41 AUTHORISED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized Capital	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>
Issued and Paid-up Capital	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>100,000,000</u>

The Authorized and paid up capital of the Bank is determined in accordance with Section 17 (i) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

42 CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATIONS

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Profit /(loss) for the year	194,842,975	(16,754,925)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Net revaluation gain on equity investments	1,099,237	4,968,233
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	534,024
Depreciation of property and equipment	28,583,943	32,704,439
Amortization of intangible assets	1,452,655	2,595,594
Increase in staff housing fund	1,252,024	1,121,381
(Net gain)/ loss on disposal of property and equipment	(21,855)	38,807
Unrealised foreign exchange revaluation (gains)/loss	(37,221,200)	41,892,007
Provision for impairment	184,332	-
Increase in fair value of equity investment	(1,431,824)	-
Bad debts written off	1,377,952	-
	190,118,239	67,099,560
<u>Changes in working capital</u>		
Decrease/(increase) in Escrow assets	35,376,885	(1,051,429)
Increase in loans and receivables	(126,189,102)	(4,107,756)
(Increase)/decrease in advances to the Government	(364,143,552)	207,547,839
Decrease in deferred currency cost	53,143,825	1,094,206
Increase in other assets	(101,068,492)	(3,188,862)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(175,030)	1,410,086
(Increase)/decrease in items in course of settlement	(5,543,488)	33,359,801
Increase in other liabilities and provisions	8,877,417	2,063,799
Net changes in working capital	(499,721,537)	237,127,684
Net cash (used in)/generated from operations	(309,603,298)	304,227,244



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

43 RESERVES

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
General Reserve	273,047,290	257,285,113
Capital Reserve	99,262,908	99,262,908
Foreign Exchange Equalization Reserve	340,571,593	309,047,193
Reserve for Capital Projects	150,000,000	120,000,000
Staff Housing Fund	44,425,064	35,291,952
Assets Revaluation Reserve	119,776,163	119,776,163
Foreign Currency Revaluation Reserve	37,221,206	-
Securities Revaluation Reserve	28,843,184	27,743,947
Reserves for Dividend	72,454,104	40,126,119
Staff Benefits Reserve	7,562,690	7,562,690
	1,173,164,202	1,016,096,085

a. General Reserve

In accordance with Section 18(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the Bank is required to maintain a General Reserve Fund. The amount maintained in this account relates to annual appropriation of distributable profits determined by virtue of Section 18(2) of the aforesaid Act. The Act requires the Bank to transfer to the General Reserve Fund twenty five percent of the net profits until such time that the total capital of the Bank reach a sum equivalent to at least ten percent of the total assets of the Bank less its assets in gold and foreign currencies. Thereafter, the Bank is required to transfer not less than ten percent of profits to the General Reserve Fund. As at 30 June 2014 the reserve had a balance of TZS 273,047.3 million (2013: TZS 257,285.1 million).

b. Capital Reserve

The Capital Reserve was established on 30 June 2002. On an annual basis the amount spent to finance capital projects from the Reserve for Projects account is transferred to this reserve. The reserve is permanent in nature and can only be available for enhancement of share capital when need arises. As at 30 June 2014 the reserve had the same balance as it was on 30 June 2013 of TZS 99,262.9 million.

c. Foreign Exchange Equalisation Reserve

The reserve was established on 30 June 2006. The Foreign Exchange Equalisation Reserve acts as a cushion against any significant future exchange losses, which may arise from any significant appreciation of Tanzanian Shilling compared to other international currencies a condition which if left unabated may cause a high risk of a significant erosion of the Bank's net worth and financial stability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

43. RESERVES (Continued)

c. Foreign Exchange Equalisation Reserve (Continued)

The justification for the establishment of the aforesaid reserve as part of the equity of the Bank centres on the requirement of the Bank, among other business entities requiring management to ensure preservation of capital, in terms of mitigating risks that can cause capital impairment or impairment of the entity's assets. As at 30 June 2014 the total amount standing at the credit of the Foreign Exchange Equalization Reserve amounted to TZS 340,571.6 million (2013: TZS 309,047.2 million).

d. Reserve for Capital Projects

This reserve was established by a resolution of the Bank's Board of Directors on 30 June 1992. The purpose of the reserve is to provide funds for financing major capital projects of the Bank. On an annual basis, the Board determines the amount to be appropriated from the distributable profit to the reserve. As at 30 June, 2014 the reserve had a balance of TZS 150,000.0 million (2013: TZS 120,000.0 million).

e. Staff Housing Fund

The Staff Housing Fund was established by a resolution of the Board of Directors on 30 June 1990. The purpose of this fund is to provide housing loans to Bank's employees. On an annual basis, the Board determines the amount to be appropriated into the fund out of distributable profits. As at 30 June 2014, the fund had a balance of TZS 44,425.1 million (2013: TZS 35,291.9 million) that include interest on fund's investments.

f. Assets Revaluation Reserve

The Bank maintains Assets Revaluation Reserve to account for revaluation surpluses or deficits. To ensure compliance with requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS 16), Property, Plant and Equipment if an asset-carrying amount increases as a result of revaluation, the increase is credited directly to other comprehensive income. However, this amount is not available for distribution. Accordingly, it is retained in the asset revaluation reserve. If an asset's carrying amount decreases on account of revaluation, the decrease is recognized in profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds credit balance existing in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of that asset. As at 30 June 2014, the reserve had a balance of TZS 119,776.2 million (2013: TZS 119,776.2 million).

g. Securities Revaluation Reserve

The Bank maintains a Securities Revaluation Reserve to account for unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial instruments measures at fair value through profit or loss. As at 30 June 2014 the reserve had a balance of TZS 28,843.2 million (2013: TZS 27,743.9 million).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

43. RESERVES (Continued)

h. Foreign Currency Revaluation Reserve

In accordance with Section 18(4) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchange are transferred to this reserve account. However, pursuant to the requirements of the International Accounting Standard (IAS – 21) the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, all realized and unrealized foreign exchange valuations should be taken to the profit or loss.

Both realized and unrealized gains and losses are therefore taken to **profit or loss** for purposes of computation of profit or loss for the year. Until such gains or losses are realized, they are not available for distribution; in the interim, the unrealized amounts are reflected in the Foreign Currency Revaluation Reserve. The separation of realized from unrealized exchange gains and losses is done by use of an “inventory accounting for foreign exchange net assets and liabilities”. During the year the Bank operations generated foreign exchange revaluation gains of TZS 249,643.1 million (2013: TZS 82,945.0 million). Net unrealised gains amounted to TZS 37,221.2 million and have been transferred to foreign currency revaluation reserve. The balance of TZS 212,421.9 million related to realised gains forms part of the distributable profit for the year ending 30 June 2014. As at 30 June 2014 the reserve had a balance of TZS 37,221.2 million compared to the previous period where the reserve had no balance.

i. Reserve for Dividend

This reserve accommodates the amount declared as dividend payable to the Governments. As at 30 June 2014 the reserve had a balance of TZS 72,454.1 million (2013: TZS 40,126.1 million).

j. Defined Benefit Reserve

This reserve was established in June 2013 in order to accommodate re-measurements arising from change in actuarial assumptions to ensure compliance with International Accounting standard (IAS 19 as revised in 2011)- Employee Benefits. As at 30 June 2014 the reserve had a balance of TZS 7,562.7 million (2013: TZS 7,562.7 million restated).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.1 Introduction (Continued)

Risk is inherent in the Bank's activities but is managed through a process of identification, measuring, prioritization, monitoring and reviewing policies, subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Bank's continued profitability and each individual within the Bank is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his responsibilities.

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Bank's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Bank. The Bank's overall risk management is focused at adopting a formal, structured, and consistent approach to risk management; ensuring ownership of risks and controls; creating accountability in protecting Bank image and improving organization performance through effective utilization of resources; creating awareness; instilling risk management culture in the Bank; states the requirement for formal risk communication process which disseminates relevant, reliable and timely information to all relevant parties in decision making.

Strategy in using financial instruments

By nature, the Bank's activities necessitate the use of financial instruments. Financial Instruments includes both assets and liabilities. The liabilities instruments include; bank deposits from commercial banks and the Government, deposits relating to the required minimum reserves from commercial banks operating in the United Republic of Tanzania. It also accepts or places short-term funds/securities through open market operations in order to achieve the reserve target and influence the short-term interest rates; the primary tool of monetary policy to establish price stability.

The instruments related to assets' include; Foreign exchange deposits placed by the Bank and foreign exchange acquired by the Bank through the use of International Monetary Fund (IMF) resources. The Bank holds foreign exchange reserves for the purposes of servicing foreign debts and other Government obligations as a fiscal agent of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and for servicing its own foreign exchange obligations. The Bank also holds foreign exchange reserves for liquidity against external shocks, implementation of monetary and exchange rate policies, and providing confidence to the financial markets. In view of the Bank's priorities of safety, liquidity and return, as stipulated by the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, the Bank with a prudent approach, subjects its foreign exchange reserves to investments in international markets.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.1 Introduction (Continued)

In this framework, most of the financial risks to which the Bank is exposed arise while fulfilling its legal obligations, such as implementing monetary and exchange rate policies, managing foreign exchange reserves and rendering certain banking services to the banking sector and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Risk measurement and reporting systems

The Bank's risks are measured using a method that reflects both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on qualitative and quantitative factors. These factors are derived from nature of risks which are divided into financial and non-financial risks. The qualitative factors include business operations, staff, goals, media coverage and projects. The quantitative factors use models which make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the economic environment. The Bank also runs worst-case scenarios that would arise in the event that extreme events which are unlikely to occur do, in fact, occur.

Information compiled from all the businesses is examined and processed in order to analyse, control and identify risks on a timely basis. This information is presented and explained to the risk management committee, management, finance and investment committee and Board of Directors.

Risk mitigation

The Bank's mitigation strategies involve methods that minimize likelihood and impact and maximizing control effectiveness. Risk reduction comprise of selecting one or more options for modification of risk likelihood, impact, 'control design effectiveness' or 'control operating effectiveness'.

As part of its overall risk management, the Bank uses various limits specified in its guidelines and policies to manage exposures resulting from changes in interest rates, foreign currencies, equity risk, credit risk and exposure arising from forecast transactions. Such limits specify various types of risk and the amount the Bank is willing and able to take.

Consequently, interest rate risk arising from foreign investment is mitigated by targeting average duration of the foreign assets and investing in low risk assets such as short-term government debt. Strategic currency risk is mitigated by limiting foreign assets to major reserves currencies in such a way that the weight of individual currency matches expected Government and the Bank's foreign obligations in that currency. To lessen the impact of the credit risk, the Bank engages with counterparts of high credit quality which have been



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.1 Introduction (Continued)

rated by International Credit Rating Agencies. From time to time depending on the type of transaction, the Bank demands collateral of high market value to protect against credit risks. In the course of mitigating its financial risks, the Bank does not utilize derivative instruments. Derivative instruments may be used during monetary policy implementation.

Excessive risk concentration

In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Bank's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on maintaining a diversified portfolio.

44.2 Risk Management Structure

The risk management structure is escalating from the individual employees up to the level of the board. The role of each stakeholder is summarised below

44.2.1 Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for: Overall oversight authority of corporate risk management in the Bank. Approving the Corporate Risk Management framework, policy, benchmarks, tolerance limits, risk appetite and key risk indicators. Providing sufficient resources to support risk management function.

44.2.2 Finance and Investment Committee of the Board

The Finance and Investment Committee of the Board is responsible for: Review and recommend approval of the Corporate Risk Profile, associated mitigation strategies and other reports on Risk Management. Assist the Board in reviewing implementation reports of risk management initiatives in the Bank. Advise the Board on all Risk Management undertakings in the Bank. Give directives to Management on issues related to Risk management.

44.2.3 Management

The Management is responsible for establishing, implement and maintain risk management system in accordance with this Policy. Formulate the Framework, Policy and recommend the risk limits and tolerance. Report to the Finance and Investment Committee of the Board on implementation process of the Policy. Review CRM Policy and advise Finance and Investment committee of the Board on the adequacy and recommend them for approval to the Board. Approve CRM procedures and their subsequent amendments. Facilitate training and create risk awareness to all employees.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.2 Risk Management Structure (Continued)

44.2.4 Management Risk Committee (MRC)

It is responsible for: Guiding Management on issues related to risk management. Recommending approval of corporate risk profile to the Management. Reviewing risk mitigation plans and recommend for approval to Management. Reviewing and recommending periodical risk management reports to Management.

44.2.5 Risk Management Function

Risk Management function is responsible for:

- Coordinating the implementation of CRM Policy and related framework.
- Facilitating and coordinating periodic assessment of risks programmes.
- Maintaining corporate risk register and Coordinating corporate risk profile reviews
- Promoting risk management culture to employees.
- Providing Management with risk related reports.
- Maintaining incident register and disseminate information to relevant risk owners.
- Communicating changes to all stakeholders;
- Administering and Custodian of the policy.
- Consolidating proposals of benchmarks, risk appetite, tolerance limits, and submit to MRC for review and subsequently to the Board for approval.

44.2.6 Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing an independent evaluation of risk management; implementation and reviewing corporate risk profile.

44.3 Financial Risks

a. Credit Risk

In its financial operations, the Bank is exposed to credit risk, defined as the probability of a complete or partial failure of a counterpart to fulfil his obligations arising from a financial transaction. Credit risk basically originates from the open market operations carried out in order to provide short term liquidity to banks within the framework of monetary policy implementation and from the investments made during foreign exchange reserve management.

Although the credit risk faced during the implementation of monetary policy is an inevitable risk, such risks are managed by securing the entire transaction amount, also including a certain margin by assets that have high credit quality and are tradable in the secondary markets.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

a. Credit Risk (Continued)

The management of the credit risk that the Bank is exposed to in the foreign exchange reserve management is based on the principle of minimizing default probabilities of the counter parties and the financial loss in case of default. In this framework, the Bank confines its investment to leading international financial institutions and debtors that meet the minimum rating criteria specified in the Investment Policy based on credit ratings given by the International Credit Rating Agencies. The specified minimum rating criteria depends on whether the investment is short or long term in nature.

Accordingly, for short term investments, the Bank takes on exposure to issuers/issues having at least F1 according to Standard and Poor's (S&P) with a maturity up to one year while it can invest in securities issued or directly guaranteed by foreign governments and Supranational which have a long-term rating of at least 'A' according to S&P or an equivalent credit rating. The average maturity of the long term investments is guided by the Investment Guidelines which is reviewed and approved by the Investment Committee once a year.

Securities issued by the US, UK, German and France governments can constitute 100 percent of the Bank's foreign reserves. Investments in other selected OECD countries are limited to 10 percent of the investible foreign reserves. Sovereign agencies and supranational are limited to one third of the total reserves in a bid to protect the Bank against spread risks. By settling this overall credit risk limit within the scope of Investment Guidelines, the Bank aims to prevent credit risk from exceeding its risk tolerance.

The institutions eligible for transactions are chosen among those institutions meeting the minimum credit rating limitation set in the guideline, using the fundamental and the financial analysis methods. In all transactions executed with these institutions, credit risk exposure amounts that are calculated on the basis of transactions type are immediately reflected on their limits, and the use of these limits are regularly monitored and reported.

Overall, the credit risk assumed during reserve management remains at quite low levels as a great portion of reserves are invested in assets issued or directly guaranteed by the respective governments as well as by supranational institutions such as the World Bank, the European Investment Bank and Bank for International Settlements.

Total assets of the Bank exposed to credit risk as of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013 are presented in the table below according to the classification of assets (classification according to external credit rating is done based on credit ratings published by Standard and Poor's).



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

a. Credit Risk (Continued)

Description	30.06.2014		30.06.2013	
	TZS '000	TZS Share (%)	TZS '000	TZS Share (%)
Central Banks:				
(AAA)	601,779,607	6.23%	1,142,130,526	13.53%
Foreign Commercial Banks:				
F1+	1,348,306,799	13.96%	626,078,987	7.42%
Escrow accounts				
Tegeta Escrow:				
A+	-		35,598,461	0.42%
Bank of Tanzania Escrow:				
AA	8,033,971	0.08%	7,812,395	0.09%
Loans and Receivables :				
NR	311,961,276	3.23%	187,208,501	2.22%
Investment Securities:				
Marketable Securities:	5,296,183,128	54.85%	4,784,406,413	56.69%
AAA	3,177,709,877		2,029,255,690	
AA+	1,588,854,938		2,577,727,952	
AA	529,618,313		114,125,771	
Government Securities:				
NR	1,481,231,785	15.34%	1,497,107,651	17.74%
Advance to the Government:				
NR	439,600,431	4.55%	75,456,879	0.89%
Others				
NR	169,019,358	1.76%	83,318,272	0.99%
Total	9,656,116,355	100%	8,439,118,085	100%

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

a. Credit Risk (Continued)

The Sectoral classification of the Bank's credit exposure as at 30 June 2014 is as follows:

Details	Foreign	Country	Supranational	Domestic	Foreign	Government	Tanzania	Total TZS '000
	Treasury	Institutions	Institutions	Financial Institutions	Financial Institutions	Guaranteed Agencies	Treasury TZS '000	
2014	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Due from banks								
Central Banks	599,494,851	-	-	-	-	-	2,284,756	601,779,607
Commercial Banks	-	-	-	1,348,306,799	-	-	-	1,348,306,799
Escrow accounts	-	-	-	8,033,971	-	-	-	8,033,971
Items in course of settlement	-	-	-	6,999,625	-	-	-	6,999,625
Loans, Receivables and Advances	-	-	-	311,961,276	-	-	439,600,431	751,561,707
Investment in securities								
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	4,532,864,369	383,209,484	-	78,670,093	301,439,182	-	-	5,296,183,128
Equity investments	-	-	-	8,768,522	-	-	-	8,768,522
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,481,231,785	1,481,231,785
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,019,358	169,019,358
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	386,216,122	-	-	-	-	-	386,216,122
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	507,635,007	-	-	-	-	-	507,635,007
Total	5,132,359,220	1,277,060,613	318,960,901	1,443,779,385	301,439,182	2,092,136,330	10,565,735,631	





**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

a. Credit Risk (Continued)

The Sectoral classification of the Bank's credit exposure as at 30 June 2013 is as follows:

Details	Foreign Country Treasury	Supranational Institutions	Domestic Financial Institutions		Foreign Financial Institutions		Government Guaranteed Agencies		Tanzania Treasury		Total TZS '000
			TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	
2013											
Due from banks											
Central Banks	1,134,929,012	4,834,649	-	-	-	626,078,987	-	-	2,366,865	1,142,130,526	
Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	43,410,856	-	-	-	626,078,987	
Escrow accounts	-	-	-	-	-	1,456,137	-	-	-	43,410,856	
Items in course of settlement	-	-	-	-	-	187,208,501	-	-	-	1,456,137	
Loans and Receivables						-	-	-	75,456,879	262,665,380	
Investment in securities											
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	4,279,712,530	342,869,987	-	84,057,692	77,766,204	-	-	-	4,784,406,413	-	
Equity investments	-	-	-	7,336,698	-	-	-	-	7,336,698	-	
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,497,107,651	1,497,107,651	
Others									76,121,941	76,121,941	
Other assets (Excluding prepayments) Holdings of Special Drawing Right (SDRs)	-	370,513,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,513,006	
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	479,683,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,683,371	
Total	5,414,641,542	1,197,901,013	188,664,638	760,884,233	77,766,204	1,651,053,336	77,766,204	1,651,053,336	9,290,910,966		

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

a. Credit Risk (Continued)

Geographical analysis of concentrations of assets and liability of the Bank as at 30 June 2014 is as follows:

	Tanzania		USA		UK		Other European Countries		Other Countries		Total TZS '000
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	
Assets											
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	2,284,756	287,336,770	14,701,204	111,354,756	186,102,121	601,779,607					
Deposits with Commercial Banks	-	-	472,023,325	760,652,735	115,630,740	1,348,306,799					
Escrow accounts			8,033,971	-	-	-					8,033,971
Items in course of settlement	6,999,625	-	-	-	-	-					6,999,625
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	386,216,122	-	-	-	-					386,216,122
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	507,635,007	-	-	-	-					507,635,007
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	2,655,293,033	453,461,551	1,607,201,223	580,227,321	5,296,183,128					
Equity investment	-	-	443,964	8,324,558	8,324,558	8,768,522					
Government securities	1,481,231,785	-	-	-	-	-	1,481,231,785				
Advances to the Government	439,600,431	-	-	-	-	-	439,600,431				
Loans and receivables	311,961,276	-	-	-	-	-	311,961,276				
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	169,019,358	-	-	-	-	-	169,019,358				
Total Assets	2,411,097,231	3,836,480,932	948,220,051	2,479,652,678	890,284,740	10,565,735,631					
Liabilities											
Currency in circulation	3,596,703,122	-	-	-	-	-	3,596,703,122				
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	2,366,981,848	-	-	-	-	-	2,366,981,848				
Deposits - others	426,661,779	-	-	-	-	-	426,661,779				
Deposits - Government	10,198,233	-	-	-	-	-	10,198,233				
Foreign currency financial liabilities	550,292,004	-	-	-	-	-	550,292,004				
Poverty deduction and growth facility	20,009,349	759,512,829	-	-	-	-	759,512,829				
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,009,349				
BOT liquidity papers	1,365,173,366	-	-	-	-	-	1,365,173,366				
Other liabilities	42,395,017	-	-	-	-	-	42,395,017				
IMF related liabilities	482,112,690	-	486,225,552	-	-	-	482,112,690				
Total Liabilities	8,860,527,408	1,245,738,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,106,265,789





**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

a. Credit Risk (Continued)

Geographical analysis of concentrations of assets and liability of the Bank as at 30 June 2013 is as follows:

	2013	Tanzania			Other European Countries			Total	
		US\$ '000	TZS '000	UK	TZS '000	Other Countries	TZS '000	UK	TZS '000
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	98,821,517	885,039,229	125,050,759	31,626,281	1,592,740	-	1,142,130,526	-	626,078,987
Deposits with Commercial Banks	-	-	315,084,253	310,994,734	-	-	-	-	43,410,856
Escrow accounts	-	-	7,812,395	35,598,461	-	-	-	-	1,456,137
Items in course of settlement	1,456,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370,513,006
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	370,513,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency marketable securities	2,291,581,779	730,208,598	1,247,550,533	515,065,503	279,964	7,056,734	-	4,784,406,413	-
Equity investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,336,698
Government securities	1,497,107,651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,497,107,651
Advances to the Government	75,456,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,456,879
Loans and receivables	192,953,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192,953,058
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	479,683,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,683,371
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	-	76,121,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,121,942
Total Assets	4,233,498,963	2,465,444,204	1,695,497,940	893,564,943	8,649,474	9,296,655,524	9,296,655,524	9,296,655,524	9,296,655,524
Liabilities									
Currency in circulation	3,030,121,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,030,121,057
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	2,224,876,088	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,224,876,088
Deposits - others	198,310,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198,310,200
Foreign currency financial liabilities	507,689,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507,689,146
Poverty deduction and growth facility	723,094,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	723,094,344
Repurchase agreements	48,026,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,026,827
BoT liquidity papers	1,356,137,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,356,137,509
Other liabilities	25,244,570	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,244,570
IMF related liabilities	455,318,872	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	455,318,872
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	459,452,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	459,452,774
Total Liabilities	8,568,818,613	459,452,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,028,271,387



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

b. Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality per class of financial assets is managed by the Bank using internal ratings. The table below shows the quality by class of asset for all financial assets exposed to credit risk, based on the Bank's credit rating system. The amount presented is gross of impairment allowances.

30.06.2014

Details	Neither past due nor im- paired	Past due but not impaired	Individually impaired	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,950,086,406	-	-	1,950,086,406
Foreign currency marketable securities	5,296,183,128	-	-	5,296,183,128
Escrow accounts	8,033,971	-	-	8,033,971
Equity investments	8,768,522	-	-	8,768,522
Loans and receivables	311,961,276	-	5,645,190	317,606,466
Advances to the Government	439,600,431	-	-	439,600,431
Other assets (excluding prepay- ments)	169,019,358	-	-	169,019,358
Total	8,183,653,092	-	5,645,190	8,189,298,282

As at 30 June 2014, aging analysis of loans and receivables is as follows:

30.06.2013

Details	Neither past due nor im- paired	Past due but not impaired	Individually impaired	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,768,209,513	-	-	1,768,209,513
Marketable securities	4,784,406,413	-	-	4,784,406,413
Escrow accounts	43,410,856	-	-	43,410,856
Equity investment	7,336,698	-	-	7,336,698
Loans and Receivables	181,463,944	-	5,744,557	187,208,501
Other assets (excluding prepay- ments)	76,121,942	-	-	76,121,942
Total	6,860,949,366	-	5,744,557	6,866,693,923



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

b. Credit quality per class of financial assets (Continued)

Details	Total	Neither past due nor impaired	Less than 30 days	31 to 60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	> 120 days
2014	317,606,466	311,961,276	-	-	-	-	5,645,190
2013	192,953,058	187,208,501	-	-	-	-	5,744,557

Details on provision for impairment losses on loans and receivables have been provided under **Note 23**.

The Bank does not hold collateral for financial liabilities pledged as security.

Individually assessed allowances:

The Bank determines the allowances appropriate for each individually significant loan or advance on an individual basis. Items considered when determining allowance amounts include the sustainability of the counterparty's business plan, its ability to improve performance once a financial difficult has arisen, projected receipts and the expected payout should bankruptcy ensure, the availability of other financial support, the realisable value of collateral and timing of the expected cash flows. Impairment allowances are evaluated at each reporting date, unless unforeseen circumstances require more careful attention.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date without taking into account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements (that is netting agreements that do not qualify for offsetting in accordance with IAS 32) is as follows:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

b. Credit quality per class of financial assets (Continued)

Details	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	Gross Maximum Exposure TZS '000	Gross Maximum Exposure TZS '000
Cash and cash equivalents	1,950,086,406	1,768,209,513
Escrow accounts	8,033,971	43,410,856
Items in the course of settlements	6,999,625	1,456,137
Marketable securities	5,296,183,128	4,784,406,413
Government securities	1,481,231,785	1,497,107,651
Advances to the Government	439,600,431	75,456,879
Loans and receivables	311,961,276	187,208,501
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	169,019,358	76,121,942
Holding on Special Borrowing Rights	386,216,122	370,513,506
Quota in Internal Monetary Fund IMF	507,635,007	479,683,371

c. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank though solvent, either does not have sufficient resources available to meet its obligations when they fall due, or can secure them only by converting assets to cash at a price lower than their fair value. Thus inability of the Bank to meet its own foreign exchange obligations and that of government timely without incurring huge price concession is reflected as liquidity risk.

Due to its nature of business (externalization of the government obligations), a huge amount of expected foreign cash flows is not reflected in the Statement of Financial Position. As a result, assets-liabilities management may not be effective. Thus to manage this risk, the Bank divides its foreign exchange reserves into Liquidity, Investment and Stable trenches. The liquidity tranche is intended to meet both anticipated and unanticipated monthly cash outflows requirements thus matching both on and off Statement of Financial Position foreign assets and liabilities. The tranche is monitored on a daily basis. It is comprised of highly liquid short term financial instruments.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The table below analyses the assets and liabilities of the Bank into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at Statement of Financial Position date to contractual maturity date.

	2014	Up to 1 Month			From 1 to 3 Months			From 3 to 12 Months			From 1 to 5 Years			Over 5 Years			Total		
		TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000		
Assets																			
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	1,074,108,885	875,977,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,033,971	-	1,950,086,406	8,033,971	6,999,625	386,216,122	507,635,007	5,296,183,128
Escrow accounts	6,999,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507,635,007	5,296,183,128	8,768,522
Items in course of settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quota in International Monetary Fund	89,202,473	190,289,702	947,293,963	4,017,892,166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advance to the Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and receivables	104,582,170	4,137,431	80,794,900	5,144,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	3,746,998	6,090,279	29,904,559	129,277,522	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	1,278,640,151	1,076,495,013	1,502,827,031	4,203,646,996	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,504,126,439	-	10,565,735,630	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities																			
Currency in circulation	719,340,624	719,340,624	699,340,624	731,340,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit - banks and non banks financial institutions	579,620,219	1,073,462,267	713,899,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit others	83,798,405	125,697,607	83,798,405	133,367,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency financial liabilities	55,029,200	110,058,401	220,116,801	165,087,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	-	4,560,010	6,200,030	748,752,789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOT liquidity papers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	12,970,166	1,349,222,700	9,591,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retirements benefit obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IMF Related Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	1,491,456,221	2,055,680,874	3,072,577,922	2,756,315,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	801,219,069	-	10,177,249,268	-	-	-	-	
Net Liquidity gap	(212,816,070)	(979,185,861)	(1,569,750,891)	1,447,331,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,702,907,370	-	388,486,362	-	-	-	-	

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONT)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The table below analyses the assets and liabilities of the Bank into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at Statement of Financial Position date to contractual maturity date.

	Up to 1 Month TZS '000	From 1 to 3 months TZS '000	From 3 to 12 months TZS '000	From 1 to 5 Years TZS '000	Over 5 Years TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	1,520,385,788	247,823,725	-	-	-	1,768,209,513
Escrow accounts	43,410,856	-	-	-	-	43,410,856
Items in course of settlement	1,456,137	-	-	-	-	1,456,137
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRS)	370,513,006	-	-	-	-	370,513,006
Quota in International Monetary Fund	32,006,935	488,575,203	761,913,131	3,455,848,000	479,683,371	479,683,371
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	-	-	-	46,063,144	46,063,144
Equity investment	-	-	-	-	7,336,698	7,336,698
Government securities	-	-	-	-	1,459,110,625	1,497,107,651
Advance to the Government	-	-	-	-	-	75,456,879
Loans and receivables	8,430,797	-	139,346,094	16,354,018	23,077,592	187,208,501
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	5,241,292	-	70,880,650	-	-	76,121,942
Total assets	1,973,014,014	744,829,725	1,085,593,780	3,472,202,018	20,015,271,430	9,290,910,967
Liabilities						
Currency in circulation	1,212,048,423	909,036,317	909,036,317	-	-	3,030,121,057
Deposit - banks and non banks financial institutions	2,224,876,088	-	-	-	-	2,224,876,088
Deposit others	43,014,029	114,631	137,241,232	17,940,308	-	198,310,200
Foreign currency financial liabilities	-	-	6,072,613	501,187,413	429,120	507,689,146
Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	418,459,212	101,527,007	76,199,366	126,908,759	-	723,094,344
Repurchase Agreements	48,026,827	-	-	-	-	48,026,827
BOT liquidity papers	5,965,454	76,849,985	1,273,322,070	-	-	1,356,137,509
Other liabilities	8,220,590	6,477,321	-	1,666,464	8,880,195	25,244,570
Retirement benefit obligation	-	-	-	14,606,538	74,328,443	88,934,981
IMF Related Liabilities	-	-	6,358	455,312,514	-	455,318,872
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	45,945,277	91,890,555	321,616,942	459,452,774
Total Liabilities	3,912,583,796	1,094,005,261	2,447,823,233	1,182,359,195	330,926,257	8,967,697,742
Net Liquidity gain	(1,939,569,782)	(349,175,536)	(1,362,229,453)	2,289,842,823	1,684,345,173	323,213,225



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The table below shows analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to when they expect to be recovered or settled:

2014	Less than 12	Over 12	Total
	months	months	
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	1,950,086,406	-	1,950,086,406
Escrow accounts	-	8,033,971	8,033,971
Items in course of settlement	6,999,625	-	6,999,625
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	386,216,122	386,216,122
Quota in International Monetary Fund	-	507,635,007	507,635,007
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	1,226,786,138	4,069,396,990	5,296,183,128
Equity investment	-	8,768,522	8,768,522
Government securities	5,233,178	1,475,998,607	1,481,231,785
Advance to the Government	439,600,431	-	439,600,431
Loans and receivables	189,514,582	122,446,694	311,961,276
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	24,516,139	144,503,219	169,019,358
Total assets	<u>3,842,736,499</u>	<u>6,722,999,132</u>	<u>10,565,735,631</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Currency in circulation	2,138,471,872	1,458,231,250	3,596,703,122
Deposit - banks and non banks financial institutions	2,366,981,848	-	2,366,981,848
Deposit - Others	293,294,417	133,367,362	426,661,779
Foreign currency financial liabilities	385,204,402	165,087,602	550,292,004
Poverty reduction and growth facility	10,760,040	748,752,789	759,512,829
Repurchase agreements	20,009,349	-	20,009,349
BOT liquidity papers	1,365,173,366	-	1,365,173,366
Other liabilities	40,269,723	2,125,294	42,395,017
IMF related liabilities	-	482,112,690	482,112,690
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	486,225,552	486,225,552
Total liabilities	<u>6,620,165,017</u>	<u>3,475,902,539</u>	<u>10,096,067,556</u>
Net Liquidity gap	<u>(2,777,428,518)</u>	<u>3,247,096,593</u>	<u>469,668,075</u>



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Liquidity Risk (Continued)

The table below shows analysis of financial assets and liabilities according to when they expect to be recovered or settled:

2013	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	1,768,209,513	-	1,768,209,513
Escrow accounts	43,410,856	-	43,410,856
Items in course of settlement	1,456,137	-	1,456,137
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	370,513,006	370,513,006
Quota in International Monetary Fund	-	479,683,371	479,683,371
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	1,282,495,269	3,501,911,144	4,784,406,413
Equity investment	-	7,336,698	7,336,698
Government securities	37,997,026	1,459,110,625	1,497,107,651
Advance to the Government	75,456,879	-	75,456,879
Loans and receivables	147,776,891	39,431,610	187,208,501
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	76,121,942	-	76,121,942
Total assets	3,432,924,513	5,857,986,454	9,290,910,967
Liabilities and equity			
Currency in circulation	3,030,121,057	-	3,030,121,057
Deposit - banks and non banks financial institutions	2,224,876,088	-	2,224,876,088
Deposit - Others	180,369,892	17,940,308	198,310,200
Foreign currency financial liabilities	6,072,613	501,616,533	507,689,146
Poverty reduction and growth facility	596,185,585	126,908,759	723,094,344
Repurchase agreements	48,026,827	-	48,026,827
BOT liquidity papers	1,356,137,509	-	1,356,137,509
Other liabilities	25,244,570	-	25,244,570
IMF related liabilities	-	455,318,872	455,318,872
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	45,945,277	413,507,497	459,452,774
Total liabilities	7,512,979,418	1,515,291,969	9,028,271,387
Net Liquidity gap	(4,080,054,905)	4,342,694,485	262,639,580



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The interest rate risk is the exposure of the Bank to possible adverse movements in interest rates. The parallel changes in the level of interest rates account for about 90 percent of the total interest rate risk. The remainder resulted from the changes in the shape which is steepening or flattening and curvature of the interest rate curves. The interest rate risk is managed through duration targeting. Duration measures sensitivity of a portfolio value to movements in market yields. Duration of 1.5 indicates that the portfolio's value will change by approximately 1.5 percent if rates change by 1.0 percent.

The policy target duration is 2 years with deviation allowance of \pm 1.5 months. As of 30 June 2014 portfolio duration stood at 2.2 years while that of 30 June 2013 was 2.3 years.

The Bank uses both price value of one basis point (PVO1) and Value at Risk (VaR) measures to assess and monitor interest rate risk. The PVO1 measures approximate change in value of the portfolio for a one basis point (0.01percent) change in yield. The use of PVO1 has limitations. Firstly, it is a good measure when the term structure is flat. Secondly, it assumes the movements in yield are parallel across maturity spectrum. Thus the Bank complements it with VaR.

VaR is a probability-based measure of risk, which provides an estimate of the potential loss in value of the Bank's positions due to adverse interest rate movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. For the VaR numbers reported below, a one month time horizon and a 95 percent confidence level were used. This means that there is a 5 percent chance that the monthly income would fall below the expected monthly income by an amount at least as large as reported VaR. Historical data were used to estimate the reported VaR numbers. To better reflect current asset volatilities, the Bank weighted historical data to give greater importance to more recent observations. Because of such reliance on historical data, VaR is most effective in estimating risk exposures in markets in which there are no sudden fundamental changes in market conditions.



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The table below shows various risk measured parameters.

Portfolio Characteristics					
USD					
	30.06.2014			30.06.2013	
Positions of securities	96			88	
Base currency	USD	TZS '000		USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	1,758,373,215	2,900,735,542		1,664,069,411	2,666,937,482
Money Markets placements	1,228,070,552	1,211,809,190		807,504,602	1,294,155,325
Duration	2.12 years			2.23 years	

EUR					
	30.06.2014			30.06.2013	
Positions of securities	51			44	
Base currency	USD	TZS '000		USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	600,401,012	990,463,537		565,962,567	907,045,568
Money Markets placements	-	-		-	-
Duration	2.08 years			2.58 years	

GBP					
	30.06.2014			30.06.2013	
Positions of securities	20			18	
Base currency	USD	TZS '000		USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	307,192,230	506,765,806		221,222,027	354,543,694
Money Markets placements	91,076,228	150,364,120		94,66,092	151,707,943
Duration	2.30 years			2.54 years	



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

AUD				
	30.06.2014		30.06.2013	
Positions of securities	14		14	
Base currency	USD	TZS '000	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	186,367,900	307,445,534	175,553,444	281,352,483
Money Markets placements	77,440,256	127,851,540	44,843,459	71,868,818
Duration	2.66 years		2.56 years	

CNH				
	30.06.2014		30.06.2013	
Positions of securities	14		10	
Base currency	USD	TZS '000	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	98,758,172	162,918,394	71,172,926	114,066,002
Money Markets placements	24,823,432	40,982,741	25,234,350	40,442,083
Duration	1.94 years		2.00 years	

RAMP				
	30.06.2014		30.06.2013	
Positions of securities	66		53	
Base currency	USD	TZS '000	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	259,395,908	427,917,648	264,183,123	423,357,239
Duration	2.14		2.20 years	

Although VaR is an important tool for measuring market risk, the assumptions on which the model is based do give rise to some limitations, including the following:

- A 95 percent confidence level does not reflect losses that may occur beyond this level. Even within the model used there is a 1 percent probability that losses could exceed the VaR.
- A one month holding period assumes that it is possible to hedge or dispose of positions within that period. This may not be realistic in a situation where there is severe market illiquidity.
- VaR data is calculated on an end-of-day basis and does not reflect exposures that may arise on positions during the day.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

c. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

- The model uses historical data from 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 as a basis for determining the possible ranges of outcomes and may not always cover all possible scenarios, especially those of an exceptional nature.

The Bank back tests its VaR by comparing actual profit or loss to the VaR estimation. The results of the back-testing process are one of the methods by which the Bank monitors the ongoing suitability of its VaR model.

The Bank also undertakes stress tests on positions on its statement of financial position. The results of the stress testing complement the VaR measure in informing management about financial risk on the statement of financial position.

Price value of 1 BPS in USD

Details	30.06.2014		30.06.2013	
	USD	TZS '000	USD	TZS '000
USD	382,170.05	630,454.47	367,931.86	589,669.67
EUR	126,696.67	209,007.70	143,728.87	230,348.51
GBP	69,234.36	114,213.85	55,215.64	88,491.90
AUD	50,058.31	82,579.69	44,345.82	71,071.27
CNH	18,274.71	30,147.24	15,825.06	25,362.19
RAMP	58,527.66	96,551.32	56,729.27	90,917.73

The Bank invests in some securities, which trade on spread to the foreign government treasuries. To assess the relative risk of spread products, the Bank measures Credit Risk of one basis point (CR01). The CR01 measures changes in the value of spread product for a one basis point widening of spread. A spread is a difference in yield to maturity between government and spread securities of the same characteristics.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

d. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

The Table below indicates the spread risks for comparative period in each of the three major currencies.

30.06.2014			30.06.2013	
	USD	TZS '000	USD	TZS '000
USD	82,989.76	136,905.72	86,942.26	139,338.88
EUR	126,442.54	208,588.46	142,998.15	229,177.42
GBP	68,770.11	113,447.99	54,878.75	87,951.98
AUD	49,902.87	82,323.27	44,190.93	70,823.04
CNH	18,232.93	30,078.32	15,808.45	25,335.57
RAMP	15,166.33	25,019.44	10,200.40	16,347.77

For measuring the sensitivity of the Bank's foreign exchange reserves to interest rate risk, the table below shows the sensitivity of the Bank's foreign reserves values in USD given 10, 20 and 30 basis points parallel change in yield curves of three major foreign reserves currencies i.e. USD, EUR and GBP.

BPS	USD	EUR	GBP	Total USD	Total TZS '000
10	(3,744,238)	(1,195,372)	(133,790)	(5,073,400)	(8,376,015)
20	(7,488,476)	(2,099,456)	(267,581)	(9,855,513)	(16,271,123)
30	(11,232,714)	(2,571,162)	(361,234)	(14,165,110)	(23,386,122)

30.06.2013 (Amounts in USD equivalent)

BPS	USD	EUR	GBP	Total USD	Total TZS '000
10	(933,287.00)	(362,745.00)	(77,153.00)	(1,373,185.00)	(2,204,552.00)
20	(1,866,574.00)	(725,419.00)	(154,306.00)	(2,746,299.00)	(4,408,991.00)
30	(2,799,862.00)	(1,087,043.00)	(208,313.00)	(4,095,218.00)	(6,574,586)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

d. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

Yield decrease in 1 BPS

30.06.2014 (Amounts in USD equivalent)

BPS	USD	EUR	GBP	Total USD	Total TZS '000
10	3,744,238	1,195,372	133,790	5,073,400	(8,376,031)
20	7,488,476	2,099,456	267,581	5,073,513	(8,376,218)
30	11,232,714	2,571,162	361,234	14,165,010	(23,386,006)

30.06.2013 (Amounts in USD equivalent)

BPS	USD	EUR	GBP	Total USD	Total TZS '000
10	933,287	362,745	77,153	1,373,185	2,204,552
20	1,866,574	725,419	154,306	2,749,299	4,408,991
30	2,799,862	1,087,043	208,313	4,095,218	6,574,586

It is also possible to stress test Bank's foreign reserves portfolio to mimic a variety of the extreme yet probable market conditions. To that end, the Bank considered three main scenarios i.e. spread widening, curve steepening and flattening by 50 basis points. The result of stress testing scenarios is as shown on the table below.

30.06.2014 (Amounts in USD equivalent)

BPS	USD	EUR	GBP	Total USD	TZS '000
Spread widening by 50	18,016,625	1,784,441	667,397	(20,468,463)	(32,803,987)
Curve Steepening by 50	1,493,280	535,471	59,888	(2,088,639)	(3,347,378)
Curve Flattening by 50	1,493,280	535,471	59,888	(2,088,639)	(3,347,378)



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

d. Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

30.06.2013 (Amounts in USD equivalent)

BPS	USD	EUR	GBP	Total USD	TZS '000
Spread widening by 50	(4,666,436)	(1,813,725)	(385,765)	(6,865,926)	(11,022,764)
Curve Steepening by 50	(1,429,671)	(585,819)	(296,450)	(2,311,940)	(3,711,658)
Curve Flattening by 50	1,429,671	585,819	296,450	2,311,940	3,711,695

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Interest sensitivity of assets and liabilities

For accounting purposes, cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates, both in the United Republic of Tanzania and abroad. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposures to both kinds of interest rate risk arise in the course of the Bank's activities. Based on the sensitivity of the ten per cent deviation of the exchange rate against major currencies the impact on the Banks profit and equity was TZS 446,845.5 million. The deviation for 2013 was 4% and the impact in both equity and profit was TZS 11,945.6 million.

e. Currency risk

The exchange rate risk (or currency risk) refers to the loss of the portfolio value or purchasing power of the portfolio occasioned by adverse foreign exchange rate movements. The Bank foreign reserves portfolio is denominated in a number of currencies whose exchange rates are subject to fluctuation on international foreign exchange market.

The Bank is exposed to this risk in the context of its holding of foreign exchange reserves, intervention in the local inter-bank foreign exchange market (IFEM) and foreign exchange transactions in the international foreign exchange market. Often, currency exposures are not out rightly hedged, but the currency risk is controlled through a target currency composition whose criteria are specified in the Foreign Exchange Reserves Policy and stated in the Investment Guidelines. The currency positions of the Bank as of 30 June 2014 and 2013 which provides the Bank's assets, liabilities and equity at carrying amounts, categorized by currency is summarized below.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

e. Currency Risk (Continued)

2014	GBP	USD	EUR	SDR	TZS '000	TZS '000	Others	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Assets								
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	188,412,291	1,584,244,737	7,094,566	4,632	-	171,341,180	1,951,097,406	
Escrow accounts	-	8,033,971	-	-	(3,487,169)	-	8,033,971	
Items in course of settlement	-	10,486,794	-	-	386,216,122	-	6,999,625	
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	-	507,635,007	-	386,216,122	
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	989,102,105	-	-	471,256,525	507,635,007	
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	505,874,249	3,329,950,249	443,964	-	-	5,296,183,128	5,296,183,128	
Equity Investment	-	8,324,558	-	-	-	-	8,788,522	
Government securities	-	-	-	-	1,481,231,785	-	1,481,231,785	
Advances to the Government	-	-	-	-	439,600,431	-	439,600,431	
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	311,961,276	-	311,961,276	
Other assets	-	-	-	-	169,019,358	-	169,019,358	
Total assets	694,286,540	4,941,040,309	996,640,635	893,855,761	2,398,325,681	642,597,705	2,398,325,681	10,566,746,631
Liabilities								
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	3,506,703,122	-	3,506,703,122
Deposit - banks and non banks financial institutions	-	315,827,069	-	-	-	2,051,154,779	-	2,366,981,848
Deposit - Governments	-	-	-	-	-	10,198,233	-	10,198,233
Deposit - others	356,180	-	-	-	-	426,305,599	-	426,661,779
Foreign currency financial liabilities	550,292,004	-	-	-	-	-	-	550,292,004
Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	-	-	-	759,512,829	-	-	-	759,512,829
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	20,009,349	-	20,009,349	
BOT liquidity papers	-	-	-	-	1,365,173,366	-	1,365,173,366	
Other liabilities	3,111,969	-	-	-	35,316,654	3,966,394	42,355,017	482,112,690
IMF related liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486,225,552
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	-	486,225,552	-	-	
Total Liabilities	553,760,153	315,827,069	-	1,245,738,381	7,986,973,792	-	3,966,394	10,106,265,789
Net balance sheet position	140,526,387	4,625,213,240	996,640,635	(351,882,620)	N/A	638,631,311	6,049,128,953	
Scenario of 10% appreciation	14,052,639	462,521,324	99,664,063	(351,188,262)	N/A	63,863,131	604,912,895	





**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.3 Financial Risks (Continued)

e. Currency Risk (Continued)

	2013		GBP	USD	EUR	SDR	TZS	Others	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Assets									
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	265,559,243	1,365,107,408	20,277,128	-	-	-	117,265,734	-	1,768,209,513
Escrow accounts	-	43,410,856	-	(27,322)	-	-	-	-	43,410,856
Items in course of settlement	-	13,545	-	-	1,469,914	-	-	-	1,456,137
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	357,505,706	3,512,843,208	914,057,499	370,513,006	-	-	-	-	370,513,006
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	-	7,056,734	279,964	-	-	-	-	-	4,784,406,413
Equity Investment	-	-	-	-	1,497,107,651	-	-	-	7,336,698
Government securities	-	-	-	-	75,456,879	-	-	-	1,497,107,651
Advances to the Government	-	-	-	-	187,208,501	-	-	-	75,456,879
Loans and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,208,501
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	-	479,683,371	-	-	-	479,683,371
Other assets	-	-	-	-	-	76,121,942	-	-	83,176,564
Total assets	623,064,949	4,928,431,751	934,587,269	850,196,377	1,837,364,887	117,265,734	1,837,364,887	9,297,965,589	9,297,965,589
Liabilities									
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	-	3,030,121,057	-	-	3,030,121,057
Deposit - banks and non banks financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	525,702,220	-	-	525,702,220
Deposit - Governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit - others	-	-	-	-	-	198,310,200	-	-	198,310,200
Foreign currency financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	507,689,146
Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	-	-	-	-	723,094,344	-	-	-	723,094,344
Repurchase Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	48,026,827	-	-	48,026,827
BOT liquidity papers	-	-	-	-	-	1,356,137,509	-	-	1,356,137,509
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	25,244,570	-	-	25,244,570
IMF related liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	455,318,872	-	-	455,318,872
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	-	459,452,774	-	-	-	459,452,774
Total liabilities	-	507,689,146	-	1,182,547,118	5,638,861,255	-	-	-	7,329,097,519
Net balance sheet position	623,064,949	4,420,742,605	934,587,269	(332,350,741)	N/A	117,265,734	117,265,734	5,763,309,816	5,763,309,816
Scenario of 10% appreciation/depreciation	62,306,495	442,074,261	92,458,727	(33,235,074)	N/A	11,726,573	11,726,573	576,330,982	576,330,982



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.4 Non Financial Risks

44.4.1 Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss in both financial and non-financial resulting from inadequate systems, management failures, ineffective internal control processes, fraud, theft and human errors.

The Bank addresses this risk inter alia through ensuring existence of Business Continuity Management (BCM) and sound internal control system which includes: operational and procedural manuals, ICT security policies, back up facilities, contingency planning, and independent internal audit function. Managing operational risk in the Bank is an integral part of day-to-day operations by the management. Risk management function, Risk Management Committee, Internal Audit Function, Management, Finance and Investment Committee of the Board and the Board, closely monitor this risk.

The Bank has taken various measures such as segregation of duties, instituting codes of conduct and ethics and setting out benchmark limits. The Bank understands the fact that the lower the human intervention, the lower the operational risk. In view of this fact, the Bank has automated most of its major operations.

44.4.2 Human Resource Risk

The particular nature of the activities of the Bank necessitates specialized knowledge in many areas. The Bank ensures that there is an adequate knowledge base for all specialized job requirements by investing significantly in human resource development in terms of capacity building and practical exposure. The Bank also organizes workshops, seminars, conferences and job attachments to its staff as an effort to improve its human resource requirements. It also revises its staff retention scheme to compete with the prevailing labour market.

44.4.3 Legal Risk

Legal risk arises from any uncertainty of enforceability, whether through legal or judicial processes, of the obligations of the Bank's clients and counter parties. The Bank aims at minimizing such uncertainties through continuous consultations with all relevant parties.

In mitigating this type of the risk, the Bank ensures that all business agreements are contracted under Standard Industry Contracts, e.g. ISDA, ISMA, etc. Where new contracts and substantive changes to existing contracts are entered to, external lawyers are contracted. The Bank has in place procedures for delegation of responsibilities. Also Code of Conduct and Ethics is used to minimize chances of causing legal disputes between the Bank and its counterparts.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

44. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

44.4 Non Financial Risks (Continued)

44.4.4 Reputational Risk

The Bank has an obligation to ensure that it performs its functions and maintains its reputation as a Central Bank in line with requirements of the provision of Section 5(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, Public Procurement Act, 2011 and Public Procurement Regulations, 2013.

In view of the above, the management ensures that to the best of Bank's ability fulfils its fiduciary responsibilities. The Bank adheres to the best practices and applies principle of sound corporate governance. It also ensures that all relevant employees have clear understanding of the appropriate processes in respect of the best practices and principals of good governance.

The Bank therefore sets out policies and guidelines that govern sound functional operations within the Bank. The performance of these policies and guidelines are periodically reported to different levels of the Bank's management for control and compliance monitoring.

The top management of the Bank has the necessary freedom and discretion to exercise central banking functions. However, this freedom is exercised within the context of fiduciary duties of good governance and by ensuring a proper balance between accountability and the best interests of the Bank and its various stakeholders.

The function of the Bank of overseeing and ensuring the integrity of the country's banking system exposes it to severe criticism whenever there is an incident of bank failure or systemic difficulty. The responsibilities of the Bank regarding monetary policy, the national payment system and the issuing of notes and coins also expose the Bank to significant reputation risk. The Bank adheres to international best practice and, to this end, maintains close liaison with international peers. The Bank strives towards full compliance with the principles for effective banking supervision as well as the core principles for systemically important payment systems.

45. DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Estimated fair value is the amount at which an instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than enforced or liquidation sale. The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques. These incorporate the Bank's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

45. DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

Foreign currency marketable securities

The marketable securities are quoted in actively traded markets which is the best evidence of fair value. The valuation techniques employ only observable market data.

Unquoted equities securities.

These Investments are valued using the market approach. The inputs to this methodology are observable inputs based on recent transactions. The data used were from recently published accounts of these entities. These were then corroborated to arrive at the fair values at the reporting date.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

Below are the methodologies and assumptions used to determine fair values for those financial instruments which are not recorded at fair value in the financial statements.

Assets and liabilities for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and financial liabilities that have a short term maturity (less than three months) it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate their fair value. This assumption is also applied to cash and cash equivalent, escrow accounts, Items in course of settlements, deposits, repurchase agreements and BoT liquidity papers and other liabilities without a specific maturity.

Government securities

The fair value of Government securities carried at amortised cost is estimated by using the interest rates that discount future cash flows to zero.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether inputs used in the valuation techniques of financial instruments are observable or unobservable. Financial instruments are grouped into 3 levels based on the degree to which fair value data / input is observable.

- **Level 1 fair value measurements:** are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed debt instruments on exchanges for example Foreign Currency Marketable securities.
- **Level 2 fair value measurements:** are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as a price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Input data for this category is sourced mainly from Bloomberg and the Dare salaam Securities Exchange.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

45. DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

- Level 3 fair value measurements:** are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Fair value hierarchy

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Bank are measured at fair value as at:

30 June 2014:

Description	Level 1 (TZS '000')	Level 2 (TZS '000')	Level 3 (TZS '000')
Foreign currency marketable securities	5,296,183,128	-	-
Equity investments	-	8,768,522	-
Total	5,296,183,128	8,768,522	-

30 June 2013:

Description	Level 1 (TZS '000')	Level 2 (TZS '000')	Level 3 (TZS '000')
Foreign currency marketable securities	4,784,406,413	-	-
Equity investments	-	7,336, 698	-
Total	4,784,406,413	7,336, 698	-

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 in the period.

The following table gives information about how the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities are determined

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

**45. DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY
(CONTINUED)**

Type	Fair value at		Hierarchy	Valuation techniques and key inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
	2014 (TZS '000)	2013 (TZS '000)				
Foreign currency marketable securities	5,296,183,128	4,784,406,413	I	Prices of listed securities	N/A	N/A
Equity investments	8,768,522	7,336,698	II	Net assets of the investee	N/A	N/A

If above unobservable inputs to valuation model were 10 per cent higher or lower while other variables were held constant, carrying amount of TZS 5,295,180.7 million and TZS 8,768.5 million Foreign Currency Marketable Securities and Equity Investments would have been higher or lower by TZS 52,951.8 million and TZS 8,768.5 million respectively.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

45. DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERARCHY (CONTINUED)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Bank's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

Description	Level I (TZS '000)	Level II (TZS '000)	Level III (TZS '000)	Total (TZS '000)
			'000)	
Cash and balances with central banks and other banks	1,950,086,406	-	-	1,950,086,406
Escrow account	8,033,971	-	-	8,033,971
Items in course of settlements	6,999,625	-	-	6,999,625
Holdings of SDR	-	386,216,122	-	386,216,122
Quota in IMF	-	507,635,007	-	507,635,007
Government securities	-	1,481,231,785	-	1,481,231,785
Advances to the Government	-	439,600,431	-	439,600,431
Loans and Receivables	-	311,961,276	-	311,961,276
Other Assets	-	184,245,056	-	184,245,056
Total	1,965,120,002	3,310,889,677		5,276,009,679
Liabilities				
Currency in circulation	-	3,596,703,122	-	3,596,703,122
Deposits - Governments	-	10,198,233	-	10,198,233
Deposits - Others	-	426,661,779	-	426,661,779
Foreign currency financial liabilities	-	548,036,676	-	548,036,676
Poverty deduction and growth facility	-	759,512,829	-	759,512,829
Repurchase agreements	-	20,009,349	-	20,009,349
BoT liquidity papers	-	1,365,173,366	-	1,365,173,366
Other liabilities	-	42,395,017	-	42,395,017
IMF related liabilities	-	482,112,690	-	482,112,690
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)		486,225,552	-	486,225,552
Total	-	7,737,028,613	-	7,737,028,613

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

46. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an ongoing basis either at fair value or amortised cost. A summary of significant accounting policies in Note how classes of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains are recognised. The following table analyses the carry forward financial assets and liabilities by category:

	Amortised Cost TZS '000	FVTPL TZS '000	FVOCI TZS '000	Total TZS '000	Fair values TZS '000
2014					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	1,950,086,406	-	-	1,950,086,406	1,950,086,406
Escrow Accounts	8,033,971	-	-	8,033,971	8,033,971
Items in course of settlement	6,999,625	-	-	6,999,625	6,999,625
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	386,216,122	-	-	386,216,122	386,216,122
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	507,635,007	-	-	507,635,007	507,635,007
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	-	5,296,183,128	-	5,296,183,128	5,296,183,128
Equity instruments	-	8,768,522	-	8,768,522	8,768,522
Government securities	1,481,231,785	-	-	1,481,231,785	1,481,231,785
Advance to the Government	439,600,431	-	-	439,600,431	439,600,431
Loans and receivables	311,961,276	-	-	311,961,276	311,961,276
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	169,019,358	-	-	169,019,358	169,019,358
Financial liabilities					
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	3,596,703,122	3,596,703,122
Foreign currency financial liabilities	550,292,004	-	-	550,292,004	550,292,004
Deposit - Governments	10,198,233	-	-	10,198,233	10,198,233
Deposit - others	426,661,779	-	-	426,661,779	426,661,779
Poverty deduction and growth facility	759,512,829	-	-	759,512,829	759,512,829
Repurchase agreements	20,009,349	-	-	20,009,349	20,009,349
BoT Liquidity papers	1,365,173,366	-	-	1,365,173,366	1,365,173,366
Other liabilities	42,395,017	-	-	42,395,017	42,395,017
IMF related liabilities	482,112,690	-	-	482,112,690	482,112,690
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	486,225,552	-	-	486,225,552	486,225,552





**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

46. CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES 9(Continued)

	Amortised Cost TZS '000	FVTPL TZS '000	OCI TZS '000	Total TZS '000	Fair values TZS '000
2013					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	1,768,209,513	-	-	1,768,209,513	1,768,209,513
Escrow Accounts	43,410,856	-	-	43,410,856	43,410,856
Items in course of settlement	1,456,137	-	-	1,456,137	1,456,137
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	370,513,006	-	-	370,513,006	370,513,006
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	479,683,371	-	-	479,683,371	479,683,371
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	-	4,784,406,413	-	4,784,406,413	4,784,406,413
Equity instruments	-	-	7,336,698	7,336,698	7,336,698
Advance to the Government	75,456,879	-	-	75,456,879	75,456,879
Government securities	1,497,107,651	-	-	1,497,107,651	1,497,107,651
Loans and receivables	187,208,501	-	-	187,208,501	187,208,501
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	76,121,942	-	-	76,121,942	76,121,942
Financial liabilities					
Currency in circulation	3,030,121,057	-	-	3,030,121,057	3,030,121,057
Deposits - banks and non-bank financial institutions	2,224,876,088	-	-	2,224,876,088	2,224,876,088
Deposits - Others	198,310,200	-	-	198,310,200	198,310,200
Foreign currency financial liabilities	507,689,146	-	-	507,689,146	507,689,146
Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility	723,094,344	-	-	723,094,344	723,094,344
Repurchase agreements	48,026,827	-	-	48,026,827	48,026,827
BoT liquidity papers	1,356,137,509	-	-	1,356,137,509	1,356,137,509
Other liabilities	25,244,570	-	-	25,244,570	25,244,570
IMF related liabilities	455,318,872	-	-	455,318,872	455,318,872
Allocations of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	459,452,774	-	-	459,452,774	459,452,774



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

47. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN

Defined Benefit Plan

The Bank maintains funded retirement benefit plan. Under the plan employees are entitled to benefits upon meeting requirements as stipulated in the Bank's Financial Regulations, 2011 and Staff by Laws, 2011.

The plan typically exposes the Bank to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit obligations is calculated using a discount rate determined by the yield on long term Government bond. The higher the discount rate the higher the defined benefits obligations payable by the Bank.
Interest Rate Risk	A decrease in the long term government bond interest will increase the plan liability.
Longevity Risk	The present value of the defined benefits obligations is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality rate of plan members both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefits obligations is calculated by reference to the future salaries of the members. As such an increase/decrease in the salary of the members will increase the plan's liability.

The principle assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuation were as follows.

Year end	30.06.2013
Discount rate (% p.a)	15.3%
Expected return on scheme assets (% p.a)	n/a
Non-Executives - Future salary increase (% p.a)	6.0%
Executives-Future salary increases (% p.a)	3.0%
Future increases in Long Service Award (% p.a)	0.0%
Mortality (pre-retirement)	A1949-1952
Mortality (post-retirement)	n/a
Withdrawals (voluntary)	At rates consistent with similar arrangements
Ill-Health	At rates consistent with similar arrangements
Compulsory Retirement Age (years)	60



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)**

47. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Amount recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in respect of this defined benefit plans are as follows.

	30.06.2013
	TZS '000
Current service cost	2,585,666
Net interest cost	12,248,994
Components of defined benefits cost re-cognised in profit or loss	14,834,660
Re-measurement on defined benefit liability:	
Actuarial gain arising from changes in financial assumptions	(534,024)
Components of defined benefit cost recognised in other comprehensive income	(534,024)
Total	14,300,636

The current service cost and net interest expense for the year are included in the personnel expenses in profit or loss. The re-measurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

The amount included in the statement of financial position arising from the Banks obligation in respect of its defined benefit plan is as follows:

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Present value of funded/unfunded obligations	81,631,712	88,934,981
Defined Benefit Obligation recognised in the Statement of Financial Position	81,631,712	88,934,981



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

47. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Movements in the present value of defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows;

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Opening benefit obligation	88,934,981	83,950,965
Current service cost	-	2,585,666
Interest cost	-	12,248,994
Actuarial (gain)/loss in experience	-	(103,859)
Actuarial (gain)/loss in assumptions	-	(430,165)
Benefits paid	8,155,403	(9,316,620)
Closing benefits obligation	81,631,712	88,934,981

Sensitivity analysis

The results of the actuarial valuation are more sensitive to changes in the financial assumptions than changes in the demographic assumptions. In preparing the sensitivity analysis of the results to the discount used, we have relied on the duration of the liability. Based on this methodology, the one percent change in the discount rate will result into an increase in the defined benefits obligations to TZS 84,318,345 million (2013: TZS 93,418.8 million).

Since the bulk of benefits payable under the arrangement are salary related, the sensitivity of a liability to a change in the salary escalation assumption is not expected to be materially different. However, the impact of a change in salary escalation is expected to be less than the impact of a change in the discount rate as a portion of the liability. In this case long service awards would not be affected by a change in the salary escalation rate

Effect on Bank's cash flow

The benefits arrangement is unfunded and the Bank pays benefits from the defined benefit obligation as and when they arise. The timing of the benefit payments from the arrangement will be influenced by the age at which employees leave the Bank.

Duration

The weighted average duration of the liability as at 30 June 2014 is 4.5 years (2013: 5.1 years).



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

48. CAPITAL

Section 17 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 states that “the authorized capital of the Bank shall be one hundred billion shillings, provided that it may be increased by such amount as may be determined by the Board, and authorized by the Minister, by Notice published in the Government Gazette.”

The capital of the Bank is subscribed and held only by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. The equity of the Bank includes share capital and reserves. During the year, movement of equity is as shown below and further details are provided in the statement of changes in owners' equity on page 32

	30.06.2014	30.06.2013
Details	TZS '000	TZS '000
Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
Reserves	<u>1,173,164,202</u>	<u>1,016,096,085</u>
Total	<u>1,273,164,202</u>	<u>1,116,096,085</u>

The Bank is not subject to any capital adequacy regulatory requirements concerning the level of capital in relation to assets it holds, although the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 sets out how the statutory annual net profit for the year shall be allocated. The principal source of capital increase is through retention of un-distributable element of the profit.

The Bank is not for profit organization, nor does it seek profit maximization. Instead it seeks to make profit commensurate with normal market returns in areas where it conducts normal commercial operations.

Capital is not actively managed and the relative low risk nature of most of the Bank's activities means that it is not capital intensive. Its purpose is to cover unexpected losses. The most significant unexpected losses are likely to rise out of the support operations and the Bank's role as the lender of last resort, or from losses on price movements and changes in exchange rates on the Bank's foreign investments.

49. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities arise in the normal course of the Bank's business activities. In order to meet the financial needs of the government, the Bank enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities. Even though these obligations may not be recognised on the statement of financial position, they do contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Bank.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

49. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

49.1 Outstanding Legal Matters

In the ordinary course of business the Bank is subject to threatened or actual legal proceedings. All such material cases are periodically reassessed to determine the likelihood of the Bank incurring a liability. In those instances where it is concluded that it is more likely that a payment will be made, a provision is established to management's best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the relevant statement of financial position date. In some cases it will not be possible to form a view, either because the facts are unclear or because further time is needed to properly assess the merits of the case and no provisions are held against such cases. However the Bank does not currently expect the final outcome of any such case to have a material adverse effect on its financial position.

Pursuant to the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 the Bank of Tanzania is a Banker to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Arising from that responsibility there is a legal dispute relating to a transaction involving the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and D.P. Valambhia in which the Bank was involved in its capacity as a Banker to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. A Garnishee Order was issued by the High Court of Tanzania on 4 June 2001 ordering the Bank of Tanzania to pay a decree holder USD 55,099,117.66 from funds of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania in the custody of the Bank of Tanzania.

Pursuant to the Order, the Government instituted court proceeding against the decree holder and the Bank on the same matter. The assets/properties of the Bank and the Government under the custody of the Bank are granted immunity against execution and attachment, subject to the provisions of the Act.

The court proceedings have not been concluded.

On the basis of the above facts, it is the opinion of the directors that the assets/properties of the Bank are well safeguarded. Accordingly, there are no other significant legal cases requiring disclosure.

49.2 External Payment Arrears Deposit Account

During the 1970s and 1980s there was a serious shortage of foreign currencies in the country, which required the Government to control and prioritise foreign payments (forex). Tanzania importers were required to remit equivalent amount of TZS with the then National Bank of Commerce (NBC) for the required amount of forex and subject to availability of forex and priority, the forex amount would be remitted to the intended overseas suppliers.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

49. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

49.2 External Payment Arrears Deposit Account (Continued)

However due to the forex shortage not all funds deposited with the then NBC by private and public importers were remitted to the overseas suppliers' accounts.

In 1985, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania formally assumed the responsibility of handling liabilities arising from External Payment Arrears deposit account (EPA) from the then NBC. The Bank was given the responsibility to manage EPA liabilities on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. As at 30 June 2013 the balance in this liability account has remained at the same level as it was in the previous year of TZS 2,288.4 million since the Bank has suspended all transactions relating to EPA pending reconciliation and resolution of the remaining external payment arrears. In order to undertake reconciliation and resolution of the remaining balance, on 14 April 2009 the Bank engaged a consultant, M/S Lazard Freres's & CIE to assist in the process.

The objectives of the exercise were:

- a. To ascertain how the remaining debt as at 2004 has been handled.
- b. To compile and establish the current stock of the remaining EPA debts.
- c. To develop, jointly with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and Bank of Tanzania, a strategy and action plan to handle the unsettled claims.

The Consultant submitted an inception report in August 2009 which was not accepted by the Bank.

Further, the original contract expired on 14 January 2010 while the consultant was yet to provide the expected contract deliverables. Subsequent follow ups on the matter with the consultant's assignment proved futile. Due to non-responsiveness of the consultant to the Bank's subsequent follow ups, on 25 July 2011, the Bank wrote to the World Bank to seek for their advice on the way forward, which was not provided.

- On 25 August 2011, the consultant wrote to the Bank demanding renewal of the expired contract; to include:
- Upward revision of the price of the contract to USD 843,700 from the original amount of USD 663,950;
- Implicitly complaining for not being paid initial fee amounting to USD 175,000 after submitting inception report; and
- Revising some items on the original contract.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

49. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

49.2 External Payment Arrears Deposit Account (Continued)

Based on the original contract, the consultant would have been paid initial fee after submitting an inception report that is acceptable to the client. However, the earlier submitted report fell short of the required standard and the consultant was notified.

On 14 April 2012 the Bank officially informed the consultant about the expired contract and that the Bank had no intention to renew the same.

The consultant was further informed that since the inception report that was submitted in August 2009 was not accepted by the client, there is no any accrued liability to the Bank.

The Bank's further efforts to solicit detailed information from the World Bank on work that was done by M/S Lazard Freres during the Debt Buyback Scheme that ended in year 2004 have proved futile. The efforts were aimed at obtaining information that would have paved way for another consultant to be engaged to perform the assignment. The Bank later sought legal advice on how to bring EPA to a close. On the basis of legal advice that was obtained, and following a Board of Directors Resolution, on 20th November 2012 the Bank officially wrote to the Minister for Finance to transfer operations and management of the External Payment Arrears Account and public debt back to the Ministry of Finance. The transfer was in line with the Bank's program for shedding-off non-core activities

49.3 Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS)

The Bank is an agent of the Government on the operationalization of the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme. The scheme is charged with the responsibility of considering guarantee applications from financial institutions, and on behalf of the Principal, issue guarantees to financial institutions covering short and long term finance to exporters as long as the capital funds in the ECGS accounts are not leveraged more than 1:5. As a result there is a contingent liability under this scheme in respect of guarantees, limited to five times the balance of the Fund in accordance with the agency agreement in force.

As at 30 June 2014 outstanding guarantees aggregated to TZS 444,334.4 million (2013: TZS 233,151.0 9 million) while the balance of the Fund as at 30 June 2014 was TZS 71,076.3 million (2013: TZS 56,738.4 million). The movement of the Fund during the year is as summarized below:



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

49. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

49.3 Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) (Continued)

	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Balance of funds		
Capital	24,580,514	19,155,186
Surplus	<u>46,495,693</u>	<u>37,583,193</u>
Total	<u>71,076,257</u>	<u>56,738,379</u>

49.4 Small & Medium Enterprises - Credit Guarantee Scheme

The Bank operates this scheme by issuing guarantees on behalf of the Government to financial institutions covering medium and long-term finance to SMEs on a pilot as long as the capital funds in the CGS-SME accounts are not leveraged more than 1:3. There is a contingent liability under this scheme in respect of guarantees, limited to three times the balance of the Fund in accordance with the Agency agreement in force. As at 30 June 2014 outstanding guarantees had a value aggregating to TZS million (2013: TZS 574.9 million) while the balance of the fund as at 30 June 2014 was TZS 7,594.6 million (2013: TZS 7,594.6 million).

50. OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS

50.1 Uncalled and unpaid Capital to Afrexim Bank

The Afrexim bank was established on 27 October 1993. The major function of the bank is to finance and facilitate trade among African countries and between Africa and the rest of the world. The Bank's authorized equity interest in Afrexim bank is 306 ordinary shares of par value USD 10,000 each payable in five equal instalments. Two instalments with value of USD 1.2 million have been called and paid up.

As at 30 June 2014, the Bank had a commitment of USD 1.8 million in respect of three instalments of uncalled and unpaid capital attached to its shareholding in the Afrexim bank. The Bank proportion of equity total holding in the Afrexim bank is 0.4 percent.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

50. OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS (Continued)

50.2 Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2014, the Bank's capital commitments in respect of, Property and Equipment, Intangible Assets and major capital projects aggregated to TZS 61,573.8 million (2013: 65,513.1 million). The major capital expenditure commitments item is as reflected herewith below:

Particulars	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Office buildings	8,921,800	7,735,000
Residential buildings	10,836,965	8,302,465
Machinery and equipment	11,297,900	11,097,900
Information, communication and technology (ICT)	2,199,629	2,499,444
Motor vehicles	4,634,000	4,634,000
Furniture and fittings	1,076,345	464,345
Intangible assets	4,341,987	3,857,387
Work in progress	18,265,200	26,922,600
Total	61,573,826	65,513,141

The above commitments have been included and approved for payment in accordance with the 2014/2015 Approved Budget Estimates.

50.3 Post- employment benefits

Effective July 2008, the Bank has a medical insurance arrangement, which covers retired employees and their spouses. At the reporting date the Bank had insurance commitment amounting to TZS 137.7 million (2013: TZS 56.8 million) involving retired staff with their spouses who retired since financial year 2009/10.

51. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In the course of its operations, the Bank enters into transactions with related parties, which include the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the ultimate shareholder of the Bank, the Deposit Insurance Fund and key management personnel. The related party transactions during the year are as follows:

51.1 Loans and emoluments to key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Bank. The Bank's key management personnel are the Governor, Deputy Governors', Non-Executive Directors and Directors.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

51. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

51.1 Loans and emoluments to key management personnel

The Bank extends loan facilities to the Governor, the Deputy Governors and its members of staff. Loans and advances (Note 23) include advances to employees that as at 30 June 2014 amounted to TZS 41,375.1 million (2013: TZS 41,029.9 million). The advances are granted at preferential rates of interest determined by the Bank presently at 5 percent fixed over the period of the loan. The following is the breakdown of loans and emoluments granted to key management personnel.

	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
i Loans to Senior Management (i.e. Governor, Deputy Governors and Directors)		
At start of the year	391,486	430,588
Loans granted during the year	495,605	925,772
Loans repaid during the year	<u>(708,505)</u>	<u>(964,874)</u>
Balance end of the year	<u>178,586</u>	<u>391,486</u>
ii Emoluments to Senior Management Personnel (Governor, Deputy Governors and Directors)		
Salaries, allowances and benefits	3,788,442	3,608,040
Post-employment benefits	<u>1,281,000</u>	<u>1,220,000</u>
Total	<u>5,069,442</u>	<u>4,828,040</u>

In accordance with Section 15 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, remuneration of the Governor and Deputy Governors is determined by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Board determines remuneration of directors including Secretary to the Bank. As at 30 June 2014, the number of key management personnel was 29 (2013: 29).

51.2 Directors' remunerations

During the year ending 30 June 2014, emoluments paid to the members of the Board amounted to TZS 1,220.3 million (2013: TZS 950.2 million). These emoluments include salaries and benefits of Non - Executive directors. As of 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2013 there were no loans advanced to the Non-Executive Directors of the Board. Further, there were no related party transactions with Non-Executive Directors of the Board.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

51. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

51.2 Directors' remunerations

51.3 Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

Transactions entered into with the Government include:

- a. No interest and no Bank charges on Government deposits accounts;
- b. Cost sharing of liquidity management cost arising from issue and redemption of liquidity papers and Repurchase Agreements in accordance with the memorandum of understanding in force.
- a. Settlement of foreign currency denominated obligations;
- b. Financial accommodation on temporary short falls in Government revenue;
- c. Other duties including agency of the Government as provided under the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.

As at the close of business on 30 June 2014, the following balances, which are included in the statement of financial position in various categories, were outstanding:

	30.06.2014 TZS '000	30.06.2013 TZS '000
Due from Governments of Tanzania (Note 22 and 32)	439,600,431	75,456,879
IMF funds on-lent to the Government (Note 18)	507,635,007	479,683,371
Deposits-RGZ (Note 32)	10,198,233	-
Investments in Government Securities (Note 21)	1,481,231,785	1,497,107,651
Structured Financing Facility (Note 33)	73,594,055	73,065,368
Export Credit Guarantee Fund (Note 33)	71,072,095	56,712,431
Small and Medium Enterprises Guarantee Fund (Note 33)	10,515,754	7,594,640

The above Schemes are administered by the Bank on behalf of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. Funds are deposited with the Bank and no interest is paid on these balances.

The Governments of Republic of Tanzania (URT) and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGZ) deposits are governments funds held by the Bank as Governments' bank.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014 (CONTINUED)

51. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (Continued)

51.4 Deposit Insurance Fund Board

The Bank has a close working relationship with the Deposit Insurance Fund Board, an entity incorporated under the Banking and Financial Institution Act, 1991 (as amended 2006). The Bank provides it with staff, subvention and office accommodation.

During the year the Bank made contributions to the Board amounting to TZS 257.0 million (2013: TZS 214.7 million). The balance outstanding from the Fund and included under Deposit Others as at 30 June 2014 was TZS 519.9 million (2013: TZS 11,913.1 million).

51.5 Bank of Tanzania Training Institute - Mwanza

Bank of Tanzania Training Institute - Mwanza is operated as a branch and the results of its operations are incorporated in the financial statements of the Bank.

52. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There were no events after reporting period that had material impact to the financial statements.



PART IV
CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT MONETARY AND ECONOMIC
POLICY EVENTS,
JANUARY 1992 TO JUNE 2014



2014 June: Ratification of the East African Community (EAC) Monetary Union Protocol, 25th June, 2014.

2014 June: Ratification of SADC Finance and Investment Protocol, 6th June, 2014.

2014 May: Signing of the Memorandum of Understanding amongst EAC Central Banks on currency convertibility and repatriation, 16th May, 2014.

2014 May: Further liberalization of Capital Account within the EAC region, 2nd May, 2014.

2014 March: The launch of the East African Community Payment and Settlement Systems Integration Project (EAC-PSSIP), 12th March, 2014.

2013 November: The signing of the East African Monetary Union Protocol by the EAC Heads of State, 30th November, 2013.

2013 March: The Deputy Minister for Finance, Janet Mbene (MP) launched the Tanzania Financial Stability Forum (TFSF) on 11th March, 2013.

2013 January: The Bank of Tanzania issued guidelines on Agency Banking. The guidelines became effective on 1st February, 2013.

2012 November: As per the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency, Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, re-appointed Prof. Benno J. Ndulu to serve in the office for the second term as the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania. The effective date of his appointments was 8th January, 2013.

2012 November: The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency, Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, launched the Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund.

2012 September: The Bank launched the Credit Reference Databank.

2012 August: The Bank introduced an online bidding system for Government securities auctions (GSS).

2012 July: The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete re-appointed Mr. Lila H. Mkila Deputy Governor incharge of Financial Stability and deepening for five years and Mr. Juma H. Reli Deputy Governor incharge of Administration and Internal Control for three years.

2011 June: As per the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, His Excellency, Dr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, appointed Dr. Natu El-Maamry Mwamba to be the Deputy Governor for a period of five years with effect from 13th June, 2011. She replaced Dr. Enos Bukuku, who was appointed as Deputy Secretary General of the East African Community.

2009 March: The Bank on behalf of the Government hosted the IMF/Africa, International Economic Conference which discussed Africa Growth challenges and its partnership with the International Monetary Fund on 10th–11th March, 2009.

2008 January: As per the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, appointed Prof. Benno J. Ndulu to be the sixth Governor of the Bank of Tanzania, Dr. Enos S. Bukuku, Deputy Governor (In-charge of Economic and Financial Policies-EFP), Mr. Juma H. Reli Deputy Governor (In-charge of Administration and Internal Controls-AIC), and Mr. Lila H. Mkila (In-charge of Financial Stability and Deepening-FSD). The effective date of their appointments was 8th January, 2008.

2008 January: Settlement cycle was changed from T+2 to T+1 in order to harmonize redemptions and settlement of Treasury Securities. “T” is defined as a settlement day.

2008 January: The auction frequency of Treasury bills was changed from weekly to once fortnightly whilst that of Treasury bonds was changed to once every month.

2007 October: The Bank issued a Press release in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market indicating that the Bank was going to be on the selling side.

2007 June: As per the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, appointed three Bank of Tanzania Deputy Governors, Prof. Benno J. Ndulu, (In-charge of Economic and Financial Policies-EFP), Mr. Juma H. Reli (In-charge of Administration and Internal Controls-AIC) and Mr. Lila H. Mkila (In-charge of Financial Stability and Deepening- FSD). The effective date of their appointments was 26th June, 2007.

2007 June: Bank of Tanzania-Zanzibar Branch officially moved in the new office building located at Gulioni on 25th June, 2007.

2006 June: The Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 and the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006 were gazetted and became effective on 1st July, 2006.

2006 April: The Boards of Directors of the African Development Bank and African Development Fund approved the ADF’s participation in Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). The impact of the approval will be cancellation of outstanding debt as at end of December 2004 that remained unpaid until the end of 2005. Though the ADF implementation of MDRI was 1st January, 2006, actual delivery is expected to be done retroactively by the end of the 3rd quarter of 2006.

2006 January: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) cancelled debt worth USD 338 million being 100 percent of disbursed outstanding debt as at December 2004 that remained outstanding until December 2005.

2005 December: Introduction of the Two-way quote system in the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market (IFEM).



2005 October: Tanzania Net Settlement Services system (TNSSS) which is a system used to facilitate settlement of transactions arising from visa member banks obligations went live on 10th October, 2005 linking four local banks with VISA International network branded cards.

2005 July: 10 percent withholding tax charged on Treasury bills and bonds with the exception of all bonds with maturities longer than two years.

2005 June: The G8 Finance Ministers on 11th June, 2005 announced a proposal on debt cancellation for Highly Indebted Poor Countries. The proposal envisages 100 percent cancellation of HIPC's disbursed outstanding debt as at 31st December, 2004 due to IMF, World Bank and African Development Bank. The announcement entails cancellation of Tanzania debt worth USD 4.832 billion.

2005 June: Zanzibar Investment Promotion Authority (ZIPA) was established as a government focal point for the promotion and facilitation of investment in Zanzibar.

2005 May: Office of Chief Government Statistician GOZ completed the Zanzibar Household Budget Survey (HBS).

2005 March: Bank of Tanzania issued Microfinance Regulations 2005.

2005 March: Zanzibar Business Council was inaugurated. The Council is under the Chairmanship of the Zanzibar President. The council's main objective is to promote development dialogue and propose common strategies for addressing problems facing the private sector growth.

2005 February: As per the Bank of Tanzania Act, 1995, His Excellency, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Hon. Benjamin William Mkapa, appointed Mr. Juma H. Reli to be the Deputy Governor.

2005 January: The East African Community Customs Union that was ratified by the Partner States in December 2004 commenced its operations. Under the protocol, trade on goods originating and traded among the Partner States attracts a zero tariff. A three-band Common External Tariff (CET) structure of 0 percent, 10 percent, and 25 percent is applied to goods imported into EAC. A selected list of sensitive items attracts rates above 25 percent as an additional protection measure for similar locally produced products.

2004 December: Effective end of December 2005, the government developed and introduced a computerized risk-management system aimed at expanding customs clearance primarily through reducing significantly the number of shipments that are physically inspected.

2004 December: The East African Legislative Assembly enacted the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004.

2004 November: The National Assembly passed the National Economic Empowerment act, 2004. Under the act, the government has resolved to take measures designed to promote and facilitate economic initiatives aimed at empowering Tanzanians.

2004 October: The Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) system, which is used to transfer low value high volume interbank payments, went live in 2004.

2004 July: 15 percent withholding tax was reinstated on Treasury bills and bonds with the exception of bonds with maturities longer than two years.

2004 April: The Bank introduced the Tanzania Inter-bank Settlement System (TISS) in April 2004, which is an online, real time gross settlement system.

2004 March: The Protocol on the Establishment of the East African Community Customs Union was signed.

2004 March: Commencement of the National account Household Budget Survey (HBS) by Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS).

2004 March: The second and final closing of the Debt Buyback Scheme took place on 31st March, 2004 under which debts worth USD 43.8 million, made up of both principal and interest was retired at a price of 12 cents on a dollar of principal amount tendered.

2004 March: Financial Markets Leaders Forum was established in order to promote dialogue and networking among stakeholders in the financial markets. Structured and informal knowledge sharing facilitated by the Forum has enhanced comprehension of the market intricacies among market participants.

2003 December: The Bank introduced Intraday and Lombard standby credit facilities to provide overnight-collateralized advances to commercial banks

2003 June: The President of the Union Government of Tanzania as empowered in section 134 of the Constitution of the Union Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as amended) established the Joint Finance Commission (JFC) and Joint Finance Bill No. 14 of 1996.

2003 May: The Chief Government Statistician reviewed the basis of National Account Database. Changed National Account base year from 1991 to 2001.
Adopted the national account statistics to internationally accepted standards.

2003 May: Effective 21st May, 2003, the Tanzanian Government opened up the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange to foreign investors. Several regulations were published in 2003 to guide foreign investor's dealings in the Stock Exchange and establish regulatory safeguards for orderly stable market activities.

2003 March: Effective 3rd March, 2003, the Delphis Bank was ordered to stop operations by the Bank of Tanzania and was put under statutory supervision of the Bank of Tanzania.

2003 February: The Bank of Tanzania Act (1995) was amended by the Financial Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act, 2003 to give the Bank general powers on the national payment,

clearing and settlement system matters comprising oversight and regulation of the National Payment System.

2002 October: The Ministry of Finance converted additional non-marketable stocks into marketable securities worth TZS 80.0 billion.

2002 August: The Bank of Tanzania on behalf of the Government launched a 10-year Treasury bond with a fixed coupon rate of 7.75 percent.

2002 July: The Bank of Tanzania established an Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) to hasten the provision of credit to the export sector, notably non-traditional exports in order to augment efforts towards increased export earnings.

2002 July: The Ministry of Finance issued additional un-securitized domestic debts worth TZS 20.0 billion to be converted into marketable securities.

2002 July: The Bank of Tanzania on behalf of the Government launched a 7-year Treasury bond with a fixed coupon rate of 7.75 percent.

2002 May: The Bank of Tanzania in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, converted un-securitized domestic debts worth TZS 20.0 billion into marketable securities.

2002 May: The Bank of Tanzania re-introduced the 35-day Treasury bill as an instrument of monetary policy.

2002 May: Effective 29th May, 2002, the Bank of Tanzania reinstated the 35-days Treasury bill to cater for monetary policy implementation in the country.

2002 April: The Bank of Tanzania changed the 2-year Treasury bond auctions from uniform prices to multiple prices.

2002 March: Effective 1st March, 2002, the Bank of Tanzania established a Bank of Tanzania Electronic Clearing House (BOTECH) system at the Dar es Salaam Clearing House, targeted at enhancing the check processing speed, minimizing errors and acts of fraud in the inter-bank transactions. Also, the Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) equipment for processing paper instruments and generation of electronic files was commissioned to be used by the Electronic Clearing House and the Central Banking System (CBC) at three sites of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Arusha.

2002 February: The Bank of Tanzania on behalf of the Government launched a 5-year Treasury bond with a fixed coupon rate of 7.5 percent under the tranching/reopening mechanism. The bond is listed at the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange. The aim was to extend the maturity profile of government debt, lengthen the yield curve, and increase the number of tradable instruments in the market.

2002 January: The Paris Club Creditors met on January 17th, 2002 and agreed to offer debt relief under Cologne Stock Terms by cancelling 90 percent stock of their debts amounting to USD 737

million in net present value terms or USD 1.0 billion in nominal terms. This was part of HIPC Initiative.

2001 November: Tanzania fulfilled all the conditions and managed to reach HIPC Floating Completion Point in November 2001 that was 15 months ahead of originally scheduled time of 36 months.

2001 June: The first closing of the Tanzania debt buyback operation took place on 6th June, 2001 with debt worth about USD 155.7 million (principal and interest) being retired, utilizing about USD 7.2 million from the grant. The first closing of the operation represents an important step towards the implementation of the Government's debt reduction strategy.

2001 May: The Management of Risk Assets Regulations, 2001 came into effect on 1st May, 2001 and repealed "The Guidelines on Management of Risk Assets, Classification of Loans and Other Risk Assets, Provisioning for Losses and Accrual of Interest" issued on 18th October, 1991.

2001 May: The Credit Concentration and Other Exposure Limits Regulations, 2001 came into effect on 1st May, 2001 and repealed "The Guidelines on Concentration of Credit and Other Exposure Limits" issued on 22nd December, 1992.

2001 May: The Capital Adequacy Regulations, 2001 became effective on 1st May, 2001 and repealed "Guidelines for Measuring Capital Adequacy" issued on 1st October, 1993 and the Addendum to Circular No. 3 on Capital Adequacy issued on 27th March, 1996.

2001 February: The Government launched a national micro-finance policy on 2nd February, 2001 that lays out the principles of upgrading services through efficient and effective micro-finance systems.

2001 January: Effective 1st January, 2001, the petroleum sector was fully and effectively liberalized and the Government stopped extending subsidies to Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC).

2001 January: On 15th January, 2001, the Heads of State of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, formally inaugurated the East African Community (EAC) at the Sheikh Amri Abeid Stadium Arusha.

2000 October: Effective 1st October, 2000, Tanzania pulled out of Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA).

2000 September: The Publication by commercial banks of Financial Statements Regulations, 2000 was officially made operational on 1st September, 2000.

2000 September: The Liquid Assets Ratio Regulations, 2000 became effective on 1st September, 2000.



2000 September: Effective on 1st September, 2000, the Independent Auditors Regulations, 2000 became operational.

2000 September: Circular No.8: The Money Laundering Control aimed at guiding banks and financial institutions on uncovering, reporting and controlling money laundering became effective on 1st September, 2000.

2000 May: The Bank of Tanzania took over the management of 1st Adili Bancorp on 15th May, 2000 due to its poor performance and shareholders inability to inject more capital in the bank to cover for the heavy losses sustained in its operations.

2000 April: Agreed minute was signed on 14th April, 2000 in relation to Tanzania's qualification for Paris Club VI rescheduling arrangement. Under this arrangement Tanzania will be treated under Cologne terms, which provide cancellation of 90 percent of the debt service due up to the Completion Point of the enhanced HIPC Initiative.

2000 March: Tanzania at end March reached a Decision Point and qualified for consideration of additional debt relief under HIPC Program, after the IMF approved Tanzania's three year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF).

2000 January: Effective 15th January, 2000, the Minimum Reserve Requirement was set at 10 percent of total deposit liabilities (including foreign currency deposits) plus 50 percent of vault cash excluding deposit in the clearing account.

1999 July: The Bank of Tanzania introduced a computerized book entry system and a central depository system for Treasury bills. The system entails record keeping, transfer and updating ownership of the Treasury bills without having to issue physical certificates, thus improving efficiency. The system also facilitates divisibility of securities into smaller lots, which promotes secondary market trading.

1998 July: Establishment of the Primary Dealership system

1998 April: Trading activities at the Dar-es-Salaam Stock Exchange commenced after two years of preparatory work under the stewardship of the Government through the Capital Markets and Securities Authority. The opening of the Trading Floor coincided with the listing of TOL Limited (formerly Tanzania Oxygen Limited), as the first company on the new Exchange.

1997 July: Repurchase agreements were introduced to complement Treasury bills and bonds in the open market operations.

1997 March: The first Treasury bond auction was held. 2-year Treasury bond was the only maturity offered.

1996 September: The Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange was incorporated as a private company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital under the Companies Ordinance.

July 1996: The 10.0 percent withholding tax on income from Treasury bills and deposits was abolished.

1996: The Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) was established, in order to facilitate establishment of a stock exchange for mobilizing and allocating savings for medium and long-term investments.

1995 November: Commercial bank and financial institutions were required to determine and report on foreign exchange purchases, sales, the maximum net open position, and average balances and send reports weekly to the Bank of Tanzania.

1994 December: The 364-day Treasury bill was introduced.

1994 December: Issuance of the 35-day Treasury bill was discontinued.

1994 July: A fully-fledged Bank of Financial Markets was established in the Bank in order to develop and supervise the functioning of the markets.

1994 June: The Interbank Foreign Exchange Market was introduced, replacing the weekly foreign exchange auction system. The IFEM, which is a wholesale market, facilitated determination of the exchange rate.

1994 February: 182-day Treasury bill was introduced.

1994 January: The Capital Market and Securities Act was enacted.

1993 September: 35-day Treasury bill was introduced.

1993 August: Treasury Bills Auctions were introduced as a tool for financing short term government deficit, as an instrument of liquidity management, and as a reference point for the determination of market interest rates. The Auctions began with the 91-day Treasury bills.

1993 July: BOT began auctioning of foreign exchange as a tool for liquidity management as well as for determination of a market-based exchange rate.

1993 July: Foreign exchange auctions were introduced.

1993 June: Certificates of Deposit as an instrument of monetary policy were introduced for the first time.

1993 April: Inception of the Bureaux de Change markets as an effort to liberalize foreign exchange regime.

1992 March: The Foreign Exchange Act 1992 was enacted. The Act liberalized the external trade and created an enabling environment for determination of market exchange rates.



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A1: Output and Prices

Table A1.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 - 2013

Economic activity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^c	2008 ^c	2009 ^c	2010 ^c	2011 ^c	2012 ^c	2013 ^c
A: Monetary											
Gross domestic product at market prices	10,214,161	11,680,834	13,431,438	15,152,834	17,761,462	20,836,777	24,045,416	27,614,465	32,191,091	38,649,022	46,063,596
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	2,104,035	2,404,037	2,589,263	2,757,686	3,154,263	3,696,524	4,229,723	4,780,639	5,480,078	6,751,476	8,065,660
Crops	1,523,553	1,743,041	1,831,665	1,901,931	2,250,434	2,638,184	2,911,387	3,231,640	3,673,765	4,552,098	5,515,775
Livestock	399,611	447,491	529,630	580,430	631,254	744,879	931,703	1,061,841	1,224,837	1,486,128	1,679,858
Forestry and hunting	180,871	213,505	227,968	255,325	312,575	318,634	487,158	582,476	713,250	870,027	
Fishing	182,929	201,771	219,930	235,045	269,831	288,719	342,334	447,471	527,534	625,216	723,514
Industry and construction	2,437,259	2,776,974	3,149,293	3,515,928	4,173,741	4,897,633	5,638,892	6,557,277	7,749,303	9,387,985	11,173,805
Mining and quarrying	288,200	357,368	457,431	576,363	742,932	839,513	941,094	1,072,847	1,255,231	1,543,935	1,760,085
Manufacturing	1,002,827	1,129,558	1,269,145	1,395,282	1,625,504	1,935,975	2,226,370	2,627,117	3,152,540	3,751,523	4,514,087
Electricity, gas	227,081	244,977	271,925	276,915	335,898	421,216	479,768	571,130	684,847	835,513	980,057
Water supply	37,597	42,697	47,696	54,872	57,816	63,482	70,934	77,348	85,601	99,892	121,705
Construction	881,554	1,002,374	1,103,096	1,212,496	1,411,592	1,637,447	1,920,726	2,208,835	2,571,084	3,157,123	3,797,870
Services	4,763,613	5,419,639	6,247,7148	7,170,793	8,413,349	9,884,310	11,460,586	13,191,325	15,345,523	18,354,023	22,095,432
Trade and repairs	1,454,527	1,593,717	1,752,826	2,044,421	2,416,506	2,875,642	3,276,989	3,905,550	4,587,631	5,494,169	6,428,178
Hotels and restaurants	286,883	319,365	394,417	459,584	559,722	649,278	705,919	754,037	856,439	1,010,598	1,333,989
Transport	577,977	637,720	706,291	769,830	886,844	1,037,608	1,286,634	1,646,704	1,996,102	2,365,380	3,086,821
Communications	161,623	206,877	277,216	374,241	487,132	611,350	684,002	691,627	811,265	1,022,193	1,251,165
Financial intermediation	229,370	265,766	265,261	299,734	345,000	403,749	467,492	567,822	666,216	799,459	951,356
Real estate and business services	723,952	819,300	980,660	1,120,466	1,318,834	1,416,251	1,728,515	1,851,995	2,101,850	2,551,106	2,986,523
Public administration	866,917	1,076,215	1,278,881	1,440,913	1,652,556	2,026,815	2,282,763	2,579,222	2,985,562	3,493,107	4,138,838
Education	223,409	236,813	251,022	268,594	289,617	333,060	392,507	455,308	519,820	610,788	720,180
Health	174,789	200,933	233,032	275,726	327,658	383,360	454,990	533,339	627,520	737,964	883,350
Other social and personal services	88,770	99,329	107,542	117,284	129,482	147,221	170,776	202,422	222,119	269,257	315,031
Gross value added before adjustments less FISM	9,487,836	10,802,421	12,205,634	13,659,452	16,011,184	18,767,186	21,671,535	24,976,712	29,151,438	35,118,701	42,058,411
-105,382	-120,588	-141,723	-169,661	-208,281	-260,029	-328,478	-358,049	-432,285	-497,128	-626,381	
9,382,454	10,681,833	12,063,911	13,489,791	15,802,903	18,507,157	21,134,3057	24,618,663	28,719,152	34,621,573	41,432,030	
831,707	999,001	1,367,527	1,663,043	1,958,559	2,329,620	2,702,359	2,995,802	3,471,939	4,027,449	4,631,567	
B: Non-monetary											
Gross domestic product at market prices	1,892,899	2,290,757	2,533,855	2,788,434	3,217,238	3,814,911	4,167,230	4,679,015	5,341,871	6,068,641	7,111,082
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	1,375,611	1,712,407	1,821,215	1,970,870	2,258,995	2,677,952	2,923,874	3,273,476	3,776,722	4,281,969	4,968,321
Crops	1,118,034	1,379,855	1,440,478	1,550,759	1,732,893	2,062,143	2,275,693	2,526,619	2,871,607	3,325,652	
Livestock	163,524	221,530	262,193	287,342	359,742	424,496	412,208	450,132	510,224	578,594	653,278
Forestry and hunting	94,053	111,022	118,544	132,769	166,360	191,313	235,973	297,326	354,890	401,026	489,390
Fishing	4,764	5,254	5,727	6,409	7,358	7,873	10,610	12,202	14,385	16,687	22,377
Industry and construction	101,224	122,289	167,464	208,050	257,315	296,801	346,489	396,477	459,416	505,919	647,347
Water supply	16,327	18,777	20,909	20,937	27,166	29,828	33,330	36,344	40,221	44,804	54,679
Construction	84,897	103,512	146,555	187,113	230,149	266,973	313,159	360,133	419,195	461,114	502,667
Services	411,300	450,807	539,449	603,105	693,571	832,285	886,257	996,960	1,131,347	1,264,067	1,473,038
Real estate and business services	411,300	450,807	539,449	603,105	693,571	832,285	886,257	996,860	1,131,347	1,264,067	1,473,038
C: Total Gross Domestic Product at market prices	12,107,060	13,971,591	15,965,293	17,941,268	20,978,701	24,651,687	28,212,646	32,293,479	37,532,962	44,717,663	53,174,678
Population	34,2	35,3	36,2	37,5	38,3	39,5	40,7	41,9	43,2	44,9	
D: Per Capita nominal GDP (TZS)	353,495	396,154	441,063	478,100	547,081	627,787	693,470	770,464	868,819	995,939	

Note: ^aP denotes Provisional

The National Bureau of Statistics revised the Set of National Account Estimates from September 2007 by rebasing them to 2001 constant prices

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Per Capita GDP-BoT computation

Economic activity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^e	2008 ^f	2009 ^f	2010 ^f	2011 ^f	2012 ^f	2013 ^p
A: Monetary											
Gross domestic product at market prices	84.4	83.6	84.1	84.5	84.7	84.5	85.2	85.5	85.8	86.4	86.6
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	17.4	17.2	16.2	15.3	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.6	15.1	15.1	15.2
Crops	12.6	12.5	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.4
Livestock	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Forestry and hunting	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Fishing	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Industry and construction	20.1	19.9	19.7	19.6	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.0
Mining and quarrying	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Manufacturing	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.4	8.5
Electricity, gas	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Water supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Construction	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1
Services	39.3	38.8	39.1	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.0	41.6
Trade and repairs	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Transport	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.8
Communications	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Financial intermediation	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Real estate and business services	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6
Public administration	7.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.8
Education	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Health	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Other social and personal services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gross value added before adjustments	78.4	77.3	76.5	76.1	76.3	76.1	76.8	77.3	77.7	78.5	79.1
<i>less FISIM</i>	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2
Gross value added at current basic prices	77.5	76.5	75.6	75.2	75.3	75.1	75.7	76.2	76.5	77.4	77.9
<i>Add Taxes on products</i>	6.9	7.2	8.6	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.7
B: Non-Monetary											
Gross domestic product at market prices	15.6	16.4	15.9	15.5	15.3	15.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.6	13.4
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	11.4	12.3	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.6	9.3
Crops	9.2	9.9	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	8.6
Livestock	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Forestry and hunting	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and construction	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Services	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
Real estate and business services	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8
C: Total Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: ^P denotes Provisional
Source: National Bureau of Statistics



**Table A1.3: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2001 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 - 2013**

		Millions of TZS									
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^a	2008 ^b	2009 ^c	2010 ^d	2011 ^d	2012 ^d
Economic activity											
A: Monetary											
GDP at market prices	8,833,128	9,525,201	10,300,744	11,021,170	11,852,682	12,767,259	13,536,636	14,566,980	15,501,904	16,618,786	17,856,252
Agriculture and fishing	1,913,425	1,993,064	2,114,515	2,187,610	2,277,891	2,379,345	2,430,546	2,559,774	2,604,826	2,711,597	2,852,451
Crops	1,259,304	1,312,030	1,399,662	1,446,975	1,510,406	1,587,437	1,617,938	1,725,526	1,748,958	1,831,159	1,942,671
Livestock	323,067	334,237	351,232	359,519	371,398	379,387	388,264	400,273	409,779	422,482	439,201
Forestry and hunting	161,575	165,963	171,937	179,847	185,827	191,750	198,686	206,832	214,071	219,209	226,443
Fishing	169,479	180,834	191,684	201,269	210,259	220,568	229,043	232,018	238,746	244,037	
Industry and construction											
Mining and quarrying	2,106,686	2,326,418	2,522,828	2,761,870	2,996,217	3,208,502	3,470,768	3,706,858	3,995,057	4,305,481	
Manufacturing	219,000	254,000	295,000	341,000	377,559	386,998	391,642	402,331	411,182	443,154	473,731
Electricity, gas	893,000	977,000	1,071,000	1,162,000	1,263,435	1,388,515	1,499,596	1,618,064	1,744,273	1,887,303	2,032,179
Water supply	223,953	240,708	263,218	286,347	306,507	301,978	327,344	360,733	366,144	388,113	405,190
Construction											
Trade and repairs	4,422,457	4,775,060	5,166,826	5,580,151	6,044,462	6,567,737	7,030,934	7,616,302	8,220,068	8,883,672	9,619,757
Hotels and restaurants	1,405,698	1,486,931	1,585,906	1,736,631	1,906,821	2,097,503	2,254,816	2,439,711	2,637,328	2,840,402	3,076,155
Transport	275,836	301,873	314,921	328,859	343,658	358,779	380,864	388,175	417,287	443,576	
Communications	541,901	588,574	627,951	661,000	705,965	752,539	797,691	853,529	910,715	975,376	1,035,550
Financial intermediation	144,039	169,158	200,900	239,537	287,684	346,659	422,577	515,967	614,001	740,485	909,316
Real estate and business services	170,643	184,775	204,694	228,000	251,280	281,120	306,339	337,556	422,748	474,324	
Public administration	684,602	734,880	796,832	860,219	925,021	990,697	1,046,921	1,125,386	1,194,828	1,274,882	1,351,078
Education	766,760	871,169	970,786	1,033,488	1,102,951	1,180,158	1,232,313	1,312,414	1,401,658	1,482,954	1,559,099
Health	207,606	215,910	224,547	235,774	248,142	265,905	284,704	305,402	328,002	349,322	369,792
Other social and personal services	84,935	87,461	89,765	93,061	95,998	98,974	102,141	105,716	108,887	267,190	282,196
Gross value added excluding adjustments less FISIM											
Gross value added at basic prices											
<i>Taxes on products</i>											
B: Non-monetary GDP at market prices											
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,590,607	1,714,533	1,767,345	1,859,993	1,949,239	2,061,086	2,184,664	2,261,583	2,411,899	2,536,979	2,632,898
Crops	1,111,424	1,210,467	1,230,544	1,287,138	1,337,492	1,401,663	1,471,737	1,500,780	1,563,724	1,705,337	
Livestock	863,057	950,694	962,268	1,010,398	1,057,549	1,111,484	1,172,746	1,189,948	1,266,487	1,326,012	1,356,573
Forestry and hunting	159,934	168,763	173,877	177,979	179,000	185,322	189,658	197,199	211,908	217,642	225,548
Fishing	84,019	86,301	89,407	93,520	95,468	99,109	102,353	106,550	110,279	112,926	116,652
Industry and construction											
Population	4,414	4,709	4,992	5,241	5,475	5,749	6,979	7,084	7,143	7,263	
Per Capita real GDP (TZS)	95,053	97,933	106,843	117,974	128,648	142,024	149,201	162,896	176,508	189,751	195,117
Notes: ^a Denotes Provisional ^b The National Bureau of Statistics revised the Set of National Account Estimates from September 2007 by reusing them to 2001 constant prices ^c Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Per Capita GDP-Bo computation	15,066	15,654	16,283	16,955	17,633	18,797	20,405	20,987	21,826	23,005	24,132
Wafer supply	79,987	82,279	90,560	100,119	111,015	123,227	128,796	141,910	154,682	166,747	170,985
Construction	384,130	406,133	429,958	455,781	483,099	517,399	563,726	597,907	640,585	683,504	732,045
Services	384,130	406,133	429,958	455,781	483,099	517,399	563,726	597,907	640,585	683,504	732,045
Real estate and business services	10,423,735	11,239,734	12,068,089	12,881,163	13,80,192	14,828,345	15,721,301	16,828,663	17,9,13,803	19,155,765	20,489,150
C: Total Gross Domestic Product at market prices											
Population	34.2	35.3	36.2	37.5	38.3	39.3	40.7	41.9	43.2	44.9	
Per Capita real GDP (TZS)	304,347	318,694	333,397	343,258	360,363	377,312	386,273	401,636	414,671	426,632	

Table A1.4: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Kind of Economic Activity, Percentage Share in Total GDP at Constant 2001 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 - 2013

Economic activity	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^f	2008 ^f	2009 ^f	2010 ^f	2011 ^f	2012 ^f	2013 ^f
A: Monetary											
GDP at market prices	84.7	84.7	85.4	85.6	84.7	84.5	85.2	85.5	85.8	86.4	87.1
Agriculture and fishing	18.4	17.7	17.5	17.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.6	15.1	13.9	9.5
Crops	12.1	11.7	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.5	2.1
Livestock	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.1
Forestry and hunting	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Industry and construction	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.6	19.9	19.9	20.0	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.0
Mining and quarrying	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.3
Manufacturing	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.4	9.9	9.9
Electricity, gas	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0
Water supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Construction	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.5	6.5
Services	42.4	42.5	42.8	43.3	40.1	40.1	40.6	40.8	41.0	41.0	47.0
Trade and repairs	13.5	13.2	13.1	13.5	11.5	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.3	15.0
Hotels and restaurants	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Transport	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.1
Communications	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	4.4
Financial intermediation	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3
Real estate and business services	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.3	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.6
Public administration	7.4	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.8	7.6
Education	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8
Health	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4
Other social and personal services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Gross value added excluding adjustments	78.9	79.0	79.6	79.9	76.3	76.1	76.8	77.3	77.7	78.5	81.9
<i>less FISM</i>	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.1	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	-1.4
Gross value added at basic prices	78.0	78.0	78.6	78.8	75.3	75.1	75.7	76.2	76.5	77.4	80.5
Taxes on products	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.0	6.7
B: Non-Monetary											
GDP at market prices	15.3	15.3	14.6	14.4	15.3	15.5	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.6	12.9
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.0	10.8	10.9	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.6	8.3
Crops	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.7	7.4	6.6
Livestock	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Forestry and hunting	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry and construction	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8
Services	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.6
Real estate and business services	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.6
C: Gross Domestic Product at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: P denotes Provisional

The 1998 - 2006 series have been revised

Source: National Bureau of Statistics





Table A1.5: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Kind of Economic Activity, Percentage Growth Rates at Constant 2001 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 - 2013

Economic activity	Percent								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 ^e	2008 ^f	2009 ^f	2010 ^f	2011 ^g
A: Monetary									
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	7.4	7.8	8.1	7.0	7.5	7.7	6.0	7.6	6.4
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	3.0	4.2	6.1	3.5	4.1	4.5	2.2	5.3	1.8
Crops	2.8	4.2	6.7	3.4	4.4	5.1	1.9	6.5	1.5
Livestock	2.2	3.5	5.1	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.3
Forestry and hunting	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	3.3	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.5
Fishing	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	2.2	1.5	1.3
Industry and construction	11.4	11.3	10.4	8.4	9.4	8.5	7.1	8.2	6.8
Mining and quarrying	17.1	16.0	16.1	15.6	10.7	2.5	1.2	2.7	2.2
Manufacturing	9.0	9.4	9.6	8.5	8.7	9.9	8.0	7.9	7.8
Electricity, gas	7.2	7.5	9.4	-1.9	10.9	5.4	8.4	10.2	1.5
Water supply	4.9	5.7	4.5	7.2	7.6	6.6	4.3	7.8	4.0
Construction	15.6	14.5	10.1	9.3	9.5	10.4	7.9	10.2	9.0
Services	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.7	7.1	8.3	8.1
Trade and repairs	9.7	5.8	6.7	9.5	9.8	10.0	7.5	8.2	8.1
Hotels and restaurants	3.2	3.6	5.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	6.1	4.6
Transport	5.0	8.6	6.7	5.3	6.5	6.9	6.0	7.0	6.7
Communications	15.6	17.4	18.8	19.2	20.1	20.5	21.9	22.1	19.0
Financial intermediation	10.7	8.3	10.8	11.4	10.2	11.9	9.0	10.1	10.7
Real estate and business services	7.1	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.1	5.7	7.5	6.2
Public administration	9.6	13.6	11.4	6.5	6.7	7.0	4.4	6.5	6.8
Education	2.8	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.5	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4
Health	8.7	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.0	6.7	6.9	5.4
Other social and personal services	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.0
Gross value added before adjustments less FISM	7.5	7.9	8.2	7.1	7.7	7.8	6.1	7.7	6.5
Gross value added at basic prices	7.5	7.8	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.7	6.0	7.7	6.4
<i>Taxes on products</i>	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.9	7.8	5.8	6.7	6.5
B: Non-Monetary									
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	4.1	7.8	3.1	5.2	4.8	5.7	6.0	3.5	6.6
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	3.7	8.9	1.7	4.6	3.9	4.8	5.0	2.0	6.3
Crops	4.0	10.2	1.2	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.5	1.5	4.7
Livestock	2.2	5.5	3.0	2.4	0.6	3.5	2.3	4.0	7.0
Forestry and hunting	3.0	2.7	3.6	4.6	2.1	3.8	3.3	4.1	3.5
Fishing	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.0	4.5	5.0	21.4	1.5	-2.0
Industry and construction	3.0	3.0	9.1	9.6	9.9	10.4	5.1	9.2	8.4
Water supply	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	6.6	8.6	2.8	4.0
Construction	2.9	2.9	10.1	10.6	10.9	11.0	4.5	10.2	9.0
Services	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.0	7.1	6.1	7.1	6.7
Real estate and business services	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	7.1	9.0	6.1	7.1	7.1
C: Gross Domestic Product at market prices	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	6.0	7.0	6.4

Notes: ^Pdenotes Provisional
The 1998 - 2006 series have been revised

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Table A1.6 : Production of Major Agricultural Crops, Tanzania Mainland, 2003/04 - 2013/14

Type of crop	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ^r	2011/12 ^p	2012/13 ^r	2013/14 ^p	000' Metric Tons
Food crops:												
Maize	3,157.0	3,219.0	3,373.0	3,302.1	3,593.7	3,555.8	4,733.1	4,122.6	5,240.0	5,173.7	6,734.4	
Rice	688.0	759.0	784.0	872.2	896.7	875.1	1,722.6	1,439.1	1,128.3	1,307.3	1,681.1	
Wheat	67.0	102.0	110.0	82.8	86.4	92.4	62.4	112.7	102.8	91.5	167.0	
Pulses	879.0	886.0	1,018.0	1,156.0	1,111.2	1,125.5	1,298.9	1,684.1	1,824.2	1,641.5	1,697.2	
Cash crops:												
Coffee	32.5	54.0	34.3	54.8	43.1	68.5	34.6	56.8	33.3	71.0	48.8	
Cotton	46.9	114.6	125.6	43.8	67.3	123.6	89.5	54.8	75.7	119.7	82.4	
Tea	30.1	30.7	30.3	31.3	32.7	31.6	32.1	31.7	31.5	33.7	33.0	
Cashew nuts	79.0	72.0	77.4	92.6	99.1	79.1	75.4	121.1	158.4	127.9	129.8	
Tobacco	34.0	47.0	52.0	50.7	50.8	55.4	60.7	94.2	126.6	74.2	86.3	
Sisal	23.8	27.0	27.8	30.9	34.1	23.8	24.0	35.0	36.6	34.9	37.7	
Pyrethrum	0.8	1.0	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.3	5.0	5.7	6.1	n.a	

Notes: P denotes Provisional^r denotes Revised

n.a implies not available

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives and Crop Boards

**Table A1.7 : Agricultural Production Indices, Tanzania Mainland, 2003/04 - 2013/14**

Crops	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 ^r	2010/12 ^P	2013/14 ^P	1980/81=100
Food crops:											
Maize	171.6	175.0	183.4	179.5	195.3	193.3	257.3	224.1	284.8	366.1	
Paddy	196.9	217.2	224.3	249.6	256.6	250.4	492.9	411.7	322.8	481.0	
Wheat	74.0	112.7	121.5	91.5	95.4	102.1	68.9	124.5	113.6	184.5	
Pulses	323.6	326.2	374.8	425.6	409.1	414.4	478.2	620.1	671.6	624.9	
Cash crops:											
Coffee	59.2	98.4	62.5	99.9	78.5	124.8	62.9	103.4	60.7	88.8	
Cotton	82.8	202.2	221.5	77.2	118.6	218.0	157.8	96.7	133.6	145.3	
Tea	171.1	174.4	172.4	178.1	185.8	179.6	186.2	180.1	178.7	187.5	
Cashew nuts	146.3	133.3	143.4	171.4	183.5	146.4	137.3	224.3	293.4	240.4	
Tobacco	229.7	317.6	351.4	342.3	343.1	374.0	408.0	636.8	855.6	583.4	
Sisal	29.1	32.7	33.7	37.5	41.3	28.8	38.9	42.4	44.4	45.6	
Pyrethrum	31.2	37.0	103.7	75.8	85.2	121.5	123.0	185.2	211.1	na	

*Notes: P denotes Provisional**r denotes Revised**na implies not available**Source : Ministry of Agriculture and BOT computation*

Table A1.8: Production in Selected Industries, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 -2013

Commodity	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^p	2012 ^p	2013 ^p
Biscuits and pasta	Tonnes	5,906.0	10,214.0	10,912.0	10,565.0	11,273.0	15,435.0	6,930.0	6,912.0	12,240.0	16,119.0	17,440.0
Wheat flour	Tonnes	334,601.0	338,076.0	368,019.0	421,973.0	412,823.0	287,925.0	367,846.0	463,552.0	439,201.0	443,731.0	516,778.0
Sugar, refined	000' Mt/Tonnes	212.9	202.3	268.8	173.4	285.6	310.1	287.7	259.9	249.0	271.1	241.3
Konyagi	000' Lts	3,738.0	4,105.0	4,489.0	5,365.0	7,614.0	4,049.0	10,201.0	11,236.0	17,177.0	16,774.0	20,680.0
Beer	000' Lts	194,100.0	202,628.0	216,604.0	299,036.0	310,194.0	291,178.0	288,901.0	248,502.0	331,011.0	338,650.0	374,238.0
Chibuku	000' Lts	14,825.0	10,119.0	11,106.0	11,559.0	10,320.0	10,255.0	16,141.0	21,040.0	23,474.0	22,028.0	19,935.0
Cigarettes	Mill Pcs	3,920.0	4,219.0	4,445.0	5,095.0	5,821.0	6,101.0	5,741.0	6,181.0	6,630.0	7,558.0	7,710.0
Textiles	000'Sq. Mt.	126,900.0	127,051.0	110,520.0	130,716.0	127,231.0	155,088.0	101,803.0	102,938.0	108,398.0	92,585.0	105,525.0
Sisal ropes and twines	Tonnes	6,839.0	5,161.0	5,943.0	5,834.0	7,295.0	7,783.0	7,913.0	6,872.0	6,976.0	7,754.0	6,908.0
Fishnet and products	Tonnes	41.0	260.0	274.0	119.0	156.0	0.0	64.0	247.0	164.0	295.0	297.0
Plywood	Cubic Mt.	562.0	578.0	918.0	1,032.0	1,080.0	925.0	254.0	988.0	1,007.0	776.0	1,043.0
Pyrethrum extract	Tonnes	16.0	23.0	164.0	33.0	30.0	423.0	143.0	64.0	70.0	73.0	113.0
Paints	000'Ltrs	16,842.0	16,621.0	16,222.0	18,384.0	22,849.0	24,857.0	25,761.0	28,201.0	47,589.0	35,344.0	36,623.0
Cement	000' Tonnes	1,186.3	1,280.9	1,366.0	1,369.9	1,629.9	1,755.9	1,940.8	2,312.1	2,408.8	2,581.4	2,345.6
Rolled steel	Tonnes	38,794.0	40,029.0	47,652.0	50,654.0	46,016.0	75,274.0	122,318.0	126,054.0	118,249.0	133,229.0	121,362.0
Iron Sheets	Tonnes	31,018.0	29,573.0	25,088.0	30,293.0	36,369.0	31,751.0	47,153.0	58,956.0	76,912.0	81,427.0	70,831.0
Aluminium sheets/circles	Tonnes	199.0	171.0	103.0	105.0	110.0	85.0	58.0	58.0	33.0	37.0	54.0
Dry cells	000 Pcs	43,000.0	74,000.0	81,000.0	82,000.0	84,000.0	53,000.0	78,000.0	93,000.0	86,000.0	146,100.0	75,000.0
Battery, auto	Pieces	27,000.0	29,000.0	42,000.0	50,000.0	12,000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: ^pdenotes Provisional
^rdenotes Revised
Source: National Bureau of Statistics



**Table A1.9: Industrial Production Indices, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 - 2013**

Commodity	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^p	2012 ^p	2013 ^p	1985=100
Biscuits and pasta	Tonnes	597.2	1,032.8	1,103.3	1,068.3	1,139.8	1,560.7	700.7	698.9	1,237.6	1,629.8	1,763.4	
Wheat flour	Tonnes	859.9	868.9	945.8	1,084.5	1,061.0	740.0	945.4	1,191.3	1,128.8	1,140.4	1,328.1	
Sugar, refined	000' M/Tonnes	190.1	180.6	240.0	154.8	255.0	276.8	256.9	232.0	222.3	242.0	215.5	
Konyagi	000'Lts	388.6	426.7	466.6	557.7	791.5	420.9	1,060.4	1,168.0	1,785.6	1,743.7	2,149.7	
Beer	000'Lts	256.2	267.5	285.9	394.7	409.4	384.3	381.3	328.0	436.9	447.0	494.0	
Chibuku	000'Lts	135.6	92.6	101.6	105.8	94.4	93.8	147.7	192.5	214.8	201.5	182.4	
Cigarettes	Mill Pcs	147.0	158.3	166.7	191.1	218.3	228.8	215.3	231.8	248.7	283.5	289.2	
Textiles	000'Sq. Mt.	218.5	218.8	190.3	225.1	219.1	267.1	175.3	177.3	186.7	159.4	181.7	
Sisal ropes and twines	Tonnes	47.2	35.6	41.0	40.4	50.3	53.7	54.6	47.4	48.1	53.5	47.6	
Fishnet and products	Tonnes	42.7	270.8	285.4	124.0	162.5	0.0	66.7	257.3	170.8	307.3	309.4	
Plywood	Cubic Mt.	35.4	36.4	57.8	64.9	68.0	58.2	16.0	62.2	63.4	48.8	65.6	
Pyrethrum extract	Tonnes	41.0	59.0	420.5	84.6	76.9	1,084.6	366.7	164.1	179.5	187.2	289.7	
Paints	000'Ltrs	1,234.8	1,218.5	1,189.3	1,347.8	1,675.1	1,822.4	1,888.6	2,067.5	3,488.9	2,591.2	2,685.0	
Cement	000' Tonnes	315.5	340.7	363.3	364.3	433.5	467.0	516.2	614.9	640.6	686.5	623.8	
Rolled steel	Tonnes	343.3	354.2	421.7	448.3	407.2	666.1	1,082.5	1,115.5	1,046.5	1,179.0	1,074.0	
Iron Sheets	Tonnes	143.1	136.5	115.8	139.8	167.8	146.5	217.6	272.1	354.9	375.8	326.9	
Aluminium sheets/circles	Tonnes	8.3	7.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.5	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.2	
Dry cells	000 Pcs	97.5	167.8	183.7	185.9	190.5	120.2	176.9	210.9	195.0	331.3	170.1	
Battery, auto	Pieces	177.6	190.8	276.3	328.9	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Note: ^pdenotes Provisional^rdenotes Revised*Source:* National Bureau of Statistics and BOT Computation

Table A1.10: Mineral Recoveries, Tanzania Mainland, 2003 - 2013

Mineral	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^r	2011 ^p	2012 ^p	2013 ^p	
Diamond	'000'Carats	236.4	303.9	219.6	272.2	282.8	237.7	181.9	80.5	28.4	127.2	179.6	
Gold	Kgs	48,018.0	48,175.7	47,269.5	39,749.8	40,193.2	36,433.0	39,112.6	39,448.3	40,389.5	39,012.0	43,389.7	
Gemstone	Tonnes	1,531.5	1,613.8	627.8	2,498.6	1,286.3	1,858.3	1,058.5	1,250.3	1,581.7	1,702.2	2,649.5	
Salt	'000'Tonnes	59.0	57.1	51.2	34.8	35.2	25.9	27.4	34.5	36.4	34.0	34.0	
Gypsum	'000'Tonnes	33.2	59.2	23.1	32.6	52.8	55.7	8.1	26.9	38.7	91.6	220.5	
Limestone	'000'Tonnes	1,206.2	1,390.9	2,006.4	1,607.6	1,322.0	1,281.8	1,284.1	1,436.6	2,202.7	1,346.0	2,759.1	
Pozzolana	Tonnes	105,910.8	152,678.6	163,499.3	129,295.3	184,070.4	260,403.3	171,904.3	199,698.4	222,591.8	91,221.0	61,004.0	
Coal	'000'Tonnes	54.6	65.0	30.8	17.9	27.2	15.2	0.8	179.5	82,856.2	78,672.0	84.8	
Tanzanite	Kilogram					5,504.0	8,187.0	11,770.0	10,011.7	12,773.6	14,974.4	32,212.0	24,804.8
Phosphate	Tonnes	3,738.0	6,570.0	1,975.3	2,880.7	8,261.1	28,684.0	752,000.0	17,180.0	10,124.8	19,984.1	1,023,020.0	
Copper	'000' Pounds	8,191.0	9,348.2	8,072.1	7,241.6	7,222.4	6,288.5	4,451.7	11,741.9	11,180.2	12,426.0	12,654.0	

Note: ^pdenotes Provisional^rdenotes Revised

Source : Ministry of Energy and Minerals





Table A1.11(i): National Consumer Price Index (Old CPI), 2001 - 2010

Period	General Index	Food		Non Food						Misc. goods and services			
		Total	Weight (%)	Drinks and Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent	Fuel, light and water	Furniture and utensils	Household operations	Personal care and health	Recreation and entertain.	Transportation	Education
Weight (%)		100.0	55.9	44.1	6.9	6.4	1.4	8.5	2.1	2.1	9.7	2.6	1.5
2001	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2002	101.0	101.0	100.9	100.5	100.8	101.1	102.1	101.1	101.6	100.9	100.7	100.5	100.6
2003	104.5	105.6	102.9	102.0	102.8	107.1	104.7	103.1	101.7	103.8	102.8	102.6	102.8
2004	108.9	111.8	104.6	101.5	105.1	109.6	109.5	103.3	102.6	104.4	104.9	102.7	102.3
2005	120.9	129.4	110.1	116.0	92.8	125.5	134.4	96.7	102.4	97.0	94.0	110.2	93.9
2006	129.6	138.5	118.5	125.0	99.3	132.3	145.8	104.3	104.4	107.8	98.7	120.2	93.3
2007	138.8	148.2	126.8	138.1	105.2	137.1	154.8	112.5	113.4	110.9	107.4	128.7	102.2
2008	153.0	167.0	149.3	160.7	140.4	171.3	171.3	119.2	116.5	113.4	137.5	109.4	104.1
2009	171.4	196.2	140.4	162.0	113.2	157.7	167.7	126.3	123.1	124.2	123.5	137.4	120.2
2006-Quarter 1	127.9	138.6	114.4	119.7	98.1	128.8	138.2	100.8	101.0	107.6	98.0	115.3	90.2
Quarter 2	131.2	142.5	117.1	121.4	98.3	131.5	145.5	102.9	102.7	106.2	97.5	119.1	91.6
Quarter 3	127.8	133.3	120.9	127.7	99.7	134.5	151.7	105.9	105.0	107.2	98.3	122.8	94.4
Quarter 4	131.7	139.7	121.7	131.1	101.2	134.5	147.9	107.6	108.9	110.3	100.8	123.8	96.9
2007-Quarter 1	137.0	147.3	124.0	133.6	104.5	136.0	149.1	111.4	111.6	109.9	105.3	125.9	100.6
Quarter 2	138.7	148.2	126.6	137.6	105.3	136.6	154.7	112.3	114.0	110.6	106.9	127.8	101.4
Quarter 3	138.5	147.0	127.9	138.0	105.2	137.5	158.3	112.4	114.3	110.9	108.5	129.9	102.8
Quarter 4	140.8	150.2	128.9	143.0	105.6	138.3	157.0	113.8	113.8	112.3	108.9	130.9	104.1
2008-Quarter 1	149.2	163.4	131.2	146.8	105.3	138.9	161.6	116.6	115.1	113.6	110.0	132.9	106.2
Quarter 2	151.7	165.1	134.9	148.5	106.4	139.5	172.0	118.1	117.1	114.7	111.4	136.5	103.9
Quarter 3	152.8	164.5	137.9	149.7	106.4	141.6	179.2	120.1	116.8	117.4	114.5	141.0	104.2
Quarter 4	158.4	175.0	137.6	152.1	108.6	141.6	172.5	122.1	119.1	120.3	117.6	139.6	104.9
2009-Quarter 1	168.7	193.5	137.3	154.8	109.7	156.4	164.5	124.8	120.7	122.3	121.4	137.7	106.9
Quarter 2	168.6	192.9	137.9	160.5	114.1	157.5	159.6	126.5	122.9	123.8	122.2	135.1	108.1
Quarter 3	170.6	193.6	141.6	165.7	115.7	159.4	168.9	128.0	123.0	125.9	124.6	136.8	108.3
Quarter 4	178.2	203.8	145.8	170.9	115.6	158.9	182.1	127.1	126.0	126.1	127.6	140.3	106.3
2010-Quarter 1	185.3	213.5	149.5	172.0	115.3	160.6	197.3	127.8	127.0	128.0	126.9	142.6	106.0
Quarter 2	182.7	210.2	147.7	173.9	115.3	160.8	185.0	129.1	127.0	130.0	124.7	144.7	103.3
Quarter 3	180.5	204.2	150.5	177.3	116.3	162.4	192.8	131.1	128.1	131.1	124.7	145.9	102.3

Notes: Base (1) 2001 = 100 up to August 2006, (2) December 2001 = 100 from September 2006
Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from September 2006. Despite the adjustments the previous published figures remains the official measure of inflation in the past

(The old and adjusted CPI figures are yet to be harmonized)

Table A1.11(ii): National Consumer Price Index, (Old CPI), Twelve Months Percentage Change, 2002 - 2010

Period	General Index <i>100.0</i>	Food			Non Food			Personal care and health operations	Recreation and entertain.	Transportation	Education	Miscel. goods and services
		Total	Drinks and Tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Rent	Fuel, light and water and utensils	Household operations					
<i>Weight</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.6</i>
2002	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
2003	3.5	4.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	5.9	2.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.1	2.2
2004	4.2	5.9	1.6	-0.5	2.3	4.6	0.2	0.9	0.5	2.1	1.0	0.6
2005	4.4	5.9	2.9	2.1	-0.5	-0.4	7.7	-1.1	0.5	3.5	-1.5	-0.5
2006	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.7	7.0	5.5	8.5	7.8	2.0	11.2	4.7	-1.4
2007	7.0	7.0	7.0	10.5	5.9	3.6	6.1	7.9	8.6	2.9	8.9	2.5
2008	10.3	12.7	6.7	8.1	1.5	2.4	10.7	6.0	3.2	5.0	6.9	0.8
2009	12.1	17.6	3.7	8.8	6.3	12.4	-1.5	6.1	5.2	6.8	9.2	1.8
2006-Quarter 1	7.7	8.3	6.8	5.6	7.9	8.5	7.3	4.7	-1.0	16.9	4.9	3.3
Quarter 2	9.2	10.0	7.9	6.0	7.4	7.7	9.5	6.8	0.3	13.6	5.5	9.4
Quarter 3	5.9	3.5	9.4	9.8	6.9	3.9	12.0	10.1	2.6	10.5	7.0	7.7
Quarter 4	6.3	6.2	6.5	9.2	5.9	2.3	5.4	9.8	6.0	4.8	2.8	8.6
2007-Quarter 1	7.2	6.3	8.4	11.7	6.5	5.6	7.9	10.6	10.5	2.1	7.8	6.6
Quarter 2	5.7	4.0	8.1	13.3	7.2	3.9	6.3	9.2	11.0	4.2	9.6	-0.2
Quarter 3	8.4	10.3	5.8	8.1	5.5	2.2	4.3	6.2	8.9	3.4	10.4	2.1
Quarter 4	6.9	7.5	5.9	9.1	4.3	2.8	6.2	5.8	4.5	1.9	8.1	0.4
2008-Quarter 1	8.9	10.9	5.8	9.9	0.8	2.1	8.4	4.6	3.1	3.4	4.4	5.7
Quarter 2	9.4	11.4	6.6	7.9	1.1	2.1	11.2	5.2	2.7	3.7	4.1	8.9
Quarter 3	10.3	11.9	7.8	8.5	1.1	3.0	13.2	6.8	2.2	5.9	5.5	7.5
Quarter 4	12.5	16.5	6.7	6.4	2.8	2.4	9.9	7.2	4.7	7.1	8.0	2.6
2009-Quarter 1	13.1	18.4	4.6	5.5	4.1	12.6	1.8	7.0	4.9	7.7	10.4	10.1
Quarter 2	11.2	16.8	2.2	8.0	7.2	12.9	-7.2	7.0	5.0	7.9	9.7	3.4
Quarter 3	11.7	17.7	2.6	10.7	8.8	12.6	-5.7	6.6	5.3	7.2	8.8	4.0
Quarter 4	12.5	16.5	6.0	12.3	6.5	12.2	5.5	4.2	5.8	4.9	8.5	1.3
2010-Quarter 1	9.8	10.4	8.8	11.1	5.1	2.7	19.9	2.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.7
Quarter 2	8.2	8.3	7.8	9.9	2.5	2.8	16.6	2.3	3.5	5.5	2.7	-0.9
Quarter 3	5.8	6.3	6.9	0.6	1.9	14.4	2.4	4.1	4.2	0.1	6.6	-4.9

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.





Table A1.12 (i): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural); New CPI - Main Groups, 2010 - 2014

Notes: Base (1) 2007 = 100, September 2010
Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from December 2001=100 to September 2010=100.
Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

A1.0 Output and Prices

Table A1.12 (ii): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural , New CPI - Other Selected Groups, 2010 - 2014

Period	Weight (%)	Food and non-alcoholic beverages (combining food consumed at home and food consumed in restaurants)	Non - Food		
			Total non-food (all Items less food)	All items less food and energy	Energy ang fuels (combining electricity and other fuels for use at home with petrol and diesel)
2011	51.0	116.1	108.4	106.4	121.2
2012		139.5	120.0	115.8	147.5
2010-Quarter 4		101.1	100.0	100.6	95.9
2011-Quarter 1		108.4	103.5	103.5	103.2
Quarter 2		112.3	107.1	105.5	118.0
Quarter 3		118.0	110.3	107.4	130.1
Quarter 4		125.7	112.5	109.3	133.5
2012-Quarter 1		136.0	115.6	112.7	135.1
Quarter 2		139.2	118.6	114.8	144.2
Quarter 3		139.4	121.7	117.0	152.9
Quarter 4		143.3	123.9	118.8	157.9
2013-Quarter 1		151.7	125.7	120.4	161.5
Quarter 2		150.8	128.9	122.6	171.3
2010- Sep		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Oct		100.0	99.8	100.2	96.9
Nov		100.5	99.9	100.5	95.6
Dec		102.9	100.3	101.1	95.2
2011-Jan		105.9	102.0	102.1	101.6
Feb		108.9	103.5	103.8	100.9
Mar		110.4	105.0	104.7	107.0
Apr		111.5	106.2	105.0	114.4
May		112.1	107.2	105.5	118.6
Jun		113.2	108.0	106.0	121.2
Jul		115.0	109.6	106.7	128.5
Aug		117.6	110.0	107.2	128.6
Sep		121.3	111.5	108.2	133.1
Oct		122.8	111.9	108.7	133.2
Nov		125.3	112.5	109.4	133.1
Dec		129.2	113.0	109.8	134.3
2012-Jan		133.6	114.0	111.3	132.2
Feb		136.6	115.7	112.8	134.7
Mar		137.9	117.1	113.9	138.4
Apr		139.0	118.1	114.4	143.0
May		139.6	118.5	114.7	143.6
Jun		139.1	119.3	115.3	146.1
Jul		138.4	120.5	116.2	149.5
Aug		139.3	121.3	117.0	150.4
Sep		140.5	123.2	117.8	158.9
Oct		141.2	123.3	118.1	157.7
Nov		142.4	123.8	118.7	157.9
Dec		146.4	124.7	119.7	158.1
2013-Jan		149.8	124.6	120.0	155.2
Feb		152.7	125.5	120.4	159.4
Mar		152.6	127.1	120.7	169.8
Apr		152.6	128.6	121.8	173.8
May		150.4	129.4	122.9	172.5
Jun		149.4	128.8	123.0	167.7
Jul		151.0	129.3	123.9	168.8
Aug		150.0	130.2	124.2	173.3
Sep		150.9	130.6	124.6	174.1
Oct		152.4	130.8	124.8	174.4
Nov		154.1	130.8	124.9	173.7
Dec		157.2	131.6	125.1	178.4
2014-Jan		161.0	133.0	125.9	184.3
Feb		164.8	133.3	126.2	185.1
Mar		166.1	133.7	126.3	187.2
Apr		167.0	134.9	127.0	191.9
May		165.5	134.7	127.2	189.0
Jun		163.6	135.0	127.3	190.7

Notes: Base (1) 2007 = 100, September 2010

Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from December 2001=100 to September 2010=100.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

**Table A1.12(iii): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), New CPI, Twelve Months Percentage Change - Main Groups, 2010 - 2013**

		Base: September 2010 = 100													
Period	Weight (%)	Headline (Overall index)	Food and non-alcoholic beverages (excluding food consumed at restaurants)	Transport	Electricity, gas and other fuel	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, gas and electricity	Furnishing, housing and routine maintenance of the house	Restaurants and hotels	Miscel. goods and services	Alcohol and tobacco	Communication	Education	Recreation and culture	Health
2011	100.0	100.0	45.8	9.5	7.7	18.6	9.5	13.8	8.1	4.7	4.8	2.1	1.7	0.9	
2012	12.7	16.1	20.9	5.9	16.4	13.9	9.2	16.6	10.7	14.7	-1.2	4.1	3.0	2.1	
2010-Quarter 4	5.1	6.5	-0.1	12.2	5.0	4.6	-1.5	4.7	2.8	1.1	-1.8	3.2	-1.2		
2011-Quarter 1	7.3	8.3	1.3	14.1	8.0	11.9	4.2	3.0	2.5	-1.1	2.7	3.6	1.4		
Quarter 2	9.7	10.8	6.8	15.9	9.7	14.0	6.4	3.4	6.1	-2.1	3.0	3.0	1.6		
Quarter 3	14.7	19.0	11.0	20.9	9.4	14.2	8.8	4.5	5.3	-1.5	5.0	2.3	1.9		
Quarter 4	19.0	25.7	11.7	23.4	10.8	15.1	13.2	7.8	5.5	-1.5	5.7	2.9	3.5		
2012-Quarter 1	19.4	26.8	10.5	18.6	13.8	10.6	15.6	11.2	8.0	-0.6	4.2	7.5	2.9		
Quarter 2	18.1	24.7	7.0	15.2	9.4	9.4	18.0	13.1	9.9	-0.8	4.7	10.0	3.3		
Quarter 3	14.7	18.4	3.4	14.5	14.2	8.5	16.5	10.2	19.6	-1.7	4.7	11.4	3.3		
Quarter 4	12.4	13.8	2.7	17.3	12.0	8.2	16.1	8.5	21.4	-1.8	4.7	10.8	2.9		
2013-Quarter 1	10.3	11.7	2.2	17.4	8.0	6.1	9.7	6.8	19.7	-0.9	2.8	5.1	3.2		
Quarter 2	8.5	8.6	6.3	18.1	5.4	4.3	5.6	5.0	16.9	-0.6	2.2	2.4	3.0		
2011-Jan	6.4	7.1	0.3	17.7	5.8	7.2	2.9	4.0	1.8	-0.2	2.2	3.5	0.6		
Feb	7.5	9.2	0.3	11.1	8.6	13.9	3.9	1.1	2.9	-1.3	3.2	3.6	2.1		
Mar	8.0	8.6	3.3	13.6	9.5	14.5	5.7	4.0	2.7	-1.8	2.8	3.8	1.4		
Apr	8.6	9.7	3.9	13.4	9.4	13.6	5.2	3.4	5.6	-2.0	2.2	3.1	1.4		
May	9.7	10.4	8.0	15.7	9.8	14.1	7.4	3.8	6.8	-2.2	3.1	2.4	2.0		
Jun	10.9	12.3	8.4	18.8	9.8	14.4	6.7	2.8	5.8	-2.0	3.5	3.6	1.5		
Jul	13.0	15.9	9.9	21.3	9.4	14.5	6.8	3.5	5.0	-1.4	4.2	3.1	1.6		
Aug	14.1	18.6	8.8	19.7	9.4	13.9	8.0	3.5	5.2	-1.3	2.7	1.9	2.7		
Sep	16.8	22.5	10.8	21.7	9.6	14.2	11.5	6.5	5.7	-1.8	5.8	1.1	2.3		
Oct	17.9	24.0	11.8	22.0	10.7	15.4	12.8	7.0	5.6	-1.6	5.6	2.3	4.1		
Nov	19.2	26.1	12.0	23.5	11.2	15.3	13.2	7.8	5.1	-1.7	5.7	3.3	3.5		
Dec	19.8	27.1	11.2	24.8	10.6	14.6	13.6	8.6	5.8	-1.2	5.9	3.2	3.0		
2012-Jan	19.7	27.8	10.9	18.8	12.5	14.4	12.8	9.1	6.3	-0.4	2.9	4.5	3.4		
Feb	19.4	26.7	10.9	19.5	13.9	15.0	15.8	12.1	8.3	-0.8	4.8	8.7	2.5		
Mar	19.0	25.7	9.7	17.4	15.0	9.0	18.2	12.3	9.3	-0.7	4.8	9.1	2.8		
Apr	18.7	25.3	8.6	16.2	15.4	9.1	18.8	12.6	9.3	-0.7	4.7	9.1	3.2		
May	18.2	25.3	6.7	14.7	15.5	9.1	17.5	13.2	8.7	-0.7	4.7	9.2	3.2		
Jun	17.4	23.5	5.9	14.6	15.1	9.0	17.8	13.1	11.7	-0.9	4.7	11.7	3.3		
Jul	15.7	20.8	4.7	12.5	14.9	8.7	16.1	10.8	18.0	-1.6	4.7	11.9	3.7		
Aug	14.9	18.8	3.8	14.4	14.4	8.6	16.0	11.6	20.4	-1.7	4.7	11.0	3.3		
Sep	13.5	15.6	1.7	16.5	13.4	8.3	17.5	8.3	20.3	-1.7	4.7	11.3	3.0		
Oct	12.9	14.9	2.7	17.4	12.4	16.3	8.4	10.3	20.3	-1.8	4.7	11.1	2.3		
Nov	12.1	13.4	2.3	17.3	12.0	8.4	16.1	8.0	21.3	-1.7	4.7	10.8	2.9		
Dec	12.1	13.1	3.2	17.1	11.6	8.2	15.7	9.1	22.8	-1.9	4.7	10.5	3.4		
2013-Jan	10.9	11.9	2.7	15.3	9.8	7.2	13.5	8.8	23.0	-1.8	4.2	8.9	2.9		
Feb	10.4	12.0	2.5	16.3	7.9	6.1	9.0	6.6	18.9	-0.3	2.2	3.6	3.0		
Mar	9.8	11.1	1.3	20.4	6.4	5.1	6.8	5.0	17.4	-0.4	2.2	3.1	3.7		
Apr	9.4	10.2	4.2	19.9	5.8	4.6	5.9	5.2	17.7	-0.6	2.2	3.5	3.2		
May	8.3	8.0	7.5	19.0	5.3	4.4	5.5	4.9	18.0	-0.7	2.2	3.5	3.0		
Jun	7.6	7.6	7.1	15.4	5.2	4.0	5.5	4.8	15.0	-0.6	2.2	2.9	2.9		
Jul	7.5	8.0	7.5	14.4	5.2	3.8	5.9	5.9	12.0	-0.1	2.4	2.7	2.0		
Aug	6.7	6.5	9.0	14.3	5.2	3.5	4.9	4.9	10.6	0.0	2.4	2.7	2.0		
Sep	6.1	6.5	6.5	7.8	4.9	3.2	2.2	2.2	10.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.0		
Oct	6.3	6.9	9.3	9.0	4.6	3.3	2.9	6.0	10.7	0.2	2.4	2.4	2.8		
Nov	6.2	7.2	8.6	8.7	4.4	2.5	2.7	5.6	10.1	0.1	2.4	2.7	2.1		
Dec	5.6	6.0	8.2	10.2	3.9	2.3	2.2	4.0	7.8	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.5		
2014-Jan	6.0	6.0	8.8	14.9	3.9	2.0	1.7	4.1	7.1	0.5	5.9	0.6	1.8		
Feb	6.0	6.2	9.0	13.3	3.5	1.8	1.5	4.6	7.1	0.5	5.3	1.2	2.0		
Mar	6.1	7.2	8.7	9.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	5.2	7.1	0.5	5.3	1.3	2.1		
Apr	6.3	7.8	5.3	9.2	3.2	2.5	2.2	7.7	6.8	0.7	5.3	0.8	3.6		
May	6.5	8.5	2.1	8.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	8.0	6.4	0.5	5.1	0.4	3.4		
Jun	6.4	8.1	2.7	11.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	8.1	5.4	1.6	5.3	0.8	4.2		

Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from December 2001=100 to September 2010=100.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania

1.0 Output and Prices

Table 1.12 (iv): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), New CPI, Twelve Months Percentage Change - Other Selected Groups, 2010 - 2014

Period Weight (%)	Non - Food				Base: September 2010 = 100	
	Food and Non Alcoholic Beverages		Energy and Fuels (Combining electricity and Other Fuels for use at Home with Petrol and Diesel)			
	(Combining Food consumed at Home and Food consumed in Restaurants)	Total Non - Food (All Items Less Food)	All Items Less Food and Energy	5.7		
2011	15.1	9.7	7.1	28.3		
2012	20.4	10.7	8.8	22.2		
2010-Quarter 4	5.6	4.5	3.6	11.2		
2011-Quarter 1	7.9	6.6	5.3	16.4		
Quarter 2	10.3	9.0	6.7	25.2		
Quarter 3	17.9	10.8	7.6	32.4		
Quarter 4	24.4	12.5	8.7	39.2		
2012-Quarter 1	25.5	11.7	8.8	31.0		
Quarter 2	24.0	10.8	8.8	22.2		
Quarter 3	18.2	10.3	9.0	17.6		
Quarter 4	14.0	10.2	8.7	18.2		
2013-Quarter 1	11.5	8.8	6.8	19.5		
Quarter 2	8.3	8.7	6.8	18.8		
2011-Jan	6.7	6.1	4.4	19.1		
Feb	8.6	6.1	5.1	13.0		
Mar	8.3	7.7	6.3	17.1		
Apr	9.2	7.8	5.7	22.1		
May	10.1	9.3	7.1	24.5		
Jun	11.7	10.0	7.2	29.0		
Jul	14.8	10.8	7.4	34.2		
Aug	17.4	10.2	7.3	30.1		
Sep	21.3	11.5	8.2	33.1		
Oct	22.8	12.2	8.5	37.4		
Nov	24.7	12.6	8.8	39.2		
Dec	25.6	12.7	8.7	41.0		
2012-Jan	26.2	11.8	9.0	30.1		
Feb	25.5	11.8	8.7	33.5		
Mar	24.9	11.5	8.8	29.4		
Apr	24.7	11.2	9.0	24.9		
May	24.5	10.5	8.7	21.2		
Jun	22.9	10.5	8.8	20.5		
Jul	20.3	10.0	8.8	16.3		
Aug	18.5	10.3	9.2	16.9		
Sep	15.8	10.5	8.9	19.4		
Oct	15.0	10.1	8.6	18.4		
Nov	13.7	10.1	8.5	18.6		
Dec	13.3	10.3	8.9	17.8		
2013-Jan	12.1	9.3	7.9	17.4		
Feb	11.7	8.4	6.7	18.3		
Mar	10.7	8.5	6.0	22.6		
Apr	9.7	8.9	6.5	21.6		
May	7.7	9.2	7.1	20.1		
Jun	7.4	7.9	6.6	14.8		
Jul	8.0	7.3	6.7	12.9		
Aug	6.5	7.3	6.2	15.2		
Sep	6.5	6.0	5.8	9.6		
Oct	6.9	6.1	5.7	10.6		
Nov	7.2	5.7	5.3	10.0		
Dec	6.0	5.5	4.5	12.8		
2014-Jan	6.0	6.7	4.9	18.7		
Feb	6.2	6.3	4.8	16.1		
Mar	7.2	5.2	4.7	10.3		
Apr	7.8	4.9	4.3	10.4		
May	8.5	4.1	3.5	9.5		
Jun	8.1	4.8	3.5	13.7		

Notes: Base (I) 2007 = 100, September 2010

Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from December 2001=100 to September 2010=100.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania



Table A1.13(i): Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index - Middle Income Group* (Old Version), 2001 - 2009

Base: 2001 = 100

Period	Weight	Non Food														
		General Index		Food		Drinks and Tobacco		Clothing and footwear		Furniture and water and utensils	Household operations	Personal care and health	Transportation	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Miscel. goods and services
		100.0	57.0	43.0	7.9	7.5	1.2	6.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	10.7	1.0	1.7	0.6	
2001	102.1	100.9	103.8	105.1	103.9	100.0	105.2	100.6	101.3	103.1	103.5	104.5	100.7	105.4		
2002	103.5	103.5	103.5	101.5	104.1	103.3	103.3	103.9	103.7	103.5	104.6	101.6	103.3	109.9		
2003	105.9	105.7	106.1	106.6	108.2	108.5	109.0	101.7	105.6	104.1	103.3	101.8	102.5	123.0		
2004	114.6	116.3	112.4	110.5	106.8	111.9	139.2	103.7	109.1	102.3	106.0	104.6	102.8	119.5		
2005	123.7	127.8	118.3	107.2	105.0	119.3	162.9	110.7	105.8	106.6	114.3	114.0	108.0	122.9		
2006	135.0	135.6	134.3	122.7	111.0	132.8	196.6	133.1	109.9	115.7	133.6	114.3	117.1	115.4		
2007	150.2	149.0	151.9	142.6	129.3	146.1	219.8	147.4	120.1	116.9	150.9	117.8	152.3	106.0		
2008	173.6	173.6	173.8	164.5	121.0	197.9	275.0	169.6	148.7	131.0	172.1	128.3	173.9	105.7		
2009	202.1	208.9	193.2	191.1	131.3	227.8	288.6	179.1	167.1	167.3	194.4	132.1	197.1	113.0		
2005-Mar	119.7	123.3	114.9	104.1	104.3	111.9	152.3	107.8	103.4	105.5	113.1	109.4	105.6	120.6		
Jun	121.3	124.3	117.3	106.0	104.9	111.9	162.9	109.9	105.0	106.4	113.2	110.5	107.5	121.0		
Sep	126.0	130.5	120.0	109.1	105.4	126.7	165.7	112.1	107.2	107.9	115.7	119.2	109.1	122.7		
Dec	127.9	133.2	120.8	109.6	105.4	126.5	170.6	112.9	107.7	106.6	115.2	116.7	110.0	127.3		
2006-Mar	131.5	134.5	127.6	114.0	109.1	129.9	178.7	126.9	108.4	110.9	127.6	118.7	115.3	123.8		
Jun	135.1	136.7	133.1	119.2	110.8	132.8	195.1	131.2	109.0	115.2	132.7	114.2	117.4	119.3		
Sep	135.6	134.3	137.2	126.8	110.2	134.3	204.8	135.3	110.5	118.0	137.0	113.4	116.7	108.5		
Dec	137.9	136.8	139.4	130.9	113.8	134.3	207.6	139.2	111.6	118.6	137.2	110.9	119.1	109.8		
2007-Mar	143.2	142.5	144.2	133.3	118.8	146.1	215.8	144.2	113.6	117.4	140.0	114.4	143.4	106.3		
Jun	148.7	148.7	148.7	142.8	128.9	146.1	215.1	148.8	112.6	117.8	142.0	118.1	151.7	106.3		
Sep	152.3	149.4	156.0	144.2	134.0	146.1	227.2	148.6	120.2	114.7	157.4	119.3	157.8	106.1		
Dec	156.8	155.3	158.8	150.1	135.4	146.1	221.2	148.1	133.8	117.9	164.0	119.5	156.4	105.3		
2008-Mar	166.5	166.4	167.6	160.5	122.7	195.1	259.4	163.5	130.5	125.9	165.7	124.2	168.4	103.9		
Jun	171.4	173.8	168.0	160.8	119.1	195.1	266.9	167.7	140.7	128.2	162.1	129.0	165.4	104.0		
Sep	175.7	174.0	177.9	165.5	120.3	197.9	286.6	172.0	157.8	132.2	176.7	129.5	182.7	106.9		
Dec	180.8	180.1	181.8	171.2	121.7	203.5	287.1	175.0	165.8	137.5	183.9	130.6	179.2	107.8		
2009-Mar	191.1	194.7	186.5	183.2	125.7	206.6	275.9	178.4	168.5	155.5	192.1	132.1	183.1	109.4		
Jun	196.7	202.1	189.5	189.1	128.3	206.6	276.2	179.9	169.9	156.2	196.5	135.1	184.9	109.3		
Sep	206.9	214.8	196.6	195.8	134.3	227.8	295.3	179.6	172.9	170.3	195.1	131.5	203.3	114.4		
Dec	213.8	224.0	200.4	196.2	136.8	270.1	306.8	178.6	157.2	187.4	193.8	129.7	217.2	118.9		

Note: * People with monthly incomes between TZS 17,500/= and TZS 40,000/=

Source: National Bureau of Statistics.

Table A1.13 (ii): Dar es Salaam Cost of Living Index - Middle Income Group* (New Version), 2010 - 2012

Base: 2001 = 100

Period	General Index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcohol and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, energy and water	Furniture, housing equipment and routine maintenance of the house	Health	Transportation	Communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Miscel. goods and services
2010	99.3	75.8	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.6	100.0	99.6	99.8	98.5	100.0	99.3	100.2
2011	107.1	108.7	102.9	104.8	110.3	106.5	104.1	103.3	100.1	102.0	99.7	100.3	106.6
2012	124.9	129.6	115.7	122.8	131.3	114.9	112.3	112.3	101.0	114.8	117.6	111.6	118.8
2010-Mar	97.9	98.0	97.4	98.3	95.4	98.3	100.0	99.3	99.6	97.2	100.0	98.7	100.5
Jun	99.0	99.0	96.3	99.1	96.6	97.7	100.0	99.3	99.5	96.9	100.0	98.8	100.2
Sep	99.8	6.0	97.9	99.7	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.7	100.3
Dec	100.5	100.0	100.2	100.1	100.6	99.6	100.0	100.1	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8
2011 - Mar	104.1	105.4	101.1	102.7	105.5	103.3	102.5	102.2	100.0	100.6	99.6	99.0	102.3
Jun	106.1	107.0	101.9	105.3	110.0	106.7	104.5	103.3	100.0	101.9	99.4	100.2	106.0
Sep	107.7	108.9	103.7	105.4	112.3	107.5	104.7	103.5	100.1	102.2	99.8	100.9	108.4
Dec	110.4	113.3	104.7	105.9	113.2	108.3	104.7	104.3	100.3	103.1	99.9	101.0	109.6
2012 - Mar	120.2	125.0	110.5	117.8	125.0	109.9	107.7	107.1	100.6	107.9	109.6	107.2	114.8
Jun	125.0	129.8	114.5	121.6	131.6	115.3	112..9	113.9	101.0	114.5	117.4	110.9	118.2
Sep	126.7	131.4	118.1	124.2	133.3	116.8	114.0	114.3	101.1	118.3	120.6	113.4	120.0
Dec	127.7	132.2	119.5	127.6	135.3	117.6	115.1	113.7	101.2	118.6	122.8	114.7	122.1

Note: * People with monthly incomes between TZS 17,500/- and TZS 40,000/-
Source: National Bureau of Statistics.





Table A1.14: Dar es Salaam Retail Price Index - Wage earners*, 2001 - 2009

Period	General Index	Non Food										Miscel. goods and services 0.3	
		Drinks and tobacco			Clothing and footwear			Household operations			Recreation and entertainment		
		Food	Total	2.5	4.1	0.8	10.4	0.6	I.8	I.3	8.6	0.8	
Weights	100.0	67.52	32.5										
2001	103.1	103.6	102.1	100.8	103.7	100.0	103.1	105.4	101.4	100.3	102.5	103.5	102.5
2002	103.8	104.0	103.5	103.0	103.5	111.9	104.2	103.3	104.7	100.3	105.7	108.8	102.6
2003	109.8	109.6	110.1	114.0	111.5	111.9	118.5	102.6	102.5	109.3	100.4	109.3	105.8
2004	116.8	117.1	116.1	123.2	111.9	111.9	133.2	113.0	102.2	118.5	100.9	103.7	111.2
2005	126.5	125.7	128.0	120.0	108.7	113.6	162.3	115.7	110.0	113.6	109.8	110.4	115.0
2006	141.1	138.6	146.2	141.8	108.0	132.8	193.7	115.4	109.6	118.8	134.0	113.6	139.3
2007	154.0	151.2	159.8	159.5	124.6	146.1	209.1	131.7	119.1	115.0	148.5	114.9	128.4
2008	180.9	174.6	192.2	175.0	139.3	199.3	269.8	160.5	138.4	134.1	179.3	110.9	99.3
2009	211.3	208.5	217.2	201.8	206.6	276.6	152.8	173.3	167.1	163.8	225.9	124.7	111.3
2006-Mar	137.0	135.2	140.7	130.2	107.7	129.9	179.6	114.4	108.4	119.8	133.0	117.6	98.0
Jun	141.7	139.7	146.0	137.6	106.1	132.8	195.0	114.6	108.9	119.9	133.8	114.1	89.9
Sep	140.9	137.4	148.3	148.6	106.8	134.3	199.1	116.3	110.0	117.8	134.5	112.9	129.0
Dec	144.6	142.0	149.9	150.9	111.4	134.3	201.1	146.1	203.0	122.7	112.9	134.7	109.7
2007-Mar	150.8	150.0	152.6	156.6	117.0	117.0	146.1	201.1	116.3	111.0	117.8	134.7	96.1
Jun	151.1	150.1	153.1	158.4	124.0	146.1	199.8	133.6	112.6	117.0	135.6	110.3	130.1
Sep	153.6	148.3	164.7	159.3	124.2	146.1	217.1	133.5	123.7	110.6	156.2	118.1	107.3
Dec	160.5	156.5	168.9	163.8	133.2	146.1	216.5	137.0	127.4	114.7	166.4	115.4	103.6
2008-Mar	170.7	167.2	178.1	169.6	145.2	195.1	234.7	160.7	122.2	126.2	166.5	102.9	98.8
Jun	177.1	172.8	185.9	171.4	149.6	195.1	252.9	172.2	134.1	132.2	166.4	107.8	98.0
Sep	182.2	173.1	201.3	178.0	136.2	203.5	283.5	163.4	146.7	136.1	187.4	112.1	102.2
Dec	191.4	185.4	203.6	181.0	134.4	203.5	280.4	168.2	150.6	141.7	197.0	120.1	101.8
2009-Mar	202.0	198.3	210.1	200.2	142.7	206.6	267.8	171.8	168.6	152.3	219.0	121.7	109.0
Jun	205.9	202.6	212.7	205.8	145.8	206.6	264.4	171.8	170.2	157.3	229.6	121.7	109.5
Sep	214.1	210.3	222.2	216.1	156.3	206.6	284.2	174.9	170.7	171.4	230.1	126.7	112.6
Dec	223.2	223.9	223.9	220.9	166.5	206.6	289.9	174.9	158.7	174.3	225.2	128.6	114.0

Note: * People with Monthly Income

Table A2.1: Central Government Finance, 2004/05 - 2013/14

Item	Millions of TZS					
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Total Revenue (including LGAs)	1,773,709.4	2,124,843.7	2,739,022.4	3,653,605.2	4,293,074.3	5,736,266.1
Total Revenue - Central Government	1,773,709.4	2,124,843.7	2,739,022.4	3,653,605.2	4,293,074.3	5,736,266.1
Tax Revenue						
Taxes on Imports	1,615,247.0	1,946,432.6	2,529,439.4	3,358,381.8	4,043,673.0	4,427,833.7
Sales VAT and Excise on Local Goods	679,992.4	819,800.5	1,018,569.5	1,278,882.5	1,475,496.4	1,660,253.6
Income Taxes	402,136.1	478,395.4	581,243.8	730,320.5	876,987.0	934,063.2
Other taxes	465,454.7	581,954.0	716,320.5	974,312.1	1,228,645.8	1,334,019.7
Non-tax Revenue	132,040.2	136,954.0	218,581.1	385,727.7	462,543.8	499,497.2
LGA Own Sources	158,462.4	178,411.1	209,583.0	295,225.4	249,401.3	217,379.6
Other ¹						
Total Expenditure²	3,164,282.3	3,873,254.8	4,474,680.9	5,327,779.3	6,734,078.0	8,173,749.3
Recurrent expenditure						
Wages and salaries	2,017,489.9	2,661,862.5	3,137,469.5	3,398,023.9	4,681,459.3	5,562,443.1
Interest payments	645,045.0	656,788.5	976,094.3	1,134,709.3	1,608,591.1	1,723,414.2
Domestic ³	143,285.1	218,861.3	215,562.9	264,833.1	242,668.9	234,890.6
Foreign	87,392.8	163,694.8	185,050.4	237,372.6	207,744.5	208,099.1
Other goods, services and transfers	55,892.2	55,166.5	30,512.4	27,460.6	34,924.4	40,791.5
Development Expenditure and net lending						
Local	1,146,792.4	1,211,392.2	1,337,211.4	1,929,757.4	2,052,618.7	2,611,306.2
Foreign	239,651.1	296,100.0	503,291.2	567,421.0	906,023.2	1,004,530.5
Overall Balance before Grants	-907,141.2	915,292.2	833,920.2	1,362,336.3	1,146,595.5	1,606,775.7
Grants	-1,390,572.9	-1,748,411.0	-1,735,658.5	-1,699,784.0	-2,441,003.7	-3,512,209.0
Program (CIS/OGL)	992,975.4	1,000,160.2	952,225.5	1,144,811.6	1,166,371.2	1,405,287.7
Project	364,280.3	331,024.6	479,837.3	606,883.3	603,501.1	665,776.6
Basket funds	400,314.1	416,771.0	241,826.6	305,916.7	289,025.5	439,110.9
HIPC Relief	156,071.6	175,975.3	111,598.9	122,576.9	194,114.8	258,066.7
MDRI/MCA (T)	72,309.4	76,389.3	119,001.7	109,434.7	67,997.2	42,333.6
Overall Balance after Grants	-397,597.5	-748,250.9	-783,433.0	-554,972.4	-1,274,632.5	-2,106,921.2
Expenditure float	-140,141.5	69,713.1	-131,315.2	-298,883.5	-216,706.2	-436,236.3
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	-30,857.9	-245,874.7	-41,048.7	31,281.0	276,296.4	603,533.9
Overall Balance (cheques cleared)	-568,506.9	-924,412.5	-955,797.0	-902,809.2	-1,215,042.2	-1,939,623.6
Financing:						
Foreign Financing (net)	568,596.9	924,412.5	955,797.0	902,809.2	1,215,042.2	1,939,623.6
Loans	423,642.4	561,219.0	717,789.3	1,250,859.3	1,353,367.4	2,393,214.9
Program loans	65,395.6	668,934.5	700,148.9	1,119,944.7	820,717.6	1,379,656.4
Development Project loans	308,591.7	257,677.1	269,946.0	362,415.4	331,922.5	558,319.6
Ow: Non- Concessional Borrowing		328,955.7	433,202.9	757,529.3	488,795.1	695,596.7
Basket Support	156,744.7	82,301.8	47,330.9	176,313.5	162,927.5	194,070.9
Amortization ⁴	-107,089.6	-107,715.5	-29,690.5	-45,398.9	-27,277.7	-68,330.9
Domestic (net) ⁵	144,954.5	363,193.5	238,007.7	-351,197.6	258,674.8	559,967.1
Bank & Non Bank Financing (NDF)	144,952.2	348,885.7	238,007.7	-336,549.7	213,674.8	559,769.1
Bank borrowing	97,313.2	129,644.6	212,475.1	-19,794.6	212,566.8	316,755.0
Non-Bank (net of amortization)	47,632.0	219,241.1	0.0	-14,648.1	1,108.0	-24,754.0
Domestic & Contingent debt Amortization	0.0	-19,001.4	0.0	-9,460.1	-9,460.9	-720,249.5
Borrowing/Roll over						
Privatization Proceeds	0.0	33,309.2	0.0	0.0	45,000.0	9,658.9
On lending to TPDC Gas pipeline						

Notes: ¹EPA refund (2009/10); Radar refund (2012/13)
²Exclude amortization and Expenditure float, includes Road fund and Retention expenditures
³Domestic Interest payments and amortization include Cash and Non cash
⁴Positive value means financing and a negative value means repayment
⁵p denotes provisional

Source: Ministry of Finance, Bank of Tanzania and National Bureau of Statistics



Table A2.2. Treasury Bills Auction - Actual Sales by Transactor, 2011-2014*Millions of TZS*

Period	Total			Bank of Tanzania			Depository Money Banks			Other Banking Institutions			Other Financial Institutions			Official Entities			Private Sector			
	Auction		Cumulative	Auction		Cumulative	Auction		Cumulative	Auction		Cumulative	Auction		Cumulative	Auction		Cumulative	Auction		Cumulative	
	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month	Year	Month
2011	178,740.1	January	22,172,981.5	0.0	40,932.0	151,107.8	15,938,095.9	1,880.0	664,576.3	8,725.0	3,387,924.4	16,843.7	144,751.9	183.7	2,008,817.6							
	200,000.0	February	22,372,981.5	0.0	40,932.0	158,175.4	16,096,271.2	23,618.8	688,195.0	10,433.7	3,398,358.1	7,454.8	152,206.7	317.3	2,009,134.9							
	299,000.0	March	22,671,981.5	0.0	40,932.0	244,191.0	16,340,462.3	9,040.7	697,255.7	20,549.4	24,788.5	176,995.2	24,788.5	430.4	2,009,565.3							
	198,495.0	April	22,870,477.2	0.0	40,932.0	174,933.1	16,515,395.4	8,735.0	705,970.7	11,388.1	3,430,295.6	3,439.7	180,434.7	0.0	2,009,565.3							
	201,000.0	May	23,071,477.2	0.0	40,932.0	165,515.8	16,680,911.1	6,064.7	712,035.4	19,065.2	3,449,360.8	10,330.0	190,764.7	24.4	2,009,589.7							
	220,785.5	June	23,292,262.7	0.0	40,932.0	181,399.0	16,862,310.1	2,346.0	714,381.4	30,184.2	3,479,545.0	6,001.0	196,765.7	855.3	2,010,445.0							
	85,629.6	July	23,377,892.3	0.0	40,932.0	54,183.3	16,916,493.4	15,360.0	729,741.4	7,457.3	3,487,002.3	20,003.1	20,033,836.6	391.6	2,010,836.6							
	91,818.0	August	23,469,710.3	0.0	40,932.0	67,708.3	16,984,201.6	3,984.0	73,725.4	15,157.8	3,502,160.1	4,893.0	20,896.1	75.0	2,010,911.6							
	256,125.8	September	23,725,836.1	0.0	40,932.0	194,597.6	17,178,799.2	7,724.3	741,449.7	30,009.4	3,532,169.4	22,911.1	232,807.2	883.5	2,011,795.1							
	189,352.4	October	24,124,686.5	0.0	40,932.0	170,266.0	17,349,065.2	9,339.0	750,788.7	4,455.7	4,600.0	237,407.2	671.7	2,012,466.8								
	209,518.4	November	24,274,948.3	0.0	40,932.0	112,451.6	17,507,856.3	6,220.0	757,008.7	19,022.2	3,555,647.3	12,226.5	249,633.7	13,258.7	2,025,725.5							
	150,261.4	December						4,736.8	761,745.5	10,083.6	3,565,730.8	18,464.8	268,098.5	4,524.7	2,030,250.2							
2012	168,044.0	January	24,442,992.3	0.0	40,932.0	117,133.9	17,737,441.8	1,512.0	763,257.5	41,044.0	3,606,774.8	6,878.0	274,976.5	1,476.1	2,031,726.2							
	316,740.3	February	24,759,732.6	0.0	40,932.0	288,881.5	18,026,323.3	3,893.1	767,150.6	3,534.3	3,610,309.1	19,065.1	294,041.5	1,366.3	2,033,092.5							
	312,266.8	March	25,071,993.3	0.0	40,932.0	204,315.2	18,230,638.5	50.3	767,200.9	65,539.4	3,675,849.5	41,595.0	335,636.5	766.9	2,033,859.4							
	95,208.8	April	25,167,208.1	0.0	40,932.0	57,800.2	18,288,438.7	300.0	767,500.9	25,475.0	3,701.323.5	8,661.0	344,297.5	2,972.6	2,036,832.0							
	110,907.3	May	25,278,115.4	0.0	40,932.0	84,383.5	18,372,822.2	1,202.5	768,703.3	3,910.1	3,705,233.6	16,493.5	360,791.0	4,917.8	2,041,749.8							
	190,801.8	June	25,468,917.3	0.0	40,932.0	77,080.6	18,449,902.7	600.0	769,303.3	109,405.7	3,814,639.3	3,561.7	364,352.7	153.8	2,041,903.7							
	250,992.2	July	25,719,909.5	0.0	40,932.0	199,107.3	18,649,010.0	0.0	769,303.3	9,242.4	3,823,881.7	34,550.8	34,550.8	8,091.8	2,049,995.4							
	11,498.0	August	26,092,749.1	0.0	52,430.0	307,867.6	18,756,877.6	3,180.0	772,483.3	10,900.0	3,834,781.7	30,663.8	429,567.3	8,730.2	2,058,725.6							
	248,419.6	September	26,341,168.6	1,000.0	53,430.0	196,923.0	19,153,800.6	0.0	772,483.3	5,170.0	3,839,951.7	44,825.6	474,392.8	50.10	2,059,226.6							
	230,790.5	October	26,571,959.1	4,000.0	57,430.0	217,269.0	19,371,069.6	2,280.0	774,763.3	3,691.0	3,843,642.7	0.0	474,392.8	3,550.5	2,062,777.1							
	318,738.8	November	26,890,697.9	7,245.5	64,675.5	269,938.6	19,641,008.2	10,700.0	785,463.3	28,944.5	3,872,587.2	1,000.0	475,392.8	910.1	2,063,687.3							
	26,237.1	December	27,152,935.0	0.0	64,675.5	213,241.9	19,854,250.1	6,538.1	792,001.4	41,103.7	3,913,690.9	500.0	475,892.8	853.4	2,064,540.6							
2013	432,394.5	January	27,585,329.4	1,000.0	65,675.5	238,956.0	20,093,206.2	5,000.0	797,001.4	10,419.7	3,972,110.7	175,556.0	651,448.8	1,462.7	2,066,003.3							
	581,545.7	February	28,166,875.1	0.0	65,675.5	447,395.1	20,540,601.2	10,400.0	807,401.4	55,231.8	3,979,342.4	68,281.0	719,229.9	237.9	2,066,241.2							
	303,739.8	March	28,470,614.9	4,000.0	69,675.5	215,893.4	20,756,404.6	7,040.0	814,441.4	29,365.0	4,008,707.4	46,057.4	765,787.2	1,474.0	2,067,715.2							
	208,070.6	April	28,678,685.5	0.0	69,675.5	164,207.5	20,920,612.1	3,200.0	817,641.4	28,130.0	4,036,837.4	7,030.0	772,817.2	5,503.1	2,073,218.3							
	321,118.4	May	28,999,803.9	350.0	70,025.5	273,923.7	21,194,535.8	3,260.0	820,901.4	28,027.2	4,064,864.6	9,402.1	782,219.3	6,155.4	2,079,373.7							
	235,903.3	June	29,235,707.2	1,500.0	71,525.5	148,415.0	21,342,950.8	1,380.0	822,281.4	62,361.5	4,127,226.1	12,778.4	794,997.7	9,468.4	2,088,842.1							
	186,713.9	July	29,422,421.1	0.0	71,525.5	151,850.0	21,494,800.8	300.0	822,581.4	3,192.6	4,130,418.7	25,454.5	802,452.2	5,916.9	2,094,759.0							
	598,104.2	August	30,020,525.3	4,000.0	75,625.5	408,092.1	21,902,892.9	9,980.0	832,561.4	23,532.6	4,153,951.3	138,762.2	958,714.4	14,137.2	2,108,896.2							
	321,910.0	September	30,342,453.3	0.0	75,625.5	197,046.7	22,099,939.6	8,960.0	841,521.4	27,977.5	4,181,928.9	82,024.1	1,040,738.6	5,901.6	2,114,977.8							
	272,879.4	October	30,615,314.7	8,500.0	84,125.5	230,597.0	22,330,536.6	600.0	842,121.4	27,046.6	4,208,975.5	2,650.0	1,043,388.6	3,485.8	2,118,283.6							
	435,115.4	November	31,050,430.1	0.0	84,125.5	372,074.0	22,702,610.6	1,650.0	843,771.4	48,152.4	4,257,127.8	9,644.0	1,053,032.6	3,595.1	2,121,878.7							
	31,300,804.6	December	31,304,374.5	0.0	84,125.5	218,927.6	22,921,538.2	5,980.0	849,751.4	22,733.6	4,279,861.4	1,450.0	1,054,482.6	1,283.3	2,123,162.0							
2014	325,547.0	January	31,626,351.6	0.0	84,125.5	242,892.8	23,164,431.0	3,000.0	852,751.4	3,721.2	4,283,582.6	74,274.0	1,128,756.6	1,659.1	2,124,821.1							
	519,733.0	February	32,146,134.6	\$50.0	84,675.5	398,524.6	23,562,955.5	33,950.0	886,701.4	55,349.9	4,338,932.5	27,137.0	1,155,893.6	4,271.6	2,129,092.6							
	351,099.2	March	32,497,233.9	440.0	85,115.5	314,487.7	23,877,443.2	5,297.1	891,998.5	12,093.0	4,451,025.4	10,060.0	1,165,953.6	8,721.5	2,137,814.1							
	300,722.5	April	32,797,956.4	0.0	85,115.5	258,955.3	24,136,398.5	0.0	891,998.5	3,200.0	4,454,225.4	36,642.5	1,202,596.1	1,924.7	2,139,738.8							
	33,134,828.8	May	33,134,828.8	22,000.0	107,115.5	258,111.2	24,394,509.7	1,200.0	893,198.5	36,456.8	4,459,682.2	18,415.1	1,221,011.2	669.7	2,140,408.6							
	262,472.7	June	33,397,281.9	20,000.0	127,115.5	140,724.4	24,535,234.1	3,780.0	896,978.5	39,692.0	4,430,377.2	57,576.3	1,278,587.5	697.1	2,141,105.6					</		

2.0 Government Finance

Table A2.3: Central Government Outstanding Stocks, Bonds and Notes by Holders, 2007-2014

End of period	Bank of Tanzania	Deposit money banks	Other banks	Other financial institutions	Official entities	Private sector	Others	Millions of TZS
								Total
2005	297,335.2	271,334.3	19,769.3	326,364.2	76,899.3	1,467.6	0.0	993,169.9
2006	367,050.1	348,785.9	19,449.3	434,214.3	70,284.0	5,956.0	0.0	1,245,739.6
2007	361,220.1	400,708.2	35,596.5	492,535.7	27,235.3	9,403.5	0.0	1,326,699.3
2008	659,901.6	392,083.9	47,058.6	468,928.6	23,386.6	11,204.0	0.0	1,602,563.3
2009	988,519.9	571,501.1	58,393.6	570,888.5	19,819.5	13,386.5	0.0	2,222,509.1
2010	981,219.9	989,749.0	61,605.8	671,526.7	4,075.9	9,308.5	0.0	2,717,485.8
2011	979,029.5	1,361,497.4	79,380.1	839,009.2	14,016.0	13,990.1	0.0	3,286,922.4
2012	1,446,323.9	1,647,863.4	65,821.7	941,323.9	14,181.0	15,914.7	0.0	4,131,428.7
2013	1,444,130.4	1,917,104.1	64,121.9	1,186,148.5	17,010.0	23,375.6	0.0	4,651,890.7
2007-March	367,050.1	374,529.1	19,787.3	456,275.4	70,284.0	6,563.0	0.0	1,294,488.9
June	367,050.1	361,411.2	19,919.8	479,444.1	68,192.4	6,801.7	0.0	1,302,819.3
September	364,870.1	384,392.8	27,289.5	469,162.2	27,235.2	7,845.9	0.0	1,280,795.7
December	361,220.1	400,708.2	35,596.5	492,535.7	27,235.3	9,403.5	0.0	1,326,699.3
2008-March	651,945.3	407,702.2	35,449.7	478,927.2	23,635.2	9,687.6	19.8	1,607,367.0
June	662,138.8	416,707.9	41,551.4	489,479.5	23,633.6	10,334.7	0.0	1,643,845.9
September	659,901.6	391,083.9	42,216.6	499,633.5	23,589.8	10,975.0	0.0	1,627,400.4
December	659,901.6	392,083.9	47,058.6	468,928.6	23,386.6	11,204.0	0.0	1,602,563.3
2009-March	620,081.6	412,230.4	48,494.4	505,697.2	28,373.5	12,382.2	0.0	1,627,259.3
June	897,003.6	412,077.2	51,091.4	568,132.0	28,269.5	12,703.4	0.0	1,969,277.1
September	992,169.9	496,131.7	47,572.6	542,839.1	19,819.5	12,583.5	0.0	2,111,116.3
December	988,519.9	571,501.1	58,393.6	570,888.5	19,819.5	13,386.5	0.0	2,222,509.1
2010-March	988,519.9	625,586.5	58,393.6	580,503.2	19,819.5	13,475.7	0.0	2,286,298.4
June	984,869.9	754,200.4	53,888.9	634,942.3	22,612.5	13,384.3	0.0	2,463,898.3
September	984,869.9	889,359.2	61,047.8	659,782.8	4,375.9	9,587.8	0.0	2,609,023.4
December	981,219.9	989,749.0	61,605.8	671,526.7	4,075.9	9,308.5	0.0	2,717,485.8
2011-March	981,219.9	1,085,821.5	64,105.8	719,254.9	5,347.9	10,510.3	0.0	2,866,260.4
June	980,124.9	1,263,099.0	70,724.7	802,580.7	11,867.9	11,456.4	0.0	3,139,853.7
September	980,124.5	1,286,120.5	73,704.2	815,561.0	15,312.9	11,824.2	0.0	3,182,647.4
December	979,029.5	1,361,497.4	79,380.1	839,009.2	14,016.0	13,990.1	0.0	3,286,922.4
2012-March	979,029.5	1,378,979.7	77,515.1	863,341.3	15,881.0	14,285.4	0.0	3,329,032.1
June	977,934.5	1,335,191.1	71,088.7	882,086.9	15,881.0	14,262.3	0.0	3,296,444.6
September	977,934.5	1,485,819.4	67,833.7	874,214.8	15,881.0	15,622.4	0.0	3,437,305.9
December	1,446,323.9	1,647,863.4	65,821.7	941,323.9	14,181.0	15,914.7	0.0	4,131,428.7
2013-March	1,446,323.9	1,741,798.2	66,431.7	1,006,532.0	15,578.1	17,763.7	0.0	4,294,427.7
June	1,445,228.9	1,791,384.5	67,012.8	1,095,437.9	17,078.1	18,833.2	0.0	4,434,975.5
September	1,445,228.9	1,858,806.1	65,212.8	1,149,281.8	17,078.1	21,878.1	0.0	4,557,485.9
December	1,444,130.4	1,917,104.1	64,121.9	1,186,148.5	17,010.0	23,375.6	0.0	4,651,890.7
2014-March	1,444,130.4	2,076,064.8	63,051.9	1,195,498.4	18,210.0	27,005.6	60,000.0	4,883,961.2
June	1,443,035.4	2,237,467.6	58,961.9	1,228,470.5	23,035.0	33,944.0	60,000.0	5,084,914.5

Note:

* Before June 1998, Other Banks, Other Financial Institutions, Official Entities and Private Sector categories were included in "Others" category

** All figures are in face value

Source: Bank of Tanzania



A3.0 Money and Banking

Table A3.1: Depository Corporations Survey (Revised), 2003 - 2014

End of Period	Domestic assets (net)		M3,		Extended Broad Money		M1,		Narrow Money		Memorandum item:		Millions of TZS			
	Domestic credit (net)		M2,		Broad Money											
	Foreign assets (net)	Claims on government (net)	Claims on other domestic sector* (net)	Other items (net)	sum(2-5) or sum(9-12)	sum(9-11)	sum(9,10)	sum(9,10)	Currency in circulation outside banks	Transferable deposits	Other deposits	Foreign currency deposits	TOTAL sum (9,14)	Base Money of which: Com. Banks Reserves	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2004	2,498,824.7	-272,123.6	1,312,725.0	-385,644.9	3,153,781.1	2,211,041.4	1,359,019.2	694,543.7	664,475.5	852,022.3	942,739.7	999,985.7	305,442.0			
2005	2,665,071.1	192,072.1	1,654,274.7	-260,693.0	4,250,725.0	2,960,415.6	1,791,337.1	889,989.1	901,348.0	1,169,078.5	1,290,309.4	1,284,685.4	394,696.3			
2006	3,617,378.9	-282,628.7	2,310,136.2	-480,430.7	5,164,455.6	3,454,491.0	2,006,767.4	1,033,988.8	972,778.6	1,447,723.6	1,709,964.6	1,504,124.5	470,135.7			
2007	3,641,902.0	-319,844.4	3,151,210.9	-249,679.9	6,223,588.6	4,394,622.7	2,590,523.1	1,162,514.2	1,428,008.9	1,804,099.5	1,828,966.0	1,879,047.6	716,533.4			
2008	4,086,757.4	-334,967.2	-849,178.7	7,458,779.1	5,468,460.8	3,158,306.3	1,438,644.8	1,719,661.5	2,310,154.5	1,990,318.3	2,276,437.1	2,276,437.1	392,792.3			
2009	4,939,511.0	128,358.3	4,991,886.9	-1,279,612.8	8,780,143.4	6,603,404.4	3,590,798.6	1,566,753.2	2,024,045.4	3,012,605.9	2,176,738.9	3,009,062.3	1,442,309.1			
2010	6,125,607.8	806,665.4	5,991,767.1	-1,911,376.5	11,012,663.7	8,042,188.2	4,521,438.6	1,897,134.9	2,624,303.7	3,520,749.6	2,970,475.5	3,497,849.8	1,600,714.9			
2011	6,273,631.2	1,471,254.6	7,622,317.6	-2,345,881.3	13,021,322.0	9,247,986.7	5,571,986.7	2,235,828.9	3,336,156.9	3,675,952.7	3,773,382.6	4,111,917.1	1,876,087.3			
2012	6,401,687.7	2,089,823.9	9,007,889.7	-2,768,737.3	14,730,664.0	10,724,528.1	6,538,563.6	2,414,788.0	4,123,775.5	4,185,964.5	4,006,135.9	4,525,594.4	2,110,806.4			
2013	6,576,331.8	2,554,554.3	10,392,663.1	-3,416,780.9	16,106,768.4	11,890,554.2	7,218,118.5	2,763,963.0	4,454,155.6	4,672,435.7	4,216,214.2	5,027,783.6	2,263,820.6			
2012-Mar	5,863,802.9	1,917,727.0	7,707,599.3	-2,487,469.3	13,001,660.0	9,381,225.0	5,711,377.7	2,145,192.0	3,566,185.7	3,669,847.3	3,620,434.9	3,881,051.2	1,735,859.2			
Jun	6,005,389.5	1,689,157.3	8,139,740.5	-2,459,514.0	13,374,773.3	9,806,961.6	6,031,703.4	2,317,345.7	3,714,357.7	3,775,258.2	3,567,811.7	4,591,634.2	2,274,288.5			
Sep	6,375,229.7	1,566,482.1	8,580,190.9	-2,430,402.7	14,091,500.0	10,302,328.5	6,395,956.8	2,480,009.2	3,915,947.5	3,906,371.8	3,789,171.4	4,492,029.2	2,012,020.0			
Dec	6,401,687.7	2,089,823.9	9,007,516.6	-2,768,364.3	14,730,664.0	10,724,528.1	6,538,563.6	2,414,788.0	4,123,775.5	4,185,964.5	4,006,135.9	4,525,594.4	2,110,806.4			
2013-Mar	6,793,616.9	1,978,819.4	9,333,733.5	-3,109,766.6	14,996,403.2	10,931,633.4	6,765,430.9	2,392,697.1	3,732,733.8	4,166,202.5	4,064,769.8	4,715,505.8	2,322,808.7			
Jun	6,217,012.0	2,395,349.9	9,525,544.3	-2,678,058.4	15,459,847.7	11,251,272.6	7,017,354.7	2,610,850.3	4,406,504.6	4,233,917.8	4,208,575.1	4,917,707.9	2,306,857.6			
Sep	6,691,598.9	2,359,810.1	9,894,154.2	-3,012,680.4	15,932,882.7	11,745,616.5	7,278,954.0	2,703,342.9	4,575,611.1	4,466,662.5	4,187,266.2	5,091,312.5	2,387,969.6			
Dec	6,576,331.8	2,554,554.3	10,392,663.1	-3,416,780.9	16,106,768.4	11,890,554.2	7,218,118.5	2,763,963.0	4,454,155.6	4,672,435.7	4,216,214.2	5,027,783.6	2,263,820.6			
2014-Mar	6,601,891.0	2,773,281.8	10,863,078.6	-3,688,667.6	16,549,583.8	12,309,656.2	7,465,401.6	2,731,724.9	4,733,676.8	4,844,254.6	4,239,927.6	5,113,895.9	2,382,171.1			
Jun	6,772,625.8	3,219,234.4	11,558,893.2	-3,894,241.2	17,656,512.0	13,241,114.2	7,997,738.6	3,071,606.7	4,926,131.9	5,243,375.6	4,415,398.0	5,647,773.4	2,576,166.7			
2012-Jan	5,966,637.2	1,885,450.5	7,578,829.3	-2,425,223.7	13,005,693.3	9,334,614.8	5,627,444.2	2,102,923.6	3,524,520.6	3,707,170.6	3,671,078.5	4,305,279.1	2,202,355.5			
Feb	5,934,674.8	1,989,767.0	7,761,667.9	-2,677,808.0	13,008,301.8	9,359,681.9	5,738,642.6	2,106,227.2	3,632,415.4	3,621,039.3	3,648,619.9	4,073,258.2	1,967,031.0			
Mar	5,863,802.9	1,917,727.0	7,707,599.3	-2,487,469.3	13,001,660.0	9,381,225.0	5,711,377.7	2,145,192.0	3,566,185.7	3,669,847.3	3,620,434.9	3,881,051.2	1,735,859.2			
Apr	5,762,069.5	1,669,227.3	7,960,295.9	-2,405,908.7	12,985,684.1	9,381,988.5	5,682,914.7	2,147,798.9	3,535,125.1	3,699,073.8	3,603,695.6	3,991,852.8	1,844,063.3			
May	5,697,482.5	1,761,315.4	8,070,249.6	-2,446,455.3	13,082,592.3	9,419,749.0	5,723,154.3	2,221,923.8	3,501,230.5	3,696,594.7	3,662,843.5	4,236,357.3	2,014,433.6			
Jun	6,030,162.0	1,595,809.2	8,132,837.0	-2,495,455.1	13,263,353.1	9,803,184.2	6,031,298.4	2,317,459.3	3,713,839.4	3,771,885.6	4,591,634.7	2,274,175.4				
Jul	6,287,139.4	1,577,432.4	8,313,781.8	-2,619,925.8	13,558,427.8	9,847,196.4	6,089,947.8	2,354,673.2	3,735,274.6	3,757,248.6	3,711,231.4	4,514,138.8	2,159,465.5			
Aug	6,173,471.2	1,758,638.0	8,452,001.5	-2,572,010.7	13,810,100.0	10,203,245.2	6,362,834.0	2,510,895.4	3,851,938.6	3,840,411.2	3,608,854.8	4,627,804.5	2,116,909.1			
Sep	6,372,894.2	1,505,978.5	8,582,271.4	-2,438,569.4	14,022,574.8	10,302,230.9	6,395,956.8	2,480,009.2	3,915,947.5	3,906,274.2	3,720,343.8	4,492,021.3	2,012,012.1			
Oct	6,366,784.0	1,816,378.2	8,720,393.1	-2,674,932.5	14,228,622.7	10,453,114.0	6,463,143.5	2,415,035.2	4,048,108.2	3,989,970.5	3,775,508.7	4,695,012.2	2,279,976.9			
Nov	6,095,223.4	2,223,215.7	8,868,810.5	-2,585,555.2	14,601,694.3	10,723,527.3	6,602,634.4	2,418,217.6	4,120,892.9	3,878,167.1	4,839,767.5	2,421,350.7				
Dec	6,396,026.0	2,019,403.0	9,010,380.9	-2,778,705.0	14,647,105.0	10,724,538.0	6,538,563.9	2,414,788.0	4,123,775.5	4,185,974.0	3,922,567.0	4,525,608.9	2,110,808.2			
2013-Jan	5,927,760.3	2,234,649.5	9,030,588.1	-2,766,851.5	14,426,146.4	10,558,545.2	6,456,942.3	2,294,979.4	4,161,962.8	4,101,602.9	3,867,601.2	4,699,773.3	2,404,794.3			
Feb	5,842,273.9	2,508,957.2	9,154,004.8	-2,873,744.8	14,631,491.0	10,724,891.1	6,593,201.0	2,281,745.5	4,311,455.3	4,311,690.1	3,906,599.9	4,663,432.0	2,381,686.5			
Mar	6,810,788.6	1,817,988.9	9,336,028.8	-3,141,468.4	14,823,338.8	10,931,596.5	6,765,430.9	2,392,697.1	4,372,733.8	4,166,165.6	3,891,742.3	4,715,508.1	2,332,811.0			
Apr	6,507,378.5	1,957,638.9	9,555,449.4	-3,108,017.8	14,916,444.5	10,984,635.5	6,833,985.9	2,364,028.1	4,469,957.8	4,150,649.6	3,931,809.0	4,816,614.2	2,452,586.1			
May	6,313,171.4	2,439,436.5	9,575,783.3	-3,144,038.3	15,184,352.9	11,205,275.1	6,949,557.6	2,486,687.3	4,462,870.3	4,255,717.5	3,979,077.8	4,976,787.2	2,490,099.9			
Jun	6,216,172.1	2,263,739.1	9,522,457.3	-2,761,246.8	15,241,121.7	11,251,141.4	7,017,349.4	2,610,850.3	4,406,499.1	4,237,792.0	3,989,980.3	4,917,715.1	2,306,864.8			
Jul	6,404,589.1	2,770,378.1	9,655,877.5	-2,975,136.4	15,855,708.3	11,740,675.3	7,366,657.3	2,709,666.9	4,656,990.4	4,374,018.0	4,115,033.0	5,286,989.1	2,577,322.2			
Aug	6,620,560.8	2,387,146.5	9,813,248.3	-2,875,917.9	15,945,037.8	11,807,495.7	7,386,032.3	2,745,649.8	4,640,382.4	4,421,463.5	4,137,542.0	5,127,547.6	2,381,897.8			
Sep	6,691,598.9	2,359,810.1	9,894,154.2	-3,012,680.4	15,932,882.7	11,745,616.5	7,278,954.0	2,703,342.9	4,575,611.1	4,466,662.5	4,187,266.2	5,091,312.5	2,387,969.6			
Oct	6,615,495.2	2,862,685.7	9,917,840.7	-3,428,971.3	15,967,500.2	11,901,988.7	7,344,251.3	2,706,752.3	4,637,499.0	4,557,737.3	4,065,511.6	5,343,350.0	2,636,597.7			
Nov	6,410,027.9	2,775,238.9	10,													

A3.0. Money and Banking

Table A3.2: Bank of Tanzania - Assets (Revised), 2003 - 2014

End of period											Millions of TZS			
	Foreign assets			Claims on government				Lending to banks	Revaluation account	Premises and equipment	Items in process of collection	Other assets		
	Foreign exchange	Gold reserve	SDRs	Quota in IMF	Advances	Treasury bills*	Other securities	Total					Total	
2003	2,151,412.7	0.0	525.0	307,705.3	0.0	0.0	202,202.4	202,202.4	0.0	0.0	124,562.6	12,419.6	122,364.7	2,921,192.4
2004	2,378,542.2	0.0	73.5	321,091.3	0.0	0.0	199,211.2	199,211.2	0.0	0.0	213,442.4	5,931.0	210,070.7	3,328,362.4
2005	2,523,457.4	0.0	821.8	331,293.9	0.0	0.0	234,679.1	234,679.1	0.5	0.0	390,796.4	1,719.5	283,421.4	3,766,190.0
2006	2,666,180.5	0.0	28.3	377,203.3	0.0	0.0	453,175.5	453,175.5	0.0	0.0	583,686.8	2,112.2	399,166.3	4,481,552.8
2007	3,108,617.0	0.0	178.8	352,835.0	135,745.1	0.0	461,809.6	597,554.6	20,238.6	-334,945.1	809,120.1	67,912.2	640,072.5	5,261,583.7
2008	3,654,372.4	0.0	39.2	400,544.2	0.0	0.0	650,864.5	650,864.5	57,441.1	-397,005.0	860,112.9	8,900.4	588,410.8	5,823,680.5
2009	4,317,256.2	0.0	325,589.8	408,014.1	103,273.0	0.0	1,006,248.7	1,109,521.8	61,668.2	-495,771.8	905,763.8	13,107.7	692,232.7	7,337,382.3
2010	5,328,144.9	0.0	354,768.8	445,236.0	92,796.5	0.0	1,002,665.6	1,095,462.0	61,668.2	-490,938.2	929,545.2	386.9	654,115.3	8,378,389.1
2011	5,492,337.2	0.0	375,910.7	476,884.4	188,612.1	0.0	1,056,102.5	1,244,714.6	62,668.2	-992,486.9	1,000,841.0	556.5	1,193,211.4	8,854,637.0
2012	5,975,337.8	0.0	373,865.6	480,434.1	270,867.3	0.0	1,485,742.0	1,756,609.3	68,813.9	-904,076.2	1,010,802.8	556.1	1,118,360.0	9,880,703.4
2013	5,973,679.6	0.0	373,865.6	480,434.1	270,867.3	0.0	1,485,742.0	1,756,609.3	68,813.9	-904,076.2	1,015,303.8	556.1	1,111,364.7	9,876,550.9
2012-Mar	5,162,799.4	0.0	380,145.3	484,026.6	375,846.5	0.0	1,037,867.8	1,413,714.2	79,322.0	-992,523.9	1,004,726.7	395.4	1,198,614.2	8,731,219.9
Jun	5,550,226.5	0.0	369,525.3	471,393.4	652,328.2	0.0	1,047,246.2	1,699,574.4	58,433.2	-992,399.0	1,012,102.3	0.0	1,251,942.2	9,420,798.4
Sep	5,952,037.6	0.0	374,697.6	480,612.2	262,663.6	0.0	1,015,571.7	1,278,235.3	61,833.2	-904,058.1	1,012,425.9	446.2	1,136,752.2	9,392,982.1
Dec	5,973,679.6	0.0	373,865.6	480,434.1	270,867.3	0.0	1,485,742.0	1,756,609.3	68,813.9	-904,076.2	1,015,303.8	556.1	1,111,364.7	9,876,550.9
2013-Mar	5,162,799.4	0.0	380,145.3	484,026.6	375,846.5	0.0	1,037,867.8	1,413,714.2	79,322.0	-992,523.9	1,004,726.7	395.4	1,198,614.2	8,731,219.9
Jun	5,550,477.3	0.0	369,525.3	471,393.4	657,074.7	0.0	1,050,470.7	1,707,545.4	58,433.2	-904,041.7	1,015,468.0	-22.3	1,165,019.6	9,433,798.1
Sep	5,952,037.6	0.0	374,697.6	480,612.2	262,663.6	0.0	1,015,571.7	1,278,235.3	61,833.2	-904,058.1	1,012,425.9	446.2	1,136,752.2	9,392,982.1
Dec	5,973,679.6	0.0	373,865.6	480,434.1	270,867.3	0.0	1,485,742.0	1,756,609.3	68,813.9	-904,076.2	1,015,303.8	556.1	1,111,364.7	9,876,550.9
2014-Mar	7,104,602.7	0.0	381,896.9	500,981.9	240,069.5	0.0	1,499,888.3	1,739,957.8	60,033.2	-828,521.7	1,036,773.0	80.1	1,015,523.5	11,011,327.4
Jun	7,237,454.5	0.0	386,216.1	507,635.0	726,239.8	0.0	1,481,230.1	2,070,469.9	158,850.2	-828,535.2	1,050,207.3	15.1	1,097,300.0	11,816,612.9
2012-Jan	5,214,556.3	0.0	382,284.2	484,970.0	449,029.5	0.0	1,061,240.2	1,510,269.7	61,668.2	-992,492.9	1,002,455.5	602.3	1,198,335.1	8,862,648.3
Feb	5,118,352.7	0.0	382,875.5	486,630.6	521,725.1	0.0	1,033,510.7	1,555,235.7	61,668.2	-992,513.5	1,004,061.2	484.7	1,207,987.5	8,824,782.7
Mar	5,162,799.4	0.0	380,145.3	484,026.6	375,846.5	0.0	1,037,867.8	1,413,714.2	79,322.0	-992,523.9	1,004,726.7	395.4	1,198,614.2	8,731,219.9
Apr	5,086,701.0	0.0	378,924.8	483,339.0	344,154.9	0.0	1,038,381.6	1,382,536.5	104,329.6	-992,529.8	1,004,476.5	507.7	1,328,663.6	8,776,948.8
May	5,155,883.6	0.0	370,205.5	472,261.2	526,108.5	0.0	1,075,328.9	1,601,437.4	57,833.2	-992,549.0	1,009,228.5	349.4	1,219,318.8	8,893,968.6
Jun	5,550,477.3	0.0	369,525.3	471,393.4	657,074.7	0.0	1,050,470.7	1,707,545.4	58,433.2	-904,041.7	1,015,468.0	-22.3	1,165,019.6	9,433,798.1
Jul	5,679,010.0	0.0	370,222.9	472,283.3	404,297.3	0.0	1,040,260.8	1,444,768.0	60,706.8	-904,047.4	1,011,671.5	1,622.2	1,116,994.0	9,253,021.3
Aug	5,653,849.4	0.0	369,471.7	473,399.1	551,622.9	0.0	1,017,624.4	1,569,247.3	60,333.1	-904,055.4	1,010,376.0	345.5	1,130,855.0	9,364,331.6
Sep	5,952,037.6	0.0	374,697.6	480,612.2	262,663.6	0.0	1,015,571.7	1,278,235.3	61,833.2	-904,058.1	1,012,425.9	446.2	1,136,752.2	9,392,982.1
Oct	6,032,190.8	0.0	373,702.4	480,208.2	154,254.1	0.0	1,485,601.7	1,639,855.8	58,969.0	-904,068.7	1,013,198.2	525.1	1,129,799.4	9,824,374.7
Nov	5,689,003.9	0.0	373,220.2	479,604.8	550,687.4	0.0	1,496,771.9	2,047,459.2	57,833.2	-904,072.6	1,014,498.9	471.6	1,245,775.5	10,003,794.7
Dec	5,973,679.6	0.0	373,865.6	480,434.1	270,867.3	0.0	1,485,742.0	1,756,609.3	68,813.9	-904,076.2	1,015,303.8	556.1	1,111,364.7	9,876,550.9
2013-Jan	5,697,009.1	0.0	377,762.7	485,442.1	534,675.8	0.0	1,500,101.7	2,034,777.5	57,833.2	-904,092.1	1,018,702.6	484.5	1,126,513.5	9,894,432.9
Feb	5,671,319.7	0.0	371,368.4	478,149.3	747,365.1	0.0	1,498,616.4	2,245,981.6	62,333.2	-904,107.3	1,020,505.3	456.4	1,128,937.7	10,074,944.2
Mar	6,619,695.6	0.0	366,950.5	473,319.1	91,709.0	0.0	1,508,448.1	1,600,157.1	57,833.2	-904,125.4	1,020,593.4	422.4	1,138,499.3	10,373,345.2
Apr	6,556,181.9	0.0	369,606.5	477,612.1	141,571.0	0.0	1,496,052.0	1,637,623.0	57,833.2	-904,129.2	1,020,433.7	553.4	1,150,591.1	10,366,305.7
May	6,454,567.2	0.0	368,450.5	476,145.4	463,877.2	0.0	1,504,601.4	1,968,478.6	57,833.2	-904,138.0	1,021,247.1	421.9	1,186,391.3	10,629,397.2
Jun	6,589,794.9	0.0	370,513.0	479,683.4	395,039.3	0.0	1,497,107.7	1,892,146.9	65,483.2	-820,887.2	1,030,490.6	0.0	1,021,280.5	10,628,505.4
Jul	6,624,256.2	0.0	375,021.4	485,536.2	527,930.5	0.0	1,501,688.3	2,029,618.7	57,833.2	-820,897.9	1,027,632.2	531.6	1,046,320.5	10,825,852.1
Aug	6,949,300.5	0.0	374,301.7	485,509.5	143,864.7	0.0	1,502,533.1	1,646,397.8	70,265.3	-820,901.6	1,028,151.8	198.0	1,071,151.2	10,804,374.2
Sep	6,958,612.6	0.0	376,148.4	489,693.3	211,810.5	0.0	1,522,405.6	1,734,216.1	57,833.2	-820,912.7	1,029,210.0	237.4	1,024,771.9	10,849,810.2
Oct	7,040,882.7	0.0	376,361.8	489,971.1	881,404.4	0.0	1,499,379.8	2,380,784.2	57,833.2	-820,923.0	1,030,573.7	354.1	1,010,860.5	11,566,698.3
Nov	6,881,665.3	0.0	376,247.0	490,743.7	808,954.6	0.0	1,504,182.1	2,313,136.7	57,833.2	-820,924.6	1,031,412.7	284.5	1,009,322.0	11,339,720.5
Dec	6,985,289.2	0.0	370,712.0	483,524.4	567,029.8	0.0	1,486,018.8	2,053,048.6	60,533.2	-820,938.6	1,033,606.2	216.6	1,013,233.3	11,179,224.9
2014-Jan	6,880,157.0	0.0	378,248.3	493,354.0	610,286.1	0.0	1,468,892.4	2,079,178.5	57,833.2	-820,948.5	1,033,868.1	204.9	1,093,513.7	11,195,409.2
Feb	6,904,079.1	0.0	380,231.6	498,722.7	727,423.2	0.0	1,490,313.3	2,217,736.5	57,833.2	-828,518.9	1,035,706.0	255.9	1,120,159.0	11,386,205.2
Mar	7,104,602.7	0.0	381,896.9	500,981.9	240,069.5	0.0	1,499,888.3	1,739,957.8	60,033.2	-828,521.7	1,036,773.0	80.1	1,015,523.5	11,011,327.4
Apr	7,168,831.5	0.0	383,455.5	503,957.1	733,733.8	0.0	1,481,645.1	2,215,378.8	62,196.5	-828,533.3	1,037,258.5	210.2	1,029,085.3	11,571,840.1
May	6,976,878.6	0.0	383,674.4	504,288.1	723,787.7	0.0	1,494,109.8	2,217,897.5	64,833.2	-828,526.1	1,039,000.0	263.7	1,089,971.6	11,448,281.1
Jun	7,237,454.5	0.0	386,216.1	507,635.0	726,239.8	0.0	1,481,230.1	2,207,469.9	158,850.2	-828,535.2	1,050,207.3	15.1	1,097,300.0	11,816,612.9

Notes: * Bills valued at purchase price. From

A3.0: Money and Banking

Table A3.3: Bank of Tanzania - Liabilities (Revised), 2003 - 2014

End of period	Currency in circulation	Central government deposits	Banks' deposits	Other deposits	Foreign liabilities	International Monetary fund	Allocation of SDRs		Capital and reserves	Total	Millions of TZS
							Other liabilities	Total			Millions of TZS
2003	619,038.2	810,623.8	211,126.7	17,204.3	1,250.4	727,512.9	15,196.5	3,360,962.2	30,737.4	2,921,192.4	
2004	759,995.0	1,063,832.6	244,363.8	13,275.7	2,252.4	744,803.7	-4,081.5	3,950,678.9	10,036.5	3,328,362.4	
2005	981,420.1	1,280,520.5	307,638.4	7,718.2	5,288.1	715,070.4	-21,909.4	4,402,831.4	10,020.6	3,766,190.0	
2006	1,162,877.1	1,858,522.1	345,620.5	6,527.8	3,591.3	370,591.9	709.5	5,086,527.8	317,746.8	4,481,155.2	
2007	1,354,603.8	2,254,482.3	554,739.4	3,791.9	9,090.2	388,399.7	55,651.8	542,959.7	97,864.8	5,261,583.7	
2008	1,710,160.6	2,124,750.6	608,597.7	7,378.2	8,639.6	390,992.2	63,176.8	907,235.5	2,749.3	5,823,680.5	
2009	1,896,843.3	2,069,669.2	1,153,810.1	23,290.6	3,528.0	811,524.7	390,806.1	887,049.3	100,861.1	7,337,382.3	
2010	2,298,635.0	2,021,302.9	1,292,852.9	65,995.5	3,713.3	898,579.2	426,458.2	1,271,080.4	99,771.6	8,378,389.1	
2011	2,694,169.5	1,235,421.9	1,720,844.4	69,724.3	187.1	1,024,983.5	456,771.9	1,553,119.1	99,415.4	8,854,637.0	
2012	2,909,997.8	1,879,286.7	1,894,954.6	205,374.2	185.7	978,295.4	460,171.9	1,452,437.5	99,999.8	9,880,703.4	
2013	3,324,794.6	2,550,655.3	2,034,705.2	19,956.3	7,421.4	1,181,472.7	463,131.8	1,498,811.9	98,675.7	11,179,224.9	
2012-Mar	2,493,184.4	1,450,856.7	1,565,831.3	96,777.9	185.7	1,031,818.9	463,612.8	1,529,536.9	99,415.4	8,731,219.9	
Jun	2,705,224.5	1,702,183.5	2,041,905.4	75,973.5	3,830.0	970,661.4	451,512.5	1,304,912.7	177,594.7	9,443,798.1	
Sep	2,900,370.8	1,698,798.3	1,704,211.1	153,392.1	185.7	979,174.5	460,342.4	1,451,024.3	47,507.6	9,395,006.7	
Dec	2,909,997.8	1,879,286.7	1,894,954.6	205,374.2	185.7	978,295.4	460,171.9	1,452,437.5	99,999.8	9,880,703.4	
2013-Mar	2,808,158.9	2,014,034.5	2,117,736.6	281,963.9	185.0	1,146,390.2	453,356.9	1,457,881.6	100,000.0	10,379,707.6	
Jun	3,030,650.1	1,997,332.4	2,189,683.8	275,154.9	185.0	1,176,128.4	459,134.6	1,383,718.7	99,990.2	10,611,978.1	
Sep	3,186,075.7	2,214,115.4	2,148,511.9	70,181.6	5,159.5	1,191,434.5	469,040.5	1,466,584.8	98,706.2	10,849,810.2	
Dec	3,324,794.6	2,550,655.3	2,034,705.2	19,956.3	7,421.4	1,181,472.7	463,131.8	1,498,811.9	98,675.7	11,179,224.9	
2014-Mar	3,176,119.7	2,230,836.5	2,250,268.5	27,744.9	7,776.6	1,205,574.8	479,853.0	1,534,477.7	98,675.7	11,011,327.4	
Jun	3,596,703.1	2,212,967.0	2,366,525.7	276,647.3	7,933.1	1,238,133.1	486,225.6	1,532,943.5	98,534.4	11,816,612.9	
2012-Jan	2,482,630.4	1,126,805.5	2,000,216.1	86,969.4	187.1	1,034,264.5	464,516.4	1,567,643.4	99,415.4	8,862,648.3	
Feb	2,474,368.2	1,301,647.1	1,801,699.0	69,990.6	187.1	1,035,485.7	466,107.1	1,575,882.6	99,415.4	8,824,782.7	
Mar	2,493,184.4	1,450,856.7	1,565,831.3	96,777.9	185.7	1,031,818.9	463,612.8	1,529,536.9	99,415.4	8,731,219.9	
Apr	2,512,671.3	1,487,341.5	1,636,809.4	161,726.1	185.7	1,030,351.1	462,954.2	1,385,494.1	99,415.4	8,776,948.8	
May	2,594,154.8	1,455,386.1	1,771,682.8	202,779.8	185.7	999,479.3	452,343.6	1,318,032.5	99,923.9	8,893,968.6	
Jun	2,705,224.5	1,702,183.5	2,041,905.4	75,973.5	3,830.0	970,661.4	451,512.5	1,304,912.7	177,594.7	9,443,798.1	
Jul	2,792,670.9	1,538,408.0	1,900,511.5	81,479.5	3,843.7	971,679.1	452,364.8	1,412,073.7	99,990.2	9,253,021.3	
Aug	2,958,952.9	1,648,007.3	1,825,173.2	55,588.2	3,826.0	971,536.9	453,922.0	1,347,334.9	99,990.2	9,364,331.6	
Sep	2,900,370.8	1,759,301.8	1,706,177.8	84,466.8	3,203.1	979,174.5	460,342.4	1,399,952.9	99,990.2	9,392,982.1	
Oct	2,857,570.6	1,860,760.8	2,072,645.6	101,262.2	4,283.4	978,032.0	459,950.3	1,389,879.7	99,990.2	9,824,374.7	
Nov	2,832,271.2	1,887,333.2	2,199,327.8	57,134.8	4,193.7	977,351.5	459,377.5	1,486,814.8	99,990.2	10,003,794.7	
Dec	2,909,997.8	1,949,707.6	1,896,538.5	121,816.9	4,189.2	978,295.4	460,171.9	1,455,843.5	99,990.2	9,876,550.9	
2013-Jan	2,734,120.5	1,909,710.4	2,127,379.3	78,061.0	4,217.0	983,994.5	464,968.6	1,491,991.4	99,990.2	9,894,432.9	
Feb	2,695,237.5	1,980,854.3	2,175,115.5	62,454.5	4,213.3	1,154,358.2	457,983.4	1,444,737.4	99,990.2	10,074,944.2	
Mar	2,808,158.9	2,174,864.2	2,117,519.5	108,901.2	4,164.0	1,146,390.2	453,356.9	1,460,000.0	99,990.2	10,373,345.2	
Apr	2,807,355.4	2,099,374.1	2,249,859.2	54,107.0	5,236.4	1,152,201.4	457,468.9	1,440,713.0	99,990.2	10,366,305.7	
May	2,909,072.3	2,090,702.3	2,324,505.2	61,659.4	5,241.2	1,171,966.2	456,604.0	1,510,196.4	99,990.2	10,629,397.2	
Jun	3,030,650.1	2,158,850.1	2,232,258.2	56,430.6	5,250.7	1,178,413.2	459,452.8	1,404,131.5	103,668.2	10,628,505.4	
Jul	3,198,026.1	1,817,923.2	2,482,540.0	68,027.2	5,249.7	1,187,236.0	465,058.7	1,503,060.9	98,730.3	10,825,852.1	
Aug	3,229,621.8	2,054,930.2	2,263,178.9	14,314.0	5,233.4	1,186,512.3	465,033.2	1,486,840.0	98,710.3	10,804,374.2	
Sep	3,186,075.7	2,214,115.4	2,148,511.9	70,181.6	5,159.5	1,191,434.5	469,040.5	1,466,584.8	98,706.2	10,849,810.2	
Oct	3,216,733.9	2,377,553.3	2,401,481.2	54,781.8	4,639.9	1,191,852.1	469,306.6	1,751,635.3	98,714.1	11,566,698.3	
Nov	3,216,418.8	2,521,621.9	2,281,273.4	43,034.4	7,080.3	1,192,322.7	470,046.7	1,509,208.3	98,714.1	11,339,720.5	
Dec	3,324,794.6	2,550,655.3	2,034,705.2	19,956.3	7,421.4	1,181,472.7	463,131.8	1,498,811.9	98,675.7	11,179,224.9	
2014-Jan	3,174,644.4	2,426,733.5	2,311,245.0	117,212.9	7,662.0	1,196,235.0	472,546.9	1,390,453.8	98,675.7	11,195,409.2	
Feb	3,145,441.7	2,379,022.4	2,539,899.1	106,407.1	7,802.0	1,202,191.5	477,689.2	1,429,076.6	98,675.7	11,386,205.2	
Mar	3,176,119.7	2,230,836.5	2,250,268.5	27,744.9	7,776.6	1,205,574.8	479,853.0	1,534,477.7	98,675.7	11,011,327.4	
Apr	3,245,131.0	2,460,874.7	2,490,584.6	533,002.4	7,727.4	1,209,321.0	482,702.8	1,043,820.4	98,675.7	11,571,840.1	
May	3,356,341.6	2,241,432.1	2,418,217.0	379,462.7	8,064.6	1,233,125.6	483,019.8	1,229,942.1	98,675.7	11,448,281.1	
Jun	3,596,703.1	2,212,967.0	2,366,525.7	276,647.3	7,933.1	1,238,133.1	486,225.6	1,532,943.5	98,534.4	11,816,612.9	

Notes: Monetary data have been revised from December 2001 using the IMF international standard reporting format (SRF), which is in line with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual of 2000

Source: Bank of Tanzania



A3.0. Money and Banking

Table A3.4: Tanzania Notes in Circulation, 2003 - 2014

End of Period	Millions of TZS								Percent of Total						
	10/-	20/-	200/-	500/-	1,000/-	2,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-	Total	200/-	500/-	1,000/-	2,000/-	5,000/-	10,000/-
2003	99.7	498.0	1,978.0	37,760.4	40,775.6	38,542.2	154,817.8	314,648.6	589,120.2	0.3	6.4	6.9	6.5	26.3	53.4
2004	99.7	497.8	1,974.2	36,901.9	54,312.0	60,871.6	132,013.8	421,347.4	708,018.4	0.3	5.2	7.7	8.6	18.6	59.5
2005	99.7	497.8	1,971.0	36,808.7	41,682.9	65,332.1	184,512.8	579,825.7	910,730.7	0.2	4.0	4.6	7.2	20.3	63.7
2006	99.7	497.8	1,970.6	36,863.8	47,303.0	65,568.1	188,248.6	736,620.7	1,077,172.3	0.2	3.4	4.4	6.1	17.5	68.4
2007	99.7	497.8	1,970.0	41,057.0	63,285.4	107,542.4	237,656.2	873,664.5	1,325,772.8	0.1	3.1	4.8	8.1	17.9	65.9
2008	99.7	497.7	1,969.7	44,290.9	75,479.4	81,643.0	257,586.4	1,216,469.3	1,678,036.1	0.1	2.6	4.5	4.9	15.4	72.5
2009	99.7	497.7	1,969.5	40,789.5	86,025.2	64,538.8	257,629.6	1,410,502.1	1,862,052.0	0.1	2.2	4.6	3.5	13.8	75.7
2010	99.7	497.7	1,969.1	42,423.1	84,097.4	101,938.6	416,550.9	1,612,837.2	2,260,413.7	0.1	1.9	3.7	4.5	18.4	71.4
2011	99.7	497.7	1,969.0	51,519.0	83,793.4	111,196.0	420,406.8	1,982,878.0	2,652,359.4	0.1	1.9	3.2	4.2	15.9	74.8
2012	99.7	497.7	1,968.4	54,002.4	85,192.1	118,551.0	466,563.7	2,135,935.5	2,862,810.5	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.1	16.3	74.6
2013	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,544.7	99,078.4	141,056.3	553,031.7	2,467,015.3	3,320,291.9	0.1	1.7	3.0	4.2	16.7	74.3
2012-Mar	99.7	497.7	1,968.9	50,136.0	71,295.2	96,917.6	348,992.4	1,880,539.6	2,450,447.1	0.1	2.0	2.9	4.0	14.2	76.7
Jun	99.7	497.7	1,968.8	50,736.0	77,742.7	112,045.5	457,103.5	1,960,916.0	2,661,109.9	0.1	1.9	2.9	4.2	17.2	73.7
Sep	99.7	497.7	1,968.5	53,190.9	84,699.4	125,642.5	476,770.5	2,111,630.9	2,854,500.2	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.4	16.7	74.0
Dec	99.7	497.7	1,968.4	54,002.4	85,192.1	118,551.0	466,563.7	2,135,935.5	2,862,810.5	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.1	16.3	74.6
2013-Mar	99.7	497.7	1,968.2	55,201.0	85,688.2	114,709.0	422,732.6	2,078,974.1	2,759,870.5	0.1	2.0	3.1	4.2	15.3	75.3
Jun	99.7	497.7	1,968.1	55,714.1	83,322.5	130,418.1	510,763.3	2,198,080.8	2,980,864.4	0.1	1.9	2.8	4.4	17.1	73.7
Sep	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,059.5	94,638.3	146,719.6	520,602.6	2,315,385.5	3,136,971.0	0.1	1.8	3.0	4.7	16.6	73.8
Dec	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,544.7	99,078.4	141,056.3	553,031.7	2,467,015.3	3,320,291.9	0.1	1.7	3.0	4.2	16.7	74.3
2014-Mar	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	52,268.7	92,190.2	118,022.0	470,793.4	2,388,464.3	3,124,303.9	0.1	1.7	3.0	3.8	15.1	76.4
Jun	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	51,399.0	103,567.7	132,727.6	616,848.9	2,642,783.1	3,549,891.6	0.1	1.4	2.9	3.7	17.4	74.4
2012-Jan	99.7	497.7	1,969.0	49,614.9	73,885.2	102,361.3	366,279.1	1,845,845.3	2,440,552.1	0.1	2.0	3.0	4.2	15.0	75.6
Feb	99.7	497.7	1,968.9	50,343.4	71,710.9	97,917.4	355,489.5	1,853,924.8	2,431,952.3	0.1	2.1	2.9	4.0	14.6	76.2
Mar	99.7	497.7	1,968.9	50,136.0	71,295.2	96,917.6	348,992.4	1,880,539.6	2,450,447.1	0.1	2.0	2.9	4.0	14.2	76.7
Apr	99.7	497.7	1,968.9	50,224.2	72,170.9	95,440.6	372,134.3	1,877,129.4	2,469,665.7	0.1	2.0	2.9	3.9	15.1	76.0
May	99.7	497.7	1,968.9	51,254.5	75,938.9	107,331.7	424,877.4	1,888,813.0	2,550,781.7	0.1	2.0	3.0	4.2	16.7	74.0
Jun	99.7	497.7	1,968.8	50,736.0	77,742.7	112,045.5	457,103.5	1,960,916.0	2,661,109.9	0.1	1.9	2.9	4.2	17.2	73.7
Jul	99.7	497.7	1,968.6	50,911.2	78,492.8	110,251.1	465,037.0	2,040,717.6	2,747,975.8	0.1	1.9	2.9	4.0	16.9	74.3
Aug	99.7	497.7	1,968.6	53,850.8	84,412.1	126,827.3	498,339.6	2,147,530.1	2,913,525.9	0.1	1.8	2.9	4.4	17.1	73.7
Sep	99.7	497.7	1,968.5	53,190.9	84,699.4	125,642.5	476,770.5	2,111,630.9	2,854,500.2	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.4	16.7	74.0
Oct	99.7	497.7	1,968.5	53,571.1	84,345.6	117,017.7	462,482.4	2,091,153.1	2,811,135.8	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.2	16.5	74.4
Nov	99.7	497.7	1,968.4	53,449.5	81,679.1	121,175.3	446,315.9	2,080,262.7	2,785,448.3	0.1	1.9	2.9	4.4	16.0	74.7
Dec	99.7	497.7	1,968.4	54,002.4	85,192.1	118,551.0	466,563.7	2,135,935.5	2,862,810.5	0.1	1.9	3.0	4.1	16.3	74.6
2013-Jan	99.7	497.7	1,968.4	53,702.5	82,661.7	107,328.2	411,840.0	2,026,443.5	2,684,541.7	0.1	2.0	3.1	4.0	15.3	75.5
Feb	99.7	497.7	1,968.4	52,518.6	82,069.1	106,296.6	399,011.3	2,013,595.7	2,656,057.1	0.1	2.0	3.1	4.0	15.0	75.8
Mar	99.7	497.7	1,968.2	55,201.0	85,688.2	114,709.0	422,732.6	2,078,974.1	2,759,870.5	0.1	2.0	3.1	4.2	15.3	75.3
Apr	99.7	497.7	1,968.2	54,473.9	87,698.5	116,459.2	429,589.6	2,067,912.4	2,758,699.2	0.1	2.0	3.2	4.2	15.6	75.0
May	99.7	497.7	1,968.1	57,452.6	85,251.1	127,037.6	459,047.0	2,128,719.1	2,860,072.8	0.1	2.0	3.0	4.4	16.1	74.4
Jun	99.7	497.7	1,968.1	55,714.1	83,322.5	130,418.1	510,763.3	2,198,080.8	2,980,864.4	0.1	1.9	2.8	4.4	17.1	73.7
Jul	99.7	497.7	1,968.1	55,883.2	92,213.1	145,055.2	567,730.3	2,284,789.1	3,148,236.4	0.1	1.8	2.9	4.6	18.0	72.6
Aug	99.7	497.7	1,968.1	56,351.1	95,366.1	152,505.3	574,182.4	2,298,424.2	3,179,394.6	0.1	1.8	3.0	4.8	18.1	72.3
Sep	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,059.5	94,638.3	146,719.6	520,602.6	2,315,385.5	3,136,971.0	0.1	1.8	3.0	4.7	16.6	73.8
Oct	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,198.7	99,390.1	142,220.8	525,604.1	2,338,822.0	3,165,801.2	0.1	1.8	3.1	4.5	16.6	73.9
Nov	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,198.7	99,390.1	142,220.8	525,604.1	2,338,822.0	3,165,801.2	0.1	1.8	3.1	4.5	16.6	73.9
Dec	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	57,544.7	99,078.4	141,056.3	553,031.7	2,467,015.3	3,320,291.9	0.1	1.7	3.0	4.2	16.7	74.3
2014-Jan	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	55,425.4	96,257.4	132,720.8	495,978.5	2,335,727.4	3,118,674.9	0.1	1.8	3.1	4.3	15.9	74.9
Feb	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	54,272.8	94,596.0	124,513.4	471,063.2	2,346,840.6	3,093,851.3	0.1	1.8	3.1	4.0	15.2	75.9
Mar	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	52,268.7	92,190.2	118,022.0	470,793.4	2,388,464.3	3,124,303.9	0.1	1.7	3.0	3.8	15.1	76.4
Apr	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	52,697.7	93,946.8	121,834.5	499,255.0	2,422,754.8	3,193,054.2	0.1	1.7	2.9	3.8	15.6	75.9
May	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	51,619.4	102,081.2	128,465.7	544,364.5	2,497,542.9	3,326,639.1	0.1	1.6	3.1	3.9	16.4	75.1
Jun	99.7	497.7	1,968.0	51,399.0	103,567.7	132,727.6	616,848.9	2,642,783.1	3,549,891.6	0.1	1.4	2.9	3.7	17.4	74.4

Source: Bank of Tanzania

A3.0. Money and Banking

Table A3.5: Tanzania Coins in Circulation, 2003 - 2014

End of Period	Millions of TZS													Percent of Total									
	-/05	-/10	-/20	-/50	1/-	5/-	10/-	20/-	25/-	50/-	100/-	200/-	Total	-/20	-/50	1/-	5/-	10/-	20/-	25/-	50/-	100/-	200/-
2003	8.8	4.4	38.4	45.9	167.6	398.5	770.8	927.4	11.7	2,521.1	8,048.9	41,195.3	17,138.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.3	4.5	5.4	0.1	14.7	47.0	24.5
2004	8.8	4.4	38.4	45.9	167.6	410.4	790.0	949.2	11.7	3,102.5	8,920.8	53,170.0	19,766.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	2.1	4.0	4.8	0.1	15.7	45.1	26.9
2005	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	419.9	822.7	987.8	11.7	3,341.9	9,283.2	6,952.2	22,084.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.7	4.5	0.1	15.1	42.0	31.5
2006	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	428.8	835.4	1,003.6	11.7	3,944.9	10,434.3	8,186.2	25,110.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.7	3.3	4.0	0.0	15.7	41.6	32.6
2007	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	433.7	839.6	1,006.5	11.7	4,358.4	11,547.0	9,839.0	28,301.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	0.0	15.4	40.8	34.8
2008	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	438.1	840.7	1,005.7	11.7	4,669.6	13,096.8	11,713.6	32,041.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.6	3.1	0.0	14.6	40.9	36.6
2009	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	441.7	839.0	999.7	11.7	5,437.5	14,039.8	12,951.2	34,985.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.4	2.9	0.0	15.5	40.1	37.0
2010	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	441.7	836.5	991.9	11.7	6,128.1	14,995.8	14,450.4	38,221.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2	2.2	2.6	0.0	16.0	39.2	38.1
2011	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.4	824.4	976.5	11.7	6,570.8	15,736.7	16,983.3	41,809.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	15.7	37.6	40.6
2012	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.5	965.2	11.7	7,064.4	16,978.1	20,630.7	47,175.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	36.0	43.7
2013	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	818.9	960.5	11.7	7,859.5	18,137.7	22,879.6	51,373.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.3	35.3	44.5
2012-Mar	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.4	973.4	11.7	6,695.7	15,841.1	17,686.0	42,736.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	15.7	37.1	41.4
Jun	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.1	972.1	11.7	6,746.4	16,111.4	18,733.6	44,103.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.0	15.3	36.5	42.5
Sep	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.2	822.2	969.4	11.7	6,884.7	16,587.2	19,879.1	45,859.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	15.0	36.2	43.3
Dec	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.5	965.2	11.7	7,064.4	16,978.1	20,630.7	47,175.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	36.0	43.7
2013-Mar	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.1	964.0	11.7	7,250.7	17,287.4	21,238.5	48,277.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	35.8	44.0
Jun	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.0	963.6	11.7	7,449.0	17,535.4	21,761.7	49,246.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.1	35.6	44.2
Sep	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	819.5	962.7	11.7	7,706.6	17,916.6	22,461.5	50,584.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.2	35.4	44.4
Dec	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	818.9	960.5	11.7	7,859.5	18,137.7	22,879.6	51,373.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.3	35.3	44.5
2014-Mar	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	439.8	818.2	958.5	11.7	7,932.0	18,202.3	23,092.1	51,720.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.3	35.2	44.6
Jun	8.8	4.4	38.5	46.1	168.2	447.2	849.0	983.2	11.8	9,511.0	22,083.1	23,882.3	58,033.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.0	16.4	38.1	41.2
2012-Jan	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.8	974.4	11.7	6,596.3	15,742.6	17,223.4	42,077.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	15.7	37.4	40.9
Feb	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.7	974.1	11.7	6,662.4	15,807.5	17,430.2	42,415.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	15.7	37.3	41.1
Mar	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.4	973.4	11.7	6,695.7	15,841.1	17,686.0	42,736.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	15.7	37.1	41.4
Apr	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.4	973.3	11.7	6,712.6	15,890.1	17,888.4	43,005.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	15.6	36.9	41.6
May	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.2	972.5	11.7	6,733.1	15,955.5	18,161.1	43,362.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.0	15.5	36.8	41.9
Jun	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.3	823.1	972.1	11.7	6,746.4	16,111.4	18,733.6	44,103.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.0	15.3	36.5	42.5
Jul	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.2	822.7	971.0	11.7	6,748.2	16,237.3	19,188.8	44,685.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	15.1	36.3	42.9
Aug	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.2	822.5	970.1	11.7	6,798.0	16,437.9	19,671.4	45,417.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	15.0	36.2	43.3
Sep	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.2	822.2	969.4	11.7	6,884.7	16,587.2	19,879.1	45,859.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	15.0	36.2	43.3
Oct	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	821.2	966.5	11.7	6,944.8	16,797.1	20,223.9	46,470.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	0.0	14.9	36.1	43.5
Nov	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.6	965.5	11.7	7,026.5	16,879.5	20,449.6	46,858.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	0.0	15.0	36.0	43.6
Dec	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.5	965.2	11.7	7,064.4	16,978.1	20,630.7	47,175.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	36.0	43.7
2013-Jan	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.3	964.6	11.7	7,118.7	17,079.3	20,832.2	47,532.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	35.9	43.8
Feb	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.2	964.2	11.7	7,185.1	17,186.5	21,045.2	47,918.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	35.9	43.9
Mar	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.1	964.0	11.7	7,250.7	17,287.4	21,238.5	48,277.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	35.8	44.0
Apr	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.1	963.7	11.7	7,320.1	17,395.9	21,428.8	48,645.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.0	35.8	44.1
May	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.1	963.7	11.7	7,396.9	17,478.5	21,612.5	48,988.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.1	35.7	44.1
Jun	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	820.0	963.6	11.7	7,449.0	17,535.4	21,761.7	49,246.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.0	15.1	35.6	44.2
Jul	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	819.6	963.2	11.7	7,552.6	17,687.1	22,040.4	49,779.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.2	35.5	44.3
Aug	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	819.5	962.8	11.7	7,629.3	17,835.6	22,253.1	50,217.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.2	35.5	44.3
Sep	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	819.5	962.7	11.7	7,706.6	17,916.6	22,461.5	50,584.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.2	35.4	44.4
Oct	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	819.3	962.1	11.7	7,763.9	17,955.3	22,603.1	50,820.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.0	15.3	35.3	44.5
Nov	8.8	4.4	38.4	46.0	167.7	440.1	819.3	962.1	11.7	7,763.9	17,955.3	22,603.1											

A3.0 Money and Banking

Table A3.6: Commercial Banks - Assets, 2003 - 2014

End of period	Domestic assets					Foreign assets			Millions of TZS	
	Cash	Deposit with Bank of Tanzania	Treasury	Other govt.	Loans and Securities ***	Bills	Other*	Liquid**	Others	Fixed assets
2004	65,451.3	279,724.9	672,639.9	72,704.7	1,159,315.4	366,736.1	612,372.0	2,127.9	120,992.7	3,352,064.9
2005	91,431.0	332,321.9	1,164,578.7	71,169.6	1,520,965.5	298,809.5	770,842.1	21,862.5	127,820.4	4,399,801.2
2006	108,440.2	491,880.3	1,081,164.1	67,885.0	2,143,793.1	379,538.6	1,081,598.9	50,896.5	161,513.2	5,566,709.9
2007	157,687.5	580,783.6	1,719,325.1	22,721.4	3,122,551.7	458,079.0	818,496.1	65,211.2	217,362.3	7,162,217.9
2008	221,105.1	660,845.7	1,704,299.9	24,791.7	4,481,629.5	478,466.4	647,816.8	97,374.3	291,439.7	8,607,769.3
2009	330,090.0	1,118,792.3	1,739,009.1	15,285.7	5,026,557.4	537,801.5	1,040,125.4	254,471.2	397,327.4	10,459,460.1
2010	401,500.1	1,300,906.3	2,414,939.5	8,772.0	6,117,158.6	840,776.0	1,353,121.8	188,971.6	517,259.9	13,143,405.8
2011	458,339.7	1,716,218.7	2,040,559.3	37,407.2	7,723,629.9	900,196.5	1,505,320.6	191,567.7	634,533.4	15,207,773.0
2012	495,209.7	1,785,793.4	2,877,270.9	52,666.8	9,248,521.7	1,218,284.2	1,260,420.2	133,720.7	734,604.6	17,806,492.1
2013	560,831.6	1,954,249.3	3,700,292.0	33,052.0	10,631,959.2	1,337,929.5	1,234,830.5	134,325.3	838,798.7	20,426,268.1
2012-Mar	347,992.5	1,544,323.9	2,412,895.3	43,115.3	7,951,017.7	859,952.4	1,405,328.2	204,417.1	663,117.2	15,432,159.6
Jun	387,765.3	1,908,569.0	2,260,772.6	30,272.2	8,291,262.7	959,496.5	1,298,654.8	131,247.5	684,629.1	15,952,669.6
Sep	420,361.6	1,659,211.6	2,689,440.5	55,044.4	8,933,937.9	1,044,181.1	1,368,900.0	52,834.6	709,763.2	16,933,674.7
Dec	495,209.7	1,785,793.4	2,877,270.9	52,666.8	9,248,521.7	1,218,284.2	1,260,420.2	133,720.7	734,604.6	17,806,492.1
2013-Mar	415,461.8	2,070,992.1	3,096,630.3	44,806.0	9,669,748.4	1,344,706.0	1,394,622.6	151,305.1	757,565.7	18,945,838.0
Jun	419,799.8	2,117,452.4	3,298,253.1	46,786.8	10,135,831.8	1,331,948.0	1,236,116.1	66,193.2	771,321.0	19,423,702.2
Sep	482,732.8	2,057,756.1	3,522,116.9	44,215.9	10,344,899.7	1,348,757.7	1,233,267.9	177,378.4	803,726.9	20,014,852.3
Dec	560,831.6	1,954,249.3	3,700,292.0	33,052.0	10,631,959.2	1,337,929.5	1,234,830.5	134,325.3	838,798.7	20,426,268.1
2014-Mar	444,394.8	2,180,461.1	3,964,149.3	24,638.2	11,123,625.7	1,308,718.0	1,253,182.5	169,658.5	851,481.9	21,320,310.0
Jun	525,096.4	2,174,429.7	4,041,045.9	32,018.5	11,839,591.5	1,321,347.7	1,266,862.7	161,879.2	900,072.0	22,262,343.8
2012-Jan	379,706.8	1,872,530.9	2,071,084.0	56,486.4	7,768,007.6	855,858.4	1,438,603.0	168,047.7	645,443.4	15,255,768.1
Feb	368,141.0	1,731,423.1	2,278,374.7	80,334.7	7,779,714.0	743,809.5	1,495,209.8	198,219.0	652,498.7	15,327,724.3
Mar	347,992.5	1,544,323.9	2,412,895.3	43,115.3	7,951,017.7	859,952.4	1,405,328.2	204,417.1	663,117.2	15,432,159.6
Apr	364,881.7	1,535,903.0	2,373,342.8	45,603.6	7,999,859.0	801,675.1	1,345,010.7	251,714.3	671,054.7	15,389,044.9
May	372,231.1	1,731,801.8	2,322,619.0	26,587.9	8,204,989.9	788,443.3	1,301,178.0	188,186.1	676,323.4	15,612,360.4
Jun	387,765.3	1,908,569.0	2,260,772.6	30,272.2	8,291,262.7	959,496.5	1,298,654.8	131,247.5	684,629.1	15,952,669.6
Jul	437,997.7	1,810,640.4	2,363,197.3	58,645.9	8,468,933.3	935,523.3	1,424,575.9	135,593.0	690,558.9	16,325,665.8
Aug	448,057.5	1,835,228.0	2,505,253.0	52,928.8	8,601,649.9	946,001.7	1,419,577.7	109,858.1	705,723.6	16,624,278.3
Sep	420,361.6	1,659,211.6	2,689,440.5	55,044.4	8,933,937.9	1,044,181.1	1,368,900.0	52,834.6	709,763.2	16,933,674.7
Oct	442,535.3	1,946,212.6	2,758,314.2	56,956.7	8,968,603.2	963,447.7	1,196,185.7	130,288.2	716,135.3	17,178,679.0
Nov	413,854.4	2,217,278.6	2,795,351.7	55,581.4	9,135,660.7	1,067,236.0	1,238,030.4	169,238.3	719,538.5	17,811,770.1
Dec	495,209.7	1,785,793.4	2,877,270.9	52,666.8	9,248,521.7	1,218,284.2	1,260,420.2	133,720.7	734,604.6	17,806,492.1
2013-Jan	439,141.1	2,124,386.7	2,796,997.9	49,768.3	9,287,064.0	1,098,518.8	1,002,234.7	136,319.1	741,463.1	17,675,893.7
Feb	413,492.0	2,150,442.8	2,974,577.4	42,611.6	9,467,375.3	1,119,495.9	1,213,294.9	66,724.9	739,378.4	18,187,393.3
Mar	415,461.8	2,070,992.1	3,096,630.3	44,806.0	9,669,748.4	1,344,706.0	1,394,622.6	151,305.1	757,565.7	18,945,838.0
Apr	443,327.3	2,223,194.0	3,204,988.8	44,353.2	9,799,264.2	1,240,269.1	1,295,648.1	158,255.5	766,976.6	19,176,276.9
May	422,385.0	2,261,856.8	3,297,132.2	45,734.1	9,870,532.1	1,117,445.6	1,277,352.9	113,336.6	770,892.6	19,176,667.8
Jun	419,799.8	2,117,452.4	3,298,253.1	46,786.8	10,135,831.8	1,331,948.0	1,236,116.1	66,193.2	771,321.0	19,423,702.2
Jul	488,359.2	2,393,633.3	3,347,904.1	61,519.8	10,066,924.9	1,212,771.9	1,217,866.2	91,197.0	778,714.6	19,658,891.0
Aug	483,972.0	2,186,767.3	3,513,821.7	57,064.9	10,254,016.1	1,212,439.2	1,177,256.9	117,940.5	790,025.0	19,793,303.5
Sep	482,732.8	2,057,756.1	3,522,116.9	44,215.9	10,344,899.7	1,348,757.7	1,233,267.9	177,378.4	803,726.9	20,014,852.3
Oct	509,981.6	2,269,519.8	3,570,252.6	35,691.0	10,340,333.1	1,305,204.2	1,301,108.2	166,682.4	816,064.2	20,314,837.0
Nov	457,648.8	2,214,544.0	3,718,343.7	37,765.5	10,364,773.8	1,331,644.2	1,219,697.3	283,601.8	823,275.3	20,451,294.5
Dec	560,831.6	1,954,249.3	3,700,292.0	33,052.0	10,631,959.2	1,337,929.5	1,234,830.5	134,325.3	838,798.7	20,426,268.1
2014-Jan	481,150.3	2,272,204.3	3,784,589.7	33,387.5	10,782,668.6	1,264,435.6	1,323,197.7	88,302.8	844,587.8	20,874,524.2
Feb	469,601.2	2,482,951.1	3,820,992.7	30,184.3	10,930,529.6	1,177,011.6	1,169,944.6	168,006.0	850,881.3	21,100,102.6
Mar	444,394.8	2,180,461.1	3,964,149.3	24,638.2	11,123,625.7	1,308,718.0	1,253,182.5	169,658.5	851,481.9	21,320,310.0
Apr	512,471.5	2,371,559.5	4,053,002.4	28,048.0	11,254,887.1	1,416,535.3	1,148,536.3	233,675.5	863,662.4	21,882,378.0
May	462,447.0	2,383,208.9	4,055,214.9	31,075.7	11,558,143.1	1,341,474.9	1,117,517.2	149,210.8	876,193.7	21,974,486.2
Jun	525,096.4	2,174,429.7	4,041,045.9	32,018.5	11,839,591.5	1,321,347.7	1,266,862.7	161,879.2	900,072.0	22,262,343.8

Notes:

* Includes claims on other banks and from January 1995 includes also claims on other financial institutions

**Includes deposits with Foreign Banks and foreign Units

*** Formerly known as Treasury bills

Monetary data have been revised from December 2001 using the IMF international standard reporting format (SRF), which is in line with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual of 2000

Source: Bank of Tanzania

A3.0 Money and Banking

Table A3.7: Commercial Banks -- Liabilities., 2003 - 2014

End of period	Domestic liabilities			Foreign liabilities		Millions of TZS	
	Deposits	Due to Bank of Tanzania	Due to other banks	Other	Foreign banks	Capital and Reserves	Total
2004	2,445,965.2	0.0	166,539.8	380,954.7	19,042.1	10,678.0	328,885.0 3,352,064.9
2005	3,353,017.7	148.4	121,720.2	436,516.2	27,571.8	36,703.6	424,123.3 4,399,801.2
2006	4,123,939.0	0.0	190,039.6	609,458.8	64,041.5	34,616.2	581,910.1 5,604,005.2
2007	5,057,337.8	0.0	242,441.7	879,225.5	191,888.7	118,477.6	807,249.5 7,296,620.7
2008	6,012,857.7	10,449.7	209,779.9	1,201,168.5	153,806.6	186,318.0	1,001,441.0 8,775,821.3
2009	7,190,113.6	475.0	302,578.3	1,500,623.5	108,973.9	91,112.9	1,265,583.0 10,459,460.1
2010	9,049,547.5	0.0	446,361.5	1,917,148.0	137,109.8	78,774.9	1,514,464.0 13,143,405.8
2011	10,715,782.2	0.0	357,570.4	2,072,724.7	202,667.5	83,779.5	1,775,248.6 15,207,773.0
2012	12,110,517.7	4,200.0	588,704.2	2,581,225.2	250,909.4	132,528.4	2,138,407.2 17,806,492.1
2013	13,322,900.6	14.3	800,311.0	2,782,696.7	542,898.0	437,425.6	2,540,021.8 20,426,268.1
2012-Mar	10,759,705.1	2,500.0	495,445.2	2,060,592.4	189,845.5	87,450.8	1,836,620.7 15,432,159.6
Jun	10,869,936.2	4,200.0	453,509.6	2,358,680.4	245,050.1	120,082.4	1,901,210.9 15,952,669.6
Sep	11,458,113.9	4,200.0	577,515.3	2,469,484.7	250,849.3	162,618.4	2,010,893.1 16,933,674.7
Dec	12,110,517.7	4,200.0	588,704.2	2,581,225.2	250,909.4	132,528.4	2,138,407.2 17,806,492.1
2013 Mar	12,321,758.5	9,000.0	774,136.3	2,905,432.5	405,472.7	185,720.4	2,344,317.6 18,945,838.0
Jun	12,573,858.9	9,479.6	748,103.0	2,868,520.8	661,846.1	221,165.7	2,340,728.1 19,423,702.2
Sep	13,159,377.0	9.5	705,937.2	2,858,866.0	673,308.6	204,558.7	2,412,795.4 20,014,852.3
Dec	13,322,900.6	14.3	800,311.0	2,782,696.7	542,898.0	437,425.6	2,540,021.8 20,426,268.1
2014 Mar	13,790,165.5	0.0	781,724.5	2,940,216.0	545,412.1	569,814.9	2,692,977.0 21,320,310.0
Jun	14,308,312.4	82,450.0	785,347.4	3,308,016.7	592,359.9	462,770.0	2,723,087.4 22,262,343.8
2012-Jan	10,815,814.5	0.0	338,681.5	2,098,700.9	178,887.1	43,968.7	1,779,715.4 15,255,768.1
Feb	10,832,099.0	0.0	325,233.2	2,111,749.6	203,140.5	41,692.5	1,813,809.5 15,327,724.3
Mar	10,759,705.1	2,500.0	495,445.2	2,060,592.4	189,845.5	87,450.8	1,836,620.7 15,432,159.6
Apr	10,676,183.4	2,500.0	460,808.2	2,078,515.5	189,453.1	100,676.2	1,880,908.6 15,389,044.9
May	10,657,903.9	4,306.6	482,582.7	2,232,544.4	236,136.8	102,086.5	1,896,799.5 15,612,360.4
Jun	10,869,936.2	4,200.0	453,509.6	2,358,680.4	245,050.1	120,082.4	1,901,210.9 15,952,669.6
Jul	11,122,290.8	4,200.0	525,549.5	2,361,602.5	248,801.6	117,856.6	1,945,364.9 16,325,665.8
Aug	11,245,632.3	4,200.0	531,064.8	2,436,276.9	288,392.1	135,517.8	1,983,194.4 16,624,278.3
Sep	11,458,113.9	4,200.0	577,515.3	2,469,484.7	250,849.3	162,618.4	2,010,893.1 16,933,674.7
Oct	11,712,342.0	4,200.0	573,291.1	2,406,679.5	255,493.8	148,026.4	2,078,646.3 17,178,679.0
Nov	12,126,160.4	4,200.0	607,980.8	2,542,217.8	239,267.4	173,684.1	2,118,259.6 17,811,770.1
Dec	12,110,517.7	4,200.0	588,704.2	2,581,225.2	250,909.4	132,528.4	2,138,407.2 17,806,492.1
2013-Jan	12,053,124.8	4,200.0	511,095.7	2,612,510.0	217,488.7	100,338.6	2,177,135.8 17,675,893.7
Feb	12,287,309.1	4,200.0	569,254.5	2,753,276.4	229,366.5	112,661.9	2,231,324.8 18,187,393.3
Mar	12,321,758.5	9,000.0	774,136.3	2,905,432.5	405,472.7	185,720.4	2,344,317.6 18,945,838.0
Apr	12,498,327.5	4,200.0	592,161.6	2,976,727.6	612,753.3	122,265.6	2,369,841.3 19,176,276.9
May	12,636,024.2	4,200.0	573,797.2	2,891,620.9	580,179.5	163,230.1	2,327,615.9 19,176,667.8
Jun	12,573,858.9	9,479.6	748,103.0	2,868,520.8	661,846.1	221,165.7	2,340,728.1 19,423,702.2
Jul	13,078,032.2	6.8	545,384.4	2,951,444.3	544,807.7	186,935.8	2,352,279.8 19,658,891.0
Aug	13,185,091.9	26.7	513,155.7	2,868,551.5	621,292.8	205,676.4	2,399,508.4 19,793,303.5
Sep	13,159,377.0	9.5	705,937.2	2,858,866.0	673,308.6	204,558.7	2,412,795.4 20,014,852.3
Oct	13,205,985.0	10.3	658,673.1	2,869,173.2	818,921.2	274,341.1	2,487,733.1 20,314,837.0
Nov	13,217,656.2	38.1	700,762.6	2,846,068.1	817,378.1	355,099.6	2,514,291.7 20,451,294.5
Dec	13,322,900.6	14.3	800,311.0	2,782,696.7	542,898.0	437,425.6	2,540,021.8 20,426,268.1
2014-Jan	13,637,354.8	26.3	692,451.6	2,856,158.6	554,767.7	543,558.1	2,590,207.1 20,874,524.2
Feb	13,758,538.1	0.0	653,070.4	2,918,780.4	568,645.2	569,843.9	2,631,224.6 21,100,102.6
Mar	13,790,165.5	0.0	781,724.5	2,940,216.0	545,412.1	569,814.9	2,692,977.0 21,320,310.0
Apr	14,134,924.6	92.5	768,511.5	3,188,410.9	547,590.2	484,672.1	2,758,176.1 21,882,378.0
May	14,286,331.5	87.8	784,618.0	3,033,296.9	592,288.2	515,531.4	2,762,332.4 21,974,486.2
Jun	14,308,312.4	82,450.0	785,347.4	3,308,016.7	592,359.9	462,770.0	2,723,087.4 22,262,343.8

Note: - Monetary data have been revised from December 2001 using the IMF international standard reporting format (SRF), which is in line with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual of 2000

Source: Bank of Tanzania

A3.0. Money and Banking

Table A3.8: Analysis of Banking System Liquidity, 2003 - 2014

Millions of TZS											
Change	Govt. net position with Bank of Tanzania	Net foreign liquid assets	Currency in circulation	Other transa- ctions net*	Net liquidity effect on commercial banks	Bank of Tanzania lending to commerce	Change in commercial banks' liquid assets	of which			
								Deposits with	Treasury securities**	Net foreign liquid assets	
During the Period											
2004	-40,478.3	-14,877.3	-1,016.5	32,843.2	-23,528.9	12.7	-23,516.2	-4,684.4	1,423.4	3,471.8	-23,727.1
2005	212,010.7	-256,345.7	31,145.6	-29,614.8	-42,804.2	-70.4	-42,874.6	-1,416.5	-37,729.7	2,148.2	-5,876.6
2006	-151,263.7	-49,882.1	18,336.4	212,715.6	29,906.1	5.1	29,911.2	20,448.1	-109,426.3	114,406.8	4,482.6
2007	33,626.7	-85,008.7	16,381.3	134,318.0	99,317.3	-2,268.6	97,048.7	34,402.1	13,033.4	-45,586.7	95,199.9
2008	4,537.8	276,531.1	-13,585.8	-353,605.2	-86,122.0	-4,463.2	-90,585.2	50,410.7	-31,307.0	-168,012.2	58,323.3
2009	-46,462.8	-96,874.9	13,592.7	146,753.2	17,008.3	-2,576.7	14,431.6	41,406.5	19,688.1	-20,381.2	-26,281.7
2010	-370,460.4	322,316.7	8,481.7	161,823.5	122,161.5	-718.6	121,442.9	13,351.0	3,079.6	32,880.7	72,131.7
2011	-508,119.2	9,886.3	-30,379.9	308,086.5	-220,526.2	979.8	-219,546.4	64,111.8	57,699.8	-104,601.7	-236,756.3
2012	-354,257.6	300,802.6	-3,628.8	-203,044.1	-260,127.8	2,664.8	-257,463.0	81,355.3	-431,485.2	81,919.1	10,747.8
2013	-289,177.1	166,304.0	5,193.0	232,945.4	115,265.3	-815.8	114,449.5	103,182.8	-260,294.7	-18,051.8	289,613.2
2012-Mar	-290,779.0	-70,871.9	38,964.8	155,881.9	-166,804.2	17,490.5	-149,313.6	-20,148.5	-187,099.2	134,520.6	-76,586.5
Jun	-148,435.7	332,679.4	95,535.5	-160,697.5	119,081.7	-63.3	119,018.5	15,534.2	176,767.2	-61,846.4	-11,436.5
Sep	-402,910.6	199,423.0	-30,886.2	197,945.3	-36,428.4	3,768.5	-32,659.9	-27,695.9	-176,016.5	184,187.5	-13,135.0
Dec	-354,257.6	300,802.6	-3,628.8	-203,044.1	-260,127.8	2,664.8	-257,463.0	81,355.3	-431,485.2	81,919.1	10,747.8
2013-Mar	-839,910.3	968,514.7	110,951.6	-183,627.5	55,928.6	-6,135.1	49,793.5	1,969.8	-79,450.7	122,052.8	5,221.6
Jun	-142,477.5	-96,999.3	124,163.0	-96,593.3	-211,907.1	-56,864.9	-268,771.9	-2,585.2	-144,404.5	1,120.9	-122,903.2
Sep	-79,108.9	71,038.1	-42,306.9	-18,591.0	-68,968.6	-48,991.2	-117,959.8	-1,239.2	-129,011.2	8,295.2	3,995.3
Dec	-289,177.1	166,304.0	5,193.0	232,945.4	115,265.3	-815.8	114,449.5	103,182.8	-260,294.7	-18,051.8	289,613.2
2014-Mar	-329,812.5	307,078.7	55,884.4	-115,164.6	-82,014.0	3,945.0	-78,069.0	-25,206.4	-302,490.0	143,156.5	106,470.9
Jun	17,822.0	473,086.2	177,712.2	-775,793.1	-107,172.8	96,147.7	-11,025.1	62,649.4	-208,779.2	-14,169.0	149,273.7
2012-Jan	374,287.6	-306,993.9	-132,906.2	131,069.7	65,457.2	-190.5	65,266.7	-78,632.9	156,312.2	30,524.6	-42,937.2
Feb	-129,589.1	-31,962.4	3,303.6	244,963.4	86,715.5	255.0	86,970.5	-11,565.8	-141,107.9	207,290.7	32,353.4
Mar	-290,779.0	-70,871.9	38,964.8	155,881.9	-166,804.2	17,490.5	-149,313.6	-20,148.5	-187,099.2	134,520.6	-76,586.5
Apr	-67,910.6	-101,733.4	2,597.6	51,064.5	-115,981.9	24,972.6	-91,009.3	16,889.3	-8,420.9	-39,552.5	-59,925.2
May	251,413.0	-64,587.0	74,134.2	-153,084.8	107,875.4	-45,867.5	62,008.0	7,349.3	195,898.9	-50,723.8	-90,516.4
Jun	-148,435.7	332,679.4	95,535.5	-160,697.5	119,081.7	-63.3	119,018.5	15,534.2	176,767.2	-61,846.4	-11,436.5
Jul	-91,461.2	256,977.4	37,214.0	-28,791.1	173,939.1	2,959.1	176,898.2	50,232.4	-97,928.6	102,424.7	122,169.6
Aug	15,051.1	-113,668.2	156,222.1	75,340.6	132,945.7	-83.1	132,114.4	10,059.8	24,587.6	142,055.7	-44,588.6
Sep	-402,910.6	199,423.0	-30,886.2	197,945.3	-36,428.4	3,768.5	-32,659.9	-27,695.9	-176,016.5	184,187.5	-13,135.0
Oct	260,874.3	-6,110.2	-64,974.0	13,770.2	203,560.3	-2,870.4	200,689.8	22,173.8	287,001.0	68,873.7	-177,358.7
Nov	381,031.0	-271,560.6	3,381.6	213,279.2	326,131.2	11,362.5	337,493.7	-28,680.9	271,066.0	37,037.6	58,071.1
Dec	-354,257.6	300,802.6	-3,628.8	-203,044.1	-260,127.8	2,664.8	-257,463.0	81,355.3	-431,485.2	81,919.1	10,747.8
2013-Jan	319,201.2	-468,265.7	-119,808.6	6,419,417.7	6,150,544.5	-5,272.8	6,145,271.7	439,141.1	2,124,386.7	2,796,997.9	784,746.0
Feb	135,813.3	-85,486.4	-13,234.0	335,947.6	373,040.5	4,128.4	377,168.9	-25,649.1	26,056.1	177,579.6	199,182.4
Mar	-839,910.3	968,514.7	110,951.6	-183,627.5	55,928.6	-6,135.1	49,793.5	1,969.8	-79,450.7	122,052.8	5,221.6
Apr	111,440.2	-303,410.1	-28,669.0	203,440.1	-17,198.8	-630.3	-17,829.1	27,865.5	152,202.0	108,358.5	-306,255.1
May	343,526.4	-194,207.1	122,659.2	-206,665.8	65,312.7	58,829.6	124,142.3	-20,942.4	38,662.8	92,143.4	14,278.5
Jun	-142,477.5	-96,999.3	124,163.0	-96,593.3	-211,907.1	-56,864.9	-268,771.9	-2,585.2	-144,404.5	1,120.9	-122,903.2
Jul	470,199.7	188,417.0	98,816.6	-280,510.2	476,923.1	16,256.6	493,179.7	68,559.4	276,180.9	49,651.0	98,788.4
Aug	-612,044.7	215,971.8	35,982.9	161,016.3	-199,073.6	36,643.5	-162,430.1	-4,387.3	-206,866.0	165,917.6	-117,094.4
Sep	-79,108.9	71,038.1	-42,306.9	-18,591.0	-68,968.6	-48,991.2	-117,959.8	-1,239.2	-129,011.2	8,295.2	3,995.3
Oct	488,635.4	-75,653.8	3,409.3	-195,720.6	220,670.3	-11,294.5	209,375.8	27,248.8	211,763.7	48,135.6	-77,772.3
Nov	-210,427.3	-205,917.3	52,017.7	323,252.0	-41,074.9	1,989.8	-39,085.1	-52,332.8	-54,975.7	148,091.2	-79,867.7
Dec	-289,177.1	166,304.0	5,193.0	232,945.4	115,265.3	-815.8	114,449.5	103,182.8	-260,294.7	-18,051.8	289,613.2
2014-Jan	149,912.7	-187,841.7	-70,468.8	7,412,130.0	7,303,732.2	2,642.0	7,306,374.2	481,150.3	2,272,204.3	3,784,589.7	768,429.9
Feb	186,205.9	-93,677.8	-17,653.7	-4,975.9	69,898.6	-1,428.2	68,470.4	-11,549.0	210,746.9	36,403.0	-167,130.5
Mar	-329,812.5	307,078.7	55,884.4	-115,164.6	-82,014.0	3,945.0	-78,069.0	-25,206.4	-302,490.0	143,156.5	106,470.9
Apr	243,612.1	104,551.3	934.6	-123,060.5	226,037.5	15,166.4	241,204.0	68,076.7	191,098.4	88,853.1	-106,824.3
May	225,069.4	-406,902.7	161,235.1	-79,232.9	-99,831.2	-12,048.5	-111,879.7	-50,024.5	11,649.4	2,212.5	-75,717.1
Jun	17,822.0	473,086.2	177,712.2	-775,793.1	-107,172.8	96,147.7	-11,025.1	62,649.4	-208,779.2	-14,169.0	149,273.7

Notes:

* Includes corrections for change in commercial banks holding of Treasury Securities

** Previously known as Treasury bills

- Monetary data have been revised from December 2001 using the IMF international standard reporting format (SRF), which is in line with the Monetary and Financial Statistics Manual of 2000

+ implies supply of liquidity. - implies withdrawal of liquidity

Source: Bank of Tanzania

A3.0. Money and Banking

Table A3.9: Commercial Banks -Analysis of Domestic Assets, 2003 - 2014

End of period	Bank of Tanzania	Other Financial Corporations	Central Govt.*	Public Non-financial Corporations	State and Local Govt	Private Sector	Millions of TZS	
							Other Assets	Total
2003	258,402.8	13,917.9	606,701.7	0.0	0.0	901,462.0	482,414.4	2,262,898.8
2004	346,173.7	21,647.3	673,280.7	0.0	0.0	1,193,620.3	502,842.9	2,737,564.9
2005	424,700.4	28,839.6	1,165,219.6	0.0	0.0	1,542,177.3	446,159.7	3,607,096.7
2006	512,267.0	23,959.1	1,195,615.3	459.8	0.0	2,177,060.2	599,861.2	4,509,222.6
2007	875,294.5	32,069.2	1,673,782.8	50.0	0.0	3,019,675.7	751,969.2	6,352,841.4
2008	961,452.0	223,078.6	1,546,902.1	345,478.2	3,292.5	3,897,415.3	963,467.7	7,941,086.5
2009	1,456,945.2	249,536.7	1,756,240.0	411,355.2	4,646.1	4,225,922.2	1,060,218.2	9,164,863.5
2010	1,719,425.1	259,861.7	2,435,551.0	487,152.9	9,163.5	5,140,201.4	1,567,436.5	11,618,792.1
2011	2,174,558.4	331,196.0	2,091,028.7	598,317.1	23,009.2	6,589,844.1	1,702,931.2	13,510,884.6
2012	2,281,003.1	269,381.8	2,952,030.7	718,299.7	33,678.6	7,932,639.4	2,225,318.0	16,412,351.2
2013	2,515,081.0	446,314.8	3,847,316.7	766,036.0	29,378.2	9,093,473.9	2,359,511.8	19,057,112.3
2012 - Mar	1,892,316.3	351,632.7	2,595,235.1	461,271.4	86,488.7	6,728,930.8	1,706,539.2	13,822,414.3
Jun	2,296,334.3	384,330.6	2,347,301.1	597,126.1	46,659.6	7,036,011.2	1,815,004.4	14,522,767.3
Sep	2,079,573.1	397,234.5	2,771,309.5	609,348.8	31,056.0	7,486,690.3	2,136,727.9	15,511,940.1
Dec	2,281,003.1	269,381.8	2,952,030.7	718,299.7	33,678.6	7,932,639.4	2,225,318.0	16,412,351.2
2013 - Mar	2,486,453.9	449,569.1	3,180,510.0	607,073.9	59,271.7	8,166,738.2	2,450,293.6	17,399,910.4
Jun	2,537,252.2	479,863.8	3,410,306.4	565,750.1	37,411.0	8,387,000.3	2,703,809.0	18,121,392.8
Sep	2,540,488.9	417,294.9	3,662,340.2	658,005.2	39,479.3	8,727,015.1	2,559,582.3	18,604,205.9
Dec	2,515,081.0	446,314.8	3,847,316.7	766,036.0	29,378.2	9,093,473.9	2,359,511.8	19,057,112.3
2014- Mar	2,624,855.9	1,739,608.4	4,109,811.0	756,326.7	46,105.2	8,263,302.7	2,357,459.1	19,897,469.0
Jun	2,699,526.1	436,225.4	4,199,846.8	789,929.3	47,302.6	10,226,146.5	2,434,625.2	20,833,601.9
2012 - Jan	2,252,237.7	354,309.9	2,162,370.9	513,509.1	31,667.9	6,598,550.7	1,736,471.3	13,649,117.5
Feb	2,099,564.1	357,333.4	2,356,345.9	590,237.8	21,588.3	6,713,807.7	1,495,418.4	13,634,295.5
Mar	1,892,316.3	351,632.7	2,595,235.1	461,271.4	86,488.7	6,728,930.8	1,706,539.2	13,822,414.3
Apr	1,900,784.7	352,581.0	2,450,446.6	581,476.8	35,619.8	6,911,448.4	1,559,962.7	13,792,319.9
May	2,104,032.9	390,263.7	2,397,901.6	578,763.0	40,777.4	6,988,393.6	1,622,864.2	14,122,996.3
Jun	2,296,334.3	384,330.6	2,347,301.1	597,126.1	46,659.6	7,036,011.2	1,815,004.4	14,522,767.3
Jul	2,248,638.1	388,844.2	2,447,024.2	580,395.9	48,441.8	7,238,338.3	1,813,814.4	14,765,496.9
Aug	2,283,285.5	398,400.2	2,588,025.3	606,260.8	50,284.5	7,338,607.9	1,829,978.2	15,094,842.5
Sep	2,079,573.1	397,234.5	2,771,309.5	609,348.8	31,056.0	7,486,690.3	2,136,727.9	15,511,940.1
Oct	2,388,747.9	395,497.5	2,841,577.9	590,912.2	29,827.0	7,646,452.9	1,959,189.6	15,852,205.1
Nov	2,631,133.0	392,043.9	2,878,064.2	708,292.1	30,604.3	7,678,891.9	2,085,471.9	16,404,501.3
Dec	2,281,003.1	269,381.8	2,952,030.7	718,299.7	33,678.6	7,932,639.4	2,225,318.0	16,412,351.2
2013 - Jan	2,563,527.8	480,250.0	2,872,272.7	593,496.0	98,503.9	7,804,477.3	2,124,812.1	16,537,339.9
Feb	2,563,934.8	514,480.1	3,050,029.5	637,785.9	58,595.2	7,889,907.1	2,192,640.8	16,907,373.5
Mar	2,486,453.9	449,569.1	3,180,510.0	607,073.9	59,271.7	8,166,738.2	2,450,293.6	17,399,910.4
Apr	2,666,521.4	457,930.5	3,290,113.2	624,508.3	59,707.4	8,363,689.8	2,259,902.8	17,722,373.3
May	2,684,241.8	466,461.5	3,401,570.2	615,144.5	33,307.6	8,403,730.8	2,181,522.0	17,785,978.4
Jun	2,537,252.2	479,863.8	3,410,306.4	565,750.1	37,411.0	8,387,000.3	2,703,809.0	18,121,392.8
Jul	2,881,992.5	469,434.2	3,459,787.2	585,537.8	39,558.2	8,510,588.5	2,402,929.3	18,349,827.8
Aug	2,670,739.3	449,721.2	3,657,670.7	679,891.6	39,927.7	8,592,248.9	2,407,906.7	18,498,106.2
Sep	2,540,488.9	417,294.9	3,662,340.2	658,005.2	39,479.3	8,727,015.1	2,559,582.3	18,604,205.9
Oct	2,779,501.4	443,800.9	3,710,745.0	674,795.1	38,819.3	8,707,765.3	2,491,619.4	18,847,046.4
Nov	2,672,192.9	459,990.8	3,856,895.1	679,539.0	38,325.0	8,934,683.5	2,306,369.0	18,947,995.3
Dec	2,515,081.0	446,314.8	3,847,316.7	766,036.0	29,378.2	9,093,473.9	2,359,511.8	19,057,112.3
2014 - Jan	2,753,354.5	453,773.4	3,932,874.2	756,780.1	44,147.4	9,248,999.2	2,273,094.9	19,463,023.8
Feb	2,952,552.4	395,745.4	3,967,317.4	750,418.4	45,855.9	9,376,445.1	2,273,817.4	19,762,152.0
Mar	2,624,855.9	1,739,608.4	4,109,811.0	756,326.7	46,105.2	8,263,302.7	2,357,459.1	19,897,469.0
Apr	2,884,031.0	406,575.1	4,097,675.6	766,765.1	33,850.8	9,864,746.7	2,446,521.9	20,500,166.2
May	2,845,655.9	421,397.1	4,214,691.4	815,781.5	46,493.9	9,955,636.8	2,408,101.6	20,707,758.2
Jun	2,699,526.1	436,225.4	4,199,846.8	789,929.3	47,302.6	10,226,146.5	2,434,625.2	20,833,601.9

Notes: *From July 2006 liquidity papers formerly regarded as part of other banks have been reclassified as part of central government deposits.

Monetary data have been revised from December 2001 using the IMF international standard reporting format (SRF), which is in line with the



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Table A3.10: Commercial Banks' - Lending and Holdings of Securities (Revised), 2003 - 2014

End of Period	Domestic lending										Millions of TZS	
	Loans to the Central Bank (Repos)	Loans to Other Depository Corporations	Loans to Other Financial Corporations	Loans to Central Government	Loans to State and Local Government	Loans to Public Nonfinancial Corporations	Loans to Other Nonfinancial Corporations	Loans to Other Resident Sectors	Loans to Non-residents	Total	Lending to deposit ratio	Securities
2004	997.5	30,747.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,127,570.1	0.0	2,127.9	1,161,443.4	45.8	672,639.9
2005	947.5	32,839.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,487,178.2	0.0	21,862.5	1,542,828.0	43.6	1,164,578.7
2006	924.7	36,547.4	459.8	0.0	0.0	459.8	2,112,894.5	0.0	33,859.8	2,185,145.9	50.2	1,195,570.9
2007	89,387.9	79,784.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	3,010,961.8	0.0	67,263.4	3,247,447.0	56.9	1,673,738.3
2008	60,397.5	141,074.9	192,921.8	10,583.3	3,292.5	345,278.9	2,334,138.8	1,540,145.5	104,290.8	4,732,124.1	70.9	1,536,287.7
2009	8,062.9	160,416.0	204,722.3	17,230.9	4,646.1	411,106.1	2,489,270.3	1,731,102.7	254,321.2	5,280,878.6	64.6	1,739,009.1
2010	16,561.1	262,695.7	207,655.5	20,611.5	9,163.5	486,803.2	3,028,089.6	2,102,139.6	188,691.8	6,322,411.4	62.3	2,414,939.5
2011	0.0	237,592.5	260,524.7	49,469.4	23,009.2	598,093.1	3,959,242.3	2,595,698.7	191,272.0	7,914,901.9	67.1	2,040,559.3
2012	0.0	378,787.9	189,223.1	73,759.8	33,678.6	718,176.3	3,397,428.8	4,457,467.2	133,387.2	9,381,908.9	69.9	2,877,270.9
2012-Mar	0.0	262,943.1	272,653.4	181,339.8	86,488.7	460,917.3	3,968,648.3	2,718,027.0	204,120.8	8,155,138.5	68.6	2,412,895.3
Jun	0.0	267,057.5	285,310.1	85,528.5	46,659.6	596,945.2	4,112,220.1	2,897,541.7	130,934.6	8,422,197.3	69.6	2,260,772.6
Sep	0.0	479,510.7	303,418.0	80,869.0	31,056.0	609,280.7	4,412,380.8	3,017,422.7	52,521.7	8,986,459.6	70.3	2,689,440.5
Dec	0.0	378,787.9	189,223.1	73,759.8	33,678.6	718,176.3	3,397,428.8	4,457,467.2	133,387.2	9,381,908.9	69.9	2,877,270.9
2013-Mar	0.0	465,589.0	348,621.2	82,879.8	59,271.7	606,991.2	4,855,542.6	3,250,853.0	150,720.2	9,820,468.7	70.0	3,096,630.3
Jun	0.0	738,485.1	359,598.9	111,033.3	37,411.0	565,646.5	4,941,766.2	3,381,890.8	65,607.7	10,201,439.5	70.1	3,298,253.1
Sep	0.0	544,075.2	309,996.2	138,773.3	39,479.3	657,916.6	5,141,784.0	3,512,874.9	176,793.9	10,521,693.6	69.7	3,522,116.9
Dec	0.0	315,336.6	337,799.4	145,574.7	29,378.2	765,952.4	5,306,741.6	3,731,176.3	133,741.3	10,765,700.5	71.2	3,700,292.0
2014-Mar	0.0	345,112.0	1,624,284.8	144,211.7	46,105.2	756,240.8	4,361,852.0	3,845,819.1	169,073.0	11,292,698.7	72.6	3,964,149.3
Jun	0.0	373,096.4	309,826.6	157,350.8	47,302.6	789,845.5	6,118,977.1	4,043,192.6	161,293.0	12,000,884.5	73.9	4,041,045.9
2012-Jan	0.0	313,232.9	270,477.1	90,286.9	31,667.9	513,216.6	3,900,833.2	2,648,293.0	167,751.3	7,935,758.9	75.9	2,071,084.0
Feb	0.0	180,522.6	274,753.1	76,971.1	21,588.3	589,914.0	3,975,446.7	2,660,518.0	197,922.8	7,977,636.7	67.2	2,278,374.7
Mar	0.0	262,943.1	272,653.4	181,339.8	86,488.7	460,917.3	3,968,648.3	2,718,027.0	204,120.8	8,155,138.5	68.6	2,412,895.3
Apr	0.0	168,973.5	271,198.6	76,103.8	35,619.8	581,139.4	4,074,209.1	2,792,614.7	251,650.7	8,251,509.7	70.0	2,373,342.8
May	0.0	250,193.5	299,393.1	74,282.6	40,774.4	578,568.2	4,157,554.3	2,804,220.8	188,122.7	8,393,112.6	70.3	2,322,619.0
Jun	0.0	267,057.5	285,310.1	85,528.5	46,659.6	596,945.2	4,112,220.1	2,897,541.7	130,934.6	8,422,197.3	69.6	2,260,772.6
Jul	0.0	285,550.8	288,362.3	82,826.9	48,441.8	580,336.5	4,245,307.0	2,938,108.0	135,279.9	8,604,213.2	69.3	2,363,197.3
Aug	0.0	278,993.0	300,464.5	81,772.3	50,284.5	606,173.0	4,304,453.7	2,979,508.8	109,545.3	8,711,195.2	69.2	2,505,253.0
Sep	0.0	479,510.7	303,418.0	80,869.0	31,056.0	609,280.7	4,412,380.8	3,017,422.7	52,521.7	8,986,459.6	70.3	2,689,440.5
Oct	0.0	381,712.7	303,393.3	82,263.7	29,827.0	590,889.2	4,487,888.0	3,092,689.2	129,975.0	9,098,578.2	69.4	2,758,314.2
Nov	0.0	411,529.0	305,317.2	81,712.5	30,604.3	708,199.1	4,454,540.9	3,143,757.7	168,924.2	9,304,584.9	68.8	2,795,351.7
Dec	0.0	378,787.9	189,223.1	73,759.8	33,678.6	718,176.3	3,397,428.8	4,457,467.2	133,387.2	9,381,908.9	69.9	2,877,270.9
2013-Jan	0.0	402,423.3	372,931.8	74,274.8	98,503.9	593,435.5	4,526,474.1	3,219,020.6	135,734.3	9,422,798.3	70.4	2,796,997.9
Feb	0.0	448,882.2	411,443.1	74,452.1	58,595.2	637,725.8	4,637,722.1	3,198,554.9	66,139.9	9,533,515.2	69.4	2,974,577.4
Mar	0.0	465,589.0	348,621.2	82,879.8	59,271.7	606,991.2	4,855,542.6	3,250,853.0	150,720.2	9,820,468.7	70.0	3,096,630.3
Apr	0.0	375,337.8	351,863.9	84,124.4	59,707.4	624,433.6	5,000,817.0	3,302,980.1	157,670.3	9,956,934.5	69.1	3,204,988.8
May	0.0	428,085.6	348,216.3	103,418.0	33,307.6	615,075.4	4,954,345.5	3,388,083.6	112,751.1	9,983,283.2	69.1	3,297,132.2
Jun	0.0	738,485.1	359,598.9	111,033.3	37,411.0	565,646.5	4,941,766.2	3,381,890.8	65,607.7	10,201,439.5	70.1	3,298,253.1
Jul	0.0	554,611.1	345,547.5	110,883.1	39,558.2	585,467.9	4,938,485.4	3,492,371.6	90,612.0	10,157,536.9	68.1	3,347,904.1
Aug	0.0	544,788.0	331,085.3	142,379.0	39,927.7	679,828.3	5,068,420.0	3,447,587.9	117,355.8	10,371,371.9	69.0	3,513,821.7
Sep	0.0	544,075.2	309,996.2	138,773.3	39,479.3	657,916.6	5,141,784.0	3,512,874.9	176,793.9	10,521,693.6	69.7	3,522,116.9
Oct	0.0	504,941.0	339,781.5	139,042.5	38,819.3	674,715.0	5,107,265.4	3,535,768.4	166,098.0	10,506,431.1	69.0	3,570,252.6
Nov	0.0	280,201.8	350,806.5	137,101.4	38,325.0	679,463.1	5,238,716.6	3,640,159.3	283,017.2	10,647,790.9	69.8	3,718,343.7
Dec	0.0	315,336.6	337,799.4	145,574.7	29,378.2	765,952.4	5,306,741.6	3,731,176.3	133,741.3	10,765,700.5	71.2	3,700,292.0
2014-Jan	0.0	307,655.3	342,743.5	146,834.4	44,147.4	755,125.8	5,589,591.0	3,596,571.1	87,717.7	10,870,386.3	70.6	3,784,589.7
Feb	0.0	390,826.7	283,405.5	144,874.6	45,855.9	750,352.2	5,576,832.5	3,738,382.2	167,420.9	11,097,950.5	71.2	3,820,992.7
Mar	0.0	345,112.0	1,624,284.8	144,211.7	46,105.2	756,240.8	4,361,852.0	3,845,819.1	169,073.0	11,292,698.7	72.6	3,964,149.3
Apr	0.0	311,718.9	293,708.9	43,223.2	33,850.8	766,708.0	5,764,072.0	4,041,605.3	233,089.5	11,487,976.6	71.9	4,053,002.4
May	0.0	353,339.2	292,544.5	158,026.4	46,493.9	815,705.1	5,954,653.9	3,937,380.1	148,624.2	11,706,767.3	72.9	4,055,214.9
Jun	0.0	373,096.4	309,826.6	157,350.8	47,302.6	789,845.5	6,118,977.1	4,043,192.6	161,293.0	12,000,884.5	73.9	4,041,045.9

*Note: Repos implies Repurchase Agreement**Source: Bank of Tanzania*



Table A3.11: Commercial Banks - Domestic Lending by Activity (Borrowing Sector), 2003 - 2014

End of Period	Public Sector*	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	Financial Intermediaries	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing**	Building and Construction	Real Estate, Lease and Leasing	Transport and Communication	Trade	Tourism	Hotels and Restaurants	Warehousing and Storage	Electricity	Gas	Water	Education	Health	Millions of TZS				
																		Total	Personal and Other Services			
2004	2,156.2	147,111.2	46,098.7	6,196.1	27,091.9	85,743.2	47,405.2	29,812.5	83,074.3	108,426.1	338,352.0	104,353.9	52,442.5	10,427.6	3,044.3	113,347.6	3,044.3	204,914.2	1,060,077.3			
2005	14,314.0	177,320.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263,029.8	1,425,061.2			
2006	0.0	274,282.5	17,009.5	21,935.3	43,896.1	34,565.9	14,702.8	10,028.4	50,028.4	104,102.5	12,172.9	85,717.6	15,903.4	112,782.0	16,202.1	117,059.9	12,466.0	315,533.7	2,093,049.9			
2007	0.0	309,543.1	18,180.1	92,269.3	41,480.8	539,422.8	10,222.6	10,222.6	50,028.4	511,317.6	12,172.9	395,728.7	12,172.9	10,222.6	10,222.6	10,222.6	10,222.6	10,222.6	2,097,276.0			
2008	0.0	523,361.6	17,222.6	122,001.1	73,722.9	612,670.6	14,992.8	88,552.3	10,200.6	73,092.1	29,165.5	150,484.6	10,200.6	4,020.3	18,204.6	18,204.6	18,204.6	18,204.6	18,204.6	4,376,452.2		
2009	0.0	485,211.7	15,660.1	105,843.7	18,926.3	148,713.4	10,494.9	457,407.2	92,626.3	27,097.6	187,204.6	5,061.4	193,609.6	37,097.1	2,193.8	10,222.6	10,222.6	10,222.6	10,222.6	10,222.6	1,319,159.6	
2010	0.0	706,769.9	49,932.8	142,600.1	33,943.7	786,470.6	182,071.6	183,586.8	533,990.3	1,014,177.8	37,665.7	263,046.3	146.9	156,528.3	124,274.0	2,298.8	71,998.7	14,861.4	1,494,055.6	5,798,422.1		
2011	0.0	929,490.5	81,206.8	177,691.8	42,323.5	928,226.9	320,142.4	306,268.9	61,053.9	1,522,375.9	49,604.6	166,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	1,398,358.1		
2012	0.0	940,157.8	49,932.4	55,158.0	991,795.9	410,748.0	303,644.9	303,644.9	1,843,242.7	60,152.3	363,033.4	23,301.8	338,035.1	130,583.4	3,455.8	183,675.8	183,675.8	183,675.8	183,675.8	183,675.8	1,784,194.5	
2013	0.0	982,226.8	34,681.1	251,255.0	96,739.0	1,160,593.7	514,408.4	506,417.6	216,2,191.4	113,394.5	371,008.5	17,993.3	403,022.7	209,267.1	4,129.7	286,542.3	52,125.5	2,259,829.0	10,153,363.7			
2011-Mar	0.0	757,067.2	35,517.3	807,220.7	275,293.6	202,371.3	275,293.6	575,640.5	1,122,728.5	47,986.3	294,177.4	747,3	144,711.5	113,058.8	2,311.3	145,230.8	145,230.8	145,230.8	145,230.8	145,230.8	1,422,095.8	
Jun	0.0	823,398.0	40,982.4	143,188.4	34,834.3	838,613.9	221,494.7	278,970.2	553,527.6	1,277,516.1	57,481.2	30,795.7	189.0	147,913.1	2,006.1	1,219.9	72,706.8	1,593,214.1	6,559,201.8			
Sep	0.0	971,322.2	46,034.1	142,897.7	41,618.5	913,237.2	272,856.0	302,703.4	555,524.4	1,428,703.3	61,082.6	335,661.2	93.7	127,357.0	152,062.1	1,915.8	86,178.0	14,396.3	1,673,468.0	7,127,111.6		
Dec	0.0	929,490.5	81,206.8	177,691.8	42,323.5	928,226.2	320,142.4	306,268.9	544,894.4	1,522,375.9	49,604.6	360,653.8	15,375.8	166,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	16,672.8	1,398,358.1		
2012-Mar	0.0	914,901.2	60,600.6	197,461.4	46,187.5	873,542.7	42,809.9	306,810.9	336,977.5	507,541.3	52,547.5	1,522,375.9	33,121.8	50,536.4	382,260.7	19,516.9	158,621.4	2,377.1	120,938.7	24,660.4	1,784,194.5	
Jun	0.0	862,528.5	41,803.4	1,048,903.2	43,673.4	60,891.1	897,896.4	400,591.4	372,011.7	590,382.2	1,754,040.6	54,267.7	223,449.6	12,726.8	137,369.3	149,933.8	3,429.7	223,449.6	137,369.3	2,200.8	133,764.6	2,277,768.3
Sep	0.0	940,157.8	42,032.4	231,269.4	55,158.0	991,795.9	410,748.0	306,810.9	306,810.9	1,843,422.7	60,152.3	363,053.9	23,301.8	338,055.1	130,583.4	3,455.8	223,449.6	137,369.3	137,369.3	137,369.3	137,369.3	1,897,052.3
Dec	0.0	901,043.3	83,527.9	198,699.1	106,411.9	231,250.0	96,739.0	1,06,411.9	450,777.1	478,692.1	1,924,643.1	80,776.2	340,403.7	22,027.3	22,027.3	22,027.3	150,063.2	3,350.0	216,460.2	46,011.7	2,379,445.5	
2013-Mar	0.0	988,679.5	35,517.3	1,062,408.7	1,06,411.9	231,250.0	96,739.0	1,06,411.9	450,777.1	478,692.1	1,924,643.1	80,776.2	340,403.7	22,027.3	22,027.3	22,027.3	150,063.2	3,350.0	216,460.2	46,011.7	2,379,445.5	
Jun	0.0	982,226.8	34,681.1	1,062,408.7	1,06,411.9	231,250.0	96,739.0	1,06,411.9	450,777.1	478,692.1	1,924,643.1	80,776.2	340,403.7	22,027.3	22,027.3	22,027.3	150,063.2	3,350.0	216,460.2	46,011.7	2,379,445.5	
Sep	0.0	1,002,209.2	35,686.6	233,363.0	107,947.8	1,158,126.8	521,017.0	526,429.0	755,803.6	2,09,184.4	116,054.9	37,847.3	20,440.5	449,555.8	261,810.5	3,767.9	289,379.8	63,560.8	2,444,565.8	10,164,550.8		
Dec	0.0	1,123,540.2	32,059.5	261,410.4	148,018.4	1,315,905.8	584,538.0	533,419.2	851,312.7	2,288,432.5	133,303.4	420,669.9	183,578.7	222,724.6	237,296.0	341,954.3	76,228.9	2,488,193.7	11,267,009.7	11,267,009.7		
End of Period	Public Sector*	Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	Financial Intermediaries	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing**	Building and Construction	Real Estate, Construction and Leasing	Transport and Communication	Trade	Tourism	Hotels and Restaurants	Warehousing and Storage	Electricity	Gas	Water	Education	Health	Other Social and Personal Services				
2004	0.2	13.9	0.0	4.3	0.6	22.8	4.0	0.0	8.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	19.3	100.0			
2005	1.0	12.4	0.0	6.0	1.9	20.6	5.8	0.0	7.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.5	18.5	100.0			
2006	0.0	13.1	0.8	2.3	1.0	21.0	4.0	2.5	9.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	15.1	15.1	100.0			
2007	0.0	10.4	0.6	3.1	1.4	18.8	3.5	1.7	7.0	17.2	0.5	3.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	25.6	25.6	100.0			
2008	0.0	12.0	0.4	2.8	0.9	14.0	3.3	2.0	7.3	16.8	0.7	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	30.1	30.1	100.0			
2009	0.0	10.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	11.8	3.1	2.2	9.5	19.3	0.6	3.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	29.8	29.8	100.0			
2010	0.0	12.2	0.9	2.5	0.6	13.6	3.1	3.2	9.2	17.5	0.6	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.8	25.8	100.0			
2011	0.0	12.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	12.5	4.3	4.1	7.4	20.6	0.7	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.4	22.4	100.0			
2012	0.0	10.8	2.7	0.6	11.4	4.7	4.5	7.0	21.1	0.7	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	23.6	23.6	100.0			
2013	0.0	9.7	0.3	2.5	1.0	11.4	5.1	5.0	7.2	21.3	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.3	22.3	100.0			
2011-Mar	0.0	12.5	0.6	1.9	0.6	13.4	3.4	4.6	9.5	18.6	0.8	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	23.6	100.0			
Jun	0.0	12.6	0.6	2.2	0.5	12.8	3.4	4.3	8.5	19.5	0.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	24.7	100.0			
Sep	0.0	10.9	0.5	2.7	0.7	10.8	4.5	4.3	8.5	19.5	0.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	23.6	100.0			
Dec	0.0	10.8	0.5	2.7	0.6	11.4	4.7	4.5	7.0	21.1	0.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	23.6	100.0			
2013-Mar	0.0	11.2	0.5	2.4	0.6	11.8	4.9	4.5	7.8	21.8	0.7	4.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.4	22.4	100.0			
Jun	0.0	10.7	0.4	2.1	0.7	11.2	5.0	4.1	7.4	20.8	0.9	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	25.7	25.7	100.0			
Sep	0.0	11.0	0.3	2.4	1.2	11.5	5.0	4.7	7.5	20.7	1.1	3.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	23.0	23.0	100.0			
Dec	0.0	9.7	0.3	2.5	1.0	11.4	5.1	5.0	7.2	21.3	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.3	22.3	100.0			
2014-Mar	0.0	10.4	0.3	2.4	1.0	10.9	4.9	5.1	7.1	19.9	1.1	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	23.0	23.0	100.0			
Jun	0.0	10.0	0.3	2.3	1.3	11.7	5.2	4.9	7.6	20.3	1.2	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	22.1	22.1	100.0			

Note: Formerly known as Public Administration
**Prior to 2004, commercial banks lending to the manufacturing activities include lending extended to the mining activities.

Source: Bank of Tanzania



A3.0. Money and Banking

Table A3.12: Commercial Bank's Deposits (Revised), 2003 - 2014

End of Period	Central Government	Other Financial Corporations	State and Local Government	Public Nonfinancial Corporations	Other Nonfinancial Corporations	Other Resident Sectors	Other Depository Corporations	Non-resident	Total	Millions of TZS		
										Transferrable Deposits in National Currency*	Non-Transferrable Deposits in National Currency**	Foreign Currency Deposits
2004	152,078.2	119,759.1	67,047.6	204,038.4	1,019,627.1	1,035,493.0	130,574.0	19,042.1	2,747,659.6	898,304.3	865,330.9	984,024.3
2005	206,559.4	163,113.0	92,126.4	280,045.3	1,398,420.2	1,419,312.8	88,530.5	27,571.8	3,675,679.4	1,148,624.5	1,188,459.3	1,338,595.6
2006	230,104.3	188,070.7	112,644.4	349,742.6	1,732,297.6	1,741,183.7	132,832.6	64,041.5	4,550,917.4	1,274,490.0	1,472,413.2	1,804,014.2
2007	325,184.0	140,143.9	251,911.9	416,755.2	2,094,473.6	2,154,053.2	128,065.2	191,888.7	5,702,475.6	1,875,396.5	1,838,853.0	1,988,226.1
2008	401,684.3	580,448.4	266,825.9	253,056.6	1,641,613.6	3,270,913.2	104,617.5	153,806.6	6,672,966.0	2,167,217.3	2,370,926.2	2,134,822.5
2009	662,621.7	740,965.9	361,663.6	152,761.1	2,191,522.6	3,743,200.4	211,293.0	108,973.9	8,173,002.3	2,624,824.9	3,155,803.0	2,392,374.4
2010	699,266.7	871,789.4	448,208.4	227,532.9	2,737,537.1	4,764,404.6	264,137.1	137,109.8	10,149,986.2	3,243,181.8	3,678,536.3	3,228,343.0
2011	626,616.2	1,018,837.5	384,348.8	359,757.6	117,316.3	8,835,521.9	258,430.3	202,667.5	11,803,496.2	3,819,890.3	3,729,520.4	4,254,085.5
2012	732,515.4	1,114,929.3	540,378.4	389,460.9	159,696.4	9,906,052.8	320,733.8	250,909.4	13,414,676.3	4,819,966.6	4,190,178.4	4,404,531.3
2013	791,802.9	602,217.4	1,143,523.1	692,666.9	193,905.0	10,690,588.2	465,960.7	542,898.0	15,123,562.1	5,113,564.8	4,807,640.1	5,202,357.3
2011-Mar	669,492.3	855,681.8	409,325.5	281,365.9	138,536.7	7,660,776.7	214,793.5	144,252.9	10,374,225.4	3,200,199.3	3,827,227.9	3,346,798.2
Jun	657,726.9	906,016.8	394,671.5	323,976.5	129,833.3	8,089,973.2	346,672.3	216,192.0	11,065,062.5	3,581,397.1	3,846,248.1	3,637,417.2
Sep	654,579.4	916,196.9	379,393.3	381,972.1	100,109.4	8,726,673.8	332,489.5	177,955.8	11,669,370.3	3,608,328.9	3,954,204.9	4,106,836.5
Dec	626,616.2	1,018,837.5	384,348.8	359,757.6	117,316.3	8,835,521.9	258,430.3	202,667.5	11,803,496.2	3,819,890.3	3,729,520.4	4,254,085.5
2012-Mar	635,744.2	445,814.2	951,361.4	343,051.8	137,697.9	8,881,779.7	304,624.5	189,845.5	11,889,919.2	4,090,227.8	3,746,239.9	4,053,451.5
Jun	743,053.2	464,607.8	955,425.2	295,879.4	148,004.3	9,006,019.4	245,994.3	245,050.1	12,104,033.8	4,369,836.3	3,798,433.7	3,935,763.7
Sep	777,570.9	494,965.1	1,109,815.3	282,677.2	165,683.3	9,404,973.0	299,220.1	250,849.3	12,785,754.2	4,568,548.4	3,983,285.1	4,233,920.6
Dec	732,515.4	540,378.4	1,114,929.3	389,460.9	159,696.4	9,906,052.8	320,733.8	250,909.4	13,414,676.3	4,819,966.6	4,190,178.4	4,404,531.3
2013-Mar	777,372.8	638,878.0	1,203,765.5	369,994.4	187,527.5	9,921,593.0	516,543.4	405,472.7	14,021,147.4	5,156,870.0	4,223,697.8	4,640,579.6
Jun	868,377.3	627,113.4	1,158,217.8	359,861.6	204,731.3	10,223,934.7	453,154.9	611,846.1	14,557,237.1	5,256,456.4	4,264,141.8	5,036,638.9
Sep	812,543.3	661,544.8	1,253,453.2	415,492.1	207,834.2	10,621,070.6	448,283.7	673,308.6	15,093,512.5	5,241,376.5	4,603,067.5	5,249,068.5
Dec	791,802.9	602,217.4	1,143,523.1	692,666.9	193,905.0	10,690,588.2	465,960.7	542,898.0	15,123,562.1	5,113,564.8	4,807,640.1	5,202,357.3
2014-Mar	841,875.8	589,807.7	1,192,317.4	364,030.1	246,289.9	11,397,720.4	370,520.8	545,412.1	15,547,974.2	5,403,730.3	4,970,559.6	5,173,684.3
Jun	950,843.3	514,314.8	1,231,514.2	358,798.8	259,348.2	11,944,336.4	377,805.7	592,359.9	16,229,321.4	5,708,816.1	5,104,541.9	5,415,963.4
2012-Jan	669,492.3	399,698.5	940,545.4	281,365.9	138,536.7	7,660,776.7	214,793.5	144,252.9	10,449,461.9	3,200,199.3	3,827,227.9	3,346,798.2
Feb	618,119.4	417,781.9	940,545.4	353,270.0	169,356.8	8,951,145.0	209,797.5	203,140.5	11,863,156.3	4,097,957.0	3,698,085.5	4,067,113.8
Mar	635,744.2	445,814.2	951,361.4	343,051.8	137,697.9	8,881,779.7	304,624.5	189,845.5	11,889,919.2	4,090,227.8	3,746,239.9	4,053,451.5
Apr	670,882.0	504,219.1	951,564.3	345,687.2	146,064.6	8,728,648.2	246,401.9	189,493.1	11,782,920.4	4,101,426.3	3,680,271.9	4,001,222.2
May	776,620.7	499,757.7	1,042,173.9	329,023.8	144,823.5	8,642,125.0	275,741.5	236,136.8	11,946,402.9	4,182,854.3	3,712,793.6	4,050,755.0
Jun	743,053.2	464,607.8	955,425.2	295,879.4	148,004.3	9,006,019.4	245,994.3	245,050.1	12,104,033.8	4,369,836.3	3,798,433.7	3,935,763.7
Jul	769,653.3	520,791.4	1,014,310.6	317,640.7	159,709.4	10,109,838.7	276,182.9	248,801.6	12,416,928.6	4,395,122.1	3,821,065.0	4,200,741.4
Aug	744,575.3	532,472.0	1,068,274.8	311,257.2	168,880.6	9,164,747.7	308,040.7	288,392.1	12,586,640.4	4,491,772.3	3,891,742.4	4,203,125.7
Sep	777,570.9	494,965.1	1,109,815.3	282,677.2	165,683.3	9,404,973.0	299,220.1	250,849.3	12,785,754.2	4,568,548.4	3,983,285.1	4,233,920.6
Oct	798,275.4	489,877.1	1,120,316.8	283,132.3	158,804.3	9,660,210.8	339,285.2	255,493.8	13,105,396.4	4,758,311.6	4,043,896.5	4,303,188.3
Nov	809,032.4	554,283.4	1,143,268.1	318,372.4	182,790.3	9,927,446.2	342,670.6	239,267.4	13,517,130.8	4,923,669.2	4,192,779.8	4,400,681.8
Dec	732,515.4	540,378.4	1,114,929.3	389,460.9	159,696.4	9,906,052.8	320,733.8	250,909.4	13,414,676.3	4,819,966.6	4,190,178.4	4,404,531.3
2013-Jan	756,673.5	504,205.1	1,221,772.3	368,445.3	163,617.5	9,795,084.7	362,071.1	217,488.7	13,389,358.2	4,896,112.4	4,141,211.6	4,352,034.1
Feb	795,873.8	631,295.4	1,241,308.4	362,106.8	203,637.8	9,848,960.6	417,157.9	229,366.5	13,729,707.3	5,086,846.8	4,188,393.7	4,454,466.7
Mar	777,372.8	638,878.0	1,203,765.5	369,994.4	187,527.5	9,921,593.0	516,543.4	405,472.7	14,021,147.4	5,156,870.0	4,223,697.8	4,640,579.6
Apr	858,429.6	671,955.6	1,214,508.1	385,188.6	200,395.5	10,026,279.7	436,808.3	612,753.3	14,406,318.6	5,274,307.5	4,223,476.6	4,908,534.5
May	831,711.4	666,633.4	1,169,865.2	384,114.4	229,463.5	10,185,947.7	389,880.9	580,179.5	14,437,796.1	5,223,320.3	4,329,855.7	4,884,620.1
Jun	868,377.3	627,113.4	1,158,217.8	359,861.6	204,731.3	10,223,934.7	453,154.9	611,846.1	14,557,237.1	5,256,456.4	4,264,141.8	5,036,638.9
Jul	890,648.2	729,893.4	1,233,391.7	431,086.7	278,616.6	10,405,043.8	398,142.9	544,807.7	14,911,631.0	5,434,304.0	4,525,148.3	4,952,178.6
Aug	859,753.6	657,680.1	1,257,248.1	401,728.7	246,198.9	10,622,236.2	356,241.4	621,292.8	15,022,379.8	5,318,786.2	4,598,870.8	5,104,722.8
Sep	812,543.3	661,544.8	1,253,435.2	415,492.1	207,834.2	10,621,070.6	448,283.7	673,308.6	15,093,512.5	5,241,376.5	4,603,067.5	5,249,068.5
Oct	846,704.3	678,740.3	1,207,614.8	396,989.7	242,393.3	10,680,246.9	365,341.6	818,921.2	15,236,952.0	5,311,748.3	4,694,674.4	5,230,529.3
Nov	869,873.8	626,943.4	1,172,524.2	396,232.7	286,628.0	10,735,328.0	346,896.1	817,378.1	15,251,804.2	5,324,706.0	4,677,322.9	5,249,775.3
Dec	791,802.9	602,217.4	1,143,523.1	692,666.9	193,905.0	10,690,588.2	465,960.7	542,898.0	15,123,562.1	5,113,564.8	4,807,640.1	5,202,357.3
2014-Jan	870,487.3	623,629.4	1,187,446.4	353,966.0	229,549.9	11,242,763.1	327,058.7	554,767.7	15,389,668.5	5,440,456.3	4,745,354.7	5,203,857.5
Feb	890,460.9	640,900.7	1,190,236.7	399,311.9	250,307.0	11,277,781.9	361,288.2	568,645.2	15,578,932.4	5,451,801.8	4,970,187.9	5,156,942.7
Mar	841,875.8	589,807.7	1,192,317.4	364,030.1	246,289.9	11,397,720.4	370,520.8	545,412.1	15,547,974.2	5,403,730.3	4,970,559.6	5,173,684.3
Apr	911,477.0	585,187.4	1,151,251.0	376,257.0	251,105.0	11,771,124.2	392,327.1	547,590.2	15,986,318.9	5,734,065.6	4,933,682.0	5,318,571.3
May	819,648.7	599,797.0	1,156,271.2	403,331.7	252,844.3	11,874,087.3	368,549.7	592,288.2	16,066,818.1	5,709,161.8	5,014,825.8	5,342,830.5
Jun	950,843.3	514,314.8	1,231,514.2	358,798.8	259,348.2	11,944,336.4</						

A3.0 Money and Banking

Table A3.13: Weighted Average Interest Rates Structure, 2009 - 2014

	2009				2010				2011				2012				2013				2014		
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Percent																
A: Domestic Currency																							
1. Interbank Cash Market Rates																							
Overnight	9.90	9.90	1.04	1.46	0.98	0.86	1.68	5.19	1.86	1.81	5.93	29.34	16.27	14.56	8.67	5.08	6.16	7.34	6.94	8.26	5.45	10.43	
2 to 7 days	10.17	10.17	1.28	1.64	1.55	1.04	1.44	5.90	1.96	2.21	6.27	29.05	18.59	15.59	9.22	6.62	7.98	9.49	8.81	9.18	6.81	11.73	
8 to 14 days	10.77	10.77	1.55	1.72	1.76	0.93	1.52	2.86	2.40	2.00	7.50	17.00	18.10	19.88	11.16	6.90	9.63	10.05	10.53	10.59	8.07	11.65	
15 to 30 days	11.76	11.76	2.28	3.25	1.61	1.44	3.00	2.75	4.25	4.25	6.00	15.91	19.17	21.55	12.45	7.00	9.50	12.00	11.82	10.79	8.89	10.00	
31 to 60 days	11.80	11.80	2.69	3.43	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	23.00	23.00	18.00	18.00	7.70	11.90	10.90	11.50	10.18	10.71	10.00	
61 to 90 days	12.15	12.15	12.15	5.00	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	3.37	17.00	17.00	24.00	24.00	14.00	14.00	10.40	10.40	12.00	12.00	12.00	
91 to 180 days	12.00	12.00	3.68	4.00	4.00	3.70	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	12.43	12.43	14.40	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	
181 and above	14.35	14.35	6.47	5.47	8.50	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	14.00	15.00	14.50	14.50	12.94		
Overall Interbank cash market rate	10.1	5.0	1.34	1.57	1.29	0.97	1.65	5.26	1.86	1.81	5.95	29.11	16.84	14.74	8.79	5.80	6.77	11.08	7.40	8.58	5.93	10.57	
2. Lombard Rate	14.9	7.4	1.25	1.75	1.18	1.03	2.02	6.23	2.23	2.17	7.11	35.21	19.53	17.47	10.41	6.10	7.40	8.81	8.33	9.91	7.23	12.52	
3. REPO Rate	9.7	4.9	1.12	1.26	1.06	0.51	0.90	3.20	2.37	1.38	4.20	12.61	3.75	8.94	6.69	3.51	3.59	3.81	2.24	5.04	3.39	4.43	
4. Treasury Bills Rates																							
35 days	7.6	4.8	2.07	3.80	1.99	0.65	1.62	1.33	3.92	2.71	3.89	3.87	5.24	6.67	4.24	6.99	6.60	6.04	6.37	4.71	6.02	6.82	
91 days	12.4	5.6	2.97	6.06	3.25	2.89	3.89	5.24	4.82	3.74	5.33	12.61	12.77	13.39	12.27	11.89	11.57	11.86	13.45	13.62	12.47	10.62	
182 days	14.9	7.9	4.84	6.59	4.45	2.59	4.77	6.20	5.39	4.83	6.74	16.39	13.13	13.52	12.92	12.96	13.19	13.98	15.81	15.46	13.24	12.81	
364 days	15.0	9.1	7.79	8.83	6.32	6.08	6.96	7.67	5.99	6.46	9.63	18.66	13.91	14.44	13.44	13.69	13.66	14.64	15.92	15.63	13.40	13.01	
Overall Treasury bills rate	13.3	7.0	4.52	6.91	4.15	3.33	5.06	6.32	5.46	4.76	7.79	18.20	13.35	13.81	12.93	12.85	13.08	13.85	15.15	15.20	13.04	12.65	
5. Treasury Bonds Rates																							
2-years	15.3	11.5	11.51	10.89	9.40	8.79	9.82	10.35	8.65	8.05	9.59	14.01	13.73	14.76	13.82	14.27	14.06	14.30	15.42	15.00	14.40	13.83	
5-years	17.3	16.6	13.45	13.45	13.77	9.52	9.70	11.58	10.27	10.75	12.45	13.15	14.82	14.74	14.49	14.94	14.38	14.86	14.07	15.44	14.53	14.92	
7-years	17.0	17.1	14.14	14.15	12.11	10.38	10.85	11.88	12.02	12.81	12.81	14.99	13.84	15.45	15.06	15.25	14.99	15.76	15.76	15.90	15.56	15.69	
15-years	19.9	19.9	16.95	16.73	16.73	11.68	13.00	13.59	14.15	13.69	13.30	16.98	14.80	15.16	15.07	15.82	14.28	15.28	15.75	16.65	15.96	16.43	
10-years																							
6. Discount Rate	18.3	10.30	4.40	3.70	7.58	12.00																	
7. Savings Deposit Rate	2.70	2.70	2.66	2.83	2.88	2.82	2.57	2.41	2.66	2.39	2.34	2.90	2.86	2.88	3.02	2.88	2.88	2.85	2.97	3.04	3.10		
8. Overall Time Deposits Rate	7.00	6.80	6.72	6.36	6.11	5.88	6.03	5.11	5.40	6.06	6.22	7.12	8.35	8.56	8.25	8.45	8.79	8.23	9.10	8.71	8.51		
Call Accounts																							
1 month	7.50	6.50	6.08	5.10	5.40	4.58	5.53	5.48	5.91	5.11	6.23	6.65	7.87	7.51	7.99	9.05	8.85	1.80	2.56	2.41	2.43	2.48	
2 months	8.20	7.60	7.77	6.99	7.72	6.81	7.67	6.66	6.03	6.85	6.86	8.24	7.94	7.59	8.84	9.83	9.41	8.32	9.58	8.98	8.11	8.30	
3 months	8.90	8.70	8.15	6.67	7.24	6.33	6.76	6.13	6.54	6.19	6.92	8.37	9.44	9.45	10.04	10.43	10.31	9.14	10.00	8.85	9.49	7.88	
6 months	9.20	8.60	8.29	8.50	7.50	7.62	7.64	7.11	6.45	6.81	8.03	8.67	10.13	10.69	10.88	10.18	10.74	11.01	9.94	10.32	9.30		
12 months	8.60	9.10	8.82	8.99	8.78	8.43	7.15	7.09	7.53	7.90	7.33	9.14	10.48	11.10	12.16	11.90	9.72	11.70	11.12	11.06			
24 months	5.70	6.00	6.79	7.56	5.44	6.53	6.49	2.37	4.15	8.30	7.16	7.75	11.61	12.12	8.73	8.43	9.59	9.26	8.60	8.43	7.84		
9. Negotiated Deposit Rate	11.00	10.10	10.60	9.94	9.41	9.57	9.33	8.45	7.86	7.44	9.05	9.99	10.16	9.79	10.10	10.09	10.00	10.92	11.32	10.51	11.49		
10. Overall Lending rate	15.10	15.50	14.90	14.38	14.83	14.71	14.47	13.45	15.04	15.02	14.76	14.21	14.87	15.31	15.55	15.53	16.03	15.44	15.84	16.01	16.63		
Call Loans																							
Short-term (up to 1 year)	13.40	14.60	13.98	13.96	14.62	13.92	14.29	12.37	14.58	14.71	15.11	13.73	13.90	13.92	14.33	13.99	14.22	13.85	13.76	14.95	14.02		
Medium-term (1-2 years)	15.30	15.60	15.27	15.01	15.11	15.41	15.23	15.90	17.93	17.90	17.81	17.80	14.75	16.33	15.99	16.74	17.85	16.52	17.94	16.69	17.25		
Medium-term (2-3 years)	14.90	15.10	14.69	14.74	14.51	14.80	14.35	12.52	14.25	14.40	14.67	14.17	14.70	15.63	15.58	15.93	16.81	16.33	16.90	16.27	16.45		
Long-term (3-5 years)	15.30	15.20	14.91	14.52	14.97	14.73	14.24	12.48	14.72	14.66	15.15	14.33	15.64	15.65	16.09	16.73	16.77	14.91	14.68	16.71	16.66		
Term Loans (over 5 years)	16.60	16.90	15.62	13.67	14.94	14.69	14.26	14.00	13.70	13.42	11.06	10.99	15.34	15.03	15.78	14.24	14.50	15.61	15.92	16.61	17.78		
11. Negotiated Lending Rate	13.00	14.30	13.81	13.18	13.71	14.13	13.80	11.88	13.34	13.81	13.97	13.60	14.25	14.21	14.38	14.54	15.13	13.13	13.52	13.13	12.93		
B: Foreign Currency																							
1. Deposits Rate																							
Savings Deposits Rate	2.40	2.40	1.46	1.46	1.43	1.49	2.44	2.44	1.60														

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Table A3.14: Weighted Average Yields Obtained During Treasury Bill Auctions, 2012-2014

Auction Number	Period	Percent per Annum			
		35	91	182	364
848	2012 - April, 11	5.24	13.80	13.95	14.83
849	April, 25	5.24	13.80	13.85	14.89
850	May, 09	5.24	13.81	14.05	15.14
851	May, 23	5.24	13.82	13.99	14.68
852	May, 24	6.24	14.82	14.99	15.68
853	June, 06	5.24	13.47	13.58	14.24
854	June, 20	8.09	13.31	13.45	14.64
855	July, 04	4.50	13.38	13.41	14.01
856	July, 18	4.24	13.06	13.53	13.54
857	August, 01	4.24	12.18	13.00	13.06
858	August, 15	4.24	11.66	12.61	12.91
859	August, 29	4.24	11.64	12.61	12.87
860	September, 12	4.24	12.08	12.83	13.11
861	September, 26	4.24	12.45	13.01	13.76
862	October, 10	8.63	12.59	13.36	13.47
863	October, 24	8.05	11.98	13.13	13.40
864	November, 7	7.62	11.93	12.86	13.18
865	November, 21	7.25	11.76	12.86	13.43
866	December, 5	7.01	11.87	12.79	13.47
867	December, 19	6.98	11.92	13.12	13.90
868	2013 - January, 16	6.98	7.03	11.98	14.00
869	January, 30	6.80	11.82	13.84	14.60
870	February, 13	6.75	11.98	13.57	14.15
871	February, 27	6.45	11.62	13.16	13.97
872	March, 13	6.55	11.64	13.14	13.67
873	March, 28	6.65	11.51	13.23	13.64
874	April, 11	6.65	11.67	13.99	14.07
875	April, 25	6.65	11.80	13.99	14.28
876	May, 09	6.65	12.00	14.01	14.26
877	May, 23	6.51	11.90	13.92	14.25
878	June, 05	6.04	11.91	13.97	14.51
879	June, 19	6.04	11.82	13.98	14.77
880	July, 03	6.24	12.04	13.95	14.86
881	July, 17	6.24	12.60	14.65	14.99
882	July, 31	6.24	12.60	14.56	14.90
883	August, 14	6.24	12.44	14.61	15.14
884	August, 28	6.24	12.60	15.15	15.31
885	September, 11	6.24	13.06	15.75	15.88
886	September, 25	6.51	13.84	15.86	15.96
887	October, 09	4.71	13.76	15.61	15.71
888	October, 23	4.71	13.68	15.45	15.48
889	November, 06	4.71	12.99	14.96	14.97
890	November, 20	4.71	13.40	14.88	14.93
891	December, 04	4.71	13.54	15.24	15.26
892	December, 18	4.71	13.55	15.56	15.65
893	December, 31	4.71	13.75	15.57	15.97
894	2014-January, 15	4.71	13.74	15.19	15.26
895	January, 29	4.71	13.91	14.36	14.41
896	February, 12	4.71	13.67	13.72	13.90
897	February, 26	7.33	13.26	13.70	13.77
898	March, 12	7.33	12.76	13.26	13.46
899	March, 26	7.33	12.17	13.22	13.33
900	April, 9	7.33	12.16	13.22	13.32
901	April, 23	7.33	12.17	13.26	13.33
902	May, 7	7.88	11.98	13.04	13.20
903	May, 21	6.82	10.95	13.04	13.13
904	June, 4	6.82	10.67	12.84	12.99
905	June, 18	6.82	10.56	12.77	13.02

Source: Bank of Tanzania



3.0 Money and Banking

Table A3.15: Discount Rate and Minimum Reserve Ratio, 2011-2014

End of period	Discount rate percent per annum	Minimum reserve ratio percent	
		Total private deposits	Governemnt deposits*
2009	3.70	10.00	20.00
2010	7.58	10.00	20.00
2011	12.00	10.00	30.00
2012	12.00	10.00	40.00
2011-January	7.58	10.00	20.00
February	7.58	10.00	20.00
March	7.58	10.00	20.00
April	7.58	10.00	20.00
May	7.58	10.00	20.00
June	7.58	10.00	20.00
July	7.58	10.00	20.00
August	7.58	10.00	20.00
September	7.58	10.00	20.00
October	9.58	10.00	20.00
November	12.00	10.00	30.00
December	12.00	10.00	30.00
2012-January	12.00	10.00	30.00
February	12.00	10.00	30.00
March	12.00	10.00	30.00
April	12.00	10.00	30.00
May	12.00	10.00	30.00
June	12.00	10.00	30.00
July	12.00	10.00	30.00
August	12.00	10.00	30.00
September	12.00	10.00	30.00
October	12.00	10.00	30.00
November	12.00	10.00	30.00
December	12.00	10.00	40.00
2013-January	12.00	10.00	40.00
February	12.00	10.00	40.00
March	12.00	10.00	40.00
April	12.00	10.00	40.00
May	12.00	10.00	40.00
June	12.00	10.00	40.00
July	12.00	10.00	40.00
August	12.00	10.00	40.00
September	12.00	10.00	40.00
October	12.00	10.00	40.00
November	16.00	10.00	40.00
December	16.00	10.00	40.00
2014-January	16.00	10.00	40.00
February	16.00	10.00	40.00
March	16.00	10.00	40.00
April	16.00	10.00	40.00
May	16.00	10.00	40.00
June	16.00	10.00	40.00

*Note: * Applicable since January 2009*

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table A4.1: Tanzania's Balance of Payments, 2005-2013

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A. Current Account	-1,057.7	-1,076.3	-1,690.6	-2,552.1	-1,779.2	-2,210.8	-4,480.9	-3,758.6	-4,702.5
Balance on Goods	-1,295.1	-1,946.5	-2,634.1	-3,433.5	-2,536.1	-2,841.2	-4,729.6	-4,429.9	-5,771.1
Goods: exports f.o.b.	1,702.5	1,917.6	2,226.6	3,578.8	3,298.1	4,324.3	5,097.9	5,889.2	5,258.1
Traditional	354.5	267.1	319.7	507.3	486.4	583.2	685.5	956.7	868.9
Nontraditional	1,324.6	1,476.2	1,704.5	2,604.7	2,372.9	3,177.0	3,747.5	4,164.4	3,703.3
o/w Gold	655.1	786.4	788.2	1,108.3	1,229.5	1,516.6	2,224.1	2,117.4	1,644.8
Unrecorded trade	23.4	174.3	202.4	466.8	438.9	564.0	664.9	768.2	685.8
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-2,997.6	-3,864.1	-4,860.6	-7,012.3	-5,834.1	-7,165.5	-9,827.5	-10,319.1	-11,029.1
Balance on Services	61.8	278.7	462.0	336.9	132.7	156.9	92.2	427.5	704.0
Services: credit	1,269.2	1,528.1	1,875.7	1,998.8	1,854.6	2,045.7	2,300.3	2,786.4	3,192.5
Transportation	222.9	343.7	331.1	364.6	334.4	445.5	548.8	632.2	791.6
Travel	823.6	950.2	1,198.8	1,288.7	1,159.8	1,254.5	1,353.2	1,712.7	1,880.4
Other	222.7	234.1	345.8	345.4	360.4	345.7	398.3	441.5	520.4
Services: debit	-1,207.3	-1,249.3	-1,413.7	-1,661.9	-1,722.0	-1,888.9	-2,208.1	-2,358.9	-2,488.5
Transportation	-319.5	-418.3	-485.0	-699.0	-604.9	-722.8	-973.7	-1,039.0	-1,130.7
Travel	-553.8	-534.5	-595.3	-720.7	-766.2	-830.4	-898.6	-967.0	-1,033.9
Other	-334.0	-296.6	-333.4	-242.1	-350.9	-335.7	-355.8	-352.8	-323.9
Balance on Goods and Services	-1,233.2	-1,667.8	-2,172.1	-3,096.6	-2,403.4	-2,684.4	-4,637.3	-4,002.4	-5,067.0
Balance on income	-320.2	2.8	-258.0	-289.4	-267.1	-577.6	-745.7	-574.0	-411.0
Income: credit	80.9	80.3	107.3	122.7	161.1	160.1	184.2	131.1	130.1
o/w Investment income	70.7	73.9	101.3	113.4	149.7	147.8	159.8	109.6	99.9
Compensation of employees	10.2	6.4	6.0	9.3	11.4	12.2	24.4	21.4	30.2
Income: debit	-401.1	-77.5	-365.3	-412.0	-428.2	-737.7	-929.9	-705.1	-541.1
o/w Direct investment income	-318.7	-25.3	-308.9	-318.4	-341.8	-652.8	-828.7	-560.2	-322.2
Interest payments (scheduled)	-56.9	-27.8	-26.0	-65.3	-46.1	-40.3	-56.7	-84.1	-148.2
Compensation of employees	-24.9	-23.4	-29.1	-27.9	-39.8	-44.0	-40.7	-57.0	-67.9
Balance on Goods, Services and Income	-1,553.4	-1,664.9	-2,430.0	-3,385.9	-2,670.5	-3,262.0	-5,383.1	-4,576.4	-5,478.0
Balance on Current transfers	495.7	588.7	739.4	833.8	891.2	1,051.2	902.2	817.8	775.5
Current transfers: credit	563.3	654.6	811.9	913.4	959.7	1,130.2	994.9	923.3	837.3
Government	477.9	559.7	626.9	588.5	658.4	798.1	609.7	554.6	485.5
o/w Multilateral HIPC relief	75.7	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	85.4	94.9	185.0	324.9	301.3	332.1	385.2	368.7	351.7
Current transfer: debit	-67.5	-65.9	-72.5	-79.6	-68.4	-79.0	-92.7	-105.4	-61.8
B. Capital Account	393.2	5,217.7	938.5	524.2	442.2	537.9	690.9	777.2	647.6
Capital transfers: credit	393.2	5,217.7	938.5	524.2	442.2	537.9	690.9	777.2	647.6
General Government	350.1	5,169.1	885.3	464.5	379.6	474.7	627.3	713.6	584.0
Project	238.0	207.4	362.3	464.5	379.6	474.7	627.3	713.6	584.0
Debt forgiveness (including MDRI)	112.1	4,961.7	523.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	43.1	48.6	53.2	59.8	62.6	63.2	63.6	63.6	63.6
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total, Groups A plus B</i>	<i>-664.6</i>	<i>4,141.4</i>	<i>-752.1</i>	<i>-2,027.9</i>	<i>-1,337.0</i>	<i>-1,672.8</i>	<i>-3,790.0</i>	<i>-2,981.4</i>	<i>-4,054.9</i>
C. Financial Account, excl. reserves and related items	1,311.7	-4,031.5	853.7	2,612.0	1,981.2	3,063.8	2,955.5	3,874.5	4,723.9
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	935.5	403.0	581.5	1,383.3	952.6	1,813.2	1,349.0	1,799.6	1,872.4
Portfolio investment	3.2	2.7	4.3	1.7	3.4	3.3	4.0	1.0	6.7
Other investment	372.9	-4,437.3	267.8	1,227.1	1,025.1	1,247.4	1,602.5	2,073.9	2,844.8
Assets	73.8	-117.5	56.7	178.5	-363.4	-142.0	-24.5	220.6	-180.2
Liabilities	299.1	-4,319.8	211.1	1,048.6	1,388.5	1,389.3	1,627.0	1,853.3	3,025.0
<i>Total, Groups A through C</i>	<i>647.1</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>101.6</i>	<i>584.1</i>	<i>644.2</i>	<i>1,391.0</i>	<i>-834.5</i>	<i>893.1</i>	<i>669.0</i>
D. Net Errors and Omissions	-875.8	350.8	303.0	-436.1	-278.0	-1,021.2	632.6	-566.9	-173.3
<i>Overall balance</i>	<i>-228.7</i>	<i>460.7</i>	<i>404.6</i>	<i>148.0</i>	<i>366.2</i>	<i>369.8</i>	<i>-202.0</i>	<i>326.2</i>	<i>495.7</i>
E. Reserves and Related Items	228.7	-460.7	-404.6	-148.0	-366.2	-369.8	202.0	-326.2	-495.7
Reserve assets	254.0	-126.5	-411.4	-147.0	-676.8	-395.4	206.3	-324.7	-607.8
Use of Fund credit and loans	-50.5	-334.2	6.8	-0.2	310.6	25.6	-4.4	-1.5	112.1
Exceptional financing	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rescheduled debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt forgiveness	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest arrears	25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Principal arrears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum items									
GDP(mp) billions of TZS	15,965.3	17,941.3	20,948.4	24,781.7	28,212.6	32,354.2	37,717.1	44,858.2	52,716.4
GDP(mp) millions of USD	14,139.1	14,308.4	16,838.6	20,704.9	21,602.4	23,181.6	24,217.4	28,541.1	32,998.1
CAB/GDP	-7.7	-7.7	-10.2	-12.4	-8.4	-9.7	-18.6	-13.3	-14.1
CAB/GDP (excl. current official transfers)	-11.1	-11.6	-13.9	-15.3	-11.4	-13.1	-21.2	-	

**Table A4.2: Tanzania's Balance of Payments, 2005-2013**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Millions of TZS</i>									
A. Current Account	-1,190,112.7	-1,346,184.3	-2,092,065.3	-3,046,980.3	-2,332,705.9	-3,038,332.5	-7,014,904.4	-5,900,943.2	-7,508,093.7
Goods: exports f.o.b.	1,927,486.1	2,404,619.3	2,761,623.9	4,280,466.1	4,293,680.1	6,075,758.0	7,952,792.1	9,256,365.1	8,403,257.4
Traditional	402,964.4	333,045.6	393,878.6	606,099.7	634,787.4	822,198.1	1,065,534.8	1,503,255.3	1,388,044.3
Nontraditional	1,497,638.7	1,852,372.0	2,116,688.6	3,116,044.8	3,098,847.5	4,461,069.8	5,849,936.6	6,545,757.9	5,919,136.1
ow Gold	740,137.1	987,474.2	981,686.0	1,321,774.0	1,606,204.5	2,120,199.6	3,477,498.0	3,328,472.6	2,627,812.5
Unrecorded trade	26,883.0	218,601.8	251,056.7	558,321.7	560,045.2	792,490.2	1,037,320.7	1,207,352.0	1,096,077.1
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-3,390,754.3	-4,855,151.0	-6,025,489.4	-8,385,697.6	-7,616,940.4	-10,021,852.1	-15,383,304.1	-16,218,291.3	-17,628,318.7
Balance on Goods	-1,463,268.2	-2,450,531.7	-3,263,865.5	-4,105,231.5	-3,323,260.3	-3,946,094.1	-7,430,512.0	-6,961,926.2	-9,225,061.3
Services: credit	1,434,757.3	1,917,083.1	2,329,217.3	2,387,750.1	2,422,173.6	2,863,384.3	3,591,895.9	4,379,307.3	5,104,299.2
Transportation	252,288.9	430,921.2	409,922.0	435,058.6	436,674.7	622,611.3	856,380.4	993,667.3	1,265,010.7
Travel	931,201.0	1,192,180.7	1,490,272.5	1,540,441.9	1,514,754.6	1,758,548.7	2,113,747.1	2,691,777.1	3,007,415.1
Other	251,267.4	293,981.2	429,022.8	412,249.7	470,744.4	482,224.4	621,768.5	693,862.8	831,873.3
Services: debit	-1,365,303.3	-1,567,102.8	-1,756,957.4	-1,998,994.7	-2,248,261.2	-2,641,741.0	-3,452,223.9	-3,707,399.9	-3,976,562.1
Transportation	-361,690.5	-525,424.0	-601,849.2	-835,832.5	-789,697.9	-1,010,491.6	-1,523,854.7	-1,633,045.0	-1,807,297.0
Travel	-625,910.7	-669,662.5	-740,265.7	-865,009.9	-1,000,369.3	-1,163,933.5	-1,405,135.2	-1,519,829.9	-1,651,740.1
Other	-377,702.1	-372,016.3	-413,942.6	-288,152.3	-458,194.0	-467,315.9	-523,234.0	-554,525.0	-517,525.1
Balance on Services	69,454.0	349,980.2	573,159.9	398,755.4	173,912.4	221,643.3	139,672.0	671,907.4	1,127,737.1
Balance on Goods and Services	-1,393,814.2	-2,100,551.5	-2,690,705.6	-3,706,476.1	-3,149,347.9	-3,724,450.8	-7,290,840.0	-6,290,018.8	-8,097,324.2
Income: credit	91,627.3	100,753.5	133,226.6	146,275.1	210,540.6	225,223.5	285,405.3	205,969.6	207,971.5
Investment income	80,046.6	92,995.5	125,729.8	135,232.3	195,660.0	208,070.8	247,061.1	172,279.0	159,607.8
Compensation of employees	11,580.5	7,921.1	7,496.8	11,042.8	14,880.6	17,152.7	38,344.2	33,690.6	48,213.5
Income: debit	-452,229.2	-97,453.7	-454,310.2	-493,886.8	-559,329.6	-1,030,617.5	-1,443,626.6	-1,102,264.9	-860,181.4
O/W Direct investment income	-359,807.3	-31,664.5	-384,304.8	-380,848.0	-446,334.5	-911,523.3	-1,290,167.9	-880,486.9	-514,790.0
Interest payments (scheduled)	-63,699.4	-34,719.3	-32,449.1	-79,008.5	-60,334.5	-56,904.5	-89,447.3	-132,274.9	-23,799.6
Compensation of employees	-28,108.4	-29,818.0	-36,023.7	-33,504.0	-52,007.7	-61,849.2	-64,011.4	-89,503.0	-108,591.8
Balance on Income	-360,601.9	3,299.8	-321,083.6	-347,611.7	-348,789.1	-805,394.0	-1,158,221.3	-896,295.3	-652,209.9
Balance on Goods, Services and Income	-1,754,416.1	-2,097,251.7	-3,011,789.3	-4,054,087.8	-3,498,136.9	-4,529,844.9	-8,449,061.2	-7,186,314.1	-8,749,534.1
Current transfers	564,303.4	751,067.4	919,723.9	1,007,107.6	1,165,431.0	1,491,512.4	1,434,156.9	1,285,370.9	1,241,440.4
Current transfers: credit	640,549.2	833,626.2	1,010,035.9	1,102,242.7	1,254,814.4	1,602,104.5	1,579,336.4	1,451,089.2	1,340,131.7
Government	543,909.8	714,919.9	782,133.5	714,215.1	861,309.1	1,138,402.9	977,278.7	871,645.2	778,140.5
ow Multilateral HIPC relief	85,486.8	518,870.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	96,639.4	118,706.3	227,902.4	388,027.6	393,505.3	463,701.5	602,057.8	579,444.0	561,991.3
Current transfer: debit	-76,245.8	-82,558.8	-90,312.0	-95,135.1	-89,383.4	-110,592.1	-145,179.6	-165,718.2	-98,691.4
B. Capital Account	714,325.4	6,575,905.4	1,187,616.6	625,845.0	577,635.6	752,072.0	1,083,507.5	1,221,540.9	1,035,995.3
Capital transfers credit	714,325.4	6,575,905.4	1,187,616.6	625,845.0	577,635.6	752,072.0	1,083,507.5	1,221,540.9	1,035,995.3
General Government	665,729.0	6,515,113.5	1,121,561.0	554,342.0	495,853.5	663,813.2	984,454.8	1,121,580.9	934,390.8
Project	539,186.4	259,242.0	445,613.6	554,342.0	495,853.5	663,813.2	984,454.8	1,121,580.9	934,390.8
Debt forgiveness (including MDRI)	126,542.6	6,255,871.5	675,947.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other sectors	48,596.4	60,791.9	66,055.5	71,503.0	81,782.2	88,258.9	99,052.8	99,960.0	101,604.5
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Total, Groups A plus B</i>	-475,873.7	5,229,721.1	-904,448.8	-2,421,135.3	-1,755,070.3	-2,286,260.4	-5,931,396.8	-4,679,402.3	-6,472,098.4
C. Financial Account, excl. reserves and related items	1,632,791.5	-4,910,898.5	1,176,872.5	3,233,451.4	2,482,015.0	4,260,560.6	4,586,492.6	6,089,296.3	7,540,981.6
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	1,056,050.0	504,562.1	723,418.6	1,654,808.8	1,244,132.8	2,530,534.7	2,100,937.4	2,828,500.2	2,991,250.8
Portfolio investment	3,599.3	3,500.0	6,246.4	1,820.7	4,479.0	4,550.9	6,055.6	1,586.6	10,703.5
Other investment	573,142.2	-5,418,960.6	447,207.6	1,576,822.0	1,233,403.2	1,725,475.0	2,479,499.6	3,259,209.5	4,539,031.8
Assets	86,605.4	-154,338.0	79,283.5	208,754.3	-475,240.4	-198,697.9	-38,930.2	345,684.0	-289,442.4
Liabilities	486,536.8	-5,264,442.7	367,924.0	1,368,067.7	1,708,434.6	1,924,172.9	2,518,429.9	2,913,525.5	4,828,474.3
<i>Total, Groups A through C</i>	1,157,004.2	318,822.6	272,423.8	812,316.1	726,944.7	1,974,300.1	-1,344,904.2	1,409,894.0	1,068,887.7
D. Net Errors and Omissions	-1,413,529.0	219,550.3	239,411.8	-623,279.7	-246,397.5	-1,430,293.5	1,056,525.4	-897,385.9	-274,561.6
<i>Overall balance (Total, Groups A through D)</i>	-256,524.9	538,372.9	511,835.6	189,036.4	480,547.2	544,006.6	-288,378.7	512,508.1	794,326.1
E. Reserves and Related Items	256,524.9	-538,372.9	-511,835.6	-189,036.4	-480,547.2	-544,006.6	288,378.7	-512,508.1	-794,326.1
Reserve assets	283,425.0	-145,178.7	-520,398.2	-188,802.8	-885,176.8	-580,486.6	297,302.7	-510,114.4	-972,429.4
Use of Fund credit and loans	-89,416.7	-393,194.8	8,562.6	-233.6	404,629.6	36,480.1	-8,923.9	-2,393.7	178,103.3
Exceptional financing	62,516.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rescheduled debt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Debt forgiveness	41,185.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest arrears	14,096.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Principal arrears	7,235.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Memorandum Items									
GDP(mp) Billions of TZS	15,965.3	17,941.3	20,948.4	24,781.7	28,212.6	32,354.2	37,717.1	44,858.2	52,716.4
GDP(mp) Millions of USD	14,139.1	14,308.4	16,838.6	20,704.9	21,602.4	23,181.6	24,217.4	28,541.1	32,998.1
CAB/GDP	-7.7	-7.7	-10.1	-12.4	-8.4	-9.5	-18.6	-13.2	-14.0
CAB/GDP (excl. current official transfers)	-11.1	-11.7	-13.9	-15.3	-11.5	-13.0	-21.2	-15.1	-15.5
Gross Official Reserves	2,049.5	2,136.9	2,724.3	2,872.6	3,552.5	3,948.0	3,744.6	4,068.1	4,676.2
Months of Imports	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.0	5.6	5.2	3.7	3.9	3.8
Exchange rate (end of period)	1,165.5	1,261.6	1,132.1	1,280.3	1,313.3	1,453.5	1,566.7	1,571.6	1,578.6
Exchange rate (annual average)	1,129.2	1,253.9	1,244.1	1,196.9	1,306.0	1,395.7	1,557.4	1,571.7	1,597.6

Notes: Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics have changed from previous publications due to adoption of Private Capital Flows (PCF) and Tourism surveys' results and some other data sources.

Source: Bank of Tanzania



4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.3: Tanzania Exports by Type of Commodity 2005-2014

Commodity	Unit	January - June										<i>Millions of USD</i>
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^a	
A: Traditional exports:												
COFFEE												
Value	Millions of USD	45.7	31.9	62.7	50.5	69.6	30.2	85.6	88.7	106.6	62.4	
Volume	000 Tonnes	28.7	15.2	29.4	21.8	35.0	10.6	24.7	17.9	34.0	24.1	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	1,591.0	2,107.4	2,134.0	2,314.3	1,987.6	2,845.7	3,473.9	4,947.5	3,139.7	2,589.0	
COTTON												
Value	Millions of USD	29.4	37.0	8.2	26.3	42.1	22.9	6.4	32.4	26.7	7.1	
Volume	000 Tonnes	28.8	36.6	8.2	19.1	37.4	21.0	4.5	19.6	19.7	6.6	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	1,018.7	1,011.9	1,000.8	1,375.6	1,125.8	1,089.6	1,437.3	1,653.4	1,357.4	1,082.2	
SISAL												
Value	Millions of USD	4.0	3.1	5.4	8.3	2.4	5.6	8.5	9.7	5.7	8.3	
Volume	000 Tonnes	5.1	4.1	6.2	7.3	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.0	4.4	6.0	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	793.5	767.5	874.3	1,127.5	369.9	871.0	1,190.6	1,376.6	1,304.3	1,400.2	
TEA												
Value	Millions of USD	16.3	18.2	19.8	25.7	23.0	31.9	27.7	33.3	35.4	25.4	
Volume	000 Tonnes	14.2	14.2	14.3	18.0	19.2	16.6	16.4	16.9	17.2	16.4	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	1,153.1	1,276.2	1,385.4	1,424.6	1,199.6	1,916.5	1,685.6	1,969.1	2,063.1	1,546.9	
TOBACCO												
Value	Millions of USD	17.4	15.6	33.3	76.0	49.1	110.4	167.0	157.6	35.2	86.0	
Volume	000 Tonnes	10.4	5.9	15.8	21.1	18.6	28.1	38.6	46.5	14.2	20.5	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	1,673.7	2,644.4	2,110.8	3,592.7	2,644.4	3,929.7	4,321.7	3,385.5	2,489.2	4,195.1	
CASHEW NUTS												
Value	Millions of USD	4.0	19.4	8.7	43.5	47.8	27.1	60.6	104.5	97.0	68.0	
Volume	000 Tonnes	4.6	26.1	17.8	51.6	66.9	37.3	57.0	94.8	87.6	65.2	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	874.7	744.3	488.9	842.7	714.0	726.3	1,063.1	1,102.4	1,107.7	1,043.1	
CLOVES												
Value	Millions of USD	1.4	2.4	4.0	4.0	5.2	0.7	0.6	24.1	12.3	29.2	
Volume	000 Tonnes	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	2.0	1.3	2.6	
Unit price	USD/Tonne	2,996.0	3,197.4	2,954.8	3,519.1	2,867.4	2,735.3	4,608.0	12,058.9	9,802.8	11,346.2	
Sub-total		118.3	123.8	142.3	234.1	239.2	228.7	356.4	450.1	319.1	286.5	
B. Non-traditional:												
Minerals	Millions of USD	355.8	386.3	416.7	681.8	481.5	745.8	1,023.3	1,126.4	913.2	885.7	
Manufactured goods	Millions of USD	64.5	89.8	120.9	296.1	237.4	351.7	448.3	508.7	467.4	690.6	
Others exports	Millions of USD	205.2	212.8	245.0	272.0	258.4	293.3	292.5	472.7	389.2	504.3	
Sub-total	Millions of USD	625.5	689.0	782.6	1,249.9	977.3	1,390.8	1,764.0	2,107.8	1,769.8	2,080.6	
Grand total	Millions of USD	743.8	812.8	924.9	1,484.0	1,216.5	1,619.5	2,120.4	2,557.9	2,088.9	2,367.1	

Note:

Since 1999 onwards clove exports started to be reported separately. Before, they were reported under other exports

Figures do not include adjustments on unrecorded trade

p denotes Provisional

r denotes Revised

n.a denotes Not Applicable

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

**Table A4.4: Tanzania Exports by Type of Commodity, 2005-2014**

Commodity	Unit	January - June						<i>Millions of TZS</i>
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
A: Traditional exports:								
COFFEE	Millions of TZS	50,453.6	38,412.6	80,085.4	59,698.0	90,844.7	40,057.8	127,623.8
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	15.2	29.4	21.8	35.0	10.6	139,435.4
Volume	TZS/Tonne	1,756,638.3	2,535,010.4	2,723,708.9	2,733,854.8	2,594,973.2	3,780,865.3	24.7
Unit price							5,176,855.9	17.9
COTTON	Millions of TZS	32,566.5	44,835.5	10,508.5	31,167.8	55,040.2	30,436.6	9,634.0
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	36.6	8.2	19.1	37.4	21.0	4,5
Volume	TZS/Tonne	1,133,865.5	1,225,961.8	1,277,316.2	1,631,765.6	1,471,660.6	1,446,357.5	2,156,109.7
Unit price							2,598,588.3	2,147,909.6
SISAL	Millions of TZS	4,467.1	3,789.3	6,893.6	9,798.6	3,094.8	7,506.6	12,692.8
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	4.1	6.2	7.3	2.6	6.4	8.5
Volume	TZS/Tonne	155,531.4	928,063.8	1,114,136.2	1,334,435.7	1,193,585.6	1,167,607.0	1,499,085.0
Unit price							2,164,027.6	2,073,878.7
TEA	Millions of TZS	18,078.7	22,165.7	25,216.6	30,499.1	29,987.6	42,699.2	41,595.6
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	14.2	14.3	18.0	19.2	16.6	16.4
Volume	TZS/Tonne	629,444.3	1,555,706.8	1,761,721.1	1,692,682.7	1,564,214.0	2,568,038.5	2,531,636.2
Unit price							3,094,055.6	3,278,148.0
TOBACCO	Millions of TZS	19,122.2	18,824.5	42,535.5	89,675.7	63,932.8	147,185.0	52,299.7
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	5.9	15.8	21.1	18.6	28.1	16.9
Volume	TZS/Tonne	665,777.4	3,191,667.1	2,693,993.8	4,240,657.6	3,440,790.5	5,240,697.7	6,419,612.3
Unit price							5,324,538.0	3,941,616.6
CASHEW NUTS	Millions of TZS	4,353.5	22,938.7	11,204.5	50,554.0	61,955.8	35,770.9	89,364.7
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	26.1	17.8	51.6	66.9	37.3	57.0
Volume	TZS/Tonne	151,574.9	879,177.4	630,885.1	980,209.6	925,957.7	960,246.0	1,567,931.2
Unit price							1,732,121.4	1,755,144.4
CLOVES	Millions of TZS	1,567.4	2,873.0	5,209.9	4,620.8	6,791.7	972.5	856.1
Value	000 Tonnes	28.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.1
Volume	TZS/Tonne	54,571.6	3,779,651.1	3,812,400.4	4,111,265.0	3,723,534.7	3,631,388.6	6,848,614.1
Unit price							18,957,217.1	15,519,236.3
Sub-total	130,609.0	153,839.2	181,654.0	276,013.8	311,647.7	297,121.9	529,779.0	707,626.3
B: Non traditional:								
Minerals	Millions of TZS	395,095.5	471,181.5	530,861.2	808,730.2	628,830.6	1,000,424.5	1,535,588.7
Manufactured goods	Millions of TZS	71,683.4	109,356.6	153,834.0	350,275.4	309,666.0	473,363.6	672,480.9
Other exports	Millions of TZS	227,894.5	258,953.5	312,265.1	321,987.1	337,007.5	393,241.4	439,122.8
Sub-total	Millions of TZS	694,673.5	839,491.6	996,960.3	1,480,997.7	1,275,504.1	1,867,029.5	2,647,192.4
Grand total	Millions of TZS	825,282.5	993,330.8	1,178,614.3	1,757,006.6	1,587,151.8	2,164,151.4	3,176,971.4
Note:	Prior to 2002 figures for TZS were converted from USD using quarterly average exchange rates. Beginning 2002 monthly average exchange rates							
	Export figures do not include adjustments on unrecorded trade							
	P denotes Provisional							
	r denotes Revised							
	n.a denotes Not Applicable							
	Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority							

Table A4.5: Tanzania Imports (c.i.f) by Major Category, 2005-2014

Category	January - June							<i>Millions of USD</i>
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^r	2011	
A. Capital Goods:								
Transport equipment	539.6	738.7	944.5	1,571.6	1,340.9	1,309.0	1,758.9	1,939.6
#REF!	130.8	199.9	229.3	468.2	393.9	398.8	535.8	569.0
Building and construction	124.4	177.0	217.7	374.7	269.4	291.3	405.8	424.5
Machinery	284.5	361.8	497.5	728.8	677.7	618.9	817.3	946.1
B. Intermediate Goods:								
Oil	565.1	779.3	978.6	1,435.0	839.1	1,586.7	1,834.8	2,284.3
O/W Crude oil	415.2	594.0	760.7	1,055.9	575.5	1,249.9	1,393.5	1,786.2
White products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fertilizers	415.2	594.0	760.7	1,055.9	575.5	1,249.9	1,393.5	1,786.2
Industrial raw materials	27.4	7.9	11.7	53.4	36.1	29.4	60.6	42.8
122.5	177.4	206.2	325.6	227.5	307.3	307.3	380.6	455.4
C. Consumer Goods:								
Food and food stuffs	377.4	446.4	559.4	750.7	707.1	828.4	1,060.3	1,295.4
All other consumer goods	84.2	161.0	149.6	150.5	198.5	245.5	330.8	408.0
TOTAL	1,482.1	1,964.3	2,482.4	3,757.2	2,887.1	3,724.1	4,654.0	5,519.3
								5,692.0
								6,041.4

*Note:**P* denotes Provisional*r* denotes Revised*na* denotes Not Applicable*Source:* Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table A4.6: Tanzania Imports (c.i.f) by Major Category, 2005-2014

Category	January - June						2013 2014 ^b
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
A. Capital Goods:							
Transport equipment	598,698.1	900,330.1	1,201,716.5	1,868,681.3	1,748,809.5	1,754,392.8	2,641,806.7
Building and construction	145,108.1	243,394.7	291,827.57	556,594.7	513,891.7	534,826.1	804,889.0
Machinery	137,980.8	215,841.5	277,198.29	445,458.2	351,052.0	390,353.0	609,850.7
	315,609.2	441,093.9	632,690.60	866,628.5	883,865.8	829,213.8	1,227,066.9
B. Intermediate Goods:							
Oil	626,044.9	950,298.4	1,247,866.2	1,704,084.4	1,093,337.9	2,129,167.7	2,757,165.6
White products	459,565.1	724,304.2	970,178.3	1,254,535.7	749,773.5	1,677,028.0	2,095,770.7
Fertilizers	459,565.1	724,304.2	970,178.3	1,254,535.7	749,773.5	1,677,028.0	2,095,770.7
Industrial raw materials	30,479.4	9,686.6	14,827.0	63,563.0	47,029.6	39,639.7	90,457.1
	136,000.5	216,307.5	262,860.9	385,985.8	296,534.8	412,500.0	570,937.7
C. Consumer Goods:							
Food and food stuffs	418,912.4	544,036.7	712,192.9	890,476.2	922,348.7	1,111,765.2	1,589,987.4
All other consumer goods	93,465.5	196,488.9	190,658.58	177,886.2	258,868.6	328,602.9	495,119.7
	325,446.9	347,547.8	521,534.37	712,590.0	663,480.1	783,162.4	1,094,867.7
TOTAL	1,643,655.4	2,394,665.1	3,161,775.6	4,463,242.0	3,764,496.11	4,995,325.80	6,986,959.70

Note:

p denotes Provisional*r* denotes Revised

Conversion to TZS from USD is done using monthly average exchange rate

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority



4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.7: Tanzania's Trade Balance, 2005-2014

Period	Total Exports	Total Imports (f.o.b)	Trade Balance
2005	1,900,603.1	3,390,754.3	-1,490,151.2
2006	2,404,572.1	4,855,151.0	-2,450,578.9
2007	2,762,367.5	6,025,493.0	-3,263,125.5
2008	4,280,466.1	8,385,462.4	-4,104,996.4
2009	4,294,644.0	8,369,982.1	-4,075,338.1
2010	6,075,907.1	11,013,327.2	-4,937,420.1
2011	7,952,485.7	15,383,157.2	-7,430,671.5
2012	9,238,221.4	16,227,331.7	-6,989,110.3
2013 ^p	7,433,457.0	17,628,318.7	-10,194,861.7
2005-1st Quarter	429,045.4	790,453.7	-361,408.4
2nd Quarter	396,237.1	704,729.9	-308,492.8
3rd Quarter	483,637.3	914,335.3	-430,698.0
4th Quarter	591,683.3	981,235.3	-389,552.0
2006 ^t -1st Quarter	479,606.1	967,455.5	-487,849.4
2nd Quarter	513,724.7	1,211,689.8	-697,965.0
3rd Quarter	541,226.7	1,278,118.9	-736,892.1
4th Quarter	651,460.0	1,397,886.9	-746,426.9
2007 ^t -1st Quarter	619,547.4	1,447,453.0	-827,905.6
2nd Quarter	559,066.9	1,429,762.8	-870,695.9
3rd Quarter	652,215.1	1,536,283.2	-884,068.1
4th Quarter	679,737.8	1,611,994.0	-932,256.2
2008-1st Quarter	962,956.9	1,744,277.7	-781,320.8
2nd Quarter	794,049.6	2,317,272.5	-1,523,222.9
3rd Quarter	966,569.3	2,199,768.9	-1,233,199.5
4th Quarter	998,568.5	2,124,143.4	-1,125,574.8
2009-1st Quarter	826,435.7	1,821,780.7	-995,344.9
2nd Quarter	757,488.0	1,603,910.8	-846,422.8
3rd Quarter	1,022,617.3	2,063,150.1	-1,040,532.8
4th Quarter	1,127,932.0	2,127,842.1	-999,910.1
2010-1st Quarter	1,074,930.7	2,220,970.9	-1,146,040.2
2nd Quarter	1,090,082.8	2,324,775.5	-1,234,692.8
3rd Quarter	1,448,967.2	2,571,524.6	-1,122,557.4
4th Quarter	1,669,416.8	2,904,856.7	-1,235,439.9
2011 - 1st Quarter	1,671,570.2	2,856,450.6	-1,184,880.4
2nd Quarter	1,492,708.5	3,503,356.0	-2,010,647.5
3rd Quarter	1,853,624.4	4,318,400.2	-2,464,775.8
4th Quarter	1,897,301.9	4,704,950.4	-2,807,648.5
2012 - 1st Quarter	1,953,256.2	3,929,081.1	-1,975,824.9
2nd Quarter	2,002,284.9	3,967,175.7	-1,964,890.8
3rd Quarter	2,048,591.5	4,238,817.4	-2,190,225.9
4th Quarter	2,029,103.5	4,092,257.5	-2,063,154.0
2013 - 1st Quarter	1,692,860.8	4,256,418.3	-2,563,557.5
2nd Quarter	1,617,586.6	3,978,329.9	-2,360,743.2
3rd Quarter	1,885,870.0	4,930,729.2	-3,044,859.1
4th Quarter	2,237,139.5	4,462,841.3	-2,225,701.9
2014 - 1st Quarter	1,854,437.0	4,670,522.9	-2,816,085.9
2nd Quarter	1,999,500.9	4,277,295.9	-2,277,795.0

Note:

2009 numbers are provisional

Prior to 2002, figures for TZS were converted from USD using quarterly average exchange rates. Beginning 2002, monthly average exchange rates are used to compute figures in TZS

Annual goods export figures adjustments on unrecorded trade

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.8: Tanzania's Exports by Major Commodity Groups, 2005-2014

Period	Coffee	Cotton	Sisal	Tea	Tobacco	Cashew nuts	Minerals	Manufactured products			Others	Total
2005	83,557.3	127,177.7	8,176.1	28,830.4	91,361.4	54,234.2	802,997.8	177,271.4	526,996.9	1,900,603.1		
2006	76,357.9	69,083.0	7,618.4	38,682.7	83,047.2	48,619.7	1,050,622.5	245,717.2	566,268.9	2,186,017.5		
2007	121,980.5	79,942.5	11,091.9	35,890.5	108,563.7	30,983.7	1,056,594.0	383,242.5	682,277.9	2,510,567.2		
2008	119,755.0	138,618.8	18,662.1	50,900.2	210,297.4	51,602.7	1,414,865.8	890,116.3	827,326.1	3,722,144.4		
2009	145,296.6	145,010.8	8,785.0	61,604.7	166,116.0	89,270.3	1,665,516.8	661,442.0	791,430.8	3,734,473.0		
2010	144,831.7	119,157.8	15,208.5	68,716.1	325,161.2	138,193.5	2,182,318.5	1,364,438.0	925,372.3	5,283,397.5		
2011	220,392.5	99,733.7	26,347.4	73,095.9	434,458.5	164,338.6	3,569,417.9	1,339,540.9	987,879.7	6,915,205.0		
2012	293,256.4	259,069.4	28,871.7	88,106.6	550,106.4	224,005.3	3,439,064.9	1,630,482.9	1,520,272.4	8,033,236.0		
2013 ^a	272,369.1	178,686.5	27,093.3	90,767.9	492,182.0	258,301.8	2,973,442.8	1,714,057.1	1,426,556.4	7,433,457.0		
2005-1st Quarter	38,227.4	20,690.0	2,223.1	10,778.3	17,709.7	3,851.5	191,207.7	32,728.6	111,629.1	429,045.4		
2nd Quarter	12,226.2	11,876.5	2,244.0	7,300.4	1,412.5	502.0	203,887.8	38,954.8	117,832.8	396,237.1		
3rd Quarter	6,286.8	31,909.0	2,025.0	3,471.6	32,685.8	169.7	204,511.1	42,633.7	159,944.5	483,637.3		
4th Quarter	26,816.9	62,702.2	1,684.0	7,280.1	39,553.3	49,710.9	203,391.1	62,954.2	137,590.5	591,683.3		
2006-1st Quarter	27,598.7	24,573.6	2,258.2	10,085.1	12,280.2	22,039.8	203,691.5	49,897.1	127,181.8	479,606.1		
2nd Quarter	10,813.9	20,261.8	1,531.1	12,080.6	6,544.2	898.9	267,489.9	59,459.6	134,644.7	513,724.7		
3rd Quarter	6,467.6	11,003.8	459.2	7,353.7	38,407.8	624.8	261,027.6	62,993.3	152,889.0	541,226.7		
4th Quarter	31,477.7	13,243.7	3,369.9	9,163.4	25,815.0	25,056.2	318,413.5	73,367.2	151,553.4	651,460.0		
2007-1st Quarter	52,539.6	6,953.6	3,703.6	11,773.7	28,881.7	10,672.6	274,014.6	69,113.5	161,894.4	619,547.4		
2nd Quarter	27,545.8	3,554.9	3,189.9	13,442.9	13,653.8	531.9	256,846.6	84,720.5	155,580.7	559,066.9		
3rd Quarter	11,113.1	23,351.8	2,702.0	4,216.4	33,006.1	599.7	285,080.2	118,204.2	173,941.6	652,215.1		
4th Quarter	30,782.0	46,082.2	1,496.3	6,457.4	33,022.2	19,179.5	240,652.7	111,204.4	190,861.2	679,737.8		
2008-1st Quarter	41,545.2	16,633.7	5,158.0	14,585.9	87,389.7	50,326.5	395,310.0	183,582.6	168,425.5	962,956.9		
2nd Quarter	18,152.8	14,534.2	4,640.6	15,913.2	2,286.0	227.5	413,420.2	166,692.9	158,182.4	794,049.6		
3rd Quarter	10,958.2	57,343.9	4,986.2	7,986.1	69,968.0	0.0	348,781.8	255,213.1	211,332.0	966,569.3		
4th Quarter	49,098.8	50,107.0	3,877.3	12,415.0	50,653.6	1,048.7	257,353.8	284,627.8	289,386.3	998,568.5		
2009-1st Quarter	45,311.9	23,672.9	2,304.7	17,666.0	50,032.7	61,643.2	280,898.8	170,012.6	174,892.9	826,435.7		
2nd Quarter	45,532.8	31,367.3	790.1	12,321.6	13,900.2	312.6	347,798.5	139,653.4	165,811.6	757,488.0		
3rd Quarter	15,314.5	38,641.2	3,162.4	7,213.0	27,535.3	0.0	508,687.4	160,740.7	261,322.8	1,022,617.3		
4th Quarter	39,137.5	51,329.4	2,527.8	24,404.0	74,647.8	27,314.5	528,132.1	191,035.4	189,403.6	1,127,932.0		
2010-1st Quarter	32,606.3	24,947.2	3,754.6	21,382.0	101,772.4	34,035.7	459,775.3	197,286.5	199,370.7	1,074,930.7		
2nd Quarter	7,451.4	5,489.4	3,752.0	21,317.2	45,412.6	1,735.2	541,511.2	276,077.1	187,336.6	1,090,082.8		
3rd Quarter	13,153.8	62,025.4	3,409.3	9,695.2	62,074.1	137.2	570,574.9	447,695.8	280,201.5	1,448,967.2		
4th Quarter	91,620.2	26,695.8	4,292.6	16,321.7	115,902.1	102,285.4	610,457.1	443,378.6	258,463.4	1,669,416.8		
2011 - 1st Quarter	92,699.8	6,505.6	6,503.2	18,872.8	189,407.5	89,079.4	751,311.5	305,927.8	211,262.6	1,671,570.2		
2nd Quarter	34,924.0	3,128.3	6,189.6	22,722.8	58,604.6	285.3	784,277.2	366,553.1	216,023.5	1,492,708.5		
3rd Quarter	18,517.2	41,881.3	7,352.3	14,278.0	30,652.9	133.4	1,111,033.7	329,271.6	300,504.0	1,853,624.4		
4th Quarter	74,251.5	48,218.4	6,302.4	17,222.3	155,793.4	74,840.5	922,795.4	337,788.4	260,089.6	1,897,301.9		
2012 - 1st Quarter	96,075.7	25,479.1	7,628.2	24,605.4	176,517.0	54,571.9	897,714.7	338,636.5	332,027.6	1,953,256.2		
2nd Quarter	43,359.7	25,423.1	7,543.8	27,694.3	71,301.2	109,607.1	813,670.4	461,025.7	442,659.5	2,002,284.9		
3rd Quarter	44,692.2	91,629.5	7,943.3	14,631.8	122,290.9	995.4	860,842.2	497,722.5	407,843.8	2,048,591.5		
4th Quarter	109,128.8	116,537.7	5,756.4	21,175.0	179,997.3	58,830.8	866,837.7	333,098.2	337,741.5	2,029,103.5		
2013 - 1st Quarter	111,443.3	39,237.4	4,114.3	30,081.9	44,615.1	112,560.4	691,037.4	362,399.5	297,371.4	1,692,860.8		
2nd Quarter	57,832.0	3,056.6	4,924.9	26,235.9	11,169.4	41,180.8	751,518.6	380,456.2	341,212.2	1,617,586.6		
3rd Quarter	22,235.9	56,033.8	9,688.5	16,639.4	180,389.5	5,675.6	667,492.7	492,867.1	434,847.6	1,885,870.0		
4th Quarter	80,858.0	80,358.8	8,365.6	17,810.6	256,008.0	98,885.0	863,394.0	478,334.3	353,125.2	2,237,139.5		
2014 - 1st Quarter	66,893.7	7,483.8	6,341.4	24,794.2	131,593.1	99,026.0	716,881.4	390,486.6	410,936.9	1,854,437.0		
2nd Quarter	34,279.0	3,992.0	7,234.8	16,427.4	7,021.9	10,748.2	724,721.9	736,931.9	458,143.8	1,999,500.9		

Note:

Figures for 2009 are provisional.
Prior to 1998 figures for TZS were converted from USD using quarterly average exchange rates. Beginning 1998 monthly average exchange rates are used to compute figures in TZS.

Export figures do not include adjustments on unrecorded trade

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.9: Tanzania's Imports(c.i.f) by Major Commodity Groups, 2005-2014

Period	Transport equipment	Building and construction	Machinery	Oil	Fertilizers	Industrial raw materials	Food and food stuffs	Other consumer goods	Millions of TZS Total
2005	361,239.3	320,289.7	659,589.2	1,051,579.8	80,505.5	316,573.4	209,558.1	726,768.6	3,726,103.6
2006	516,422.2	466,475.8	998,263.2	1,582,296.9	76,129.2	520,749.9	342,020.5	832,972.9	5,335,330.8
2007	649,792.5	568,312.8	1,189,576.5	1,998,112.3	79,605.2	610,800.6	424,907.2	1,100,313.7	6,621,420.8
2008	1,114,286.6	940,527.0	1,799,531.6	2,523,077.3	226,010.1	753,441.0	399,258.6	1,458,661.7	9,214,793.9
2009	1,074,114.1	801,009.8	1,768,267.3	1,897,538.6	136,461.1	677,252.0	492,509.4	1,522,829.6	8,369,982.1
2010	1,392,264.7	940,536.4	1,849,759.5	3,092,378.3	179,820.7	926,873.8	707,538.8	1,924,154.9	11,013,327.2
2011	1,729,600.1	1,298,783.4	3,090,632.0	5,566,864.3	304,635.2	1,258,969.8	1,030,563.9	2,624,519.6	16,904,568.3
2012	2,000,255.0	1,391,564.8	2,974,964.7	5,849,008.6	231,129.1	1,391,347.4	1,133,890.0	2,860,073.0	17,832,232.7
2013 ^b	2,038,223.1	1,686,640.6	2,354,000.2	7,565,899.4	281,988.0	1,294,403.4	1,133,597.6	3,017,026.6	19,371,778.8
2005-1st Quarter	78,655.1	73,479.4	161,586.3	258,016.0	15,071.1	71,036.0	46,503.9	164,282.6	868,630.5
2nd Quarter	66,416.2	64,448.0	153,932.9	201,316.2	15,399.2	64,915.2	46,930.8	161,070.0	774,428.5
3rd Quarter	84,801.6	73,806.7	169,158.8	317,312.7	25,379.5	81,390.6	54,541.9	198,372.3	1,004,764.0
4th Quarter	131,366.5	108,555.6	174,911.2	274,934.9	24,655.6	99,231.6	61,581.5	203,043.7	1,078,280.6
2006-1st Quarter	119,184.3	93,473.2	200,963.7	299,819.9	3,477.6	94,754.5	87,449.5	164,015.2	1,063,137.9
2nd Quarter	124,210.4	122,368.3	240,130.1	424,484.3	6,209.1	121,553.0	109,039.4	183,532.6	1,331,527.2
3rd Quarter	136,774.0	120,914.8	278,591.9	383,401.7	34,968.7	142,774.3	76,787.6	230,313.1	1,404,526.2
4th Quarter	136,253.6	129,719.6	278,577.4	474,590.9	31,473.8	161,668.1	68,744.0	255,112.0	1,536,139.5
2007-1st Quarter	125,502.2	137,316.2	292,378.8	505,545.3	4,501.4	140,054.5	112,322.9	272,986.3	1,590,607.7
2nd Quarter	166,325.4	139,882.1	340,311.8	464,633.0	10,325.6	122,806.3	78,335.7	248,548.0	1,571,167.9
3rd Quarter	170,833.3	145,272.0	278,933.6	562,584.0	35,398.6	162,558.6	67,183.8	265,459.3	1,688,223.3
4th Quarter	187,131.6	145,842.4	277,952.3	465,349.9	29,379.5	185,381.2	167,064.9	313,320.1	1,771,422.0
2008-1st Quarter	243,105.7	169,667.0	347,369.4	537,554.2	6,798.4	185,276.3	111,996.9	315,020.8	1,916,788.7
2nd Quarter	313,488.9	275,791.2	519,259.1	716,981.5	56,764.6	200,709.5	65,889.4	397,569.2	2,546,453.3
3rd Quarter	291,420.6	242,851.1	512,748.5	658,573.6	84,429.9	177,338.5	90,335.4	359,830.8	2,417,328.4
4th Quarter	266,271.3	252,217.7	420,154.6	609,968.0	78,217.2	190,116.7	131,037.0	386,240.9	2,334,223.5
2009-1st Quarter	264,990.2	203,692.3	454,290.0	421,834.2	33,021.8	162,703.1	120,007.2	341,417.9	2,001,956.8
2nd Quarter	248,901.5	147,359.7	429,575.8	327,939.3	14,007.8	133,831.7	138,861.4	322,062.2	1,762,539.4
3rd Quarter	277,433.0	164,741.2	464,801.1	582,683.3	42,719.2	188,127.4	86,155.6	460,537.1	2,267,197.9
4th Quarter	282,789.3	285,216.6	419,600.4	565,081.9	46,712.3	192,589.9	147,485.2	398,812.4	2,338,288.0
2010-1st Quarter	272,944.0	208,787.7	442,856.5	782,585.7	14,106.1	194,678.7	174,839.5	349,829.3	2,440,627.4
2nd Quarter	261,882.1	181,565.3	386,357.2	894,442.4	25,533.6	217,821.4	153,763.4	433,333.1	2,554,698.4
3rd Quarter	382,548.9	283,320.5	440,869.5	676,750.7	87,405.7	230,994.6	181,127.9	542,833.2	2,825,851.2
4th Quarter	474,889.7	266,862.9	579,676.2	738,599.5	52,775.3	283,379.2	197,808.1	598,159.4	3,192,150.2
2011 - 1st Quarter	373,055.7	254,054.3	573,402.8	781,526.8	45,155.9	286,324.0	283,312.9	542,124.3	3,138,956.7
2nd Quarter	431,858.0	355,702.1	653,572.5	1,314,243.9	45,301.2	284,613.7	211,806.8	552,743.5	3,849,841.7
3rd Quarter	470,303.4	330,236.9	782,721.1	1,763,297.0	129,708.7	322,462.6	237,966.7	708,798.3	4,745,494.7
4th Quarter	454,383.1	358,790.2	1,080,935.5	1,707,796.5	84,469.4	365,569.5	297,477.4	820,853.5	5,170,275.1
2012 - 1st Quarter	410,913.4	324,294.2	709,201.3	1,456,181.9	53,656.4	324,168.4	333,281.4	705,974.6	4,317,671.5
2nd Quarter	483,743.8	343,044.7	778,157.2	1,352,050.5	13,645.0	391,576.6	308,111.5	689,204.4	4,359,533.8
3rd Quarter	536,487.7	363,396.6	790,298.8	1,602,579.5	54,944.0	349,199.6	256,362.5	704,772.4	4,658,041.1
4th Quarter	569,110.1	360,829.3	697,307.5	1,438,196.6	108,883.7	326,402.8	236,134.6	760,121.7	4,496,986.3
2013 - 1st Quarter	415,654.5	358,508.6	550,871.0	2,099,558.4	29,036.9	257,264.2	326,846.0	639,643.1	4,677,382.7
2nd Quarter	444,014.3	349,998.9	561,493.8	1,677,608.3	50,524.1	280,361.6	319,722.4	688,067.7	4,371,791.1
3rd Quarter	551,053.8	555,550.7	640,275.1	2,045,420.0	127,848.8	381,189.4	213,809.1	903,236.7	5,418,383.7
4th Quarter	627,500.5	422,582.4	601,360.3	1,743,312.7	74,578.1	375,588.2	273,220.1	786,078.9	4,904,221.3
2014 - 1st Quarter	536,978.0	449,270.9	541,572.9	1,996,428.7	23,888.6	404,996.0	275,546.2	903,761.3	5,132,442.7
2nd Quarter	504,779.0	414,204.3	503,562.5	1,692,560.0	3,874.0	337,550.7	320,821.9	922,972.8	4,700,325.2

Note: Prior to 2002, figures for TZS were converted from USD using quarterly average exchange rates. Beginning 2002 monthly average exchange rates are used to compute figures in TZS

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.10: Tanzania's Exports by Country of Destination, 2005-2013

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^a
Australia	2,784.1	3,748.2	9,608.5	7,333.9	8,779.1	17,364.7	24,278.9	22,196.4	12,313.2
Belgium	34,130.6	32,979.1	32,079.9	53,929.9	102,452.2	131,477.2	130,053.8	238,009.8	139,157.6
Burundi	8,250.8	4,416.2	51,645.5	23,026.9	31,203.1	72,981.2	48,639.0	72,026.5	71,932.8
Canada	44,236.8	7,295.6	2,819.7	4,438.1	8,048.1	6,548.3	7,893.9	39,683.0	20,603.7
China	101,838.0	149,327.3	175,726.7	264,279.9	480,248.1	908,359.8	1,041,130.6	817,984.8	491,708.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	14,251.0	26,859.4	69,409.6	150,644.2	105,445.0	196,384.8	188,788.8	285,425.7	377,511.6
Denmark	1,812.1	956.0	2,118.8	4,558.2	6,663.6	3,792.1	14,362.2	16,811.9	14,590.1
Eire/Ireland	81.6	655.9	986.0	346.6	2,180.0	2,840.4	5,295.0	2,912.8	538.2
France	7,369.9	9,329.5	11,323.5	27,761.9	15,259.8	16,156.7	23,037.3	25,291.3	18,755.4
Germany	76,198.8	125,860.7	105,204.0	77,790.6	74,094.5	192,110.3	352,058.6	455,746.3	255,313.4
Hong Kong	10,810.1	8,459.5	17,582.0	15,785.0	112,968.9	18,059.8	17,450.8	36,367.4	48,539.3
India	71,299.6	70,439.1	96,171.0	203,097.2	242,591.1	312,958.9	320,197.9	748,938.4	1,195,300.6
Indonesia	7,934.2	10,150.3	19,543.6	28,665.0	27,800.7	20,291.7	34,422.1	63,764.2	52,906.6
Italy	41,232.4	36,333.5	69,176.5	79,549.7	70,979.1	93,626.5	78,699.4	78,750.3	91,194.1
Japan	77,602.4	82,003.2	71,038.2	161,859.3	217,362.0	300,373.0	547,693.7	466,079.8	351,502.9
Kenya	86,178.8	111,502.9	125,790.9	277,819.7	234,125.4	425,809.7	333,609.9	520,143.0	362,976.2
Malaysia	18,144.3	1,763.8	2,150.8	3,484.9	3,896.0	6,778.2	13,622.5	15,423.3	2,150.0
Mozambique	7,339.1	13,109.5	23,762.9	37,142.9	26,814.7	25,390.2	97,802.9	83,499.8	106,149.0
Netherland	101,091.7	108,244.8	112,651.0	184,508.2	219,871.2	128,355.1	144,176.6	177,033.8	99,719.7
New Zealand	166.8	110.1	4,055.1	2,886.6	2,685.8	2,871.0	1,158.8	4,902.4	4,355.0
Norway	610.9	637.7	2,163.9	2,165.5	1,763.6	1,685.6	4,476.3	29,027.4	6,322.7
Pakistan	8,139.7	17,228.8	31,167.6	13,460.4	14,248.2	13,938.2	22,998.1	51,882.0	12,828.7
Portugal	5,401.2	9,290.4	38,120.6	15,493.6	17,558.2	17,534.7	20,693.0	19,820.8	22,727.6
Singapore	21,332.9	5,593.4	4,958.6	13,179.5	8,411.8	19,328.8	17,259.1	38,225.8	89,063.7
Somalia	163.5	248.0	533.3	3,315.5	797.1	8,243.0	1,095.5	1,637.0	931.2
South Africa	310,978.1	198,557.2	201,331.5	274,866.9	225,538.0	596,978.4	1,312,795.7	1,521,227.4	1,215,008.1
Spain	10,478.5	13,066.8	23,048.8	30,640.2	27,950.0	30,138.0	21,706.3	25,753.9	34,083.8
Sri Lanka	87.7	2,132.6	3,548.7	3,076.1	703.9	2,836.8	2,786.0	2,244.1	3,896.9
St. Helena	1,993.9	0.1	74.3	442.5	7,993.4	8,721.0	0.0	25.4	5.9
Sweden	670.3	635.4	3,148.6	1,738.1	3,590.3	3,334.2	4,827.2	8,235.1	7,939.7
Switzerland	123,193.2	299,805.4	498,327.3	668,711.0	617,209.6	982,361.5	1,292,703.6	1,245,696.8	643,133.7
Taiwan	2,687.0	1,280.5	1,587.4	751.7	5,322.8	3,322.7	1,609.7	1,804.8	1,710.3
Thailand	13,938.7	11,590.6	14,401.1	16,207.2	18,475.9	27,650.7	11,488.0	56,213.6	24,537.0
Uganda	22,672.6	24,466.8	23,992.1	47,871.3	62,993.8	67,049.4	70,430.1	103,386.6	105,601.3
United Arab Emirates	38,060.5	51,389.6	110,022.1	77,325.4	88,169.9	79,186.8	118,325.6	148,006.1	134,552.8
United Kingdom	132,490.3	84,324.4	31,875.0	76,505.2	40,186.8	45,218.9	45,327.4	71,042.2	88,113.3
United States	18,658.6	24,223.4	42,518.8	65,122.8	52,093.1	66,563.0	74,953.9	105,008.4	96,596.2
USSR/Russia	2,502.4	2,809.8	6,471.1	6,002.7	7,692.4	5,953.8	10,252.4	16,698.1	14,605.1
Yugoslavia	14.6	6.9	7.2	0.0	52.0	80.7	0.0	12.6	3.4
Zambia	9,855.9	18,948.8	27,910.2	43,237.0	58,526.8	76,618.2	74,470.4	112,288.0	144,886.8
Others	463,919.5	616,236.6	442,514.8	753,123.2	481,727.4	344,123.5	382,633.8	304,009.2	2,184,709.9
Grand total	1,900,603.1	2,186,017.5	2,510,567.2	3,722,144.5	3,734,473.0	5,283,397.5	6,915,204.9	8,033,236.0	8,548,475.5

Note

1) P denotes provisional

2) Others include data for unrecorded exports for 2006, 2007 and 2008

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority



4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.10: Tanzania's Exports by Country of Destination, 2005-2013

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p
Australia	2,784.1	3,748.2	9,608.5	7,333.9	8,779.1	17,364.7	24,278.9	22,196.4	12,313.2
Belgium	34,130.6	32,979.1	32,079.9	53,929.9	102,452.2	131,477.2	130,053.8	238,009.8	139,157.6
Burundi	8,250.8	4,416.2	51,645.5	23,026.9	31,203.1	72,981.2	48,639.0	72,026.5	71,932.8
Canada	44,236.8	7,295.6	2,819.7	4,438.1	8,048.1	6,548.3	7,893.9	39,683.0	20,603.7
China	101,838.0	149,327.3	175,726.7	264,279.9	480,248.1	908,359.8	1,041,130.6	817,984.8	491,708.1
Democratic Republic of Congo	14,251.0	26,859.4	69,409.6	150,644.2	105,445.0	196,384.8	188,788.8	285,425.7	377,511.6
Denmark	1,812.1	956.0	2,118.8	4,558.2	6,663.6	3,792.1	14,362.2	16,811.9	14,590.1
Eire/Ireland	81.6	655.9	986.0	346.6	2,180.0	2,840.4	5,295.0	2,912.8	538.2
France	7,369.9	9,329.5	11,323.5	27,761.9	15,259.8	16,156.7	23,037.3	25,291.3	18,755.4
Germany	76,198.8	125,860.7	105,204.0	77,790.6	74,094.5	192,110.3	352,058.6	455,746.3	255,313.4
Hong Kong	10,810.1	8,459.5	17,582.0	15,785.0	112,968.9	18,059.8	17,450.8	36,367.4	48,539.3
India	71,299.6	70,439.1	96,171.0	203,097.2	242,591.1	312,958.9	320,197.9	748,938.4	1,195,300.6
Indonesia	7,934.2	10,150.3	19,543.6	28,665.0	27,800.7	20,291.7	34,422.1	63,764.2	52,906.6
Italy	41,232.4	36,333.5	69,176.5	79,549.7	70,979.1	93,626.5	78,699.4	78,750.3	91,194.1
Japan	77,602.4	82,003.2	71,038.2	161,859.3	217,362.0	300,373.0	547,693.7	466,079.8	351,502.9
Kenya	86,178.8	111,502.9	125,790.9	277,819.7	234,125.4	425,809.7	333,609.9	520,143.0	362,976.2
Malaysia	18,144.3	1,763.8	2,150.8	3,484.9	3,896.0	6,778.2	13,622.5	15,423.3	2,150.0
Mozambique	7,339.1	13,109.5	23,762.9	37,142.9	26,814.7	25,390.2	97,802.9	83,499.8	106,149.0
Netherland	101,091.7	108,244.8	112,651.0	184,508.2	219,871.2	128,355.1	144,176.6	177,033.8	99,719.7
New Zealand	166.8	110.1	4,055.1	2,886.6	2,685.8	2,871.0	1,158.8	4,902.4	4,355.0
Norway	610.9	637.7	2,163.9	2,165.5	1,763.6	1,685.6	4,476.3	29,027.4	6,322.7
Pakistan	8,139.7	17,228.8	31,167.6	13,460.4	14,248.2	13,938.2	22,998.1	51,882.0	12,828.7
Portugal	5,401.2	9,290.4	38,120.6	15,493.6	17,558.2	17,534.7	20,693.0	19,820.8	22,727.6
Singapore	21,332.9	5,593.4	4,958.6	13,179.5	8,411.8	19,328.8	17,259.1	38,225.8	89,063.7
Somalia	163.5	248.0	533.3	3,315.5	797.1	8,243.0	1,095.5	1,637.0	931.2
South Africa	310,978.1	198,557.2	201,331.5	274,866.9	225,538.0	596,978.4	1,312,795.7	1,521,227.4	1,215,008.1
Spain	10,478.5	13,066.8	23,048.8	30,640.2	27,950.0	30,138.0	21,706.3	25,753.9	34,083.8
Sri Lanka	87.7	2,132.6	3,548.7	3,076.1	703.9	2,836.8	2,786.0	2,244.1	3,896.9
St. Helena	1,993.9	0.1	74.3	442.5	7,993.4	8,721.0	0.0	25.4	5.9
Sweden	670.3	635.4	3,148.6	1,738.1	3,590.3	3,334.2	4,827.2	8,235.1	7,939.7
Switzerland	123,193.2	299,805.4	498,327.3	668,711.0	617,209.6	982,361.5	1,292,703.6	1,245,696.8	643,133.7
Taiwan	2,687.0	1,280.5	1,587.4	751.7	5,322.8	3,322.7	1,609.7	1,804.8	1,710.3
Thailand	13,938.7	11,590.6	14,401.1	16,207.2	18,475.9	27,650.7	11,488.0	56,213.6	24,537.0
Uganda	22,672.6	24,466.8	23,992.1	47,871.3	62,993.8	67,049.4	70,430.1	103,386.6	105,601.3
United Arab Emirates	38,060.5	51,389.6	110,022.1	77,325.4	88,169.9	79,186.8	118,325.6	148,006.1	134,552.8
United Kingdom	132,490.3	84,324.4	31,875.0	76,505.2	40,186.8	45,218.9	45,327.4	71,042.2	88,113.3
United States	18,658.6	24,223.4	42,518.8	65,122.8	52,093.1	66,563.0	74,953.9	105,008.4	96,596.2
USSR/Russia	2,502.4	2,809.8	6,471.1	6,002.7	7,692.4	5,953.8	10,252.4	16,698.1	14,605.1
Yugoslavia	14.6	6.9	7.2	0.0	52.0	80.7	0.0	12.6	3.4
Zambia	9,855.9	18,948.8	27,910.2	43,237.0	58,526.8	76,618.2	74,470.4	112,288.0	144,886.8
Others	463,919.5	616,236.6	442,514.8	753,123.2	481,727.4	344,123.5	382,633.8	304,009.2	2,184,709.9
Grand total	1,900,603.1	2,186,017.5	2,510,567.2	3,722,144.5	3,734,473.0	5,283,397.5	6,915,204.9	8,033,236.0	8,548,475.5

Note

1) P denotes provisional

2) Others include data for unrecorded exports for 2006, 2007 and 2008

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Developments

Table A4.11:Tanzania's Imports (c.i.f) by Country of Origin, 2005-2013

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p
Argentina	30,351.9	17,350.0	30,983.3	73,480.0	49,197.8	43,764.4	43,764.4	192,859.5	26,237.5
Australia	47,218.4	33,464.4	31,464.1	67,419.6	162,610.7	222,797.3	223,875.8	193,689.0	242,942.6
Belgium	52,655.6	92,631.6	135,951.8	147,083.8	141,919.9	183,024.4	183,919.9	345,750.8	211,513.0
Brazil	18,272.6	14,878.6	24,508.0	15,568.2	70,214.0	57,470.7	57,472.2	90,275.9	22,395.4
Burundi	292.7	2.2	19.8	505.8	402.5	840.9	873.1	6,066.4	2,442.9
Canada	39,883.8	46,281.9	44,284.7	67,545.8	46,496.3	52,136.1	52,224.8	174,316.9	146,754.9
China	245,399.1	381,692.1	512,890.5	841,597.9	895,038.2	1,212,792.9	1,244,042.7	1,814,049.4	2,307,786.8
Democratic Republic of Congo	578.9	182.9	741.7	4,488.9	1,608.3	1,569.4	2,649.0	1,414.0	159.1
Denmark	26,746.4	15,467.7	28,043.1	31,505.4	146,074.4	45,086.5	46,559.7	42,975.4	72,628.2
Eire/Ireland	13,295.5	19,100.7	31,135.6	22,158.2	20,975.8	23,203.4	24,374.8	26,989.4	28,049.0
Finland	24,374.8	18,736.0	132,226.1	50,262.2	57,744.7	56,518.6	56,740.4	35,449.7	51,361.4
France	101,366.0	71,087.6	162,119.1	188,717.9	145,111.1	178,242.4	178,641.4	169,788.8	149,508.5
Germany, Federal	99,024.1	187,389.6	194,240.2	249,035.3	293,353.5	254,335.7	255,395.3	292,440.9	259,534.0
Hong Kong	8,735.1	10,244.8	14,678.7	21,392.8	40,597.2	33,316.7	33,379.8	83,187.0	52,326.9
India	211,290.9	293,344.2	631,862.4	1,016,503.4	999,540.7	1,238,372.1	1,239,134.6	1,373,732.4	3,338,640.8
Indonesia	101,631.7	196,028.5	159,404.0	107,733.2	141,412.0	155,616.9	155,779.5	370,583.0	225,874.9
Iran	6,846.7	17,700.9	26,294.4	40,971.1	14,444.8	30,679.7	30,721.8	73,137.1	53,377.7
Italy	45,360.9	113,221.1	102,750.6	104,384.0	128,860.1	133,376.4	137,417.7	182,804.2	120,370.8
Japan	225,925.7	310,375.3	325,726.2	405,343.6	545,953.7	786,056.8	794,383.2	808,560.1	746,172.6
Kenya	175,332.0	191,252.1	124,630.1	233,967.0	393,748.1	380,896.0	388,779.9	880,188.6	485,305.3
Malaysia	23,813.2	118,687.4	182,428.7	192,254.7	87,695.2	147,925.2	147,925.2	137,851.0	169,009.7
Mexico	145.2	13,386.5	3,247.0	134.3	1,276.5	1,821.5	1,821.5	1,713.9	1,757.3
Mozambique	2,247.7	21,226.5	20,988.4	21,513.2	11,857.6	26,518.2	26,630.0	17,471.4	106,893.9
Netherlands	75,922.8	106,637.9	106,273.9	248,052.9	122,100.0	199,052.2	201,588.3	248,542.6	198,353.3
New Zealand	1,870.3	2,092.7	3,012.6	3,702.9	2,856.2	5,273.0	5,273.0	3,862.6	4,829.0
Norway	4,289.6	10,277.6	11,071.4	21,264.1	17,987.5	22,328.7	22,329.5	92,221.8	44,249.2
Pakistan	7,830.3	18,370.8	15,119.0	20,052.2	36,140.5	59,658.7	59,681.9	122,635.0	141,018.2
Portugal	1,666.9	32.9	472.3	917.3	1,111.2	12,852.1	1,659.6	2,836.0	3,303.1
Saudi Arabia	46,722.5	312,889.5	272,318.0	304,719.1	213,014.2	275,426.8	275,502.5	360,197.8	322,950.3
Singapore	10,417.2	16,611.1	31,354.5	518,267.5	248,364.3	614,911.4	616,616.3	230,638.6	320,814.0
Somalia	242.4	5.6	119.5	1,112.3	389.6	45.1	45.1	10.2	0.0
South Africa	440,090.2	675,401.5	730,969.6	935,205.5	888,001.2	1,067,772.7	1,068,580.0	1,458,335.4	1,055,182.9
South Korea	37,945.3	82,165.3	93,625.6	100,735.3	97,885.1	177,995.5	178,066.5	186,529.9	
Spain	16,051.8	17,247.0	22,224.5	34,692.4	40,871.4	51,360.9	51,361.0	73,332.5	213,692.8
Sri Lanka	1,283.5	2,075.8	3,752.7	3,189.5	3,162.3	3,455.9	3,456.8	5,430.4	7,130.7
Swaziland	20,856.4	20,746.1	25,062.1	90,423.8	34,720.6	45,396.1	45,484.8	54,770.3	54,305.6
Sweden	80,804.8	64,454.9	128,595.2	167,644.2	108,717.5	84,766.0	89,267.9	172,910.7	137,476.9
Switzerland	28,593.0	84,076.7	214,218.6	162,881.0	174,060.1	777,212.0	777,236.5	2,467,204.2	2,345,496.8
Taiwan	13,441.9	14,394.7	20,746.3	13,436.4	16,269.3	37,636.5	37,636.6	45,242.7	48,598.1
Thailand	28,032.1	45,613.7	73,378.3	88,341.7	92,154.4	111,230.5	112,855.6	118,265.0	133,003.5
Turkey	9,409.8	38,857.8	57,646.7	93,229.0	98,961.8	82,466.5	82,466.5	185,925.6	174,537.4
Uganda	5,786.3	4,766.4	7,980.4	7,588.6	15,693.6	24,750.7	25,121.8	169,013.6	83,917.6
United Arab Emirates	220,274.8	618,949.9	963,802.7	1,053,525.3	816,795.9	930,045.0	933,293.0	1,600,011.8	1,725,479.7
United Kingdom	135,618.2	194,536.0	214,155.8	195,135.0	237,245.8	287,635.6	289,496.1	574,249.3	401,153.7
United States	112,741.8	150,019.1	233,287.9	236,992.6	179,535.0	215,698.5	218,798.5	372,948.8	338,829.0
USSR/Russia	36,993.1	53,694.5	88,679.5	87,823.1	84,124.2	140,583.7	140,660.6	127,112.8	105,582.3
Yugoslavia	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	145.1	144.2	1.0	1.4
Zambia	4,423.9	14,334.2	2,288.7	32,663.2	30,731.4	42,674.9	42,684.3	62,753.6	73,899.6
Zimbabwe	1,955.3	1,611.0	23,035.2	1,732.1	834.1	1,546.4	1,546.4	4,569.6	5,373.2
Others	882,050.5	601,734.5	357,611.5	887,900.7	412,114.7	475,044.1	559,073.0	1,777,386.2	868,097.5
Grand total	3,726,103.6	5,335,330.8	6,621,420.8	9,214,793.9	8,369,982.1	11,013,327.1	11,166,432.9	17,832,232.7	17,628,318.7

Note

1) P denotes provisional

2) Others include data for unrecorded exports from 2006 onwards

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table A4.12: Tanzania's Exports to COMESA countries, 2005-2013

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P
Burundi	8,250.8	4,416.2	51,645.5	23,026.9	31,203.1	72,981.2	48,639.0	72,026.5	71,932.8
Comoro	1,568.2	9,322.2	4,470.3	58,707.8	283.3	0.0	1,249.7	3,287.5	1,353.1
Djibout	9.1	4.9	59.5	383.5	233.3	374.4	1,402.1	1,062.1	86.0
Ethiopia	1,893.4	786.9	1,098.2	1,091.4	778.2	2,215.8	558.1	4,679.1	3,253.8
Kenya	86,178.8	111,502.9	125,790.9	277,819.7	234,125.4	334,400.2	333,609.9	520,143.0	362,976.2
Lesotho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
Malawi	916.6	22,206.9	24,476.1	49,913.5	33,151.2	56,575.8	81,048.3	139,858.5	65,986.0
Mauritius	3,713.8	1,134.0	2,196.0	1,084.8	1,928.7	2,268.4	3,818.0	7,305.8	3,410.1
Rwanda	3,376.8	3,401.5	13,913.2	24,340.0	19,887.6	120,820.8	103,886.5	115,323.9	129,487.7
Somalia	163.5	248.0	533.3	3,315.5	797.1	8,243.0	1,095.5	1,637.0	931.2
Swaziland	626.3	2,350.4	242.7	759.1	27,515.6	1,737.3	19,693.7	3,546.4	6,396.9
Uganda	22,672.6	24,466.8	23,992.1	47,871.3	62,993.8	67,049.4	70,430.1	103,386.6	105,601.3
Zambia	9,855.9	18,948.8	27,910.2	43,237.0	58,526.8	76,618.2	74,470.4	112,288.0	144,886.8
Zimbabwe	1,750.5	1,483.2	857.2	1,360.1	7,556.0	1,970.8	6,510.6	7,478.8	10,312.6
Grand Total	140,976.6	200,272.8	277,185.1	532,910.7	478,980.1	745,255.3	746,424.8	1,092,023.3	906,614.4

*Note: P denotes Provisional**Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority*

**Table A4.13: Tanzania's Direct Imports from COMESA Countries, 2005-2013**

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p
Burundi	292.7	2.2	19.8	505.8	402.5	840.9	873.1	6,066.4	2,442.9
Comoro	28.4	23.6	0.0	17.2	13.9	61.2	67.5	35.3	32.1
Djibout	1,378.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	44.0	25.9	1,587.6	104.4	7.4
Ethiopia	1,181.1	202.2	114.7	32.5	192.6	105.8	105.8	1,615.2	885.5
Kenya	175,332.0	191,252.1	124,630.1	233,967.0	393,748.1	380,896.0	388,779.9	880,188.6	485,305.3
Lesotho	0.0	79.5	10.9	2.6	56.7	213.1	213.1	141.5	647.0
Malawi	3,629.4	4,586.2	8,034.3	7,889.7	13,988.5	16,850.5	16,877.0	19,599.0	15,918.5
Mauritius	5,154.7	3,788.7	3,247.0	1,375.1	5,051.9	11,351.0	11,474.3	28,331.8	23,954.2
Rwanda	32.7	190.1	18.2	59.4	25.0	1,959.4	1,962.1	3,305.7	2,475.5
Somalia	5.6	5.6	119.5	1,112.3	389.6	45.1	45.1	10.2	0.0
Swaziland	20,856.4	20,746.1	25,062.1	90,423.8	34,720.6	45,396.1	45,484.8	54,770.3	54,305.6
Uganda	4,766.4	4,766.4	7,980.4	7,588.6	15,693.6	930,045.0	25,121.8	169,013.6	83,917.6
Zambia	4,423.9	14,334.2	2,288.7	32,663.2	30,731.4	42,674.9	42,684.3	62,753.6	73,899.6
Zimbabwe	1,955.3	1,611.0	23,035.2	1,732.1	834.1	1,546.4	1,546.4	4,569.6	5,373.2
Grand total	219,037.4	241,587.9	194,560.9	377,370.6	495,892.5	1,432,011.4	536,822.7	1,230,505.2	749,164.4

Note: P denotes Provisional

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Tanzania Revenue Authority

Table A4.14: Tanzania, Services, Income and Transfers, 2005-2014

Period	Services						Income			Current transfers		
	Net		Receipts		Payments		Net		Receipts		Payments	
	Net	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Net	Receipts	Payments	Net	Receipts	Payments	
2005	68,704.6	1,434,007.9	1,365,303.3	-114,244.4	91,627.3	205,871.7	564,303.4	640,549.2	20,245.8			
2006	348,968.3	1,916,071.1	1,567,102.8	-80,555.7	100,753.5	181,309.2	751,067.4	833,626.2	82,558.8			
2007	577,348.2	2,333,405.5	1,756,057.4	-71,771.3	133,511.4	205,282.7	812,802.4	903,114.4	90,312.0			
2008	465,749.1	2,389,020.3	1,923,271.2	-110,193.6	146,275.1	256,468.7	739,197.4	834,389.8	95,192.4			
2009	192,745.8	2,448,649.9	2,255,904.0	-94,166.0	212,818.7	306,984.7	921,982.7	1,012,343.6	90,360.9			
2010	285,330.4	2,882,125.1	2,596,794.7	-58,079.4	266,138.2	284,217.6	1,491,512.4	1,602,104.5	110,592.1			
2011	139,672.0	3,591,895.9	3,452,223.9	-1,158,221.3	285,405.3	1,443,626.6	1,434,156.9	1,579,336.4	145,179.6			
2012	671,907.4	4,379,307.3	3,707,399.9	-896,995.3	205,969.6	1,102,264.9	1,285,370.9	1,451,089.2	165,718.2			
2013 ^P	1,127,737.1	5,104,299.2	3,976,562.1	-652,360.1	207,821.3	860,181.4	1,241,440.4	1,340,131.7	98,691.4			
2009 - 1st Quarter	-31,416.8	540,276.9	571,693.8	-36,896.9	38,673.1	75,570.0	182,832.5	204,006.9	21,174.3			
2nd Quarter	17,047.4	512,606.8	495,559.5	-15,907.2	51,020.4	66,927.6	97,513.9	119,009.7	21,495.7			
3rd Quarter	97,540.6	694,851.7	597,311.1	-24,393.0	61,492.4	85,885.4	495,696.2	519,497.1	23,800.9			
4th Quarter	109,574.8	700,914.4	591,339.6	-16,968.9	61,632.7	78,601.6	145,940.1	169,830.0	23,890.0			
2010 - 1st Quarter	-24,403.5	581,290.6	605,694.0	-17,116.3	46,777.0	63,893.3	281,850.3	305,762.9	23,912.6			
2nd Quarter	47,986.3	611,404.3	563,418.0	-38,752.2	44,055.0	82,807.2	142,489.1	142,489.1	24,528.4			
3rd Quarter	199,761.8	856,125.0	656,363.2	-9,263.3	59,002.4	68,265.7	312,381.1	344,482.2	32,101.1			
4th Quarter	61,985.8	833,305.2	771,319.5	7,052.3	76,303.7	69,251.4	779,320.3	809,370.3	30,050.0			
2011 - 1st Quarter	29,453.1	784,594.5	755,141.4	-249,963.7	83,442.2	333,406.0	156,097.6	185,964.7	29,867.1			
2nd Quarter	62,073.5	791,483.6	729,410.1	-273,808.2	75,676.4	349,484.5	209,723.4	241,229.6	31,506.2			
3rd Quarter	115,131.8	1,045,394.2	930,262.4	-318,905.6	56,683.3	375,588.9	131,402.0	172,123.4	40,721.3			
4th Quarter	-66,986.3	970,423.7	1,037,410.0	-315,543.8	69,603.5	385,147.3	936,933.9	980,018.7	43,084.9			
2012 - 1st Quarter	-24,042.6	895,994.0	920,036.6	-207,075.5	60,542.7	267,618.2	153,635.9	196,783.2	43,147.3			
2nd Quarter	113,029.2	952,617.9	839,588.7	-220,926.7	56,639.7	277,566.4	267,228.5	317,601.5	50,373.0			
3rd Quarter	418,928.4	1,352,053.5	933,125.1	-220,407.0	37,480.5	257,887.5	498,027.1	534,281.0	36,254.0			
4th Quarter	163,992.3	1,178,641.8	1,014,649.5	-247,886.1	51,306.7	299,192.8	366,479.5	402,423.4	35,943.9			
2013 - 1st Quarter	62,665.1	1,044,623.1	981,958.0	-157,078.8	52,723.0	209,801.9	217,447.2	241,423.7	23,976.5			
2nd Quarter	227,935.6	1,073,797.1	845,861.5	-160,504.4	52,331.4	212,835.8	158,468.6	182,593.6	24,125.0			
3rd Quarter	457,254.3	1,507,866.1	1,050,611.8	-185,633.4	54,755.5	240,388.9	489,882.7	524,963.3	35,080.6			
4th Quarter	379,882.1	1,478,013.0	1,098,130.9	-149,143.5	48,011.3	197,154.8	375,641.9	391,151.1	15,509.2			
2014 - 1st Quarter	119,531.8	1,194,361.4	1,074,829.6	-173,397.1	53,765.2	227,162.2	187,878.5	209,672.5	21,794.0			
2nd Quarter	85,580.2	1,094,711.4	1,009,131.2	-152,412.4	43,355.8	195,768.2	145,218.7	163,675.1	18,456.4			





Table A4.15: Foreign Reserve Position, 2010-2014 (Revised)

End of Period	Bank of Tanzania										Commercial banks					Total net position
	Foreign Assets and Liabilities					Official reserve assets										
	Assets	Liabilities	Reserve Fund	Position in the SDR Holdings	Total	Other foreign assets	Use of Fund Credit	Net International Reserves	Liquid foreign assets	Liquid foreign liabilities	Net liquid foreign assets	Other foreign assets	Other foreign liabilities	Net foreign assets		
2011-Jan	5,828,176,6	978,903,6	4,849,272,9	77,130,6	5,822,919,6	5,257,0	532,188,6	5,290,731,0	163,796,0	1,194,030,1	305,545,7	76,863,3	1,422,712,5	6,271,985,4		
Feb	5,662,317,3	992,328,8	4,669,988,5	84,069,3	5,715,504,8	5,658,355,5	5,881,8	541,545,9	1,389,292,7	211,797	1,178,13,1	184,861,7	59,494,4	1,112,745,8	5,982,734,2	
Mar	5,507,700,1	992,309,3	4,515,390,8	84,022,5	5,502,275,5	5,372,6	541,617,6	4,960,709,9	1,328,665,6	1,500,881,6	1,201,983,7	329,414,4	1,120,581,8	1,121,130,4	5,826,778,5	
Apr	5,604,471,7	1,021,752,7	4,582,718,9	382,477,9	5,598,494,8	5,976,9	535,823,6	5,062,671,2	1,375,016,1	187,434,3	1,187,581,8	1,187,581,8	1,166,982,2	5,749,701,1		
May	5,453,360,5	1,019,136,4	4,434,224,1	10,208,6	5,448,020,6	5,340,0	556,945,4	4,891,076,1	5,098,766,9	211,586,9	1,134,597,3	259,028,2	1,093,399,4	5,527,623,5		
Jun	5,681,226,5	1,063,137,1	4,618,089,4	24,281,7	5,675,519,6	5,006,639	576,555,6	1,410,944,6	223,061,0	1,187,868,3	248,066,0	1,185,945,0	5,804,034,4			
Jul	5,587,018,0	1,059,099,2	4,527,918,7	22,403,7	5,58,694,6	5,323,3	575,135,8	5,006,536,2	5,399,396,4	194,313,0	1,165,083,4	323,569,2	31,574,74	5,978,997,0		
Aug	5,996,931,8	1,060,978,5	4,905,953,3	37,275,6	5,990,756,1	6,175,7	591,117,3	5,399,638,8	1,475,157,0	187,006,7	1,270,150,3	1,270,150,3	1,451,107,8	6,292,456,7		
Sep	5,673,777,6	1,073,438,8	4,601,346,9	5,089,9	401,612,4	5,67,127,5	582,293,3	5,089,284,2	1,514,742,8	191,755,7	1,322,987,1	173,365,5	81,089,3	1,145,126,3	6,016,610,2	
Oct	5,988,424,8	1,102,177,0	4,886,247,8	45,357,0	5,985,807,8	2,617,0	596,10,0	5,389,701,8	1,634,885,1	85,205,9	1,549,679,2	87,250,0	1,762,257,9	6,648,505,7		
Nov	5,780,127,2	1,079,056,2	4,701,071,0	34,419,1	4,03,594,5	5,778,086,1	2,041,0	587,272,5	5,190,637,3	1,67274,4	1,692,735,8	157,768,5	89,111,4	1,410,441,3	6,295,189,4	
Dec	5,867,546,9	1,004,357,1	4,863,189,8	-700,9	35,910,7	5,866,691,4	1,055,6	549,138,6	5,317,352,8	226,393,5	1,278,927,2	191,567,7	60,053,6	6,273,631,2		
2012-Jan	5,604,225,1	1,021,382,7	4,582,842,4	7,384,6	382,284,2	5,60,106,9	3,155,9	556,679,2	5,044,390,0	1,438,603,9	202,624,0	1,235,979,0	168,047,7	1,383,794,8	5,966,637,8	
Feb	5,510,273,6	1,024,194,5	4,486,079,1	9,045,3	382,875,5	5,507,812	2,792,4	557,900,4	4,949,580,8	227,908,0	1,268,201,8	198,219,0	17,820,203,8	1,448,580,8	5,934,674,8	
Mar	5,549,385,9	1,018,032,0	4,531,353,9	6,441,1	380,145,3	5,54,222,0	2,163,9	554,233,5	4,99,298,4	213,748,8	1,19,159,74	204,417,1	63,547,5	1,33,449,1	5,863,802,9	
Apr	5,471,379,5	1,015,905,7	4,455,473,8	5,753,6	388,924,8	5,468,674	2,912,0	552,675,8	4,915,701,6	211,893,0	1,21,187,4	251,701,6	77,001,6	1,32,609,5	5,762,069,5	
May	5,538,967,8	992,626,1	4,546,341,7	12,878,6	5,535,205,5	5,535,38,5	3,229,5	540,096,8	4,995,641,5	1,301,178,0	259,903,5	1,04,274,4	188,186,1	1,151,140,8	5,697,482,5	
Jun	5,959,839,1	994,446,9	4,965,392,2	39,836,5	5,69,525,3	5,95,532,6	2,506,4	539,104,4	5,418,282,8	268,670,1	1,029,984,7	131,247,5	96,46,4	1,064,769,8		
Jul	5,099,959,2	996,330,6	5,093,628,7	40,726,4	6,087,686,7	40,722,9	2,076,6	5,312,7	5,424,734,0	272,478,6	1,152,079,3	135,593,0	94,179,6	1,19,510,7	6,173,471,2	
Aug	6,065,673,2	997,728,0	5,067,945,2	42,352,1	6,69,471,7	6,06,333,9	2,039,3	540,581,3	5,52,105,1	1,419,577,5	311,908,7	1,07,669,1	112,001,1	1,05,526,0	6,173,260,0	
Sep	6,375,790,4	1,011,163,0	5,364,627,4	49,052,5	374,697,6	6,373,046,6	2,743,8	548,467,2	5,624,579,5	1,368,900,0	274,447,4	1,094,452,6	52,834,6	1,08,204,0	6,372,894,2	
Oct	6,454,539,0	1,010,708,8	5,443,330,2	5,645,459,8	373,702,4	6,452,349,9	2,491,0	548,165,6	5,904,384,4	1,196,185,7	279,198,2	916,987,6	124,322,0	92,229,38	6,366,784,0	
Nov	6,110,271,9	1,009,365,7	5,100,906,2	48,047,8	373,220,2	6,108,657,5	1,614,4	545,905,2	5,562,752,3	1,238,030,4	974,990,0	169,283,3	149,911,1	905,223,4		
Dec	6,396,422,4	1,011,099,5	5,385,522,9	48,877,2	373,865,6	6,395,502,6	2,919,8	546,738,4	5,646,64,2	1,260,420,2	274,789,9	985,630,3	135,720,7	1,010,703,1	6,396,026,0	
2013-Jan	6,128,657,0	1,021,633,2	5,107,033,8	53,885,1	377,767,2	6,126,069,7	2,587,2	552,683,3	5,573,386,4	241,390,1	760,844,6	1,002,234,7	136,319,1	820,726,3	5,927,760,3	
Feb	6,089,280,4	1,184,997,9	4,904,282,5	46,592,4	371,368,4	6,08,704,5	2,232,0	722,128,1	5,364,920,4	213,294,9	251,501,0	961,793,8	66,774,9	93,527,4	5,842,273,9	
Mar	7,028,408,2	1,172,354,9	5,85,054,1	41,762	380,550	7,026,518,2	1,890,0	714,333,5	6,310,184,7	1,382,622,6	6,417,64,1	1,305,1,5	7,07,788,6	5,842,445,5		
Apr	6,971,843,6	1,183,334,9	5,788,493,8	5,69,605,2	369,605,6	6,969,729	2,545,7	719,972,1	6,249,325,8	6,34,648,1	634,397,4	1,00,621,4	7,18,884,7	6,507,498,5		
May	6,845,628,2	1,179,756,6	5,665,891,6	22,610,6	388,450,5	6,843,694,2	1,934,0	71,767,1,1	6,123,933,2	1,277,532,9	60,195,72	675,395,7	113,336,6	141,452,5	647,279,7	
Jun	6,984,672,4	1,187,979,9	5,796,874,5	24,364,5	6,829,103,4	6,246,9,0	722,593,6	6,259,609,9	6,123,116,1	683,397,9	1,278,18,2	66,193,2	126,16,17,1	6,216,172,1		
Jul	7,029,494,9	1,201,255,5	5,827,769,4	30,217,3	375,021,4	7,027,218,1	2,276,8	71,591,7	6,295,30,1	1,217,866,2	56,385,8	651,480,4	165,357,8	577,319,6	6,404,389,1	
Aug	7,353,792,8	1,201,460,1	6,152,332,8	30,190,7	374,301,7	7,351,737,1	2,055,7	738,881,4	6,612,855,6	1,177,256,9	642,973,8	534,283,0	117,940,5	1,83,995,5	6,384,490,1	
Sep	7,369,135,4	1,210,315,7	6,158,819,8	34,374,4	376,148,4	7,36,644,4	1,491,1	736,115,6	6,63,152,8	1,233,267,9	704,968,0	528,299,9	177,378,4	532,779,1	6,601,891,0	
Oct	7,451,896,7	1,210,479,8	6,241,416,9	34,652,2	376,361,8	7,449,779,2	2,117,5	728,527,2	6,72,152,0	1,301,108,2	849,801,7	451,306,5	166,682,4	343,460,6	6,615,945,2	
Nov	7,293,337,1	1,214,130,7	6,079,206,4	35,424,9	376,247,0	7,292,105,3	1,231,8	737,003,8	6,555,101,5	1,219,697,3	848,435,6	371,261,8	323,601,8	330,821,5	6,410,027,9	
Dec	7,384,214,6	1,196,714,9	6,187,499,7	28,213,4	370,712,0	7,38,168,1	2,526,5	726,161,7	6,655,526,4	1,254,830,5	573,582,3	661,248,2	134,325,3	388,832,1	6,576,331,8	
2014-Jan	7,296,448,4	1,221,132,9	6,075,315,5	38,043,1	378,248,3	7,294,259,1	2,189,3	740,924,0	6,553,335,0	1,323,197,7	586,066,3	88,302,8	512,259,5	33,174,6	6,384,490,1	
Feb	7,327,722,5	1,232,371,7	6,095,350,8	43,411,8	380,231,6	7,325,942,3	1,780,2	745,388,5	6,179,061,7	1,169,944,6	600,038,7	569,906,0	168,006,0	199,461,5	6,294,812,3	
Mar	7,532,170,5	1,237,893,4	6,244,440,3	45,670,9	381,869,6	7,529,353,5	2,817,0	750,263,8	6,779,089,7	1,233,182,5	577,069,3	676,113,1	307,614,0	6,601,891,0		
Apr	7,600,933,1	1,244,440,3	6,356,492,8	48,646,2	383,455,5	7,598,668,0	2,265,0	754,010,0	6,844,658,0	1,148,536,3	578,604,5	653,657,8	333,675,5	349,949,5	6,706,442,3	
May	7,652,685,3	1,245,440,3	6,140,631,2	25,667,8	383,674,4	7,384,744,7	1,476,1	745,505,3	6,630,394,4	1,117,517,2	493,965,0	484,267,5	149,210,8	330,821,5	6,410,027,9	
Jun	7,692,685,3	1,253,671,5	6,399,013,8	29,014,7	386,216,1	7,650,672,2	2,007,1	759,512,8	6,891,165,4	1,266,862,7	623,333,3	643,529,3	161,879,2	431,796,6	6,772,625,8	

Source: Bank of Tanzania



A5.0 National Debt Developments

Table A5.1: National Debt Developments, 2005-2014

Item	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 ^r	2010/11 ^r	2011/12 ^r	2012/13	2013/14 ^t
	Millions of USD									
1. Overall Total Debt Committed²	8,345.1	8,638.9	5,212.4	6,776.3	8,120.1	9,548.3	11,336.1	14,098.1	16,694.4	18,588.5
Disbursed outstanding debt	6,799.5	6,971.1	3,442.3	4,483.1	5,483.0	6,558.3	7,843.7	8,873.0	10,693.4	12,416.5
Undisbursed debt	1,545.6	1,667.7	1,770.1	2,293.2	2,637.1	2,990.0	3,492.4	5,225.1	6,001.0	6,172.0
2. Disbursed Debt by Creditor Category²	6,799.6	6,971.1	3,442.3	4,483.1	5,483.0	6,558.3	7,843.7	8,873.0	10,693.4	12,416.5
Bilateral debt	1,502.3	1,492.5	910.5	934.2	933.5	955.4	978.7	1,015.8	940.89	1,056.3
Multilateral debt	4,626.3	4,720.6	1,772.6	2,620.2	3,430.1	4,204.8	5,250.2	5,615.8	6,265.5	6,912.1
Commercial debt	416.4	481.7	437.3	617.9	700.3	815.2	1,037.9	1,628.7	2813.2	3,655.1
Export credits	254.5	276.4	321.9	310.8	419.1	582.9	576.9	612.7	673.8	793.0
3. Disbursed Debt by Borrower Category²	6,799.5	6,971.1	3,442.3	4,483.1	5,483.0	6,558.3	7,843.7	8,873.0	10,693.4	12,416.4
o/w: Central Government	5,830.6	5,971.2	2,692.0	3,582.5	4,118.2	4,816.9	6,057.8	7,141.3	8,716.7	10,307.6
Public Corporations	477.5	445.4	167.8	156.3	392.4	534.7	557.8	404.6	454.8	492.4
Private Sector	491.5	554.6	582.5	744.4	972.4	1,206.7	1,228.0	1,327.0	1,521.9	1,616.4
4. Disbursed Debt by Use of Funds²	6,799.5	6,971.1	3,442.3	4,483.1	5,483.0	6,558.3	7,843.7	8,873.0	10,693.4	12,416.4
o/w: Balance of payment support	1,335.1	1,392.6	1,019.3	1,470.3	1,935.2	2,121.2	2,348.5	2,522.0	2,533.9	2,523.7
Transport & Telecommunication	1,073.5	1,087.9	425.3	571.5	635.4	720.2	990.4	1,391.3	1,757.1	2,907.4
Agriculture	1,077.8	1,050.1	338.1	437.0	599.0	712.2	837.4	761.5	926.3	604.1
Energy & Mining	1,070.3	955.2	606.9	670.2	758.7	802.2	728.4	652.7	878.2	1,671.7
Industries	405.5	409.0	162.8	137.4	141.9	178.8	201.7	193.0	216.5	211.9
Social Welfare & Education	611.7	647.3	433.2	639.7	756.8	874.8	1,201.1	1,620.7	2,157.6	2,121.3
Finance and Insurance	96.6	98.7	64.4	74.2	73.8	88.4	188.9	326.5	344.6	389.6
Tourism	80.1	80.8	73.0	70.7	90.6	101.8	123.2	119.1	100.6	100.0
Others	1,048.9	1,249.8	319.3	412.2	491.7	958.6	1,224.2	1,286.3	1,778.6	1,886.7
5. Total Amount of Loans Contracted¹	376.4	264.0	966.3	752.6	965.9	1,309.1	446.7	486.6	1,073.7	955.8
Government	335.4	165.0	930.0	516.7	218.0	1,047.1	287.7	414.5	674.5	430.9
Public Corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	336.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	149.2	-
Private	41.0	99.0	36.3	235.9	412.0	262.0	159.0	72.1	250.0	524.9
6. Disbursements¹	190.2	207.1	449.5	586.1	1,148.6	1,103.7	482.3	1,370.3	2,173.1	1,925.7
Government	161.4	179.1	432.6	560.6	649.0	869.3	400.1	1,145.7	1,187.4	1,760.0
Public Corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	246.7	63.4	0.0	0.0	114.1	-
Private	28.8	28.0	16.9	25.1	252.9	171.0	82.1	224.6	185	165.7
8. Actual Debt Service¹	112.9	180.6	42.0	86.0	56.1	71.1	104.3	99.4	148.3	214.3
Principal	86.0	90.3	20.6	55.9	25.5	36.9	59.3	44.5	54.5	101.5
Interest	26.9	60.3	21.4	30.1	30.5	34.2	45.0	48.6	62.8	109.2
Others	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	31	3.6
9. Net Transfers	77.3	26.5	407.5	500.1	1,092.5	1,032.6	377.9	1,270.9	2,024.8	1,711.4
10. Total Arrears by Creditor Category²	2,470.5	2,374.7	2,199.5	2,453.2	2,809.8	2,761.5	3,036.4	2,634.1	2,770.7	3,339.2
o/w : Principal	1,135.2	1,116.4	980.9	1,089.8	1,293.4	1,122.0	1,242.5	1,152.4	1,374.9	1,734.5
Bilateral	669.4	609.0	377.7	423.8	452.8	464.5	397.7	403.3	356.5	379.0
Multilateral*	5.9	11.9	13.6	8.4	17.2	17.0	14.7	6.4	19.8	24.2
Commercial	249.2	275.0	339.5	359.2	449.3	384.7	493.2	464.8	674.6	831.5
Other Private Creditors	210.7	220.4	250.1	298.5	374.1	255.8	336.9	277.9	324	499.8
Interest	1,335.3	1,258.3	1,218.6	1,363.3	1,516.3	1,639.5	1,793.8	1,481.6	1,395.8	1,604.7
Bilateral	818.8	682.2	536.1	611.3	669.5	720.7	730.9	770.5	767.2	835.4
Multilateral*	23.4	22.0	27.7	0.1	10.9	17.0	17.4	7.5	5.4	10.9
Commercial	333.7	372.9	440.0	517.7	562.0	603.9	697.2	567.9	516.1	594.5
Other Private Creditors	159.4	181.2	214.8	234.3	274.0	297.9	348.3	135.7	107.1	163.9
11. Total Debt Stock	9,087.5	9,635.4	6,158.8	7,581.4	8,740.5	10,207.3	12,001.5	13,002.0	15,608.6	18,880.4
External Debt Stock	8,134.8	8,229.5	4,660.9	5,846.4	6,999.4	8,197.8	9,637.5	10,354.6	12,089.2	14,021.2
Domestic Debt Stock	952.6	1,405.9	1,497.9	1,735.0	1,741.1	2,009.5	2,364.1	2,647.4	3,519.4	4,859.2
12. Export of Goods and Services	2,843.4	3,148.7	3,565.6	4,526.7	4,660.1	5,085.1	6,412.1	7,197.5	8,249.3	8,885.8
14. GDP at Market (current) prices	13,713.9	14,319.2	15,144.6	19,301.7	20,156.2	22,903.2	23,745.8	24,099.2	28,451.6	34,502.5
15. External Debt Stock as % of GDP	59.3	57.5	30.8	30.3	34.7	35.8	40.6	43.0	42.5	40.6
16. Total Debt Stock as % of GDP	66.3	67.3	40.7	39.3	43.4	44.6	50.5	54.0	54.9	54.7
17. External Debt Service as % of Exports	4.0	5.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.4
18. External Debt as % of Exports	286.1	261.4	130.7	129.2	150.2	161.2	150.3	143.9	146.5	157.8
19. Domestic Debt Stock as % of GDP	6.9	9.8	9.9	9.0	8.6	8.8	10.0	11.0	12.4	14.1
<i>End of Period Exchange Rate (TZS/US\$)</i>	<i>1,165.5</i>	<i>1,253.1</i>	<i>1,265.0</i>	<i>1,180.9</i>	<i>1,299.4</i>	<i>1,379.4</i>	<i>1,579.7</i>	<i>1,568.9</i>	<i>1,602.7</i>	<i>1,651.0</i>

Note: Multilateral*: multilateral arrears are those owed by private companies

1) During the period. 2) End of period

Source: MOF & BOT



A6.1.1: Zanzibar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Prices by kind of Economic Activity, at Current Prices, 2004 - 2013

Economic activity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013 ^r	Millions of TZS
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Crops	80,434.8	92,529.2	150,500.0	161,000.0	229,600.0	271,000.0	306,800.0	386,100.0	412,800.0	447,800.0	
Livestock	47,281.7	51,700.0	104,200.0	100,300.0	159,600.0	182,900.0	201,100.0	251,000.0	260,000.0	284,700.0	
Forestry and hunting	14,786.1	16,280.8	20,900.0	25,800.0	34,400.0	39,300.0	44,100.0	49,900.0	51,500.0	55,300.0	
Fishing	1,181.6	1,268.9	1,800.0	2,200.0	2,600.0	2,800.0	3,300.0	4,400.0	5,200.0	3,900.0	
Industry	17,185.5	23,279.5	23,500.0	32,700.0	33,000.0	46,000.0	58,300.0	80,800.0	96,100.0	103,900.0	
Mining and quarrying	45,902.5	53,580.5	75,400.0	88,400.0	106,400.0	111,300.0	115,300.0	138,200.0	151,600.0	159,700.0	
Manufacturing	2,512.0	3,190.3	3,800.0	4,700.0	7,000.0	7,300.0	8,200.0	10,500.0	12,200.0	13,800.0	
Electricity, gas and water supply	17,229.7	19,399.2	23,400.0	26,600.0	32,000.0	36,100.0	39,500.0	46,400.0	46,500.0	46,900.0	
Construction	20,522.1	24,555.3	38,300.0	46,000.0	54,600.0	55,600.0	54,500.0	63,500.0	72,500.0	76,400.0	
Services	173,687.4	199,197.0	222,100.0	258,600.0	319,300.0	387,100.0	404,900.0	526,100.0	604,200.0	636,300.0	
Trade and repairs	30,628.2	38,600.0	45,300.0	55,400.0	65,000.0	73,100.0	83,000.0	115,500.0	127,300.0	134,300.0	
Hotels and restaurants	19,869.9	30,580.9	38,900.0	46,000.0	55,200.0	63,100.0	68,900.0	87,400.0	87,500.0	91,300.0	
Transport and communication	27,005.1	31,500.0	34,500.0	40,500.0	59,600.0	97,800.0	85,800.0	110,700.0	120,700.0	133,800.0	
Financial intermediation	5,569.1	7,800.0	8,000.0	10,800.0	13,700.0	15,400.0	19,800.0	23,500.0	26,300.0	28,100.0	
Real estate and business services	3,240.1	3,728.9	4,500.0	5,400.0	6,800.0	7,700.0	8,600.0	10,300.0	11,100.0	11,400.0	
Public administration	60,138.0	56,729.3	53,700.0	59,200.0	72,300.0	80,000.0	86,000.0	105,100.0	132,200.0	135,600.0	
Education	20,556.0	22,660.3	27,700.0	30,500.0	33,600.0	35,600.0	37,300.0	55,100.0	74,700.0	76,700.0	
Health	5,356.6	6,090.6	7,500.0	8,700.0	10,600.0	11,600.0	12,400.0	14,600.0	19,300.0	19,800.0	
Other social and personal services	1,324.4	1,506.9	1,800.0	2,100.0	2,500.0	2,800.0	3,100.0	3,900.0	5,100.0	5,300.0	
Adjustment to market prices											
Taxes on products	44,300.9	49,569.0	62,000.0	78,700.0	92,300.0	105,900.0	115,300.0	141,500.0	173,900.0	198,900.0	
GDP at current market prices	344,325.6	394,875.7	510,000.0	586,700.0	747,600.0	875,200.0	942,300.0	1,191,900.0	1,342,600.0	1,442,800.0	
Population "000"	1,041.0	1,072.0	1,104.0	1,137.0	1,171.0	1,206.0	1,211.0	1,247.0	1,303.0	1,339.0	
GDP per capita: TZS "000"	330.8	369.1	462.0	516.0	638.4	726.0	778.0	956.0	1,030.0	1,077.0	
Exchange rate: TZS/USD	1,091.0	1,127.9	1,255.0	1,247.8	1,197.0	1,307.0	1,396.0	1,557.0	1,572.0	1,615.0	
<i>Note:</i> P denotes Provisional <i>r</i> denotes Revised											
<i>Source:</i> Office of Chief Government Statistician-Zanzibar											



A6.0 Zanzibar Output and Prices

A6.1.2: Zanzibar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Market Price by kind of Economic Activity, Percentage Share in Total GDP, at Current Prices, 2004 - 2013^r

Economic activity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013 ^r
Agriculture, forestry and fishing										
Crops	23.4	23.4	29.5	27.4	30.7	30.8	32.4	32.2	30.7	31.0
Livestock	13.7	13.1	20.4	17.1	21.3	20.8	21.2	21.0	19.4	19.7
Forestry and hunting	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.8
Fishing	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Industry	13.3	13.6	14.8	15.1	14.2	13.1	12.6	12.0	11.3	11.1
Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Manufacturing	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Construction	6.0	6.2	7.5	7.8	7.3	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.3
Services	50.4	43.5	44.1	42.7	44.1	42.8	44.0	45.0	44.1	44.1
Trade and repairs	8.9	9.8	8.9	9.4	8.7	8.4	8.8	9.7	9.5	9.3
Hotels and restaurants	5.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.3
Transport and communication	7.8	8.0	6.8	6.9	8.0	11.1	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.3
Financial intermediation	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Real estate and business services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Public administration	17.5	14.4	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.1	8.8	9.8	9.4	9.4
Education	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.6	5.6	5.3
Health	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other social and personal services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Adjustment to market prices										
Taxes on products	12.9	12.6	12.2	13.4	12.3	12.0	12.2	11.8	13.0	13.8
GDP at current market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0							
Note: P denotes Provisional/ ^r denotes Revised										
Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar										

A6.1.3: Zanzibar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost by kind of Economic Activity, at 2001 Constant Prices, 2004 - 2013

Economic activity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ^r	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013 ^r	Millions of TZS
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	59,579.1	61,279.6	72,700.0	72,400.0	76,500.0	79,900.0	82,400.0	84,700.0	86,400.0	89,500.0	
Crops	37,288.8	37,900.9	49,000.0	48,000.0	51,100.0	53,700.0	55,600.0	55,900.0	56,900.0	58,900.0	
Livestock	10,441.7	10,810.1	11,200.0	11,600.0	12,000.0	12,400.0	12,800.0	13,200.0	13,600.0	14,000.0	
Forestry and hunting	1,138.2	1,178.9	1,200.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,600.0	
Fishing	10,710.3	11,389.7	11,300.0	11,500.0	12,100.0	12,400.0	12,600.0	14,100.0	14,400.0	15,000.0	
Industry	36,726.0	39,146.8	46,000.0	48,100.0	49,200.0	50,800.0	51,800.0	54,700.0	59,700.0	59,700.0	
Mining and quarrying	2,027.9	2,341.7	2,400.0	2,600.0	3,200.0	4,000.0	4,200.0	4,700.0	5,500.0	6,400.0	
Manufacturing	13,908.8	14,239.4	14,700.0	14,800.0	15,000.0	15,300.0	15,800.0	16,200.0	16,200.0	16,800.0	
Electricity, gas and water supply	4,222.8	4,541.6	4,800.0	5,100.0	5,200.0	5,300.0	5,300.0	6,100.0	6,400.0	6,600.0	
Construction	16,566.6	18,024.1	24,100.0	25,600.0	25,800.0	25,500.0	25,600.0	26,600.0	30,400.0	33,600.0	
Services	133,587.6	140,646.4	136,700.0	150,880.0	160,600.0	174,700.0	190,700.0	206,800.0	225,400.0	225,400.0	
Trade and repairs	24,748.0	28,400.0	28,600.0	30,900.0	30,100.0	31,200.0	33,300.0	40,500.0	44,700.0	48,100.0	
Hotels and restaurants	15,648.8	21,899.4	23,900.0	25,000.0	24,900.0	26,100.0	26,900.0	29,600.0	29,700.0	31,600.0	
Transport and communication	21,122.7	23,200.0	23,300.0	32,000.0	39,800.0	48,600.0	58,100.0	63,600.0	75,900.0	86,800.0	
Financial intermediation	4,587.4	5,214.1	4,700.0	5,700.0	5,900.0	6,000.0	7,500.0	7,800.0	8,600.0	9,300.0	
Real estate and business services	2,597.7	2,720.1	2,800.0	3,000.0	3,100.0	3,300.0	3,400.0	3,600.0	3,800.0	4,000.0	
Public administration	44,657.4	38,616.1	31,600.0	32,000.0	33,200.0	34,600.0	35,500.0	35,600.0	35,700.0	36,900.0	
Education	15,264.5	15,425.1	16,300.0	16,500.0	17,500.0	18,500.0	19,400.0	19,900.0	20,200.0	20,900.0	
Health	3,977.7	4,145.9	4,390.0	4,680.0	4,900.0	5,000.0	5,100.0	4,900.0	5,200.0	5,400.0	
Other social and personal services	983.5	1,025.7	1,100.0	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,300.0	1,300.0	1,400.0	1,400.0	
Adjustment to market prices											
Taxes on products	42,427.6	44,500.0	47,200.0	50,100.0	52,900.0	56,200.0	59,700.0	63,700.0	68,200.0	73,300.0	
Total GDP at market Prices	272,400.0	285,600.0	302,600.0	321,480.0	339,200.0	360,700.0	383,700.0	409,100.0	438,300.0	470,600.0	

Note: P denotes Provisional

r denotes Revised

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar



A6.1.4: Zanzibar Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by kind of Economic Activity, Percentage Share in Total GDP, at 2001 Constant Prices, 2004-2013

		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^r	2012 ^r	2013 ^P
Economic activity											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		21.9	21.5	24.0	22.5	22.6	22.1	21.4	20.6	19.5	19.0
Crops		13.7	13.3	16.2	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.4	13.6	12.8	12.5
Livestock		3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Forestry and hunting		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fishing		3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
Industry		13.5	13.7	15.2	15.0	14.5	14.0	13.5	13.3	13.6	12.7
Mining and quarrying		0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4
Manufacturing		5.1	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6
Electricity, gas and water supply		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Construction		6.1	6.3	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.8	7.3	7.1
Services		49.0	49.2	45.2	46.9	47.3	48.3	49.5	50.4	51.3	47.9
Trade and repairs		9.1	9.9	9.5	9.6	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.9	10.2	10.2
Hotels and restaurants		5.7	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.7
Transport and communication		7.8	8.1	7.7	10.0	11.7	13.5	15.1	15.5	17.3	18.4
Financial intermediation		1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Real estate and business services		1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Public administration		16.4	13.5	10.4	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.1	7.8
Education		5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.4
Health		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other social and personal services		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Adjustment to market prices											
Taxes on products		15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.6
Total GDP at market prices		100.0	100.0	100.0							

Note: P denotes Provisional
 r denotes Revised

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar and BoT



**A6.1.5: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by kind of Economic Activity, Percentage Annual Growth Rates, at 2001 Constant Prices, 2004 - 2013**

Economic Activity	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^r	2013 ^p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing										
Crops	2.0	1.6	29.4	-0.4	5.7	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.0	3.6
Livestock	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	1.6	5.4	9.1	8.2	
Forestry and hunting	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.0	4.3	3.1	6.4	1.2	2.6
Fishing	4.8	6.3	-1.0	1.8	5.2	2.4	1.2	11.9	2.3	4.4
Industry										
12.5	6.6	17.6	4.6	1.9	3.4	1.9	5.8	9.2	9.2	
Mining and quarrying	4.2	15.5	3.0	9.1	22.8	10.5	5.2	12.0	16.5	15.7
Manufacturing	-5.1	2.4	3.5	0.5	1.1	2.4	3.1	2.5	0.1	3.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	6.0	7.6	5.0	7.5	0.9	2.4	-0.5	15.9	4.7	3.7
Construction	37.6	8.8	33.8	6.3	0.5	-3.4	0.5	3.9	14.2	10.5
Services										
Trade and repairs	5.3	-2.8	10.4	6.1	8.7	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	
Hotels and restaurants	2.2	14.6	1.0	9.9	-4.3	3.9	7.0	21.5	10.2	7.7
Transport and communications	11.5	39.9	9.2	4.5	-0.5	5.0	3.0	10.2	0.2	6.5
Financial intermediation	6.9	9.9	0.4	37.3	24.1	22.1	19.6	9.6	19.2	14.4
Real estate and business services	19.1	13.7	-10.2	21.3	4.0	2.6	24.1	4.0	10.2	8.4
Public administration	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Education	6.9	-13.5	-18.3	1.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	0.2	0.3	3.4
Health	6.5	1.1	5.4	1.3	6.4	5.6	4.8	2.8	1.2	3.5
Other social and personal services	4.2	4.2	5.9	6.6	4.5	2.2	2.7	-3.6	5.2	3.4
Total GDP at market prices	6.5	4.9	6.0	6.4	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	7.1	7.4

Note: P denotes Provisional

^r denotes Revised

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar

A6.1.6: Production of Major Export Crops, Zanzibar, 2004-2013

Crop	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^P
Cloves	4,097.6	3,266.7	3,156.7	1,085.6	4,007.0	3,536.0	2,129.0	3,743.0	1,755.4	4,100.0
Clove stems	476.0	350.6	128.8	226.5	345.4	445.0	280.0	468.0	328.4	820.0
Seaweeds	7,184.5	7,361.8	7,543.1	8,485.0	11,177.0	10,248.0	11,937.0	13,193.0	15,087.0	10,400.0
Rubber	683.0	711.0	886.8	974.2	1,479.0	428.0	564.0	457.0	385.0	468.7

Note: P denotes Provisional*r* denotes Revised*Source:* Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar


A6.1.7: Production in Selected Industries in Zanzibar, 2004 - 2013

Commodity	Units	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ^p
Wheat flour	Tonnes	16,753.0	14,822.0	10,590.0	1,026.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17,566.0	23,360.0
Beverage	Litres'000 ^r	10,268.0	11,410.1	15,279.0	13,556.0	12,780.0	13,800.0	15,414.0	17,199.0	14,409.0	12,409.0
Animal Feed	Tonnes	1,277.0	1,001.0	842.0	1,115.0	215.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Super shine audio	Carton	54,685.0	47,976.5	63,240.0	70,597.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Super shine video	Carton	40,577.0	31,038.5	23,339.0	10,090.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Coconut oil	Tonnes	66.0	89.0	82.0	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bread	No.'000 ^r	68,706.0	77,331.0	87,037.0	97,960.0	102,050.0	105,531.0	108,264.0	111,512.0	114,858.0	127,815.0
Copra cakes	Tonnes	59.0	31.0	46.0	49.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery (Gold/Silver)	Grams	35,125.0	19,090.0	16,737.0	7,553.0	7,526.0	9,710.0	9,508.0	8,602.0	8,172.0	6,730.0
Noodles	Kg	193,656.0	93,830.0	61,085.0	58,807.0	71,072.0	75,600.0	80,417.0	189,000.0	199,000.0	215,915.0
Door UPVC	Nos.	70.0	18.0	32.0	53.0	33.0	43.0	125.0	140.0	95.0	105.0
Window UPVC	Nos.	150.0	15.0	59.0	161.0	35.0	98.0	43.0	95.0	201.0	130.0
Video/radio tape	Cartons	107,273.0	81,918.0	86,579.0	80,667.0	61,167.0	30,742.0	30,648.0	14,517.0	4,646.0	0.0
Garments	Pcs	4,929.0	3,860.0	2,004.0	5,338.0	3,778	4,392	4,648	4,672	2,877	3,622

Note: P denotes Provisional

0.0 implies no production

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar

A6.0 Zanzibar Output and Prices
A6.1.8: Zanzibar Consumer Price Index, 2008 - 2014

Period	Total Index	Food	Non-Food												Base: August 2012 = 100
			Total	Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	Clothing and Footwear	Housing, Water, electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	Furnishing, H/hold Equipments and Routine Maintenance	Health H/hold	Transport	Communication	Recreation and Culture	Education	Restaurants and Hotels	Miscellaneous Goods and Services.	
Weights (%)	100.0	49.5	50.5	0.3	9.3	17.1	4.6	2.8	6.3	2.6	0.8	1.3	2.1	3.2	
2011	90.1	91.6	87.7	73.6	80.4	93.3	79.3	82.3	96.5	99.7	86.4	84.8	87.0	85.9	
2012	98.9	98.0	99.6	96.0	97.5	100.7	98.1	97.4	101.3	99.8	98.8	100.3	98.6	99.3	
2013	103.4	100.6	106.8	106.3	110.2	107.1	104.1	102.8	104.5	120.9	110.1	116.0	100.1	113.0	
2011 - Q1	84.5	85.2	83.1	69.7	75.0	88.2	74.4	80.1	89.5	99.7	82.8	84.8	82.4	83.2	
Q2	88.1	89.4	85.9	73.3	77.3	92.3	76.1	80.9	95.2	99.7	83.2	84.8	84.4	84.5	
Q3	92.0	93.8	89.3	73.5	82.7	95.0	80.7	83.9	99.4	99.7	88.8	84.8	87.3	87.0	
Q4	95.8	98.0	92.7	77.9	86.7	97.7	86.0	84.3	101.8	99.7	90.7	84.8	93.9	88.8	
2012 - Q1	99.2	100.4	96.0	84.6	91.3	100.2	93.1	89.2	99.5	93.6	100.0	95.1	95.1	93.5	
Q2	98.0	96.8	99.4	95.8	96.0	100.9	97.2	98.1	100.4	100.0	97.2	100.2	98.3	97.7	
Q3	99.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.0	100.2	101.2	100.0	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.9	
Q4	99.5	96.9	102.7	103.7	102.7	101.2	102.0	101.9	104.1	99.5	104.6	100.9	101.1	106.1	
2013 - Q1	101.5	98.9	104.3	104.6	105.8	103.8	103.3	102.6	103.4	99.4	109.2	112.4	101.3	109.9	
Q2	102.7	99.5	106.2	106.3	108.1	106.1	103.9	102.4	104.8	99.4	110.3	115.5	99.3	112.1	
Q3	104.8	105.3	105.3	105.4	112.9	107.6	104.5	102.9	104.3	133.7	110.5	117.8	99.6	114.0	
Q4	104.7	98.8	111.4	109.0	113.8	111.1	104.6	103.3	105.6	151.0	110.5	118.4	100.1	116.2	
2014 - Q1	107.1	101.6	113.3	107.2	115.5	111.7	105.8	104.3	105.5	151.2	124.8	130.5	100.7	119.8	
Q2	109.7	105.6	114.4	104.4	115.7	113.0	107.4	104.1	106.3	151.2	125.0	133.9	101.0	120.2	
2012- Jan	99.2	102.2	95.0	81.0	87.7	100.6	91.3	85.4	99.9	99.7	93.6	100.0	94.7	92.6	
Feb	99.1	101.2	96.0	81.0	92.5	100.2	93.2	90.0	98.9	100.0	93.6	100.0	94.7	93.1	
Mar	99.2	97.7	97.0	91.8	93.8	99.9	94.7	92.4	99.7	100.0	93.6	100.0	95.7	94.8	
Apr	99.7	99.0	99.8	95.7	94.8	101.2	96.0	94.0	100.1	100.0	96.5	100.6	97.4	96.3	
May	97.4	96.5	98.6	97.1	95.0	100.2	96.8	100.2	100.9	100.0	96.0	100.0	97.4	97.8	
Jun	96.9	94.9	99.9	94.6	98.2	101.3	98.9	100.2	100.3	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.0	
Jul	98.3	97.2	99.9	100.0	99.3	100.2	99.6	100.2	99.8	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	
Aug	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Sep	98.7	96.5	100.9	100.0	101.2	100.6	100.3	100.3	103.7	100.0	100.0	100.9	99.8	99.8	
Oct	99.2	96.7	101.7	103.6	101.9	101.4	100.5	101.2	103.9	99.5	102.6	100.9	100.6	102.7	
Nov	99.3	96.3	102.4	103.8	102.6	101.5	102.5	102.1	104.1	99.5	104.3	100.9	100.7	106.4	
Dec	100.1	97.6	104.1	103.8	103.5	100.7	102.9	102.4	104.4	99.5	107.0	100.9	101.9	109.3	
2013- Jan	101.0	98.5	103.5	103.8	103.7	101.7	102.9	103.1	104.8	99.4	108.3	112.4	102.5	109.7	
Feb	101.5	99.2	104.1	103.7	106.3	104.8	103.3	102.4	102.7	99.4	109.5	112.4	101.9	109.8	
Mar	101.9	98.9	105.2	106.3	107.5	104.9	103.6	102.4	102.6	99.4	109.9	112.4	99.4	110.2	
Apr	103.6	101.3	106.1	106.3	107.7	106.3	103.7	102.4	105.6	99.4	109.9	113.6	99.2	110.6	
May	102.7	99.2	106.5	106.3	108.1	106.4	103.7	102.4	105.7	99.4	110.5	116.5	99.5	112.7	
Jun	101.8	98.1	106.0	106.3	108.5	105.6	104.3	102.4	103.0	99.4	110.5	116.5	99.2	112.9	
Jul	105.3	103.9	107.0	109.0	112.5	105.9	104.5	102.4	103.7	99.8	110.5	116.5	99.1	113.2	
Aug	105.2	101.1	110.4	109.6	113.0	108.2	104.5	103.1	104.0	150.7	110.5	118.4	99.9	113.3	
Sep	104.0	111.0	98.4	97.7	113.1	108.7	104.5	103.1	105.2	150.7	110.5	118.4	99.9	115.4	
Oct	105.0	99.6	111.0	108.9	113.4	110.8	104.5	103.1	105.1	150.7	110.5	118.4	100.3	115.4	
Nov	105.2	99.7	111.5	108.9	113.9	111.1	104.5	103.1	106.5	151.2	110.5	118.4	100.0	115.5	
Dec	103.9	97.1	111.7	109.2	114.2	111.4	104.7	103.8	105.1	151.2	110.5	118.4	100.1	117.8	
2014- Jan	106.8	101.5	112.7	108.5	115.8	111.7	105.2	104.4	105.3	151.2	124.8	128.8	100.8	119.6	
Feb	106.9	101.1	113.5	108.5	115.6	111.6	105.8	104.4	105.6	151.2	124.8	128.8	100.6	119.6	
Mar	107.6	102.3	113.6	104.5	115.2	111.7	106.5	104.1	105.6	151.2	124.8	133.9	100.8	120.1	
Apr	109.1	105.0	113.7	104.5	115.2	111.7	107.3	104.1	105.6	151.2	125.0	133.9	100.9	120.2	
May	109.9	106.4	114.0	104.3	115.5	112.2	107.4	104.1	105.9	151.2	125.0	133.9	100.6	120.2	
Jun	110.0	105.3	115.4	104.3	116.3	115.1	107.5	104.1	107.3	151.2	125.0	133.9	101.4	120.3	

Note: Please note that effective from September 2012, OCGS started to publish inflation rates basing on new CPI sub-groups weights using results of 2009/10 Household Budget Survey and changed base period from December 2005=100 to August 2012=100.

Q denotes Quarter

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) - Zanzibar and Bank of Tanzania

A6.0 Zanzibar Output and Prices

A6.1.9: Zanzibar Consumer Price Index, Percentage Change on the Previous Year, 2008 - 2013

Base: August 2012 = 100

Period	Total Index	Food	Non-Food																	
			Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics			Clothing and Footwear			Housing, Water, electricity, Gas and Other Fuels			Furnishing, H/hold Equipments and Routine H/hold Maintenance			Recreation and Culture		Communication		Transport	
	100	49.5	50.5	0.3	9.3	17.1	4.6	2.8	6.3	2.6	0.8	1.3	2.1	3.2						
Weights (%)	2011/12	16.0	17.7	13.9	17.4	19.9	11.4	21.1	18.0	11.8	0.8	12.7	11.8	14.2	3.8					
	2012/13	4.7	1.2	9.5	26.1	17.0	4.5	15.1	15.0	3.1	-0.2	14.5	16.2	7.4	16.6					
	2013/14	5.9	3.6	8.6	2.8	9.9	7.8	3.2	1.8	2.0	47.4	11.0	16.7	0.0	10.0					
2011 - Q1	9.1	11.2	6.8	12.6	7.7	5.6	6.3	21.5	9.0	1.6	6.4	5.5	11.7	-11.9						
Q2	14.5	19.4	8.7	18.2	10.1	8.4	8.3	19.8	12.9	1.6	5.7	5.5	10.1	-9.8						
Q3	16.1	20.8	10.5	5.0	15.6	9.5	13.2	23.9	14.0	1.6	10.8	5.5	8.7	-8.4						
Q4	19.1	23.8	13.7	12.4	17.9	13.0	18.7	15.5	16.3	1.1	10.0	5.5	16.2	-4.5						
2012 - Q1	17.4	17.9	15.6	21.3	21.7	13.7	25.0	11.3	11.2	0.2	13.1	17.9	15.3	12.3						
Q2	11.3	8.3	15.7	30.8	24.2	9.3	27.7	21.3	5.6	0.3	16.9	18.1	16.5	15.6						
Q3	7.7	4.4	12.3	36.1	21.2	5.6	23.9	19.4	1.8	0.3	12.2	18.2	14.5	14.8						
Q4	3.9	-1.2	10.3	33.3	18.4	3.6	18.5	20.8	2.3	-0.2	15.4	18.9	7.7	19.5						
2013 - Q1	2.3	-1.5	8.6	24.0	15.9	3.6	11.0	15.1	3.9	-0.5	16.7	12.4	6.5	17.5						
Q2	4.8	2.8	6.8	11.0	12.6	5.1	6.9	4.4	4.3	-0.6	13.5	15.3	1.1	14.7						
Q3	5.9	3.3	9.1	5.4	12.7	7.3	4.5	2.7	3.1	33.7	10.8	17.4	-0.3	14.1						
Q4	5.2	2.0	9.0	5.1	10.9	9.8	2.6	1.4	1.4	51.8	5.6	17.3	-0.9	9.6						
2014 - Q1	5.6	3.0	8.4	2.5	9.2	7.6	2.5	1.6	2.1	52.1	14.3	16.1	-0.5	9.0						
Q2	6.8	6.1	7.7	-1.8	7.0	6.5	3.4	1.7	1.4	52.1	13.3	16.0	1.7	7.3						
2011 - Jan	6.6	7.3	6.2	12.1	7.9	4.3	5.2	25.2	7.3	1.6	6.8	5.5	11.7	-11.4						
Feb	9.7	12.7	6.3	12.7	7.5	5.0	6.3	19.7	8.6	1.6	6.1	5.5	11.7	-12.9						
Mar	10.9	13.7	7.8	13.0	7.7	7.5	7.4	19.6	11.2	1.6	6.1	5.5	11.6	-11.5						
Apr	13.8	18.3	8.7	18.2	8.6	8.9	8.0	19.8	12.4	1.6	6.4	5.5	10.6	-9.8						
May	14.2	18.9	8.8	18.2	10.5	8.3	8.6	19.8	12.9	1.6	4.5	5.5	10.6	-9.7						
Jun	15.4	21.1	8.7	18.2	11.3	8.1	8.3	19.6	13.5	1.6	6.2	5.5	9.2	-9.8						
Jul	15.9	21.5	9.1	5.3	11.2	8.9	10.0	23.9	13.1	1.6	12.5	5.5	7.4	-8.5						
Aug	16.0	20.4	10.6	3.1	17.7	9.7	13.6	23.9	13.6	1.6	9.8	5.5	7.4	-8.5						
Sep	16.4	20.3	11.7	6.7	17.8	10.1	15.9	23.9	15.3	1.6	9.9	5.5	11.3	-8.3						
Oct	17.8	22.5	12.4	8.6	16.8	11.6	17.5	14.9	15.1	1.6	8.4	5.5	16.3	-8.4						
Nov	18.7	23.4	13.3	11.2	18.2	12.6	17.9	14.7	16.9	1.6	10.7	5.5	16.5	-8.0						
Dec	20.8	25.6	15.3	17.5	18.8	14.9	20.6	17.0	16.8	0.0	10.7	5.5	15.8	3.1						
2012 - Jan	19.9	23.4	15.6	16.8	17.4	15.8	23.9	7.0	13.9	0.0	13.6	17.9	16.3	10.9						
Feb	17.4	18.6	16.1	15.9	23.1	14.1	25.3	12.6	11.3	0.3	12.9	17.9	16.3	12.9						
Mar	14.9	11.6	15.0	31.1	24.6	11.1	25.9	14.4	8.6	0.3	12.9	17.9	13.5	13.2						
Apr	13.3	10.3	16.9	30.6	24.3	10.4	26.8	16.2	6.8	0.3	16.1	18.6	15.4	14.0						
May	11.6	9.6	14.8	32.6	22.4	8.7	26.9	23.9	7.5	0.3	15.4	17.9	15.4	15.7						
Jun	9.0	5.1	15.4	29.2	25.7	8.9	29.4	23.9	2.4	0.3	19.1	17.9	18.5	17.1						
Jul	9.4	6.7	13.6	36.5	26.7	6.0	27.2	19.5	1.3	0.3	13.0	17.9	15.9	15.8						
Aug	8.0	5.6	11.7	36.5	18.4	5.0	23.7	19.2	0.9	0.3	11.9	17.9	15.9	14.5						
Sep	5.6	1.0	11.6	35.2	18.6	5.7	20.8	19.6	3.1	0.3	11.9	18.9	11.6	14.2						
Oct	4.6	-0.4	11.0	37.7	18.9	5.1	18.8	20.7	3.2	-0.2	14.8	18.9	7.3	17.5						
Nov	4.2	-1.2	10.8	34.7	18.0	4.3	20.4	21.9	1.8	-0.2	14.2	18.9	7.2	21.2						
Dec	3.0	-2.0	9.2	27.4	18.3	1.4	16.5	19.9	1.9	-0.2	17.2	18.9	8.5	19.8						
2013 - Jan	1.8	-3.6	8.9	28.2	18.2	1.1	12.8	20.7	4.9	-0.3	15.7	12.4	8.2	18.4						
Feb	2.4	-2.0	8.4	28.1	14.9	4.6	10.8	13.8	3.9	-0.6	16.9	12.4	7.6	17.9						
Mar	2.7	1.2	8.5	15.8	14.6	5.0	9.4	10.9	2.9	-0.6	17.4	12.4	3.8	16.2						
Apr	3.9	2.3	6.3	11.1	13.6	5.0	8.0	8.9	5.5	-0.6	13.9	12.9	1.8	14.8						
May	5.4	2.8	8.1	9.4	13.8	6.1	7.1	2.2	4.8	-0.6	15.1	16.5	2.1	15.2						
Jun	5.1	3.4	6.1	12.4	10.4	4.3	5.5	2.2	2.6	-0.6	11.6	16.5	-0.8	14.1						
Jul	7.1	6.9	7.1	9.0	13.3	5.6	4.9	2.2	3.9	-0.2	11.5	16.5	-0.9	13.3						
Aug	5.2	1.1	10.4	9.6	13.0	8.2	4.5	3.1	4.0	50.7	10.5	18.4	-0.1	13.3						
Sep	5.4	1.9	9.9	-2.3	11.8	8.1	4.2	2.8	1.5	50.7	10.5	17.4	0.1	15.6						
Oct	5.8	3.0	9.2	5.1	11.3	9.3	4.0	1.9	1.2	51.5	7.7	17.3	-0.3	12.4						
Nov	6.0	3.5	8.9	4.9	11.0	9.5	2.0	1.0	2.3	52.0	5.9	17.3	-0.7	8.6						
Dec	3.8	-0.5	8.8	5.2	10.3	10.6	1.7	1.4	0.7	52.0	3.3	17.3	-1.8	7.8						
2014 - Jan	5.7	3.0	8.9	4.5	11.7	9.8	2.2	1.3	0.5	52.1	15.2	14.6	-1.7	9.0						
Feb	5.3	2.6	8.3	4.6	8.7	6.5	2.4	2.0	2.8	52.1	14.0	14.6	-1.3	8.9						
Mar	5.6	3.5	8.1	-1.7	7.2	6.5	2.8	1.7	2.9	52.1	13.6	19.1	1.4	9.0						
Apr	5.3	3.7	7.2	-1.7	7.0	5.1	3.5	1.7	0.0	52.1	13.8	17.9	1.7	8.7						
May	7.0	7.3	7.1	-1.9	6.8	5.5	3.7	1.7	0.2	52.1	13.1	15.0	1.2	6.7						
Jun	7.2	7.1	8.9	-1.9	7.2	9.0	3.1	1.7	4.2	52.1	13.1	14.9	2.2	6.6						

Note: Please note that effective from September 2012, OCGS started to publish inflation rates basing on new CPI sub-groups weights using results of 2009/10 Household Budget Survey and changed base period from December 2005=100 to August 2012=100.

Q denotes Quarter

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician (OCGS) - Zanzibar and Bank of Tanzania

Table A6.2.1: Central Government Operations (Actuals), 2004/05 - 2013/14

Item	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Total Revenue										
Tax Revenue	59,763.6	68,648.7	89,627.8	110,357.7	139,742.1	149,495.0	181,502.1	220,017.8	266,161.3	330,715.2
Tax on Imports	55,734.0	63,749.7	83,147.8	102,866.7	130,267.7	138,992.9	164,295.5	195,528.8	254,379.4	316,098.1
VAT and Excise Duties (local)	14,823.1	14,503.8	20,421.5	26,099.9	33,852.5	35,426.8	48,680.2	59,098.2	63,753.0	87,633.1
Income Tax	19,266.4	22,023.3	29,091.7	36,172.2	45,019.8	43,028.5	49,259.1	58,995.3	67,868.7	85,915.4
Other taxes	5,743.9	7,871.6	10,071.1	13,593.4	20,085.3	24,665.3	27,670.8	32,569.3	60,700.1	57,187.0
Non-Tax revenue	15,900.6	19,351.0	23,563.4	27,001.2	31,310.1	35,872.4	38,685.5	44,866.0	62,057.5	85,362.6
Total Expenditure	75,684.4	136,702.2	166,189.4	187,471.7	203,341.1	286,308.7	347,976.9	375,391.2	514,348.6	469,006.0
Recurrent Expenditure										
Wages and Salaries	72,661.8	91,246.9	93,098.8	125,670.7	137,977.4	167,653.3	188,262.9	233,888.7	300,248.4	327,262.7
Interest Payment	46,308.2	46,933.9	46,638.3	59,438.0	63,974.8	72,535.7	84,489.9	118,813.0	132,663.8	164,427.1
Local	0.0	1,029.4	2,388.9	1,214.6	1,111.9	858.5	1,639.3	1,356.3	0.0	1,529.0
Foreign	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	26,353.6	43,283.6	44,071.6	65,018.0	72,890.8	94,259.1	102,133.7	113,719.4	167,584.6	162,835.5
Recurrent (Deficit)/Surplus	-12,898.2	-22,598.2	-3,471.0	-15,313.0	1,764.7	-18,158.2	-6,760.8	-13,870.9	-34,087.1	3,452.5
Development Expenditure										
Local	3,022.6	45,455.3	73,090.6	61,801.0	65,456.7	118,655.4	159,714.1	141,502.5	214,100.1	141,743.4
Foreign										
Overall Deficit before Grants	-15,920.8	-68,053.5	-76,561.6	-77,114.1	-63,692.0	-136,813.6	-166,474.8	-155,373.4	-248,187.3	-138,290.9
Grants	16,575.5	14,770.0	71,467.1	62,885.9	52,995.2	85,777.7	87,476.1	71,285.7	131,873.6	76,710.2
Overall Deficit after Grants	654.7	-53,283.5	-5,094.5	-14,228.2	-10,696.8	-51,035.9	-78,998.7	-84,087.7	-116,313.6	-61,580.6
Adjustment to cash and other items	9,232.7	-103,607.8	8,411.9	-3,562.2	5,487.0	-8,925.2	355.9	-8,120.0	-38,647.2	17,184.4
Overall Deficit cheques issued	-8,578.0	-50,324.3	-13,506.4	-10,666.0	-16,183.8	-42,110.7	-79,354.6	-75,967.7	-77,666.4	-78,765.0
Financing:										
Program loans and I/ Support(cash)	0.0	43,725.7	14,009.1	15,014.6	12,713.4	42,110.7	79,354.6	61,215.5	69,483.9	58,747.7
Domestic (net)	8,578.0	11,498.6	8,000.0	470.1	3,470.4	0.0	0.0	14,752.2	8,182.5	20,017.3
Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8,182.5	0.0
Non-Bank	8,578.0	11,498.6	8,000.0	470.1	4,040.5	0.0	0.0	14,752.2	0.0	20,017.3
Amortization (local)								0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Note: GDP TZS 1,442.8 billion (2013p current)</i>										
<i>Source: Ministry of Finance - Zanzibar.</i>										



**Table A7.2: World Market Prices for Selected Commodities, 2011-2014**

Commodity	Unit price	2011			2012			2013			2014			
		2011	2012	2013	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Coffee (Arabica)	USD/Kg	5.98	4.11	4.11	6.20	6.37	5.98	5.36	4.87	4.00	4.00	3.57	3.36	2.98
Cotton (A index)	USD/Kg	3.33	1.97	1.99	2.21	3.87	2.59	2.28	2.21	1.99	1.86	1.80	1.98	2.04
Sisal (UG grade)	USD/ton	1,385.83	1,451.25	1,459.58	1,233.33	1,366.67	1,500.00	1,443.33	1,400.00	1,400.00	1,451.67	1,553.33	1,433.33	1,400.00
Tea**	USD/Kg	2.92	2.88	2.40	2.81	2.66	2.75	2.66	2.67	2.82	3.03	3.00	2.87	2.35
Gold	USD/royal ounce	1,568.17	1,669.07	1,411.00	1,384.00	1,507.00	1,700.00	1,681.67	1,692.00	1,612.00	1,656.00	1,718.00	1,631.00	1,415.10

Note: **Mombasa Auction price replaces London auction price beginning July 1998.

Q refers to Quarter

Source: <http://www.wmi.org> and worldbank.org/prospects



BANK OF TANZANIA

PART VI: LIST OF MANAGEMENT



Name	Title	Telephone Number
1. EXECUTIVE OFFICE		
Prof. B. Ndulu	Governor	022 223 3020/1/2
Dr. N. E. Mwamba	Deputy Governor (EFP)	022 223 3040/1
J. H. Reli	Deputy Governor (AIC)	022 223 3042/3
L. H. Mkila	Deputy Governor (FSD)	022 223 3044/5
2. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE		
M. Nampesya	Personal Assistant to the Governor	022 223 3203
3. INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS		
Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Unit		
N. D. Mukirya	Associate Director	022 2233248
Conference, Events Management and Bank Networking Department		
M. A. Mugo	Associate Director	022 223 3398/9
Regional Integration Department		
Dr. P. F. Mlozi	Manager	022 223 3472/3
Public Relations and Protocol Department		
Z. K. Mbeo	Manager	022 223 3166/7
Procurement Department		
R. P. Wang'a	Manager	022 223 5194/5
4. DIRECTORATE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE REVIEW		
S. S. Mrutu	Director	022 223 3423/4
Strategic Planning Department		
C. S. Assey	Manager	022 223 3425/6
Technical Assistance Program Coordination Department		
V. C. Tarimu	Manager	022 223 3434/5
Organization and Methods Department		
F. N. Kazimoto	Manager	022 223 3475/6
Project Management Department		
G. B. Mwakibolwa	Manager	022 2233278/9

**5. DIRECTORATE OF RISK MANAGEMENT**

Dr. M. Kipilimba Director 022 223 5297/8

Financial Management Risk Department

N. L. Mapogha Manager 022 223 5118/9

Investment Risk Department

V. N. Lema Manager 022 223 3206/7

Systems Risk Department

G. M. Mahinya Manager 022 223 3204/5

6. DIRECTORATE OF HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION

L. L. Kisarika Director 022 223 5144/5

Administrative and General Services Department

C. A. Gama Associate Director 022 223 5194/5

Human Resource Department

C. P. Yamo Manager 022 223 5148/9

Estate Management Department

J. A. Malile Manager 022 223 5098/9

Learning and Development Department

A. H. Hamis Manager

Facilities Management Department

E. M. Twininge Manager 022 223 5555/6

7. DIRECTORATE OF BANKING

E. M. Boaz Director 022 223 5415/6

Banking Department

H. Mnjovu Manager 022 223 5134/5

Currency Department

J. C. Rushaka Manager 022 223 5672/3



8. DIRECTORATE OF BANKING SUPERVISION

A. E. Kobello Director 022 223 5482/3

Banks Supervision Department

K. A. Nyoni Manager 022 2235530/1

Financial Institutions Supervision Department

S. A Kazimoto Manager 022223 5480/1

Licensing, Policy and Operation Review Department

A. N. Hotay Manager 022 223 5576/7

Microfinance and Bureau de Change Supervision Department

E. L. Mandari Manager 022 223 5585/6

9. DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND POLICY

Dr. J. L. Masawe Director 022 223 3328/9

Monetary and Financial Affairs Department

H.E. Mmbaga Manager 022 2233 349/50

International Economics and Trade Department

N. W. Moshy Manager 022 2233 303/4

Debt Management Department

M. N. Rububura Manager 022 223 3378/9

Research Department

J. J. Nyella Manager 022 223 3330/1

Real Sector and Microfinance Department

F. L. Rutabanzibwa Manager 022 223 3280/1

10. DIRECTORATE OF FINANCE

J. R. Angelo Director 022 2235126/7

Domestic Payments and Settlements Department

M. P. Kobello Manager 022 223 5624/5

Foreign Payments and Settlements Department

S. S. Mwakalukwa Manager 022 223 5628/9

Budget and Financial Reporting Department

J. J. Ngelime Manager 022 2235676

**11. DIRECTORATE OF FINANCIAL MARKETS**

A. K. Ng'winamila Director 022 223 3564/5

Domestic Markets Department

P. A. Maganga Associate Director 022 2233 529/30

Foreign Markets Department

E. J. Akaro Manager 022 223 3520/1

Credit Guarantee Scheme Department

C. H. Kimaro Manager 022 223 3568/9

12. DIRECTORATE OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

A. W. Massawe Director 022 223 5136/7

Management Information System Department

R. S. Rashid Manager 022 223 5373/4

Systems Analysis and Administration Department

Y. L. Simon Manager 022 223 3732/3

Networks and Office Automation Department

L. L. Masano Manager 022 223 3730/1

13. DIRECTORATE OF NATIONAL PAYMENTS SYSTEMS

L. S. Kinunda Director 022 223 5432/3

Payment System Oversight and Policy Department

G. K. Tabaro Manager 022 223 5439/40

System Development and Support Department

B. J. Dadi Manager 022 223 5434/5

14. DIRECTORATE OF INTERNAL AUDIT

O. H. Kitine Director

Systems Audit Department

N. M. Malekani Manager 022 223 5242/3

Operational Audit Department

J. S. Juma Manager 022 223 5255/6



15. DIRECTORATE OF FINANCIAL STABILITY

A. M. Msutze	Director	022 2233471/2
Macro Surveillance Department		
A. A. Tuni	Manager	022 2233160/1
Micro Surveillance Department		
Dr. E. Mung'ong'o	Manager	022 2235510/1
Crisis Management Department		
J. A. Rubuga	Manager	022 2233352/3

16. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE BANK

Y. E. Tongola	Secretary to the Bank	022 223 3240/1
Litigation and Investigation Department		
M. K. Ismail	Associate Director	022 223 3225/6
Internal Security Department		
T. P. Mramba	Manager	022 223 5376/7
Board Services and Exchange Management Department		
I. N. Kihwili	Manager	022 223 3242/3
Legislation Department		
R. K. Sinamtwa	Manager	022 223 3248/9

17. BANK OF TANZANIA TRAINING INSTITUTE (MWANZA)

W. Reweta	Principal	028 250 0352
A. A. Ukhotya	Director of Studies	028 250 0982
O. N. Vyosena	Manager, Finance and Administration	028 250 2697

18. BOT BRANCHES

Arusha		
S. M. Chiguma	Director	027 254 5482
J. H. Kimwaga	Manager, Operations	027 250 4047
Dr. W. E. Mbewe	Manager, Economics	027 254 8443
D. L. Mushi	Manager, Finance and Administration	027 250 4009
Dodoma		
R. L. Wambali	Director	
H. J. Mwansembo	Manager, Operations	
Dr. C. A. Kombe	Manager, Economics	
P. M. Rwezaura	Manager, Finance and Administration	

**Mbeya**

Y. A. Mchujuko	Director	025 250 4158
V. M. Mtani	Manager, Operations	025 250 2055
Dr. B. Y. Kibesse	Manager, Economics	025 250 2839
R. J. Jizwalo	Manager, Finance and Administration	025 250 2700

Mwanza

G. C. Maganga	Director	028 250 1015
T. A. Mpelwa	Manager, Operations	028 250 0024
M. K. Mziya	Manager, Economics	028 250 0622
C. A. Kiponda	Manager, Finance and Administration	028 250 0025

Zanzibar

N. K. Mboje	Director	024 223 4503
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