



BANK OF TANZANIA



ANNUAL REPORT 2024/25





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Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

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ISSN 0067-3757



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December 2025

Hon. Ambassador Khamis Mussa Omar (MP)
Minister of Finance
United Republic of Tanzania
Government City, Mtumba
Hazina Street
P.O. Box 2802
40468 Dodoma
Tanzania.

Honourable Minister,

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

In accordance with Section 21(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006 Cap.197 as amended, I hereby submit:

- a) The report on economic developments and the Bank of Tanzania's operations, in particular, the implementation and outcome of monetary policy, and other activities during the fiscal year 2024/25; and
- b) The Bank of Tanzania's balance sheet, the profit and loss accounts and associated financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025, together with detailed notes to the accounts for the year and the preceding year's comparative data certified by external auditors along with the auditors' opinion.

Yours Sincerely,

Emmanuel M. Tutuba
Governor
Bank of Tanzania



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List of Acronyms

CBR	Central Bank Rate
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CGS	Credit Guarantee Schemes
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DSE	Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange
EAC	East African Community
EAPS	East African Payment System
ECGS	Export Credit Guarantee Scheme
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FSP	Financial Service Providers
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GePG	Government Electronic Payment Gateway
GNI	Gross National Income
IBCM	Inter Bank Cash Market
IFEM	Interbank Foreign Exchange Market
IFRSs	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KES	Kenyan shilling
MDAs	Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MP	Member of Parliament
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MSPs	Microfinance Service Providers
NFIFs	National Financial Inclusion Frameworks
NFRA	National Food Reserve Agency
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries
PSSSF	Public Service Social Security Fund



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REPO	Repurchase Agreement
RGoZ	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
RTGS	Real-Time Gross Settlement System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SIPS	Systemically Important Payment Systems
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SME-CGS	Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme
SMR	Statutory Minimum Reserve Requirement ratio
SSR	Self-Sufficiency Ratio
TACH	Tanzania Automated Clearing House System
TanFIX	Tanzania Financial Inclusion Index
TANQR	Tanzania Quick Response Code standard
TCDC	Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission
TFRS	Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard
TIPS	Tanzania Instant Payment Systems
TISS	Tanzania Interbank Settlement Systems
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund



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Governor's Foreword

It is my great pleasure to present the Bank of Tanzania Annual Report for 2024/25. Consistent with previous editions, this report offers a comprehensive review of monetary policy performance in fulfilling its core objectives of maintaining price stability and facilitating sustainable economic growth. Beyond monetary policy, the report examines the broader performance of the national economy and provides an informed outlook for the future. It also highlights the Bank's operations, detailing the implementation and outcomes of monetary policy that shaped Tanzania's financial landscape during the year.

The year was marked by resilience and transformation in Tanzania's economic landscape amid persistent global uncertainties. The economy sustained robust growth of 5.5 percent, anchored by low and stable inflation, and a sound financial sector. This performance reflects the effectiveness of forward-looking monetary policy, strong regulatory and supervisory oversight, prudent fiscal policy, and strategic reforms across key sectors.

The financial sector remained sound and well-capitalized, with improved asset quality and profitability. The Bank continued its commitment to promoting financial inclusion by strengthening the regulatory environment and promoting innovations in collaboration with stakeholders. Notable milestones during the year included the launch of the Bank of Tanzania Fintech Regulatory Sandbox, the Financial Complaints Resolution System and the issuance of guidelines on fees and charges for banks and financial institutions to enhance affordability and price transparency. In pursuit of a cash-lite economy, the Bank upgraded and integrated the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) with the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) and launched the Tanzania Quick Response (QR) Code to enhance interoperability and efficiency in financial transactions.

As we look ahead, the Bank remains steadfast in its mission to maintain price stability, safeguard financial integrity, and foster inclusive economic growth.

I am deeply grateful to work alongside the Board, whose unwavering dedication to achieving the Bank's strategic objectives has been truly impressive. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the Bank's management and Staff for their hard work, professionalism, and commitment to ensuring that the Bank fulfils its mandate effectively. Our shared purpose and collaboration remain the driving force behind the Bank's continued success.

Emmanuel M. Tutuba
Governor
Bank of Tanzania



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Leadership and Organizational Structure

As per section 9 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, Cap. 197, as amended, the Governor of the Bank of Tanzania serves as the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Board consists of the Deputy Governors of the Bank of Tanzania, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, the Principal Secretary to the Treasury of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, and four non-executive Directors. The Permanent Secretary and the Principal Secretary are ex-officio members. The composition of the Board during the 2024/25 financial year is outlined below.



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Board of Directors



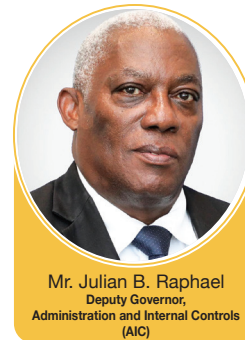
Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba
Governor, Chairman



Dr. Yamungu Kayandabila
Deputy Governor,
Economic and Financial Policies (EFP)



Ms. Sauda K. Msemu
Deputy Governor,
Financial Stability and
Financial Deepening (FSD)



Mr. Julian B. Raphael
Deputy Governor,
Administration and Internal Controls
(AIC)



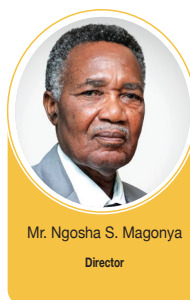
Mr. Elijah G. Mwandumbya
Permanent Secretary to the
Treasury of the Government of the
United Republic of Tanzania (URT)



Dr. Juma Akil
Principal Secretary,
President's Office, Finance and
Planning (RGoZ)



Ms. Esther L. Manyesha
Director



Mr. Ngosha S. Magonya
Director



Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma
Director

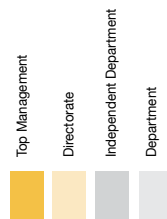
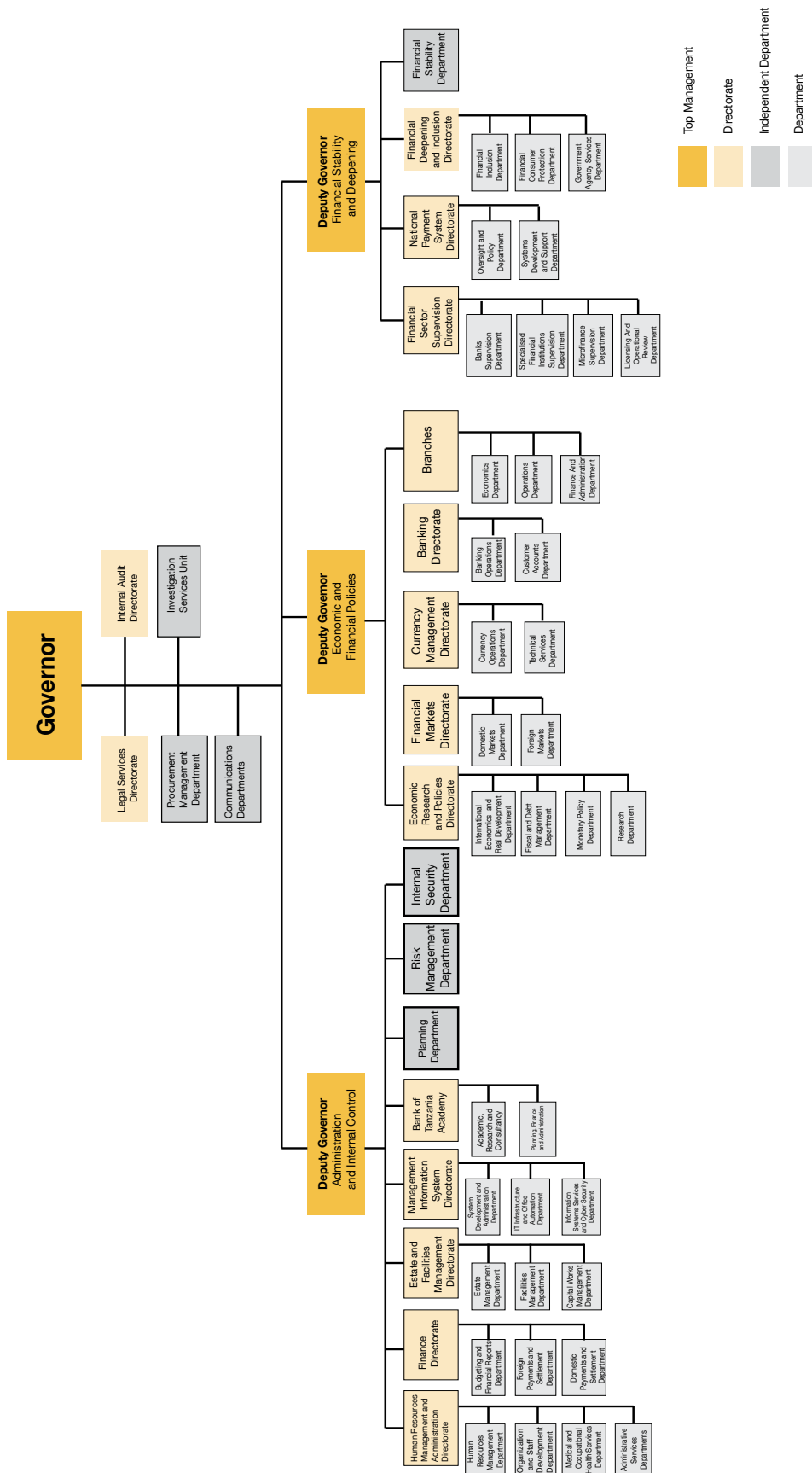


Nassor S. Ameir
Director



Paloty Luena
Secretary

Organization Structure





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Bank of Tanzania Mandate, Mission, Vision and Core Values

Mandate

The primary objective of the Bank, as enshrined in the Bank of Tanzania Act 2006, Cap. 197, is to formulate, define and implement monetary policy directed to the economic objective of maintaining domestic price stability conducive to a balanced and sustainable growth of the national economy. In addition to this core mandate, the Bank also safeguards the integrity of the financial system, supports the general economic policies of the Governments, and promotes sound monetary, credit and banking conditions conducive to economic development¹.



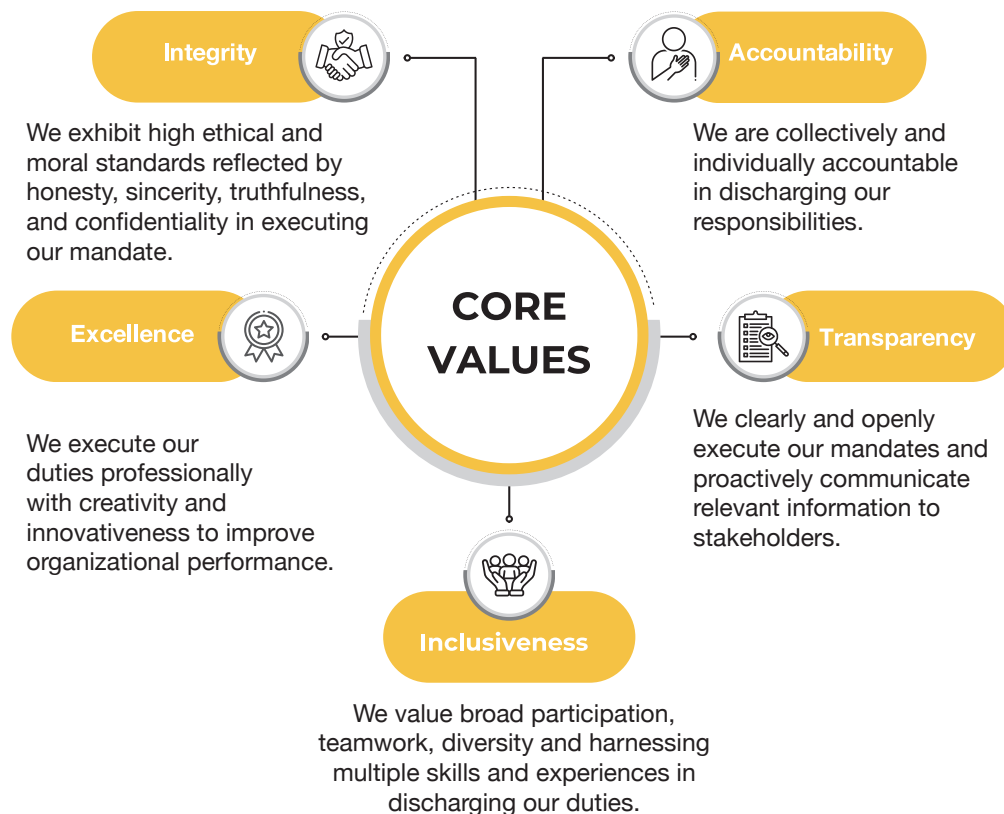
Vision

To be a Central Bank that effectively fosters macro-economic stability and modernized financial system in sustenance of the country's middle income and beyond.



Mission

Maintain price stability and integrity of the financial system for inclusive economic growth.



¹For United Republic of Tanzania Government and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.



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Monetary Policy Framework of the Bank of Tanzania

The monetary policy of the Bank of Tanzania (the Bank) focuses on maintaining price stability and fostering economic growth². In ensuring price stability, the Bank aims to maintain inflation within the medium-term (up to 5 years) target of 3-5 percent. To enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy and align with regional best practices, the Bank adopted an interest rate-based monetary policy framework in January 2024. In implementing this policy, the Bank uses the policy rate or Central Bank Rate (CBR), to guide inflation expectations and promote the country's economic growth. The CBR, which serves as the intermediate target, is set in line with the inflation forecast. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meets quarterly to assess the economic and monetary conditions and set the CBR that is consistent with the inflation target and economic growth projections.

To keep short-term market rates close to the CBR, the Bank employs a corridor system that allows the 7-day interbank cash market rate to fluctuate within a band of ± 200 basis points around the CBR. This mechanism strengthens monetary policy transmission by ensuring that market liquidity and interbank rates efficiently reflect the central bank's policy stance.

The Bank utilizes a range of monetary policy instruments to guide the operating target in line with the policy rate. The major instruments include repurchase agreements (repo and reverse repo), 35-day and 91-day Treasury bills, statutory minimum reserve requirement ratio (SMR), and sale or purchase of foreign currency in the interbank foreign exchange market (IFEM). In addition, there are stand-by lending facilities such as intraday and Lombard, which are granted to banks on demand to facilitate and ensure the efficiency of payment settlements.

Transparency remains central to the Bank's monetary policy implementation. The MPC communicates its decisions on the policy rate to banks and the public through post-MPC meetings with Chief Executive Officers of banks and the media, respectively. Furthermore, the Bank publishes MPC meeting statements, the Monetary Policy Report, and other periodic reports that detail policy decisions, implementation outcomes, and macroeconomic developments. The Monetary policy decision-making process is outlined below.

²Price stability is defined as a low and stable inflation rate over time. Inflation is measured annually as a percentage change in the consumer price index.



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June	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Before the beginning of every fiscal year, the Bank indicates its monetary policy stance in its Monetary Policy Statement consistent with the broader macroeconomic policy objectives of the Governments.2. The Monetary Policy Statement is approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank and submitted to the Parliament through the Minister responsible for finance.
February	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. The procedure highlighted in 1 and 2 is followed during the mid-year review of the Monetary Policy Statement. This assesses the progress in the implementation of the monetary policy, provides an outlook for the remaining period of the year, and outlines measures to be undertaken to achieve the policy objectives.
Quarterly	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Bank's Board of Directors that is chaired by the Governor, sets the Bank's policy rate on a quarterly basis, in line with the broader macroeconomic policy objectives of the Governments.
Daily	<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. The Surveillance Committee of the Bank's Management evaluates developments in the 7-day IBCM rate (operating target) on daily basis and decides on measures to be taken to keep the rate within the desired policy bands.



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The Economy at Glance

Indicator	2023/24	2024/25
Output and Prices³		
GDP at current market prices (TZS trillion)	186.7	205.8
GDP per capita at current prices (TZS million)	3.0	3.2
Real GDP growth (percent)	5.1	5.5
Inflation rate (year-on-year)	3.1	3.3
Inflation (12-month moving average)	3.1	3.1
Core inflation rate (year-on-year)	3.6	1.9
Core inflation (12-month moving average)	3.1	2.7
Money and Credit		
7-day interbank cash market rate	6.59	8.03
Credit to the private sector growth (%)	18.1	15.4
Growth of extended broad money growth (M3)	13.9	14.6
Government Budgetary Operations		
Tax revenue to GDP (%)	12.5	13.1
Government expenditure to GDP (%)	18.4	19.2
Development expenditure to GDP (%)	7.4	7.0
Fiscal Deficit to GDP (%)	3.1	2.7
External Sector		
Current account balance to GDP (%)	-3.4	-2.4
Foreign reserves (USD million, June 30)	5,345.5	5,971.5
Reserve months of import cover	4.0	4.8
Average retail exchange rate	2,504.9	2,619.1
Tourists' arrivals	1,994,242	2,193,322
Banking Sector		
Commercial Banks	34	35
Gross non-performing loans to gross loans (%)	4.1	3.3
Return on assets (%)	5.7	5.4
Return on equity (%)	27.3	25.0

³GDP and population figures are in calendar year i.e., 2023 and 2024.



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Indicator	2023/24	2024/25
Bureau de change	27	55
Social Indicators		
Population (million)	61.7	64.2
Population growth rate (%)	3.2	3.2
Zanzibar		
Real GDP growth (%)	7.4	7.1
Headline inflation (%)	5.9	4.8
Population (million)	1.9	2.0
Population growth rate (%)	3.7	3.7
GDP per capita at current prices (TZS million)	3.1	3.2



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Executive Summary

The economy continues to show robust performance and resilience, even amid challenges from global economic headwinds. In Mainland Tanzania, the economy sustained strong growth in 2024, expanding by 5.5 percent compared to 5.1 percent in the preceding year. This robust performance was underpinned by reforms implemented to improve the business environment and policy effectiveness. Growth main contributors were agriculture, mining, construction, and services (tourism, transportation, and financial digital services). Growth in agriculture was supported by favourable weather condition and targeted government interventions aimed at improving productivity and market access. Continued investment in public infrastructure also stimulated activity in construction and related industries, while increased mineral output and financial sector expansion bolstered overall economic performance.

Looking ahead, GDP is projected to grow by 6 percent in 2025, driven by sustained infrastructure development, improving agricultural productivity, and rising output in the mining sector. Signs of achieving the projected growth are evident, with GDP expanding by 5.4 percent in the first quarter of 2025 and 6.3 percent in the second quarter. High-frequency economic indicators—including robust private sector credit growth, strong export performance, increased electricity generation, rising cement production, and a vibrant tourism sector—further suggest that growth momentum remained strong in the third quarter. Recent sovereign credit reviews—Moody's B1 (stable) and Fitch B+ (stable)—affirm the economy's resilience and favourable outlook.

The 12-month headline inflation remained low and stable, averaging 3.1 percent over the past two years. This inflation level was well within the target

range of 3–5 percent. The stability reflects prudent implementation and coordination of monetary and fiscal policies. These factors are expected to continue anchoring inflation within the target in the short-term to medium-term. The risk to the inflation outlook is low due to the measures implemented to ensure food adequacy, stability of energy supply, and resilience to external shocks.

Monetary policy remains firmly committed to maintaining price stability while simultaneously leveraging its tools to foster sustainable economic growth. In implementing monetary policy in 2024/25, the Bank maintained a balanced stance, keeping the CBR at 6 percent to anchor inflation expectations and support economic growth. Liquidity conditions remained broadly adequate, with temporary tightening between August and October 2024, which led to a brief rise in the 7-day interbank rate above the CBR corridor. The Bank responded by injecting liquidity through reverse repos, foreign exchange operations, and gold purchases. Strong demand for government securities contributed to stable domestic liquidity conditions, while improved foreign exchange inflows and prudent monetary operations supported the appreciation of the Shilling. As a result, exchange rate depreciation moderated to 4.6 percent in 2024/25, down from 8.5 percent in the previous year.

In the outer period, the Bank will continue implementing structural and operational reforms to improve the effectiveness of monetary policy. The structural reforms include deepening the financial market, enhancing monetary policy transparency and communication, while operational reforms will encompass improving analytical models and capacity to cope with the changing economic environment, and climate-related issues.



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On the fiscal front, the Government aligned spending with available resources, focusing on key priorities. Revenue collections were in line with the estimates, with the tax ratio reaching 13.1 percent of GDP. The fiscal deficit narrowed to 2.7 percent of GDP from 3.1 percent in the preceding year.

The external sector improved. The current account deficit was 2.4 percent of GDP, compared to 3.4 percent in 2023/24. Much of the improvement was driven by increase of exports of gold, tourism services, manufactured goods, and agricultural commodities such as cashew nuts and tobacco. The rise in exports was accompanied by a decline in imports, driven largely by moderate global market prices. The improved current account deficit eased pressures on foreign reserves and the exchange rate. By June 2025, foreign exchange reserves reached USD 5,971.5 million, covering 4.8 months of imports, surpassing both national and EAC adequacy benchmarks. To strengthen its foreign reserves, the Bank acquired 6.2 tonnes of fine gold, during the year. This achievement was supported by favourable government policies.

Zanzibar's economy maintained strong growth, at 7.1 percent, compared with 7.4 percent in 2023, with accommodation and food services remaining the main contributor. Growth is projected to reach 7.3 percent in 2025, underpinned by public and private investment in infrastructure and tourism-related activities. Inflation eased to an average of 4.8 percent from 5.9 percent in the preceding year, ascribed to the decrease in food inflation following adequate supply and easing prices in the global market.

Zanzibar's fiscal operations remained aligned with the approved budget. Tax collections exceeded targets, while non-tax revenue fell slightly short of estimates. On the expenditure side, spending between recurrent needs and development

projects was almost balanced, with development projects largely financed through domestic sources.

The financial sector remained stable and resilient, with key performance indicators consistently within benchmark levels and sufficient buffers to withstand domestic and global shocks. The banking sub-sector, representing 70.2 percent of financial sector assets, sustained robust performance supported by a favourable business environment, prudent monetary policy implementation, and strong regulatory oversight. Mergers and acquisitions of banks, as well as the expansion of bank networks, broadened access to financial services while strengthening financial soundness indicators. Similarly, the microfinance sub-sector was strengthened through enhanced regulatory frameworks for digital lenders and the licensing of new microfinance service providers.

The Bank continued to advance financial inclusion as a catalyst for economic growth, poverty reduction, and financial stability. In 2024, the Financial Inclusion Index (TanFiX) rose to 0.81 from 0.72 in 2023, reflecting progress in expanding access points, improved use of digital financial products and services, increased financial literacy, and a supportive regulatory environment. In a bid to promote financial innovation, the Bank launched the Bank of Tanzania Fintech regulatory sandbox.

On financial consumer protection, the Bank prioritized strengthening market conduct, financial literacy, and the complaint management mechanism. The Bank issued Guidelines on Fees and Charges for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2024 and enforcement circulars to enhance affordability and transparency in pricing of financial products and services, expanded literacy programs through certified financial educators, and launched the Bank of Tanzania



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financial consumer management system known as *Sema na BOT*, for efficient complaint handling and redress.

Tanzania's payment systems remained stable and efficient, supporting monetary policy transmission, financial stability, and economic efficiency. During the year, the Bank upgraded its payments infrastructure, expanded service provider licensing, and strengthened oversight. To improve usability and inclusivity, TIPS was integrated with the Government Electronic Payment Gateway for simplified bill payments and upgraded to support seamless cross-border remittances and fund transfers.

With respect to the execution of the 2024/25 strategic plan, the Bank successfully implemented 84 percent of its planned activities, up from 80 percent in 2023/24. The implementation was aligned with overarching macroeconomic goals, placing strong emphasis on strengthening the internal governance frameworks and enhancing institutional efficiency.

The Bank's financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2025 were prepared in accordance with Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard 1 (TFRS 1). The report highlights the Bank's operational performance and overall financial position. The intended users of financial statements are both internal and external stakeholders. Beyond presenting historical performance, the report provides an outlook of the Bank's operational and financial matters, enabling stakeholders to assess the Bank's strategies and their potential success to generate value in the short, medium, and long term.



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PART I

GLOBAL ECONOMY



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1.1 Output

The global economy continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace, with mixed performance across regions. Growth reached 3.3 percent in 2024 from 3.5 percent in 2023 (Table 1.1). The deceleration was driven by rising trade protectionism, tariff disputes among major economies, geopolitical tensions, and monetary policy uncertainty, which weakened investor and consumer confidence. The slowdown was most pronounced in emerging markets, notably China and India. In China, growth moderated due to structural adjustments and subdued domestic demand, while India's performance was attributed to weaker domestic and global demand, as well as adverse weather conditions that constrained mining and electricity production. Global growth is projected to ease further to 3.0 percent in 2025, amid persistent trade policy volatility, potential escalation of geopolitical conflicts, and fragile market sentiment⁴.

Table 1.1: Global Real GDP Growth

Country/Region	Percent							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
World	2.9	-2.7	6.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1
Advanced economies	1.9	-4.0	6.0	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
United States	2.6	-2.2	6.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.0
Euro Area	1.6	-6.0	6.3	3.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2
Japan	-0.4	-4.2	2.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.5
United Kingdom	2.6	-2.2	6.1	2.5	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.4
EMDE	3.7	-1.7	7.0	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.0
China	6.1	2.3	8.6	3.1	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.2
India	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5	6.4	6.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.2	-1.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.3

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Note: EMDE denotes Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Growth in both Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC) slowed markedly in 2024 compared to 2023 (Tables 1.2 and 1.3). SADC growth declined to 3.0 percent from 4.0 percent, reflecting structural and external challenges, including persistent global headwinds, elevated public debt that increased debt-servicing pressures, and commodity price volatility that affected resource-dependent economies such as Angola and Zambia. In

EAC, growth fell sharply to 1.1 percent from 5.3 percent, mainly on account of weak foreign direct investment inflows amid global trade tensions and monetary policy uncertainty, and episodes of civil unrest and conflict in some Partner States, which disrupted economic activity and eroded investors' confidence.

Table 1.2: Real GDP Growth in SADC

Country	Percent							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Angola	-0.2	-4.0	2.1	4.2	1.0	4.5	2.4	2.1
Botswana	3.0	-8.7	11.9	5.5	3.2	-3.0	-0.4	2.3
DRC	4.5	1.7	1.7	9.2	8.5	6.5	4.7	5.2
Eswatini	2.7	-1.6	10.7	0.5	5.0	3.7	5.1	4.9
Lesotho	-2.9	-5.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.4
Madagascar	4.4	-7.1	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.2
Malawi	5.4	1.0	4.6	0.9	1.9	1.8	3.5	4.3
Mauritius	2.9	-14.5	3.4	8.7	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.0
Mozambique	2.3	-1.2	2.4	4.4	5.4	1.9	2.5	3.5
Namibia	-0.8	-8.1	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.7
Seychelles	5.5	-11.7	0.6	12.7	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	-6.2	5.0	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.3
Tanzania	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.3
Zambia	1.4	-2.8	6.2	5.2	5.4	4.0	6.2	6.8
Zimbabwe	-6.3	-7.8	8.5	6.1	5.3	2.0	6.0	4.6
SADC average	1.9	-4.8	4.8	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.8

Source: National Statistics Offices and IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Note: DRC denotes the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Table 1.3: Real GDP Growth in EAC

Country	Percent							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Burundi	1.8	0.3	3.1	1.8	2.7	3.5	1.9	2.6
DRC	4.5	1.7	1.7	9.2	8.5	6.5	4.7	5.2
Kenya	5.1	-0.3	7.6	4.9	5.6	4.5	4.8	4.9
Rwanda	9.4	-3.4	10.9	8.2	8.3	8.9	7.1	7.5
South Sudan	0.9	-6.5	5.3	-5.2	2.5	-27.6	-4.3	64.5
Tanzania	6.9	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.3
Uganda	7.6	-1.2	5.5	6.2	4.9	6.3	6.1	7.6
EAC Average	5.2	-0.7	5.6	4.2	5.3	1.1	3.8	14.1

Source: National Statistics Offices and IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Note: DRC denotes the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1.2 Inflation

Global inflation continued to slow, with inflation in advanced economies approaching their central banks' targets. The decrease was mainly ascribed to lagged effects of monetary policy tightening and moderating commodity prices, particularly those of energy and food. Consequently, global inflation decreased to 5.7 percent from 6.6 percent in 2023

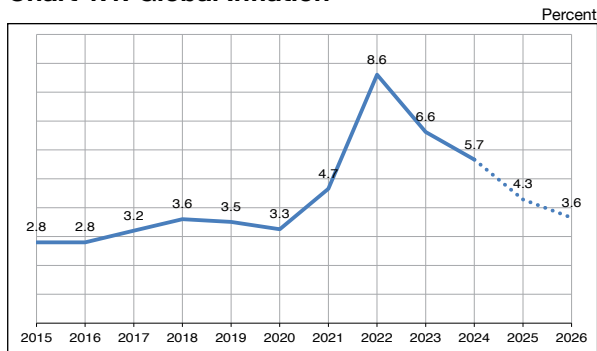
⁴IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025



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(Chart 1.1 and Table 1.4). In Sub-Saharan Africa, however, inflationary pressures persisted, largely due to supply shocks from conflicts and adverse weather conditions, as well as trade imbalances that exerted pressure on local currencies of some economies.

Chart 1.1: Global Inflation



Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Table 1.4: Inflation in Selected Regions and Countries

Country/Region	Percent							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
World	3.5	3.3	4.7	8.6	6.6	5.7	4.3	3.6
Advanced economies	1.4	0.7	3.1	7.3	4.6	2.6	2.5	2.2
United States	1.8	1.3	4.7	8.0	4.1	3.0	3.0	2.5
Euro Area	1.2	0.3	2.6	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.1	1.9
Japan	0.5	0.0	-0.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.4	1.7
United Kingdom	1.8	0.9	2.6	9.1	7.3	2.5	3.1	2.2
EMDE	5.1	5.2	5.8	9.5	8.0	7.7	5.5	4.6
China	2.9	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.6
India	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5	6.2	6.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	8.7	11.2	11.6	15.2	17.6	18.3	13.3	12.9

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Note: EMDE denotes Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Inflation is projected to decrease at a slower pace due to trade tensions and the lingering effects of geopolitical conflicts. According to IMF forecasts, global inflation is expected to ease to 4.3 percent in 2025 and further to 3.6 percent in 2026. The disinflationary trend is largely attributed to declining global commodity prices, particularly in the energy sector, ensuing from increased supply from OPEC+ countries. In addition, major food-producing regions are projected to increase supply, thus stabilizing food prices. Conversely, inflation in the EAC and SADC regions is anticipated to remain above regional

convergence targets, primarily due to prolonged adverse weather conditions, episodes of civil unrest, weak intra-regional trade, and persistent structural vulnerabilities (Table 1.5 and Table 1.6).

Table 1.5: Inflation Rates in SADC

Country	Percent							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Angola	17.1	22.3	25.8	21.4	13.6	28.2	22.0	16.4
Botswana	2.7	1.9	6.7	12.2	5.1	2.8	4.5	4.5
DRC	4.7	11.4	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7	8.9	7.2
Eswatini	2.6	3.9	3.7	4.8	4.9	4.0	5.2	4.8
Lesotho	5.2	5.0	6.0	8.3	6.3	6.1	4.3	5.1
Madagascar	5.6	4.2	5.8	8.2	9.9	7.6	8.4	7.2
Malawi	9.4	8.6	9.3	20.8	28.8	32.2	24.2	11.5
Mauritius	0.5	2.5	4.0	10.8	7.0	3.6	3.6	3.6
Mozambique	5.7	0.9	6.6	10.4	7.0	3.2	4.9	5.4
Namibia	3.7	2.2	3.6	6.1	5.9	4.2	3.8	4.5
Seychelles	1.8	1.0	10.0	2.6	-0.9	0.2	1.7	2.5
South Africa	4.1	3.3	4.6	6.9	5.9	4.4	3.8	4.5
Tanzania	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.0
Zambia	9.2	15.7	22.0	11.0	10.9	15.0	14.2	9.2
Zimbabwe	255.3	557.2	98.5	193.4	667.4	736.1	92.2	9.6
SADC Average	22.1	42.9	14.6	22.0	53.0	57.9	13.7	6.7
Average (exc. Zimbabwe)	5.4	6.2	8.6	9.8	9.2	9.5	8.1	6.5

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Note: DRC denotes the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Table 1.6: Inflation Rates in EAC

Country	Percent							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Burundi	-0.8	7.5	8.4	18.9	27.1	20.2	39.1	31.3
DRC	4.7	11.4	9.0	9.3	19.9	17.7	8.9	7.2
Kenya	5.2	5.3	6.1	7.6	7.7	4.5	4.1	4.9
Rwanda	2.4	7.7	0.8	13.9	14.0	4.8	7.0	4.7
South Sudan	49.3	24.0	30.2	-3.2	39.7	128.4	65.7	8.3
Tanzania	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.2	4.0	4.0
Uganda	2.1	2.8	2.2	7.2	5.4	3.3	4.2	4.7
EAC Average	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	16.8	26.0	19.0	9.3

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025

Note: DRC denotes the Democratic Republic of the Congo

1.3 Commodity Prices

Global commodity prices exhibited divergent trends in 2024/25, driven primarily by market dynamics, geopolitical developments, and macroeconomic conditions. For instance, crude oil prices declined due to increased production from OPEC+ member countries that coincided with weakening global economic activity. In contrast, gold prices surged, buoyed by heightened investors' demand for safe-haven assets amid elevated trade and policy uncertainty.



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Regarding agricultural commodities, both Robusta and Arabica coffee varieties recorded notable price increases. This was driven by strong demand amid low supply from Brazil and Vietnam, compounded by the threat of future shortages stemming from adverse weather conditions in the two countries. Conversely, cotton and wheat prices declined, reflecting improved production forecasts and ample global supply. Looking ahead, commodity prices are expected to ease further in 2025 and 2026, underpinned by subdued global growth, uncertain macroeconomic environment, and declining energy prices. Energy prices are projected to ease due to high oil supply and a structural shift in major economies, particularly China, toward the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles (Table 1.7).

Table 1.7: World Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit Measure	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Percentage Change
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	91.07	86.82	84.70	72.73	-14.13
Crude oil**	USD per barrel	88.66	85.07	84.27	73.85	-12.37
Robusta Coffee	USD per kg	2.31	2.36	3.31	5.16	55.89
Arabica Coffee	USD per kg	5.55	5.09	4.58	7.42	62.01
Tea (Average price)	USD per kg	2.83	2.97	2.82	3.00	6.38
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD per kg	2.78	2.34	2.19	2.15	-1.83
Cotton "A Index"	USD per kg	2.85	2.30	2.05	1.76	-14.15
Wheat, SRW	USD per metric tonnes	346.68	284.65	239.83	224.70	-6.31
Wheat, HRW	USD per metric tonnes	399.62	388.99	292.77	255.02	-12.89
Palm Oil	USD per metric tonnes	1404.35	948.94	860.87	1024.00	18.95
Urea	USD per tonnes	714.85	471.69	350.72	376.03	7.22
DAP	USD per tonnes	747.45	646.01	546.42	698.13	27.76
White Product	USD per tonnes	873.12	895.94	826.51	689.10	-16.63
Gold	USD per ozt	1833.28	1830.41	2078.27	2825.00	35.93

Source: World Bank and Bloomberg

Note: * denotes U.K. Brent; ** f.o.b. Dubai; ozt, troy ounce; SRW, Soft Red Winter; HRW, Hard Red Winter, and DAP, Di-ammonium Phosphate



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PART II

MONETARY POLICY IMPLEMENTATION



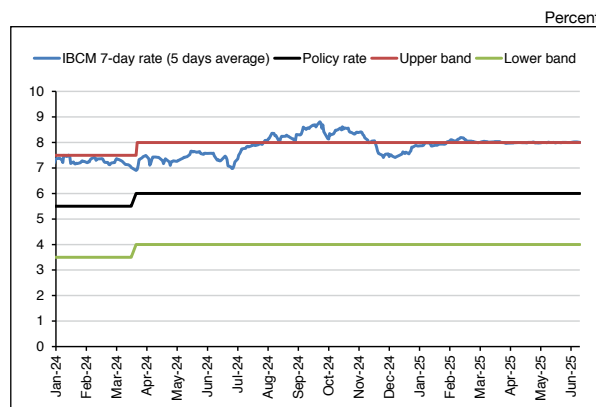
2.0 Monetary Policy Implementation

2.1 Monetary Policy Targets and Performance

In 2024/25, monetary policy aimed to achieve macroeconomic objectives, particularly by anchoring inflation expectations, supporting economic growth, and safeguarding the stability of the financial sector. Specifically, the targets for this period included achieving the inflation rate of 5.0 percent, facilitating projected economic growth of 5.4 percent in 2024 and 5.8 percent in 2025 for Mainland Tanzania and growth targets of 7.2 percent and 7.3 percent for Zanzibar. To attain these objectives, the Bank implemented its interest-rate-based framework, maintaining the CBR at 6.0 percent across all four quarters and steering the 7-day interbank cash market rate within the policy corridor of ± 200 basis points of the CBR.

The implementation of monetary policy was broadly effective, with inflation remaining within the 5.0 percent target and economic growth progressing toward the projected path—5.4 percent for Mainland Tanzania and 7.2 percent for Zanzibar in 2024. Liquidity conditions were generally adequate, supporting private sector credit growth. The 7-day interbank rate was generally stable, with a few swings above the upper band of the CBR between August and October 2024, owing to a decline in liquidity attributable to a more than projected cash demand driven by bumper crop harvests, increased preference for foreign currency holdings by banks, and investment in government securities by non-bank investors. In response, the Bank injected liquidity through reverse repos, foreign exchange purchases, swaps, and purchase of gold from domestic market. This improved liquidity condition with the 7-day interbank rate returning to the CBR corridor, but close to the upper band, owing to market segmentation, which prevented efficient price discovery in the interbank cash market (Chart 2.1).

Chart 2.1: Central Bank Rate and 7-Day IBCM Rate

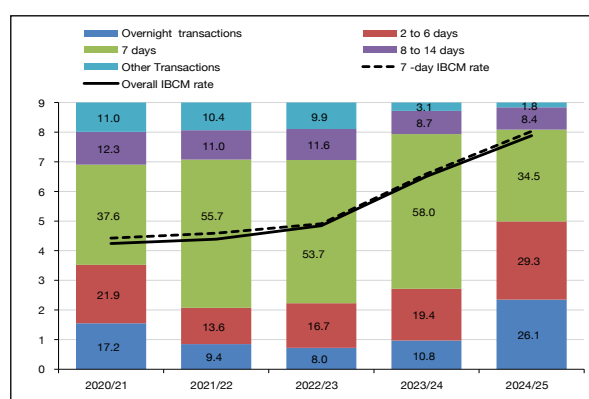


Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

2.2 Money Market Activity and Credit Growth

The interbank cash market transactions increased to TZS 26,079.9 billion from TZS 25,859.4 billion in 2023/24. The 7-day transactions continued to dominate the market, accounting for 34.5 percent of total transactions, though they decreased by more than half of the market turnover that was recorded in 2023/24 (Chart 2.2).

Chart 2.2: Inter-Bank Cash Market Transactions



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

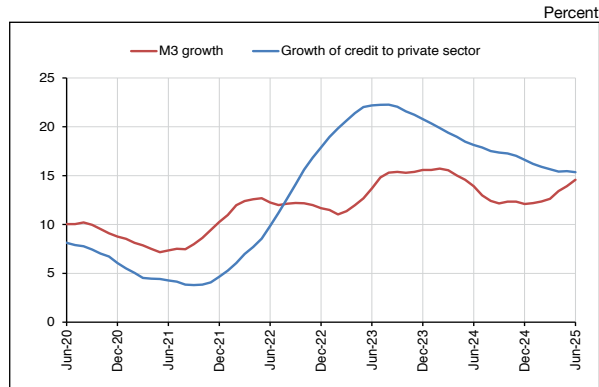
Extended broad money supply (M3) growth accelerated to an average of 14.6 percent in 2024/25, from 13.9 percent in 2023/24 (Chart 2.3). The expansion was largely driven by a strong growth of credit to the private sector of 15.4



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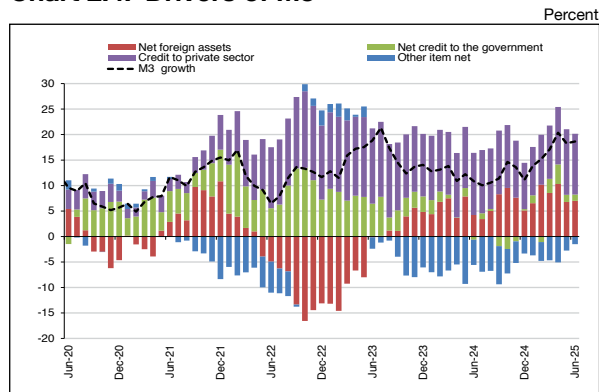
percent, reflecting improved business conditions coupled with supportive monetary and fiscal policies (Chart 2.4).

Chart 2.3: Money Supply and Private Sector Credit Growth



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

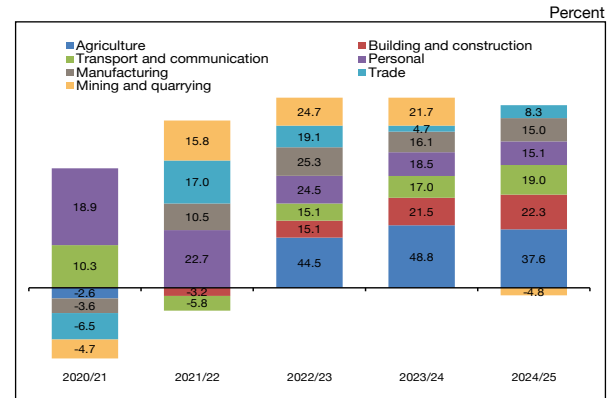
Chart 2.4: Drivers of M3



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

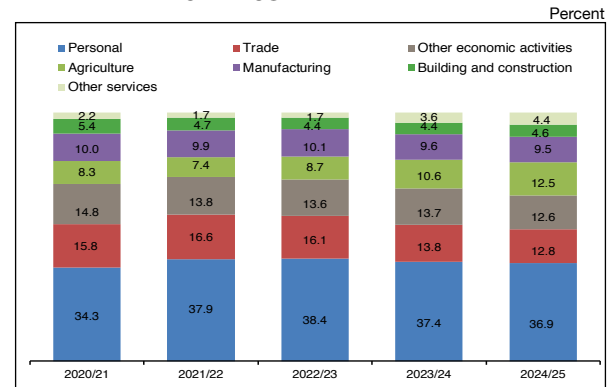
Agricultural activity recorded the fastest banks' credit growth at an average of 37.6 percent, partly owing to government initiatives to support the activity, including continued implementation of TZS 1.0 trillion loan facility, and SMR relief to the banks lending to agriculture sector at a rate not exceeding 10.0 percent. Other activities with notable credit growth included building and construction, as well as transport and communication (Chart 2.5a). Personal lending, which is largely directed at small and medium enterprises related activities, continued to hold the largest share of credit to the private sector at 36.9 percent, followed by trade and agriculture (Chart 2.5b).

Chart 2.5a: Annual Growth Rates of Banks Credit to Select Economic Activities



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 2.5b: Share of Outstanding Credit by Banks to Major Economic Activities



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

2.3 Interest Rate Developments

Lending rates remained downward sticky, reflecting existence of structural impediments in the economy. The overall lending rate remained almost unchanged in 2024/25 compared to the preceding year, averaging 15.4 percent (Table 2.1). Conversely, the overall deposit rates rose to 8.2 percent from 7.3 percent in 2023/24, implying enhanced competition in the banking sector and other players in the financial sector. Measures to improve usage of the credit reference system, developing secured transaction law, and expanding the coverage of national identification, among others, are expected to address structural issues resulting in the wider interest rate spread.



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Furthermore, to ensure that borrowers have adequate information before borrowing, the Bank is developing a system that will enable them to assess the pricing of financial services and products across all banks, thereby increasing transparency and fostering competitive lending rates.

Table 2.1: Selected Bank's Interest Rates

Item	Percent				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Savings deposit rate	2.35	1.55	1.73	2.43	2.85
Overall time deposits rate	6.75	6.80	7.19	7.32	8.22
One- year deposit rate	8.43	8.03	8.62	8.93	9.42
Negotiated deposit rate	9.18	9.66	9.37	9.38	10.56
Overall lending rate	16.60	16.41	16.04	15.47	15.42
One- year lending rate	15.80	16.73	16.90	16.04	15.78
Negotiated lending rate	13.75	13.99	13.77	13.30	12.89
Margin between one year lending and deposit rates	7.37	8.70	8.28	7.11	6.35

Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

As for the future horizon, the Bank will continue advancing structural and operational reforms to strengthen the effectiveness of monetary policy. Structural measures will focus on deepening financial markets, enhancing transparency and communication, promoting financial inclusion, and accelerating the transition toward a cash-lite economy. On the operational front, the Bank will continue refining analytical models and build capacity to better navigate an evolving economic landscape, including the integration of climate-related considerations into monetary policy design and implementation.



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PART III

DOMESTIC ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE



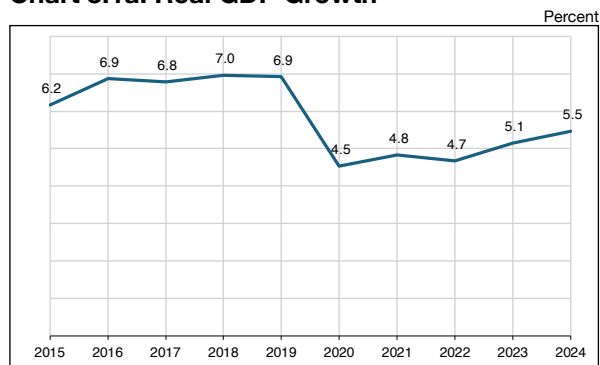
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3.0 Economic Developments

3.1 Output and Prices

The domestic economy sustained robust growth, at 5.5 percent compared with 5.1 percent in 2023 (Chart 3.1a). This performance was underpinned by favourable weather condition, government initiatives in the agricultural sector, including timely supply of inputs, continued investment in strategic public infrastructure projects, operationalization of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) lot from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, and the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project with a capacity of generating 2,115 MW⁵. Moreover, increased export earnings, particularly gold and tourism, enhanced financial inclusion and improved business conditions.

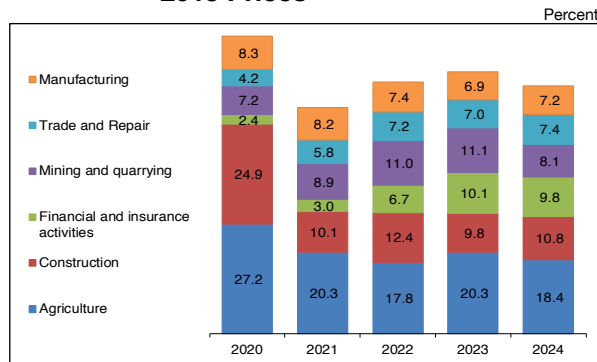
Chart 3.1a: Real GDP Growth



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

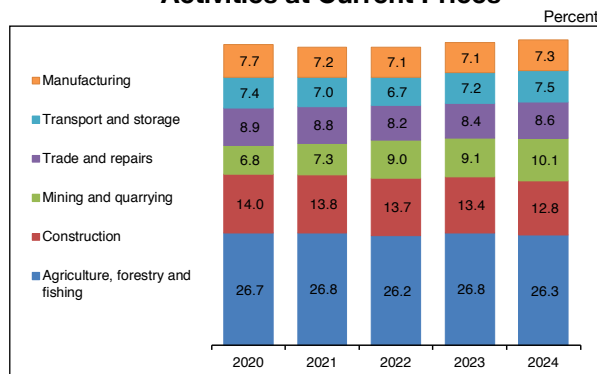
Agriculture, particularly crops and livestock, construction, mining and quarrying, and financial and insurance services continued to be the primary drivers of growth (Chart 3.1b). These activities also remained dominant in terms of the economy's structure (Chart 3.1c).

Chart 3.1b: Contribution to GDP Growth by Select Activities at Constant 2015 Prices



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Chart 3.1c: Composition of GDP by Select Activities at Current Prices



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

In nominal terms, GDP was TZS 205.8 trillion, higher than TZS 186.8 trillion in 2023, whereas real GDP increased to TZS 156.6 trillion in 2024 from TZS 148.5 trillion in 2023⁶. GDP per capita also improved, reaching TZS 3,204,244.3 from TZS 3,025,884.9 in the preceding year.

The economy is projected to grow by 6.0 percent in 2025, supported by investment in both private and public infrastructure, particularly railways, roads, airports, and sports facilities in preparation for the African Cup of Nations (AFCON) tournament; agriculture and mining. Evidence of attaining the projected growth is reflected in GDP expansion of

⁵Mega infrastructure projects include Standard Gauge Railway for the remaining lots, port modernization, Bus Rapid Transit, development of new and upgrading of airports and rural electrification expansion.

⁶Full details on GDP, growth rate and share in total GDP by activity are in the statistical annex tables.



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5.4 percent in the first quarter of 2025, followed by an acceleration to 6.3 percent in the second quarter. High-frequency economic indicators—such as elevated private sector credit growth, resilient export performance, increased electricity generation, higher cement output, and sustained recovery in the tourism industry—corroborate the persistence of strong growth momentum into the third quarter. The recent sovereign credit reviews, with Moody's affirming a B1 (stable) rating and Fitch Ratings maintaining a B+ (stable), attest to the resilience and favourable prospects of the economy.

Agriculture

Agriculture, which is the dominant GDP contributor, grew by 4.1 percent in 2024, relative to 4.2 percent in 2023. The performance was backed by favourable weather condition in the main production regions; supply of quality seeds and subsidized fertilizers; improved markets for agricultural products; enhanced research and extension services; and rehabilitation and construction of irrigation schemes.

The sector is projected to further grow in 2025, supported by the ongoing government efforts of transforming agriculture towards higher productivity and commercialization—efforts that are also embodied in the Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (2017/18-2027/28). Other efforts, including the climate-adaptive strategy that aims to, among others, reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience to climate change, are expected to enhance agricultural production sustainability going forward.

Industry and Construction

Industry and construction activity rose by 5.4 percent in 2024 compared with 5.1 percent in the preceding year⁷. The outturn was largely driven by the construction sub-activity, following

ongoing public infrastructure projects; mining and quarrying sub-activity, particularly due to increased price and the quantity of gold; and manufacturing sub-activity, resulting from improved production along with increased domestic and external demand. Notably, the observed performance in manufacturing was supported by a stable power supply. The electricity generated rose by 14.4 percent, from 3.9 percent in 2023, while consumption increased by 44 percent to 11,954 million kWh. This increase was largely contributed by the operationalization of JNHPP (Table 3.1). Looking ahead, the sub-activity is expected to further improve on account of a reliable power supply, continued inflow of foreign direct investment, and ongoing government initiatives to boost value addition in agriculture.

Table 3.1: Electricity Generation and Imports

'000' kWh						
Source of power	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Domestic production	7,690,893.9	7,748,647.9	8,561,083.3	9,312,755.3	8,068,599.2	11,715,188.2
Hydropower	2,480,005.4	3,139,153.6	3,084,610.3	2,552,232.8	2,691,950.9	6,025,338.7
Thermal power	5,196,536.8	4,590,716.2	5,459,758.9	6,745,973.2	5,366,238.4	5,674,197.8
Diesel	82,316.6	81,583.0	96,512.7	109,993.5	108,421.1	93,434.8
Gas	5,114,220.3	4,509,133.2	5,363,246.2	6,635,979.6	5,257,817.3	5,580,763.1
Biomass	14,351.7	18,778.1	16,714.1	14,549.3	10,409.8	15,651.7
Imports	113,242.0	114,275.5	128,972.5	151,916.8	197,361.0	238,540.4
Uganda	81,123.0	79,674.5	90,865.0	105,932.2	141,711.7	172,864.2
Zambia	32,119.0	34,601.0	38,107.5	45,984.6	55,649.3	64,590.2
Kenya						1,085.9
Total electricity available for distribution	7,804,135.9	7,862,923.3	8,690,055.9	9,464,672.1	8,265,960.2	11,953,728.6

Source: Tanzania National Electricity Supply Company

Services

The services activity grew by 6.6 percent, from 5.8 percent in 2023, with a large contribution emanating from financial and insurance services, trade, transport and storage, and information and communication sub-activities⁸. The performance of the financial and insurance sub-activity was attributed to increased bank deposits and loans, as well as continued expansion of insurance activities. As for trade sub-activity, the improvement was largely associated with improved business environment, while for transport and storage sub-activity, the performance was attributed to operationalization of the SGR along

⁷ Industry and construction activity comprises of mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity and gas supply, water supply; sewage sub activities and construction.

⁸ The services activity comprises wholesale and retail; trade and repair, transport and storage, accommodation, and food- services, information and communication, finance and insurance.



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with increased cargo transport through roads following improved efficiency of ports. The growth of the information and communication sub-activity mainly resulted from the rise in voice call durations, short messaging services, the number of customers accessing mobile money services, broadcasting and internet services, as well as the increase in registration of new radio networks.

Gross National Income

Gross National Income (GNI) continued its upward trajectory in 2024, reaching TZS 201,317.9 billion in nominal terms—an increase of 9.9 percent from the level recorded in 2023 (Table 3.2). Similarly, Gross National Disposable Income rose by 9.7 percent, amounting to TZS 188,872.9 billion in 2024, compared to the preceding year.

The savings-to-GDP ratio climbed to 21.6 percent in 2024 from 17.8 percent in 2023, indicating stronger domestic savings mobilization driven by rising incomes and strengthening of economic activities. Meanwhile, the investment-to-GDP ratio remained stable at 37.1 percent same as in 2023. Despite this slight dip, the ratio remains robust, suggesting a stable pace of capital formation (Chart 3.2).

Table 3.2: Gross National Income at Current Market Prices

Nominal	Billions of TZS				
	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^p	2024 ^p
Gross national income (GNI)	142,483.2	153,429.3	167,611.3	183,185.1	201,317.9
GDP (at 2015 constant prices)	135,258.7	144,790.6	158,082.4	173,948.7	191,909.2
Net primary income from ROW	-2,901.2	-2,737.9	-3,208.8	-3,568.6	-4,528.6
Primary income receivable	254.9	235.6	423.6	722.8	926.2
Less primary income payable	3,156.0	2,973.5	3,632.3	4,291.4	5,454.8
Gross national disposable income (GNDI)	133,278.0	143,325.1	156,254.0	172,135.1	188,872.9
Final consumption	100,179.7	107,062.9	115,880.9	123,827.4	127,869.9
Government	11,263.6	11,862.4	12,456.0	13,301.1	14,298.1
Households	88,581.9	94,824.4	103,000.7	110,049.3	113,029.0
Non-profit institutions serving household	334.2	376.0	424.2	477.1	542.7
Savings	19,857.5	22,342.5	28,356.1	33,277.5	44,485.1
Gross capital formation (Investment)	56,776.8	63,168.0	64,696.6	70,388.6	76,301.6
Fixed capital formation	60,119.0	67,221.8	68,247.5	71,482.5	77,126.8
Changes in valuables	1,838.3	1,954.2	1,916.9	2,004.7	2,607.3
Changes in inventories	-5,180.5	-6,008.0	-5,467.8	-3,098.5	-3,432.4
Saving - Investment gap	-36,919.3	-40,825.4	-36,340.5	-37,111.1	-31,816.5
GDP (at current market price)	145,384.4	156,167.1	170,820.0	186,753.7	205,846.5
Memorandum:					
Gross capital formation to GDP	39.1	40.4	37.9	37.7	37.1
Savings to GDP	13.7	14.3	16.6	17.8	21.6
Consumption to GDP	68.9	68.6	67.8	66.3	62.1
Saving-Investment gap to GDP	-25.4	-26.1	-21.3	-19.9	-15.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: p denotes provisional data; GDP, gross domestic product; and ROW, the rest of the world

Aggregate Demand

Aggregate demand grew by 10.2 percent in nominal terms in 2024, primarily fuelled by increased investment, particularly in the accumulation of valuables such as precious metals like gold, and growth in savings (33.7 percent) and exports (24.5 percent). Notwithstanding, domestic final consumption, which constitutes the largest share of total expenditure, at 62.1 percent, experienced a growth of 3.3 percent compared to the growth of 6.9 percent in 2023. This resulted largely from reduced spending by non-profit institutions serving households.

Meanwhile, gross capital formation, a key indicator of investment activity, expanded by 10.2 percent, up from 3.2 percent in 2023. The increase depicts intensified public and private sector investment, signalling continued confidence in the country's economic prospects (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Consumption, Investment and Savings at Current Market Prices

Nominal	Billions of TZS				
	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^p	2024 ^p
Final consumption	100,179.7	107,062.9	115,880.9	123,827.4	127,869.9
Government	11,263.6	11,862.4	12,456.0	13,301.1	14,298.1
Households	88,581.9	94,824.4	103,000.7	110,049.3	113,029.0
Non-profit institutions serving household	334.2	376.0	424.2	477.1	542.7
Gross capital formation (Investment)	55,949.3	63,708.2	67,065.8	69,226.1	76,301.6
Fixed capital formation	60,119.0	67,221.8	68,247.5	71,482.5	77,126.8
Changes in valuables	1,838.3	1,954.2	1,916.9	2,004.7	2,607.3
Changes in inventories	-6,008.0	-5,467.8	-3,098.5	-4,261.1	-3,432.4
Net external demand/exports	-1,363.7	-3,988.9	-10,800.3	-4,997.5	-2,031.2
Exports of goods and services	19,629.1	22,686.8	27,609.3	33,290.2	41,441.4
Imports of goods and services	20,992.7	26,675.7	38,409.6	38,287.8	43,472.5
Savings	19,857.5	22,342.5	28,356.1	33,277.5	44,485.1
Saving - Investment gap	-36,091.8	-41,365.7	-38,709.7	-35,948.6	-31,816.5
GDP (at current market price)	145,384.4	156,167.1	170,820.0	186,753.7	205,846.5
Memorandum:					
Gross capital formation to GDP	38.5	40.8	39.3	37.1	37.1
Savings to GDP	13.7	14.3	16.6	17.8	21.6
Consumption to GDP	68.9	68.6	67.8	66.3	62.1
Saving-Investment gap to GDP	-24.8	-26.5	-22.7	-19.2	-15.5

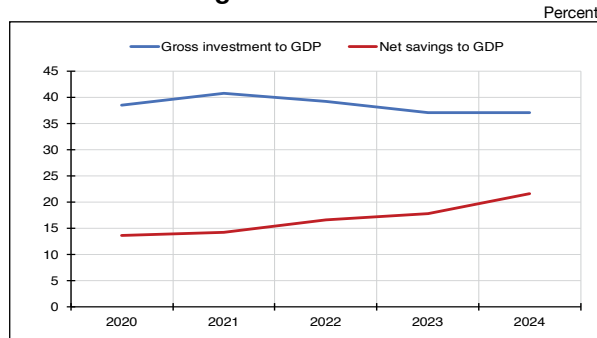
Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: p denotes provisional data



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Chart 3.2: Savings and Investment Ratios



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Inflation

Inflation remained low and stable for more than a decade. Over the past two years, it averaged 3.1 percent, within the country's target of 3–5 percent (Table 3.4). The rise in food inflation was largely offset by a decline of core inflation. Food inflation depicted a consistent upward trend throughout 2024/25, averaging 4.2 percent, compared to 3.0 percent in the preceding year. A consistent increase in prices of staple foods, particularly beans, sorghum, round potatoes, and finger millet, accounted for the rise. Energy and fuel inflation also rose during the year, averaging 7.5 percent from 5.3 percent, largely attributable to geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and Ukraine, specifically in the first half of the year.

The 12-month moving average for core inflation trended downward throughout the year, at 2.7 percent from 3.1 percent in 2023/24 (Chart 3.3)⁹. This decline was largely attributed to prudent monetary policy and moderation in the prices of imported goods, in line with global trends.

Table 3.4: Average Headline Inflation and its components

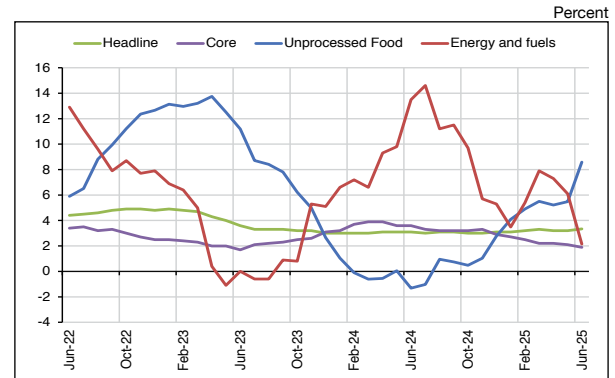
Inflation components	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Headline	3.3	4.0	4.6	3.1	3.1
Core	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.1	2.7
Food	3.8	5.2	8.8	3.0	4.2
Non-food	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.7
Energy and fuel	3.8	6.8	5.9	5.3	7.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Rates for 2022/23 use base year 2020 (2020=100), while for other years, base year used is 2015 (2015=100)

⁹Core inflation accounts for 73.9 percent of the consumer price index and excludes unprocessed food, maize flour, energy and fuel.

Chart 3.3: Twelve-month Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Inflation is anticipated to remain within the medium-term target range of 3–5 percent, driven by sufficient food supply, stable power supply, and the continued implementation of prudent monetary and fiscal policies. The risk to the inflation outlook remains low, due to measures focusing at ensuring food adequacy, energy supply stability, and resilience to external shocks.

Food Supply

The food supply was adequate during the year under review, backed by good harvests during the 2023/24 crop season. In 2024/25, food production was slightly higher by about 3 percent, reaching 23.4 million tonnes, out of which 14.6 million tonnes were cereals, and 8.8 million tonnes were non-cereals (Table 3.5 and Table 3.6). The national food requirement for 2025/26 is estimated at 18.2 million tonnes, making a food self-sufficiency ratio of 128.5 percent—a surplus of 5.2 million tonnes.

Table 3.5: Food Production and Requirements

		2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^a
Cereals	Production	10,639,990.0	9,493,410.0	11,448,757.0	14,587,177.1	14,610,032.0
	Requirement	9,417,888.0	9,537,752.0	10,427,327.0	11,701,776.6	12,028,976.0
	Gap/Surplus	1,222,102.0	-44,342.0	1,021,430.0	2,885,400.5	2,581,056.0
Non-cereals	Production	7,785,260.0	7,910,470.0	8,953,258.0	8,216,138.5	8,862,169.0
	Requirement	5,378,864.0	5,536,113.0	5,963,077.0	6,052,212.3	6,232,177.0
	Gap/Surplus	2,406,396.0	2,374,357.0	2,990,181.0	2,163,926.3	2,629,992.0
Total food	Production	18,425,250.0	17,403,880.0	20,402,015.0	22,803,315.6	23,472,201.0
	Requirement	14,796,751.0	15,073,865.0	16,390,404.0	17,753,988.8	18,261,153.0
	Gap/Surplus	3,628,499.0	2,330,015.0	4,011,611.0	5,049,326.8	5,211,048.0
SSR		126.0	115.0	124.0	128.4	128.5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Note: SSR denotes Self-Sufficiency Ratio; p, provisional data; and production data are for 2024/25, and food requirement data are for 2025/26



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Table 3.6: Food Production in 2024/25 and Requirements for 2025/26

Tonnes						
Cereals	Maize	Sorghum	Finger Millet	Rice	Wheat	Total
Production	10,719,452	1,032,542	208,526	2,533,686	115,826	14,610,032
Requirement	7,360,365	582,388	2,524,468	1,232,606	329,150	12,028,977
Gap/Surplus	3,359,087	450,154	-2,315,942	1,301,080	-213,324	2,581,055
SSR	146	177	8	206	35	121
Non-cereals	Beans	Pulses	Banana	Cassava	Potatoes	Total
Production	1,259,649	1,211,671	1,412,135	2,665,506	2,313,208	8,862,169
Requirement	501,165	482,076	1,150,555	2,872,627	1,225,754	6,232,177
Gap/Surplus	758,484	729,595	261,580	-207,121	1,087,454	2,629,992
SSR	251	251	123	93	189	142

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Note: SSR denotes Self-Sufficiency Ratio, and p, provisional data.

To mitigate food price pressure and bolster national food security, the National Food Reserve Agency released 298,937 tonnes of food to traders and areas that experienced food shortages. In addition, the Agency purchased 436,382 tonnes, resulting in a total stock of 477,923 tonnes of food held at the end of June 2025, consisting of maize grain and paddy. This represents an increase of 40 percent from the stock reported in June 2024 (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Food Stocks Held by NFRA

Tonnes					
Period	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Jan	110,398	207,899	124,736	270,984	646,480
Feb	110,389	203,297	106,881	326,172	619,659
Mar	109,231	200,626	80,123	336,099	587,062
Apr	109,231	190,366	63,808	340,102	557,228
May	108,284	149,402	51,367	340,002	509,990
Jun	107,384	141,576	46,665	340,479	477,923
Jul	107,384	140,695	94,088	368,855	
Aug	123,635	144,410	210,020	489,187	
Sep	150,057	149,044	244,169	651,403	
Oct	192,408	151,794	244,289	708,399	
Nov	209,057	147,401	244,223	702,502	
Dec	214,968	137,655	248,282	677,115	

Source: National Food Reserve Agency

Prices of Food and Cash Crops

Average wholesale prices of select food crops and producer prices of cash crops were generally higher in 2024/25 than in the preceding year (Table 3.8 and Table 3.9). The increase in food prices, save for maize and rice, was primarily driven by transportation challenges caused by heavy rains in some parts of the country and increased demand from neighbouring countries. The slowdown in prices of maize and rice was explained by higher production in food basket regions, following

timely provision of subsidized fertilizers and other agricultural inputs. As for cash crops, producer prices increased due to rising global and domestic demand, as well as the enhanced adoption of the Tanzania Mercantile Exchange's online trading system.

Table 3.8: Average Wholesale Prices of Selected Food Crops

TZS per 100Kg					
Item	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Maize	52,427.0	57,264.3	104,978.4	81,754.6	75,448.8
Rice	141,316.4	169,257.4	266,435.8	249,135.0	219,481.6
Beans	192,207.9	179,894.5	265,395.3	263,125.8	276,693.6
Sorghum	92,482.7	108,534.2	136,323.9	132,220.3	140,495.3
Round potatoes	72,585.9	71,544.9	93,956.4	89,533.0	99,763.3
Finger millets	137,718.4	162,609.2	170,785.9	158,947.1	199,620.7

Source: Ministry of Industry and Trade

Table 3.9: Producer Prices of Cash Crops,

TZS/kg						
Period	Coffee		Seed cotton	Green tea leaf	Raw cashew	Tobacco VFC
	Arabica	Robusta				
2019/20 ¹	5,383.2	4,404.8	1,200.0	312.0	3,300.0	3,230.9
2020/21 ¹	6,524.4	4,122.9	900.0	312.0	2,707.0	3,543.7
2021/22 ¹	10,735.4	5,169.4	1,560.0	320.0	2,115.9	3,563.4
2022/23 ¹	9,939.0	6,778.6	1,780.0	366.0	2,020.0	5,755.0
2023/24 ¹	7,608.4	6,869.5	1,300.0	314.0	1,874.0	5,736.3
2024/25 ¹	15,953.8	13,493.0	1,425.0	366.0	3,592.0	6,757.0

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Crop Boards

Note: VFC denotes Virginia flue cured; and UG, under grade; *sisal prices are in USD per tonne

3.2 Financial Markets

To support effective implementation of monetary policy, the Bank prioritized development and well-functioning of financial markets. Overall, the government securities market exhibited strong investor appetite, with rising oversubscription. This outturn is a result of enhanced provision of essential financial information by the Bank and other stakeholders, which helps investors to make informed decisions. Foreign liquidity improved throughout the year, supported by strong export earnings and regulatory measures. The Bank also continued with efforts to diversify foreign reserves, with notable growth of gold reserves supported by favourable policy reforms and global price developments.

As a step towards the adoption of Treasury bond market-determined coupon rates, the Government shifted to a hybrid approach in determining the coupon rate in January 2025. This approach aims



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to align coupon rates with market conditions to enhance bond liquidity, improve price discovery and boost market efficiency. This shift, combined with benchmark bond reform and increased investment participation, led to a notable improvement in secondary market performance.

Gold Reserves

The Bank continued to strengthen its foreign reserve by acquiring monetary gold through the Domestic Gold Purchase Program (DGPP) in line with its monetary policy stance. This underscores the Bank's commitment to diversifying its reserves, bolstering financial stability, and supporting sustainable economic growth.

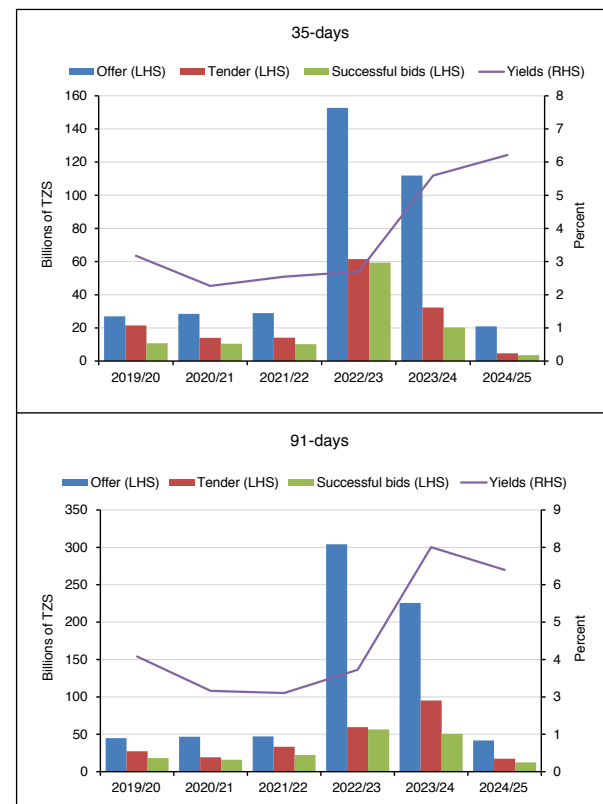
Overall, Overall, the Bank's gold reserves reached 6.5 tonnes, of which 6.2 tonnes of fine gold were purchased in 2024/25. This performance was a result of measures taken by the government, including a reduction in the royalty rate, removal of inspection fees, and zero-rating of value-added tax on gold sold to the Bank. The implementation of Section 59 of the Mining Act (CAP 123), which requires mining companies to allocate 20 percent of gold exports for purchase by the Bank of Tanzania, also contributed to the performance. The increase in gold value was also explained by higher world market prices.

Primary Government Securities Market

Government securities registered a robust performance as reflected by strong demand for both Treasury bills and bonds that registered bid-cover ratios of 1.3 and 1.7, respectively¹⁰. The demand was supported by increase in yields, particularly for longer maturities, adequate liquidity in the economy, and a positive economic outlook.

During 2024/25, the Bank offered Treasury bills worth TZS 2,483 billion to finance government budget operations and for price discovery (Chart 3.4). The auctions were generally oversubscribed with bids amounting to TZS 3,288.9 billion, out of which TZS 2,021.3 billion were successful. The overall weighted average yields for Treasury bills increased to an average of 10.71 percent, from 9.14 percent recorded in 2023/24. In the same period, Treasury bills worth TZS 2,597.2 billion matured, compared with TZS 2,815.2 billion in 2023/24. As regards participation in the Treasury bills market, banks continued to dominate, accounting for 89.4 percent of the total bids, followed by insurance companies by 7.1 percent.

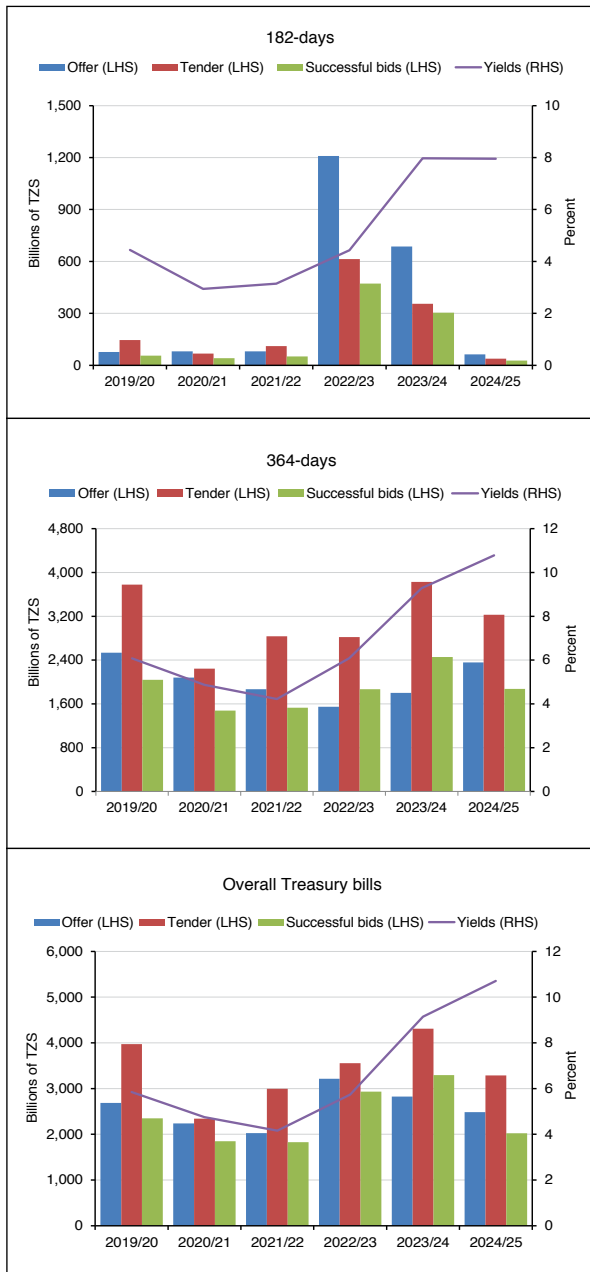
Chart 3.4: Treasury Bills Market Performance



¹⁰Bid-cover ratio is the total bids received versus the amount offered, with a ratio exceeding a unit implying a strong demand.



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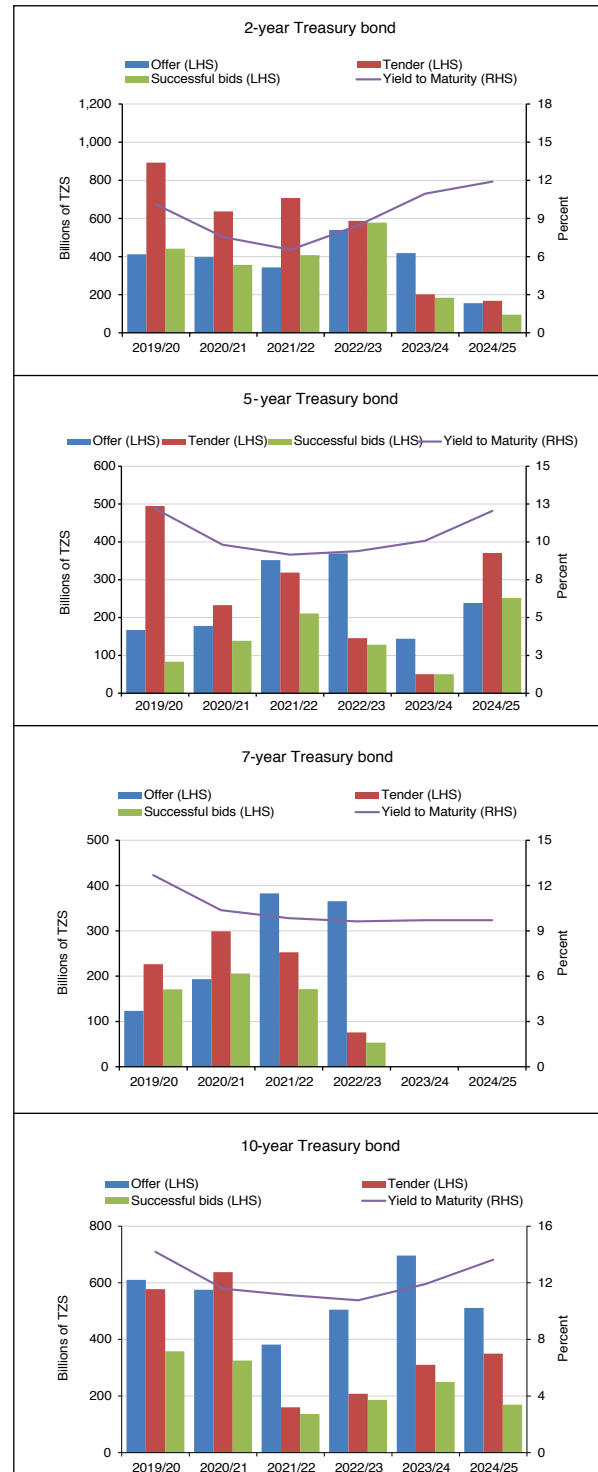
Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: LHS denotes left hand scale; RHS, right hand scale; and WAY, weighted average yield

The Bank, on behalf of the Government, offered Treasury bonds of different maturities worth TZS 4,647.2 billion, mainly to meet government's budgetary needs. The auctions were generally oversubscribed, receiving bids worth TZS 7,905.3 billion, of which TZS 4,410.7 billion were accepted. Investors' preferences varied across maturities, with longer-term instruments receiving the highest demand. Maturing Treasury bonds

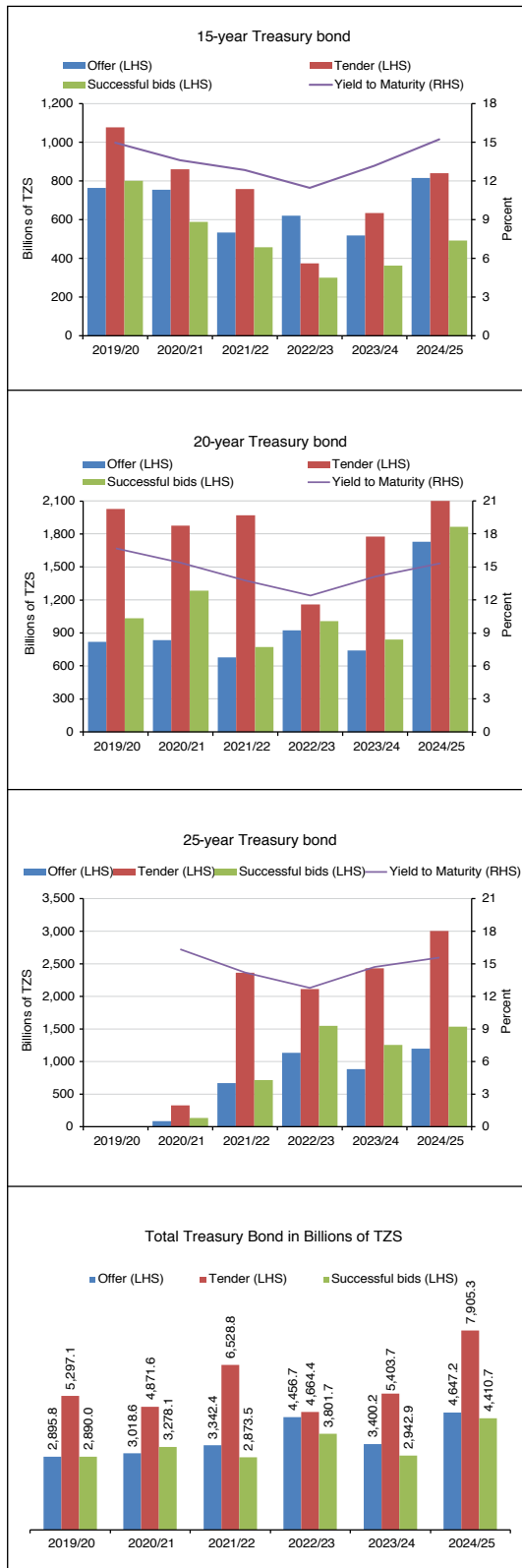
amounted to TZS 1,449.0 billion in 2024/25, up from TZS 1,085.2 billion in the previous year. Meanwhile, yields to maturity rose across all bond tenures (Chart 3.5).

Chart 3.5: Treasury Bonds Performance





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Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: LHS denotes left-hand scale; RHS, right-hand scale: and WAY, weighted average yield

Corporate Bond and Equity Markets

The corporate bond market demonstrated resilience and continued growth during the year, supported by strong trading activity, new issuances, and an expanding product base. The value of corporate bonds traded rose sharply by 141.9 percent to TZS 9,633.18 million from 2023/24. This remarkable growth reflects heightened investor confidence and deepening participation in the corporate bond market.

Several corporate bonds were issued and listed during the period, adding diversity to the market. These included Azania Bank Plc's "Bondi Yangu", the National Bank of Commerce's "Twiga Bond", two issuances by Stanbic Bank Tanzania Limited, CRDB Bank's "Samia Infrastructure Bond", and the Zanzibar Sukuk, the country's first quasi-sovereign Islamic bond issued in both TZS and USD tranches. These issuances have broadened the spectrum of available instruments, providing investors with more varied opportunities while strengthening the role of the bond market in mobilizing long-term financing.

The equity market also registered notable improvements, underpinned by supportive domestic and global economic conditions. Equity trading registered an annual growth of 50.5 percent to TZS 410.3 billion. Total market capitalization expanded by 16.6 percent to TZS 19.6 trillion, largely driven by rising share prices of both domestic and cross-listed companies. Domestic market capitalization also recorded an increase of 7.9 percent, reaching TZS 12.79 trillion, underscoring the improved performance and valuation of domestic listed firms.

Secondary Market

The secondary bond market demonstrated exceptional vitality in 2024/25, driven by investors' increasing confidence in government securities as a safe and attractive asset. Trading of Treasury



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bonds in the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange soared to TZS 4,695 billion, marking a substantial year-over-year growth of 32.3 percent. The Central Bank's strategic efforts played a crucial role in this performance. The continuation of the benchmark bond program significantly enhanced market liquidity and facilitated the establishment of a more reliable yield curve. The shift to the hybrid coupon rate setting methodology further enhanced price discovery, transparency, and market confidence.

The surge in trading volumes was also supported by ample liquidity and a pronounced demand for long-term instruments, notably the 20- and 25-year bonds. This heightened activity reflects both a broadening investor base, with increased awareness among retail participants, and robust institutional investor participation, indicating improved overall market efficiency.

Looking ahead, the Bank remains dedicated to implementing further structural reforms to sustain this positive momentum and deepen the domestic fixed-income market.

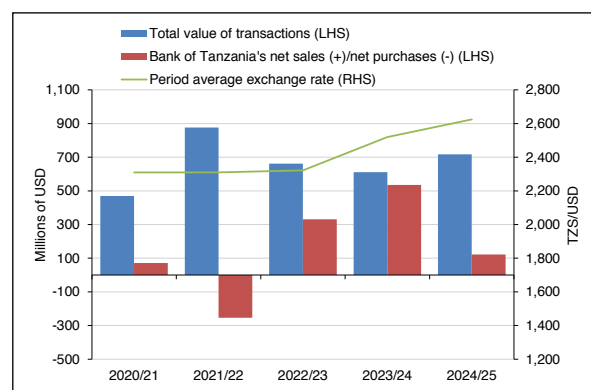
Foreign Exchange Market

During 2024/25, liquidity in the foreign exchange market fluctuated in response to global economic developments and domestic foreign exchange inflows. Specifically, foreign exchange liquidity was low in the first quarter of 2024/25 but strengthened in subsequent quarters, supported by improved global economic conditions, increased foreign exchange earnings from key sectors including tourism, mining (gold), and agriculture—in particular, cashew nuts and tobacco—and prudent monetary and fiscal policy measures.

Notably, continued regulatory enforcement aimed at promoting the use of Shilling for local transactions eased demand pressure on foreign exchange, thereby facilitating channelling foreign

exchange into the banking system. Consequently, the Bank's participation in the IFEM declined from a net sale of USD 535.0 million in 2023/24 to USD 149.8 million. This is equivalent to a participation rate of 17 percent by the Bank from 87.6 percent in the preceding year (Chart 3.6).

Chart 3.6: Inter-Bank Foreign Exchange Market Transactions

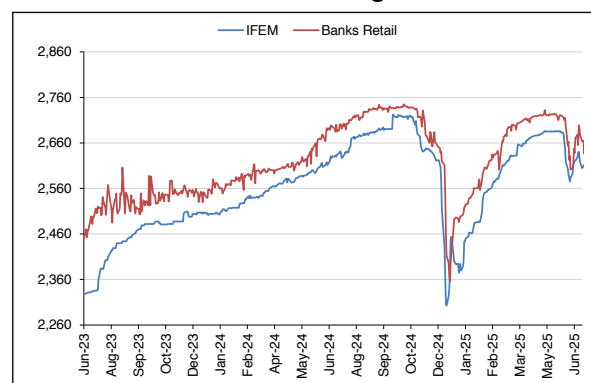


Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

Aligned with foreign exchange liquidity, the annual depreciation of the shilling declined to 4.6 percent from 8.5 percent in 2023/24 (Chart 3.7a). Meanwhile, the real effective exchange rate remained slightly above its long-run trend, signalling no significant misalignment (Chart 3.7b). This suggests that the Shilling is broadly aligned with its fundamentals—supporting external competitiveness and maintaining stable conditions for trade and investment.

Chart 3.7a: Nominal Exchange Rates

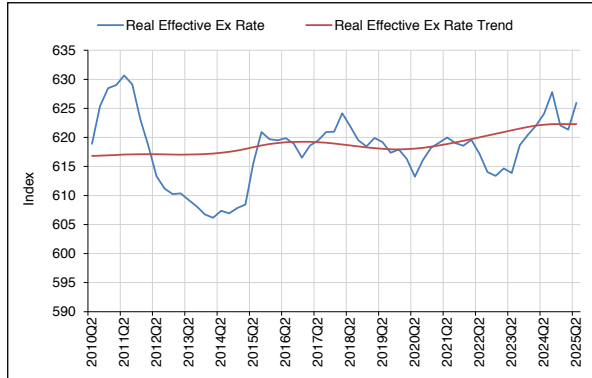


Source: Bank of Tanzania



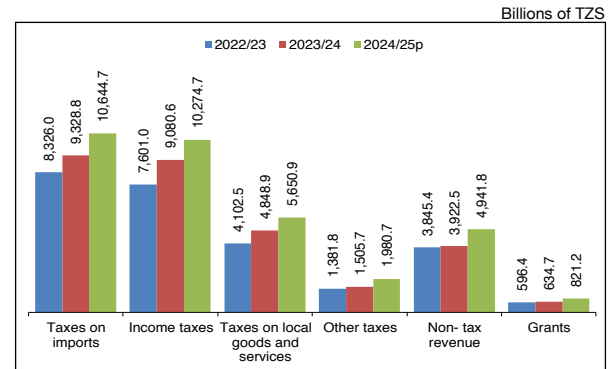
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Chart 3.7b: Real Effective Exchange Rate



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Chart 3.8: Central Government Resources



Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: 2023/24 data are provisional; and r, denotes revised data

3.3 Government Budgetary Performance

The Government remained committed to fiscal discipline by largely adhering to the approved 2024/25 budget framework, which was in line with National Development Vision 2025 and the third Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22-2025/26). Public expenditures were executed in line with available resources, with priority accorded to key sectors and strategic national development projects.

Revenue and Grants

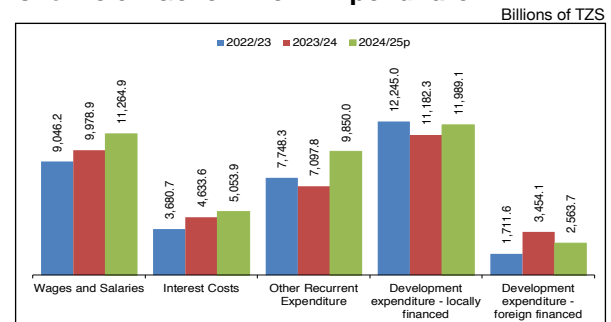
In 2024/25, government revenue reached TZS 34,885.1 billion, matching the budget estimates. Of the total revenue, TZS 33,492.9 billion was generated by the central government, and the remaining was collected by Local Government Authorities from their own sources.

Tax revenue was TZS 28,551.1 billion, representing 101.8 percent of the annual target and 13.1 percent of GDP—an improvement from 12.5 percent in 2023/24. This outcome was largely driven by improved tax administration and compliance, coupled with a favourable business condition. Non-tax revenue totalled TZS 4,941.8 billion, equivalent to 94.9 percent of the estimates. Additionally, the Government received TZS 5,194.3 billion in external loans and TZS 821.2 billion in grants (Chart 3.8).

Expenditure

Government expenditure was TZS 40,721.7 billion in 2024/25, of which TZS 26,168.8 billion was for recurrent expenditure, and TZS 14,552.8 billion was spent on development projects. A significant portion of the development expenditure (82.4 percent) was financed from domestic resources, underscoring Tanzania's continued efforts to reduce dependence on external funding (Chart 3.9).

Chart 3.9: Government Expenditure



Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: 2023/24 data are provisional; and r, denotes revised data

Financing of Budget Deficit

The government successfully narrowed its fiscal deficit in 2024/25, which amounted to TZS 5,990 billion, equivalent to 2.7 percent of GDP. This represents a noteworthy improvement from a 3.1 percent deficit in the preceding year. The deficit was predominantly financed through domestic borrowing of TZS 4,147.4 billion. This was largely achieved through the issuance of government securities, such as Treasury bills and bonds.



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The remaining TZS 1,842.6 billion was financed externally. The funds raised were primarily allocated towards financing critical development projects, including major infrastructure.

National Debt

Tanzania's debt burden maintained medium- to long-term sustainability, as all key liquidity and solvency indicators were within established thresholds (Table 3.10).

Table 3.10: Public Debt Sustainability Indicators

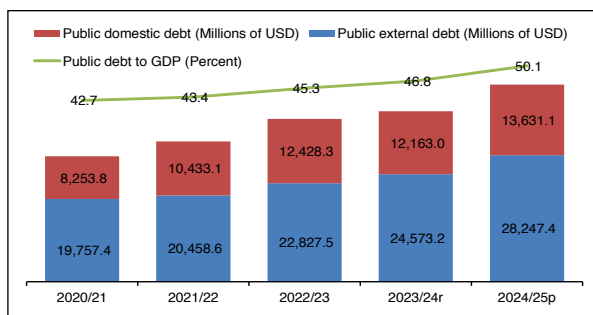
						Percent
Total Public Debt DSA	Threshold	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
PV of debt-to-GDP ratio	55	41.1	40.3	39.5	38.1	36.8
PV of debt-to-revenue and grant ratio	N/A	267.6	251.1	241.3	232.1	224.4
Debt service-to-revenue and grant ratio	N/A	35.4	50.9	40.8	37.1	35.9
External Public Debt DSA						
PV of debt-to-GDP ratio	40	23.6	24.1	24.0	23.0	21.4
PV of debt-to-exports ratio	180	127.5	123.8	124.5	119.5	111.9
Debt service-to-exports ratio	15	11.7	13.9	12.8	12.3	12.8
Debt service-to-revenue ratio	18	14.5	17.2	15.5	14.8	15.2

Source: Ministry of Finance, Tanzania National Debt Sustainability Analysis, December 2024

Note: DSA denotes debt sustainability analysis, and PV, present value

As of June 2025, the total national debt stock—which encompasses domestic and external public debt as well as private sector external debt—stood at USD 48,396.3 million, reflecting an annual growth of 9.7 percent. This growth was driven by sustained borrowing by both the government and private sector to finance development projects and economic activities. External debt constituted a significant portion, accounting for 71.8 percent of the total debt. Public debt, which represents 86.5 percent of the overall debt portfolio, grew by 14 percent to USD 41,878.42 million (Chart 3.10).

Chart 3.10: Developments in Public Debt



Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: r denotes revised data, and p, provisional data

External Debt

External debt registered an annual increase of 8.8 percent, reaching USD 34,765.3 million at the end of June 2025, with the Central government debt accounting for 81.2 percent of the total (Table 3.11). Tanzania's main external creditors continued to be multilateral institutions largely due to favorable concessional loan terms, accessibility and the focus on development financing (Table 3.12).

Table 3.11: External Debt Stock by Borrower Category

Borrower	Jun-23		Jun-24		Jun-25 ^p	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Central government	22,794.3	75.3	24,569.4	76.9	28,243.6	81.2
DOD	21,676.0	71.6	24,317.5	76.1	28,164.9	81.0
Interest arrears	1,118.3	3.7	251.9	0.8	78.7	0.2
Private sector	7,425.2	24.5	7,377.7	23.1	6,517.9	18.7
DOD	6,189.6	20.5	6,094.8	19.1	5,884.3	16.9
Interest arrears	1,235.6	4.1	1,282.9	4.0	633.6	1.8
Public corporations	33.2	0.1	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0
DOD	23.7	0.1	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0
Interest arrears	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
External debt stock	30,252.7	100.0	31,950.9	100.0	34,765.3	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt; r, revised data; and p, provisional data

Table 3.12: External Debt by Creditor Category

Creditor	Jun-23		Jun-24		Jun-25 ^p	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Multilateral	14,724.0	48.7	17,148.6	53.7	19,756.7	56.8
DOD	14,663.3	48.5	17,052.9	53.4	19,721.2	56.7
Interest arrears	60.7	0.2	95.6	0.3	35.5	0.1
Bilateral	2,232.8	7.4	1,360.2	4.3	1,507.8	4.3
DOD	1,114.5	3.7	1,108.4	3.5	1,429.1	4.1
Interest arrears	1,118.3	3.7	251.9	0.8	78.7	0.2
Commercial	8,817.3	29.1	11,742.1	36.8	12,439.1	35.8
DOD	8,053.4	26.6	10,944.2	34.3	12,024.9	34.6
Interest arrears	763.9	2.5	797.9	2.5	414.2	1.2
Export credit	4,478.6	14.8	1,700.0	5.3	1,061.7	3.1
DOD	4,058.1	13.4	1,310.5	4.1	877.8	2.5
Interest arrears	420.5	1.4	389.5	1.2	183.9	0.5
External debt stock	30,252.7	100.0	31,950.9	100.0	34,765.3	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Note: DOD denotes disbursed outstanding debt; r, revised data; and p, provisional data

The disbursed outstanding debt was mainly used to finance balance of payment and budget support, agriculture, and transport and telecommunication, altogether accounting for 64.8 percent (Table 3.13)



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Table 3.13: Disbursed Outstanding Debt by Use of Funds

Activity	Millions of USD					
	Jun-23		Jun-24		Jun-25 ^p	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
BoP and budget support	2,954.0	20.1	5,358.1	21.3	7,454.4	22.1
Transport and telecommunication	5,604.2	16.3	6,470.5	20.3	7,193.0	20.7
Agriculture	1,482.0	10.6	1,561.1	17.6	1,810.0	22.0
Energy and mining	4,225.6	15.2	4,825.1	15.2	4,420.2	12.7
Industries	1,443.2	5.3	1,224.0	5.1	1,175.8	5.3
Social welfare and education	4,534.1	8.0	6,181.3	5.0	6,776.5	4.4
Finance and insurance	978.0	3.5	1,197.2	3.9	1,386.5	3.6
Tourism	409.3	5.2	508.4	4.0	590.0	2.2
Real estate and construction	2,218.3	1.5	1,521.5	1.7	1,504.8	1.7
Other	4,040.6	14.5	1,768.8	5.8	1,741.9	5.2
Total	27,889.3	100.0	30,416.1	100.0	34,053.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

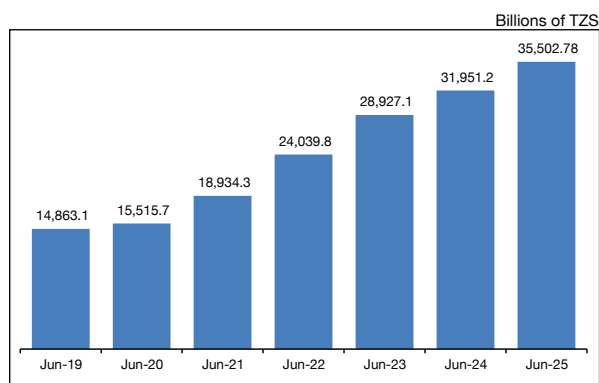
Note: ^p denotes provisional data; and BoP, balance of payments

External loans disbursed during 2024/25 amounted to USD 5,035.0 million, with the central government being the principal beneficiary, receiving 79.8 percent of the total loans. External debt service payments were USD 2,551.9 million, of which 71.7 percent was principal repayments and the balance covered interest payments.

Domestic Debt

The stock of domestic debt rose by TZS 3,551.6 billion, reaching TZS 35,502.8 billion at the end of June 2025 (Chart 3.11). The growth was driven by the Government's needs for financing development projects. Treasury bonds were the largest component, constituting 78.8 percent of the domestic debt (Table 3.14).

Chart 3.11: Domestic Debt Stock



Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Table 3.14: Domestic Debt by Instruments

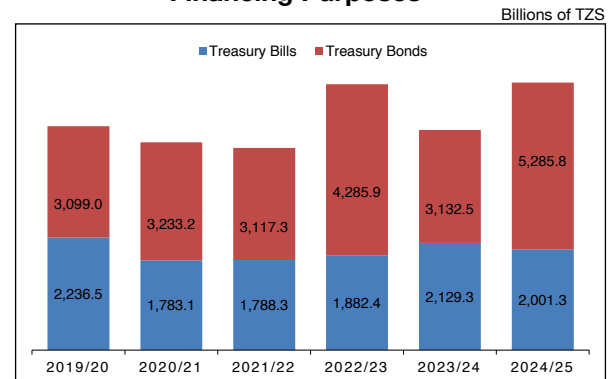
Instrument	Billions of TZS					
	Jun-23		Jun-24		Jun-25	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Government securities	24,682.3	85.3	27,266.8	85.3	30,170.4	85.0
Treasury bills	2,129.2	7.4	2,328.7	7.3	2,001.3	5.6
Government stocks	252.7	0.9	187.1	0.6	187.1	0.5
Government bonds	22,300.2	77.1	24,751.0	77.5	27,982.0	78.8
Tax certificates	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Non-securitized debt	4,244.8	14.7	4,684.5	14.7	5,332.4	15.0
Other liabilities*	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1	18.4	0.1
Overdraft	4,226.4	14.6	4,666.1	14.6	5,314.0	15.0
Domestic debt stock (excluding liquidity papers)	28,927.1	100.0	31,951.2	100.0	35,502.8	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Note: * includes a domestic commercial loan and duty drawback

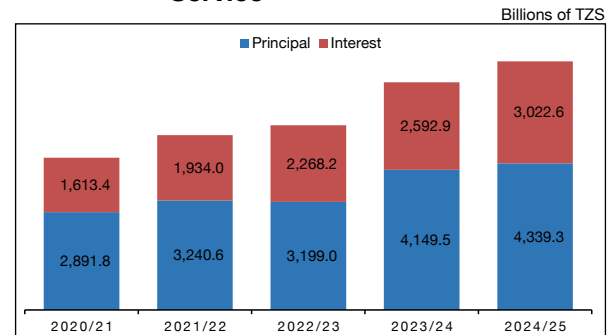
During the year, the Government borrowed TZS 7,287 billion from the domestic market, of which TZS 5,285.8 billion was raised from Treasury bonds and TZS 2,001.3 billion from Treasury bills (Chart 3.12). Debt service payments were TZS 7,361.9 billion, comprising TZS 4,339.3 billion in principal repayments and TZS 3,022.6 billion in interest payments (Chart 3.13).

Chart 3.12: Government Securities Issued for Financing Purposes



Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

Chart 3.13: Government Securities Debt Service



Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania



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The composition of domestic debt by creditor category was largely unchanged from the previous year. Commercial banks and pension funds continued to be the primary holders, accounting for 28.6 percent and 26.1 percent, respectively, of the domestic debt portfolio (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Domestic Debt by Holders

Holder	Jun-23		Jun-24		Jun-25	
	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)	Amount	Share (%)
Commercial banks	8,280.4	28.6	9,996.1	31.3	10,161.5	28.6
Pension funds	8,313.9	28.7	8,744.9	27.4	9,265.7	26.1
Bank of Tanzania	6,352.1	22.0	6,626.2	20.7	7,174.1	20.2
Insurance companies	1,554.5	5.4	1,815.7	5.7	1,843.0	5.2
BOT's special funds	456.8	1.6	321.2	1.0	638.1	1.8
Others	3,969.3	13.7	4,447.2	13.9	6,420.4	18.1
Domestic debt stock (excluding liquidity papers)	28,927.1	100.0	31,951.2	100.0	35,502.8	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Bank of Tanzania

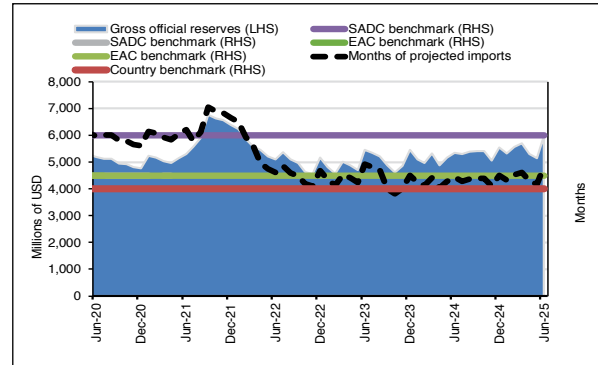
Note: BOT denotes Bank of Tanzania; and 'others' include public institutions, private companies, individuals and non-residents

3.4 External Sector Performance

The external sector improved markedly in 2024/25, driven by robust growth in exports—particularly non-traditional goods and moderation of imports. The current account deficit narrowed to USD 2,063.4 million, from USD 2,767.4 million in 2023/24. As a share of GDP, the deficit stood at 2.4 percent in 2024/25, slightly lower than 3.4 percent in the preceding year (Table 3.16).

As of the end of June 2025, foreign exchange reserves amounted to USD 5,971.5 million, sufficient to cover 4.8 months of projected imports of goods and services. This amount exceeds both the national and EAC benchmarks of 4 and 4.5 months of imports, in that order (Chart 3.14).

Chart 3.14: Foreign Exchange Reserves and Months of Import Cover



Source: Bank of Tanzania

Table 3.16: Current Account

	Millions of USD				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Balance on goods account	-2,099.8	-4,616.0	-7,094.2	-5,953.6	-4,556.5
Exports	6,446.8	7,097.4	7,351.8	7,831.8	9,909.4
Traditional	578.4	737.8	752.2	1,066.3	1,440.3
Non-traditional	5,557.4	5,959.1	6,195.7	6,371.6	8,071.5
o/w Gold	3,025.0	2,692.0	2,909.2	3,121.8	4,049.1
Unrecorded trade	311.1	400.5	403.9	393.9	397.6
Imports f.o.b.	-8,546.6	-11,713.4	-14,445.9	-13,785.4	-14,465.9
Balance on services account	1,069.7	1,904.4	2,813.9	4,219.2	3,960.0
Receipts	2,364.5	3,906.7	5,400.8	6,578.7	7,063.6
Payments	-1,294.9	-2,002.4	-2,586.8	-2,359.5	-3,103.7
Balance on goods and services	-1,030.1	-2,711.6	-4,280.2	-1,734.4	-596.5
Exports of goods and services	8,811.4	11,004.1	12,752.5	14,410.5	16,973.0
Imports of goods and services	-9,841.4	-13,715.7	-17,032.7	-16,144.9	-17,569.6
Balance on primary income account	-1,231.1	-1,313.1	-1,420.0	-1,653.9	-1,981.4
Receipts	67.4	153.6	218.9	324.4	338.6
Payments	-1,298.5	-1,466.7	-1,638.9	-1,978.3	-2,319.9
o/w Interest by the government	-296.7	-380.8	-486.7	-762.7	-858.4
Balance on secondary income account	471.2	574.8	646.7	620.9	514.5
Receipts	532.6	685.4	940.3	1,294.3	1,027.9
o/w Official inflows	95.7	93.0	96.7	122.6	103.7
Payments	-61.4	-110.5	-293.5	-673.4	-513.4
Current account balance	-1,790.0	-3,449.8	-5,053.5	-2,767.4	-2,063.4
CAB/GDP	-2.6	-4.7	-6.3	-3.4	-2.4

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, Bank of Tanzania and banks

Note: p denotes provisional data; f.o.b., free on board; o/w, of which, and p, provisional data

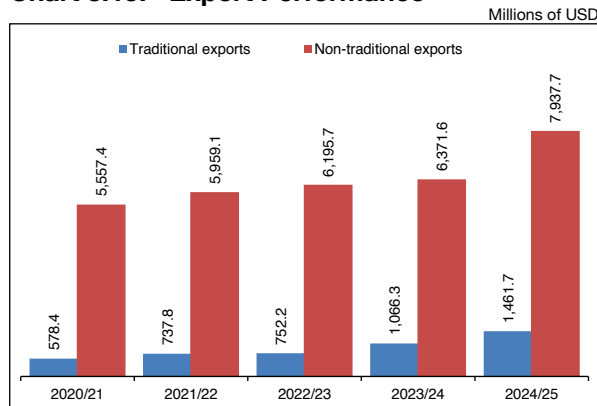
International Trade

Exports of goods recorded a substantial increase, rising to USD 9,909.4 million in 2024/25 from USD 7,831.8 million in 2023/24. The performance was observed both in traditional and non-traditional exports. Traditional exports reached USD 1,440.3 million in 2024/25 compared with USD 1,066.3 million the previous year, primarily driven by cashew nuts, tobacco, and coffee, while non-traditional exports increased by 26.7 percent to USD 8,071.5 million, largely driven by gold (Charts 3.15, 3.16, and 3.17).



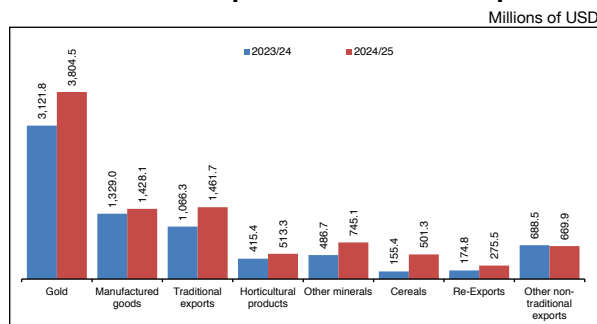
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Chart 3.15: Export Performance



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

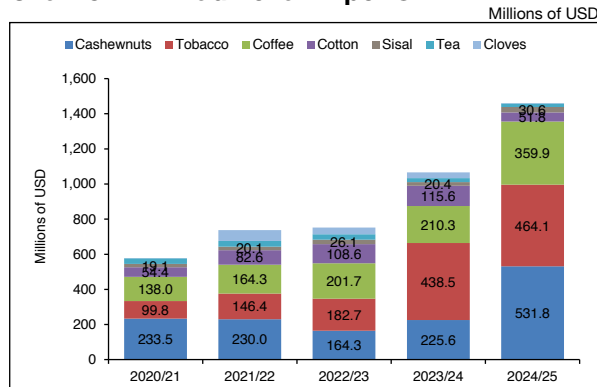
Chart 3.16: Composition of Goods Exports



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Note: 'Other minerals' comprise Tanzanite, coal, concentrates and others

Chart 3.17: Traditional Exports

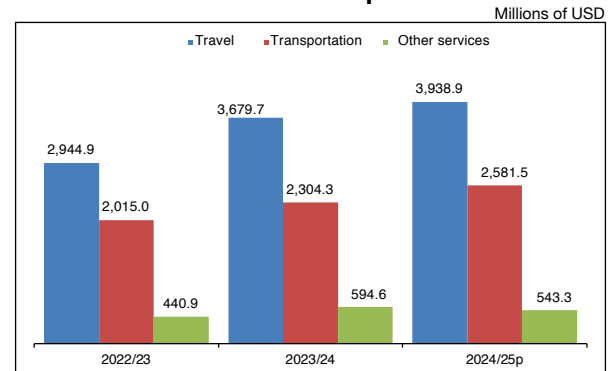


Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

Services receipts registered a notable performance, largely contributed by higher earnings in travel (tourism) and transport services, which together form a vital part of the country's service export portfolio. Services receipts rose to USD 7,063.6 million from USD 6,578.7 million in 2023/24. Travel receipts, which are a significant component of service receipts, increased by 6.9

percent to USD 3,938.9 million, buoyed by a 10 percent rise in international tourist arrivals to 2,193,322 in 2024/25 (Chart 3.18). The increase in the number of tourists was mostly attributable to enhanced efforts to market Tanzania as a unique tourist destination, improved global economic conditions and the prevailing conducive domestic macroeconomic environment. Receipts from transport—mainly transit goods—also contributed to the increase in service receipts, owing to enhanced ports' efficiency, expanded regional trade and improved connectivity.

Chart 3.18: Services Receipts



Source: Banks and Bank of Tanzania

The value of imported goods and services edged up to USD 17,569.6 million from USD 16,144.9 million in 2023/24. The moderate rise was primarily propelled by strong demand for industrial transport equipment and raw materials, reflecting ongoing industrial expansion and infrastructure development. Additionally, increased service payments, especially freight and insurance costs, mirrored the intensification of trade activities with the rest of the world.

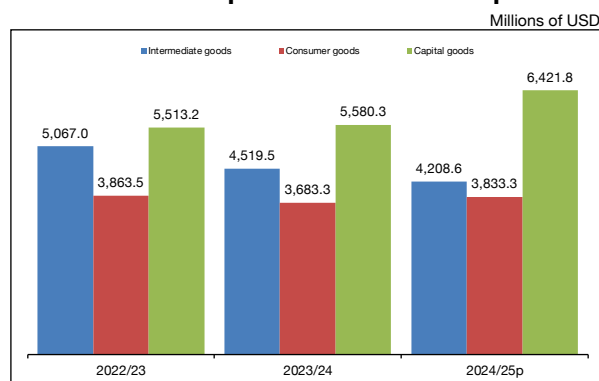
Breaking down the components, goods imports grew to USD 14,465.9 million from USD 13,785.4 million. Notably, oil imports—constituting about 17 percent of goods imports—decreased to USD 2,365.4 million from USD 2,802.2 million in 2023/24, largely influenced by increased oil supply in the global market. With respect to services, payments were USD 3,103.7 million, up from USD



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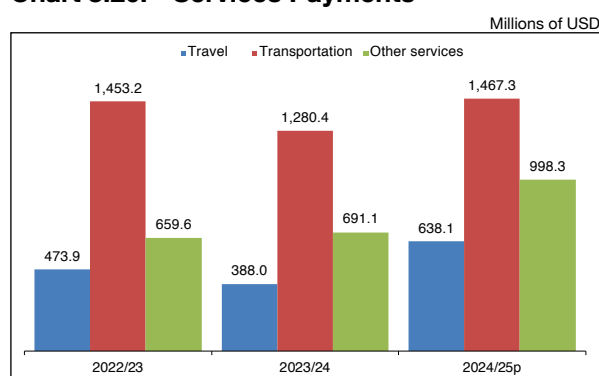
2,359.5 million in the preceding year, largely driven by higher freight costs associated with increased trade activity (Charts 3.19 and 3.20).

Chart 3.19: Composition of Goods Imports



Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, and Bank of Tanzania computations

Chart 3.20: Services Payments



Source: Banks, and Bank of Tanzania computations

Income and Capital Transfers

The primary income account deficit widened to USD 1,981.4 million from USD 1,653.9 million in 2023/24. This widening deficit was primarily driven by payments of income on equity and interest to non-residents. As for the secondary income account, the surplus narrowed to USD 514.5 million from USD 620.9 million in the same period, reflecting a reduction in personal transfers. The capital account recorded a surplus of USD 348.8 million, higher than USD 224 million in 2023/24, implying a significant increase in official project grants.

Financial Account

The financial account registered a surplus of USD 1,886.7 million compared with USD 3,344 million recorded in 2023/24¹¹. The reduction largely stemmed from the accumulation of assets by banks, reflecting a cautious approach towards external liabilities and strengthening of their financial positions. Notwithstanding the overall narrowing of the surplus, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) experienced robust growth of 14.7 percent to USD 1,648.2 million in 2023. The growth was primarily driven by a significant rise in intercompany loans, with the share of total FDI flows increasing to 43.1 percent from 8.7 percent. The increase reflects the ongoing government initiatives to improve the business environment and investment climate, including structural reforms and the continued digitalization of various services and processes.

Direction of Trade

The composition and direction of trade remained broadly the same, with South Africa, India, and the United Arab Emirates maintaining their position as the leading export destinations, collectively accounting for 52.9 percent of total exports (Table 3.16a). Key commodities exported to these markets included gold, edible vegetables, oil seeds, tobacco, cashew nuts, and rice. On the import side, China, the United Arab Emirates, and India were the dominant source markets, contributing 56 percent of the total imports (Table 3.16b). Principal imports from these countries comprised white petroleum products, iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, industrial transport equipment, plastic goods, and passenger motor vehicles.

¹¹Financial account constitutes foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, and employee stock options, and other investments.



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Table 3.16a: Shares in Exports Destinations

	Percent				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
South Africa	17.4	12.3	14.8	21.5	29.2
India	9.8	16.3	18.0	22.2	14.4
United Arab Emirates	15.3	14.1	10.8	7.9	9.4
China	4.1	4.3	4.8	6.1	4.7
Kenya	4.7	6.7	4.2	2.4	4.5
Belgium	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.3	3.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.6	3.7	4.4	4.2	3.2
Vietnam	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.6	3.1
Switzerland	13.3	6.9	6.5	3.5	3.0
Uganda	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.9	2.8
Rwanda	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.3
Burundi	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.1	1.1
Netherlands	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.1
Japan	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malawi	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Note: The list comprises only top 15 export destinations, and p denotes provisional data

Table 3.16b: Shares in Source of Imports

	Percent				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
China	25.4	25.7	25.6	28.7	32.6
India	11.9	12.7	11.1	14.6	12.8
United Arab Emirates	11.5	14.6	12.5	10.5	10.6
Japan	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0
South Africa	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.4
Kenya	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.0
United States	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7
Saudi Arabia	5.1	5.4	5.1	3.7	2.5
Germany	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.1
United Kingdom	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Oman	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.3
Turkey	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.0
Switzerland	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.8
Indonesia	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
Australia	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Note: The list comprises only top 15 sources of imports, and p denotes provisional data

With respect to intra-regional trade with the East African Community (EAC), trade surplus widened to USD 701.3 million, from USD 544.3 million in 2023/24. The rise primarily stemmed from a significant increase in exports, accompanied by a slower rise in imports. Imports rose by 25.4 percent, reaching USD 628.2 million, driven primarily by elevated purchases from Kenya and Uganda (Table 3.17). Imported goods included soap and detergents, pharmaceutical products, plastics, and food and beverages. By contrast, exports rose by 25.4 percent to USD 1,329.5 million, largely reflecting higher sales of key agricultural commodities. Exported goods comprised rice, iron and steel, maize, fertilizers, glassware, and cement.

Table 3.17: Tanzania Intra-EAC Trade

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Burundi					
Exports	186.7	204.5	206.2	83.4	108.4
Imports	0.6	0.9	3.5	1.9	1.5
Balance	186.1	203.6	202.6	81.5	106.9
Kenya					
Exports	288.0	449.2	288.6	176.0	427.6
Imports	352.3	407.0	423.2	389.8	475.4
Balance	-64.3	42.2	-134.6	-213.8	-47.8
Uganda					
Exports	282.0	283.9	286.6	292.0	262.5
Imports	81.0	141.8	113.9	101.1	139.0
Balance	201.0	142.0	172.7	190.8	123.5
Democratic Republic of Congo					
Exports	158.6	250.5	306.8	308.9	304.2
Imports	2.4	3.0	2.7	5.5	9.2
Balance	156.2	247.5	304.1	303.3	295.0
Rwanda					
Exports	286.0	247.5	211.9	169.8	217.5
Imports	2.1	3.3	1.7	2.5	3.0
Balance	283.8	244.2	210.2	167.3	214.6
Somalia					
Exports	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.9
Imports	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Balance	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.9
South Sudan					
Exports	5.6	9.7	18.3	13.9	6.3
Imports	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Balance	5.5	9.6	18.2	13.9	6.2
Total exports	1,208.1	1,446.2	1,319.3	1,045.2	1,329.5
Total imports	438.5	556.1	545.2	500.9	628.2
Trade balance	769.6	890.1	774.1	544.3	701.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Note: DRC, denotes the Democratic Republic of Congo, and p denotes provisional data

The Democratic Republic of Congo and Kenya emerged as Tanzania's principal trading partners within the East African Community. Kenya accounted for the largest share of intra-EAC exports at 32.2 percent, followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo at 22.9 percent. Meanwhile, Kenya's share of exports rose significantly to 32.2 percent from 16.8 percent, marking a notable recovery in bilateral trade. By contrast, Uganda's share of exports decreased to 19.7 percent from 28 percent, indicating a shift in regional export patterns. On the import side, Kenya remained the dominant source, maintaining its share at 75.7 percent (Table 3.18). Uganda followed with a steady share of 22.1 percent, underscoring its role as Tanzania's second-largest import supplier within the EAC.



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Table 3.18: Tanzania Shares of Trade with EAC Partner States

	Percent				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Exports shares:					
Kenya	23.8	31.1	21.9	16.8	32.2
Uganda	23.3	19.6	21.7	27.9	19.7
Rwanda	23.7	17.1	16.1	16.2	16.4
Democratic Republic of Congo	13.1	17.3	23.3	29.6	22.9
Burundi	15.5	14.1	15.6	8.0	8.2
Somalia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
South Sudan	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.5
Imports shares:					
Kenya	80.4	73.2	77.6	77.8	75.7
Uganda	18.5	25.5	20.9	20.2	22.1
Rwanda	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.5
Burundi	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.2
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority

Note: DRC, denotes the Democratic Republic of Congo, and p denotes provisional data

Tanzania's exports to SADC member countries increased significantly, reaching USD 3,491.4 million during the year, up from USD 2,205.6 million in 2023/24. South Africa and the Democratic Republic of Congo remained the primary destinations, jointly accounting for 88 percent of the total exports to the region. Exports to South Africa were predominantly driven by gold, which constituted 76.8 percent of Tanzania's total exports to SADC. Other notable export items included glassware, manufactured goods, and maize.

On the import side, Tanzania's purchases from SADC countries remained relatively low, about 5 percent of total imports. These were mainly sourced from South Africa and consisted primarily of iron and steel, fertilizers, and industrial transport equipment.



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4.0 Financial Sector Performance

The financial sector demonstrated stability and resilience throughout the review period, with sufficient buffers to absorb domestic and global shocks¹². All the performance indicators stayed firmly within the prescribed thresholds.

The Bank continued to exercise its licensing, regulatory, and supervisory authority over banks and other financial institutions in accordance with its statutory mandate (Table 4.1)¹³.

Table 4.1: Supervised Financial Institutions

Category	Number
Banks	42
Other financial institutions	
Financial leasing	4
Mortgage financing	2
Credit reference bureau	2
Bureau de change	55
Representative offices	2
Social security schemes	4
Total	111

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Banking Sector Performance

The banking sector, representing 70.2 percent of the total financial sector assets, maintained its stability, with key financial soundness indicators remaining within the set benchmarks. This robust performance resulted from the combined impact of a supportive business environment, targeted monetary policy interventions, and effective regulatory and supervisory measures.

In strengthening the legal and regulatory framework, during the year, amendments were made in the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, Cap 342, to accommodate non-interest

banking and to provide for the management of abandoned properties; the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197, to prohibit the use of foreign currencies in domestic transactions. In addition, the Bank issued Guidelines on Climate-Related Financial Risks Management and Disclosures, 2025, and Guidelines on Reporting of Sustainability-Related Risks and Opportunities for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2025, which both guide banks and financial institutions in managing climate-related financial risks and reporting sustainability information. Additionally, the Bank issued a Code of Conduct for the Interbank Foreign Exchange Market in 2024 to ensure the efficiency and integrity of market participants.

To enhance the efficiency and overall performance of the banking sector, the Bank approved the upgrade of Maendeleo Bank Plc from a community bank to a commercial bank, enabling the bank to operate nationwide, and three mergers and acquisitions of banks, as illustrated in Box 1.

Box 1: Mergers and Acquisitions of Banks

Mergers

The Bank approved the merger of Kilimanjaro Co-operative Bank Limited and Tandahimba Co-operative Bank Limited to form Co-operative Bank Tanzania Limited, a commercial bank.

Acquisitions

The Bank approved the acquisitions of African Banking Corporation Tanzania Limited by Access Bank (Nigeria) Plc, subsequently renamed to Access Bank Tanzania Limited; Access Microfinance Bank (Tanzania) Limited by Selcom Paytech Limited—renamed Selcom Microfinance Bank Tanzania Limited; and Canara Bank Tanzania Limited by Exim Bank Tanzania Limited.

¹²Tanzania's financial sector is composed of banks, social security schemes, insurance, capital markets, and microfinance sub-sectors.

¹³Other financial institutions comprise non-banking financial institutions.



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As a result of these consolidation activities, the number of licensed banks decreased to 42 at the end of June 2025, from 43 in the corresponding period in 2024 (Table 4.2). Concurrently, to strengthen the accessibility of banking services, the Bank approved the opening of new bank branches, expanding the total network to 1,032 branches from 1,026.

Table 4.2: Licensed Banks

Type	Ownership structure		Stock exchange listing		
	Number	Domestic	Foreign	Listed	Not Listed
Commercial banks	35	13	22	6	29
Microfinance banks	3	0	3	0	3
Community banks	2	2	0	1	1
Development finance banks	2	2	0	0	2
Total	42	17	25	7	35

Source: Bank of Tanzania

In terms of the overall health and stability of the banking sub-sector, all financial soundness indicators were within the thresholds (Table 4.3). The ratios of Tier 1 capital and total capital to risk-weighted assets and off-balance-sheet exposures improved, reflecting strengthened resilience of the sector, ensuing from increased profitability, albeit moderated profitability ratios¹⁴. Liquidity also improved, ensuring banks' ability to meet short-term obligations. Asset quality showed favourable results as the gross non-performing loans (NPLs) ratio decreased to 3.3 percent from 4.1 percent, at the back of improved business environment, enhanced regulatory oversight, and better credit management. Meanwhile, the net open position remained within acceptable limits.

Table 4.3: Selected Financial Soundness Indicators

Ratios	As at end of June				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Tier 1 Capital/TRWA+OBSE	17.2	19.1	18.2	18.6	18.8
Total Capital/TRWA+OBSE	17.9	20.2	19.0	19.3	19.4
Liquid assets to demand liabilities	33.2	28.1	25.1	26.8	27.7
Gross NPLs to gross loans	9.3	7.8	5.3	4.1	3.3
NPLs net of provisions to total capital	35.0	28.3	22.7	17.4	13.8
Return on assets	2.4	4.1	4.5	5.7	5.4
Return on equity	10.4	18.5	21.5	27.3	25.0
Net open positions to total capital	6.5	4.9	3.4	4.4	5.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: TRWA+OBSE denotes total risk-weighted assets and off-balance sheet exposures, and p, provisional data

The Islamic banking segment continued to grow, with five banks (one full-fledged and four with Islamic windows) offering Islamic products. Islamic banking deposits accounted for 3 percent of total deposits, and the financing portfolio represented 2.6 percent of total industry credit. This growth underlines the segment's contribution to financial development by broadening access to Sharia-compliant services.

The Bank remains committed to enhancing regulatory and governance practices in the banking sub-sector to reinforce resilience against potential shocks, safeguard financial stability and ensure that the sector continues to contribute effectively to sustainable economic growth.

Credit Reference Operations

The Bank continued to regulate and supervise the country's credit reference system, recognizing its critical role in promoting prudent lending, enhancing financial stability, and supporting broader access to finance. In 2024/25, the use of credit reference reports increased, as evidenced by a rise in both credit inquiries and reports sold, mainly supported by greater awareness among financial institutions and higher loan demand from the private sector. Specifically, the number of credit inquiries was 29,742,780, up from 16,521,901 in 2023/24. Similarly, the number of credit reports rose to 12,675,168 from 10,093,769. The Bank will continue to promote the effective sharing of credit

¹⁴Tier 1 Capital is the core capital of a bank consisting of the highest quality financial resources, such as common equity, retained earnings, and qualifying additional instruments, used to absorb losses and support ongoing operations.



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information and enforce the prudent use of credit reference reports in loan appraisals and renewals. These measures are designed to improve credit market efficiency, lower NPLs, and safeguard the stability of the financial system.

Foreign Exchange Retail Market Performance

Retail foreign exchange activity strengthened in 2024/25, as reflected in higher transaction volumes across commercial banks and bureaux de change, mainly supported by the increase in the number of licensed bureaux de change. The Bank licensed 28 new bureaux de change. This brought the total number of bureaux de change to 55 with 163 branches, alongside 37 banks with over 1,032 branches, and 11 hotels—all authorized to conduct foreign currency exchange services for the public. As for the turnover, foreign exchange purchases amounted to USD 7,108 million in 2024/25, compared with USD 6,169.9 million in the preceding year, while sales increased to USD 6,471.6 million from USD 5,384.4 million. This improvement resulted from increased foreign exchange liquidity in the market.

Agent Banking Operations

Agent banking continued to play a key role in promoting financial inclusion by extending banking services closer to communities and enhancing deposit mobilization. The number of agents rose in tandem with the volume and value of transactions (Table 4.4). This was largely attributed to supportive regulatory measures, rising demand for financial services, efficiency drawn from the agent banking model and greater public awareness.

Table 4.4: Agent Banking Transactions

Nature of Transactions	Units	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Cash deposit	Volume	67,510,618	83,932,068	88,101,963	92,708,327
	Value in million of TZS	46,161,772	68,370,527	94,883,955	80,521,948
Cash withdraws	Volume	40,086,794	48,005,021	55,226,521	54,896,630
	Value in million of TZS	14,221,938	21,052,601	28,103,676	30,513,767
Number of agents	Number	59,291.00	88,218.00	125,673.00	162,946

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Social Security Schemes

In line with its mandate under the Social Security Act (CAP. 135), the Bank continued to regulate and supervise financial aspects of social security schemes¹⁵. As of June 2025, the Bank oversaw four mandatory social security schemes and 25 supplementary schemes serving both the public and private sectors.

In 2024/25, the schemes recorded improvements in investment assets, member contributions, and investment income. This positive performance was reflected in a 10.7 percent growth in investment assets, which reached TZS 20,146.9 billion in 2024/25, compared with the previous year. Members' contributions also registered strong growth of 21.1 percent to TZS 5,714.1 billion, while investment income rose markedly by 39.7 percent to TZS 1,682.1 billion.

The improvement in social security schemes reflects the growing financial strength and sustainability of these schemes, supported by higher member participation and stronger investment returns. The results enhance the schemes' capacity to meet long-term obligations, improve resilience against economic shocks, and contribute more effectively to social protection and financial sector stability.

Non-deposit Taking Microfinance Service Providers

The Bank exercises its licensing, regulatory, and supervisory responsibilities for Microfinance Service Providers (MSPs) in partnership with delegated authorities, as mandated by the Microfinance Act, 2018¹⁶. During the year, the Bank amended the Microfinance Act, 2018, to accommodate non-interest microfinance operations. The Bank also issued the Guidance Note on Digital Lenders under Tier 2 Microfinance Service Providers, 2024, to strengthen the regulatory framework.

¹⁵By June 2025, the mandatory social security schemes were Public Service Social Security Fund (PSSSF), National Social Security Fund (NSSF), National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and Workers Compensation Fund (WCF). In addition, there were 25 supplementary schemes serving public and private sectors.

¹⁶Delegated authorities are the Local Government Authorities (LGAs), and Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC).



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In the same year, the Bank licensed 675 Tier 2 Microfinance Service Providers (MSPs), bringing the total to 2,626. Tier 3 MSPs, which are Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies licensed by the Tanzania Cooperative Development Commission (TCDC), increased by 47, reaching a total of 984. Further, Tier 4 MSPs, comprising community microfinance groups registered by Local Government Authorities, grew by 13,650 to 67,098. The overall increase in MSPs implies improved access to financial services for low-income individuals who are traditionally underserved by conventional financial institutions.

To further improve MSPs' operations and safeguard the public against malpractices, the Bank, in collaboration with delegated authorities, will continue to raise awareness among MSPs of the requirements of the Microfinance Act, 2018, and its regulations. Through the partnership with the Tanzania Association of Microfinance Institutions and Tanzania Microfinance Institutions Union, the Bank will also continue promoting compliance, ethical conduct, and consumer protection under the guided self-regulation framework for Tier 2 MSPs.

Financial Stability

The financial sector remained stable despite its growth and increased inter-linkages. During the review period, Tanzania's financial system maintained stability and resilience against short-term shocks, as evidenced by the Financial System Stability Index (FSSI), which improved to 0.3 in June 2025 from 0.2 in the previous year¹⁷. This positive trajectory was driven by the sustained soundness of the banking sector, a favourable macroeconomic environment, and prudent risk management practices.

Non-financial corporates largely funded their operations through retained earnings, supplemented by domestic borrowing. This is mirrored by a rise in credit to the private sector, demonstrating improved business confidence and investments. The favorable business environment enhanced firms' debt-servicing capacity, resulting in lower NPLs.

Non-financial corporates recorded robust growth marked by rising profitability, improved credit profile, and expanded access to finance. This performance was underpinned by a supportive business environment, increased public and private investments, and strong domestic and external demand. Nonetheless, heightened risks from climate change, particularly extreme weather, trade policy uncertainty and geopolitical tensions, pose threats to revenue generation, an increase in loan defaults, and weakened collateral, with potential risk to financial stability. These vulnerabilities are continuously monitored to safeguard medium to long-term stability.

Financial Inclusion

The Bank continued to support the implementation of financial inclusion initiatives to spearhead economic growth, reduce poverty, enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy, and ensure financial stability. The Bank, in collaboration with other public and private stakeholders, coordinated and implemented financial inclusion initiatives enshrined in the National Financial Inclusion Framework (NFIF) 2023-2028 through a series of engagements under the National Council for Financial Inclusion. The NFIF identified priority initiatives aimed at reducing barriers to access, usage, and quality of financial products and services, as well as enhancing the financial well-being of individuals and businesses.

To promote financial technology and innovation for inclusive and efficient provision of financial services and products, the Bank launched and operationalized the Bank of Tanzania Fintech

¹⁷The Index evolves between 1 and -1, and it is developed using financial market data and banking sector prudential indicators measuring capital, asset quality, earnings, and liquidity. The indicators are transformed into composite index using a standardized common scale, assuming the data are normally distributed.



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regulatory sandbox. The Sandbox creates a controlled environment through a test and learn approach for financial products and services that are not yet fully covered by existing regulatory frameworks under the Bank's mandate¹⁸. The Bank opened the first cohort's testing application window, receiving 14 applications that were still under evaluation at the end of the reporting period.

In collaboration with banks, the Bank conducted public engagement programs to enhance access to formal financial services in regions with low financial inclusion. These initiatives are part of a broader effort to advance financial inclusion among priority segments identified in the National Financial Inclusion Framework (NFIF), with a particular focus on women, youth, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), smallholder farmers, and fishers.

In 2024, financial inclusion improved, as demonstrated by the Financial Inclusion Index (TanFiX), rising to 0.81 from 0.72 in 2023¹⁹. The performance was mainly attributed to an increase in access points, such as the number of mobile money and bank agents, microfinance service access points, and heightened usage of formal financial services. Increased digital innovation and technological advancement, financial services awareness and literacy programs, along with a conducive legal and regulatory framework, also contributed to the performance.

Financial Consumer Protection

Consumer protection in financial services remains a key priority for the Bank, with the objective of empowering financial service consumers with essential rights and responsibilities, thereby fostering market discipline and fair competition among financial service providers. To achieve these objectives, the Bank focused on market conduct, financial literacy and complaints handling and redress.

Regarding market conduct, the Bank continued to conduct market risk assessments to identify key areas that require intervention, thereby safeguarding the welfare of financial consumers. During the period, among the strategic interventions undertaken, the Bank issued the Guidelines on Fees and Charges for Banks and Financial Institutions, 2024, along with various enforcement Circulars to address challenges related to affordability of financial products and services offered by financial service providers under the Bank's purview.

To enhance financial literacy among the public, the Bank continues advancing financial literacy through both in-school and out-of-school programs. The latter was implemented through the Certified Financial Educators (CFE) Program offered by 13 academic institutions²⁰. As of June 2025, a total of 538 had been certified under the program. Collectively, these CFEs have trained 122,165 beneficiaries nationwide. To ensure standardized impact assessment of financial literacy initiatives implemented within the country, the Bank developed a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework. To further support the on-school youth, the Bank is developing a financial literacy guide.

In handling consumer complaints, the Bank received 846 complaints, of which 98 percent were resolved. To further enhance efficiency in receiving and responding to financial consumer complaints, the Bank launched the Financial Complaints Resolution System known as *Sema na BOT*. The system provides a platform for submitting complaints, tracking progress and outcomes of the lodged complaints. In addition, work is underway to develop an AI Helpdesk and an interactive voice response system to enhance the efficiency of consumer complaint handling.

¹⁸Applications can be made through the Bank's Fintech Regulatory Sandbox Portal: <https://frsp.bot.go.tz/>

¹⁹The Index ranges from 0 to 1, with 0 indicating total financial exclusion and 1, total inclusion.

²⁰CFE program aims at equipping individuals with knowledge and skills to offer financial education to the public.



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5.0 Payment Systems

The Bank of Tanzania prioritized the modernization and resilience of the nation's core financial architecture to drive the transition to a cash-lite economy in 2024/25. In pursuit of this objective, the Bank implemented key initiatives focused on three pillars: promoting the affordability of digital payments, enhancing the interoperability of both domestic and cross-border transactions, and fostering innovation to develop new consumer-centric digital payment instruments. Concurrently, efforts were directed toward maximizing the efficiency and uptime of critical payment systems.

Payment Systems Development

In 2024/25, the Bank implemented targeted measures to advance a cash-lite economy by promoting affordable digital payments, enhancing interoperability for domestic and cross-border transactions, and fostering innovation in payments to develop new consumer-centric digital payment solutions. Key systems, including the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS), Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH), and Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) operated with high availability, ensuring continuous transaction processing.

To enhance ease of use, the integration of TIPS with the Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) was completed, simplifying the payment of government bills. Further, TIPS was upgraded to facilitate the smooth flow of incoming cross-border remittances and fund transfers, reinforcing the efficiency and inclusivity of the national payment infrastructure.

Furthermore, the Bank intensified efforts to promote retail payment systems, focusing on enhancing interoperability on the domestic and cross-border levels, supported by the National Switch for retail payments. The National Switch

was enhanced by introducing a use case for inbound international money transfers through TIPS. To facilitate transactions, an interchange fee of TZS 1,000 payable by the sender to the receiving institution was introduced.

In addition, the Bank also prioritized the adoption of merchant acquiring by launching Tanzania Quick Response Code (TANQR), a standardized QR code that enables merchants to seamlessly accept payments from any network, simplifying the onboarding of businesses. To this end, 46 institutions—comprising 40 banks and 6 non-banks—were connected to the National Payment Switch, while 22 banks and financial institutions had integrated TANQR into their payment platforms. The Bank, in a bid to promote the adoption of digital payments at a retail level, issued a public notice prohibiting merchants from imposing additional fees or surcharges on card transactions.

The number of merchants accepting digital payments doubled to 1.33 million from 657,346 merchants in 2023/24, with volume and value of transactions increasing by 9.3 percent and 50.2 percent, respectively. This accelerated adoption highlights the positive impact of payment system efficiency, as well as enhanced trust and integrity of digital payments.

The Bank will continue to enhance public awareness and foster digital innovation. Ensuring affordability, accessibility, and regulatory compliance will remain a priority to build a resilient and efficient payment systems infrastructure. These efforts are expected to accelerate digital transformation, advance the transition towards a cash-lite economy, and contribute to Tanzania's overall economic growth.



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Performance of Payment Systems

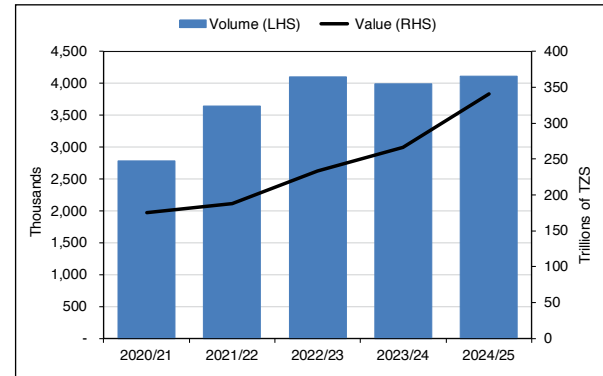
The Bank successfully oversaw the expansion and modernization of the national payment ecosystem in 2024/25, with a clear focus on enhancing digital inclusion and achieving a cash-lite economy. The regulatory coverage increased, with the total number of licensed payment system providers rising by 5.4 percent to 97, comprising 33 banks and 64 non-banks. Notably, 13 new fintech were licensed during the period, while the number of electronic money issuers remained at six.

Large Payments

As the cornerstone of the national financial architecture, the Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) demonstrated exceptional reliability, efficiently processing all high-value interbank and time-sensitive payments. The system maintained an uptime of 99 percent throughout the year and remains crucial for the settlement of a diverse range of transactions, including interbank transfers, interoperable transactions via TIPS, card transactions, and cross-border settlements through East African Payment System (EAPS). The system's participation included 40 banks, four East African central banks, and key non-bank institutions such as the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE), Tanzania Revenue Authority, UMOJA SWITCH, MasterCard, and VISA International.

In 2024/25, the volume of TZS-denominated transactions processed through TISS increased annually by 3.2 percent to 4,114,826 (Chart 5.1a). The corresponding values increased by 28.1 percent to TZS 340,464.3 billion. The volume and value of USD-denominated transactions also increased, primarily due to the settlement of government obligations related to strategic public infrastructure, imports, and remittance transactions (Chart 5.1b).

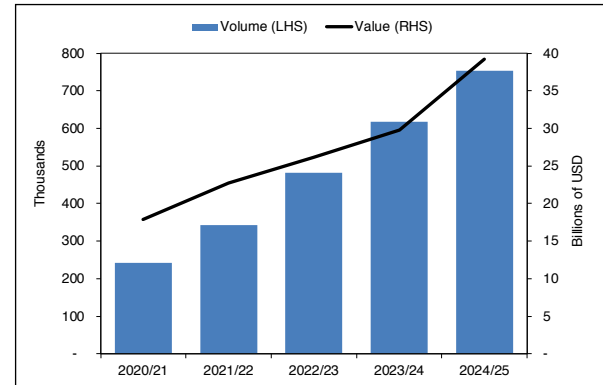
Chart 5.1a: TISS Transactions



Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

Chart 5.1b: TISS Transactions



Source: Bank of Tanzania

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

Low Value Payments

The Tanzania Automated Clearing House (TACH) system plays a crucial role in processing low-value transactions denominated in Tanzanian Shillings and US dollars²¹. At the end of June 2025, the system had 40 participants, a decrease from 42 in the corresponding period in 2024, following the mergers and acquisitions of two banks²². The volume of Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) transactions processed in 2024/25 increased by 7.3 percent to 21.4 million, while the corresponding value grew by 16.7 percent to TZS 17,916.7 billion (Chart 5.2a).

²¹TACH provides the infrastructure through which retail fund transfers and cheques are settled among participating banks.

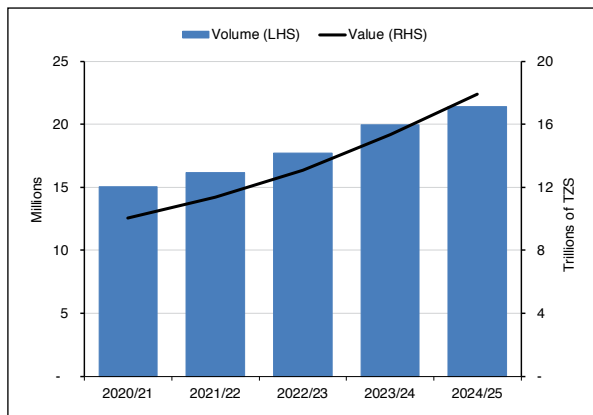
²²See Box 1 on banks mergers and acquisition.



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The increase was primarily due to high adoption of electronic payments supported by policy interventions that capped transaction fees at TZS 2,000 effective from May 2024, to promote digital payment²³. The Bank's heightened awareness campaigns on digital payments and enhanced consumer protection in its efforts to build trust also contributed to the outturn.

Chart 5.2a: EFT transactions

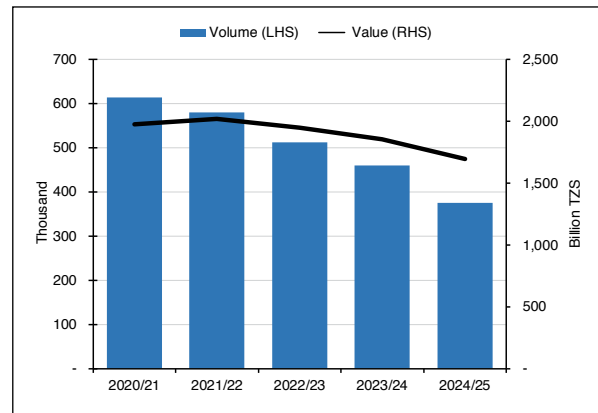


Source: Bank of Tanzania
Note: LHS denotes left-hand scale; and RHS, right-hand scale

In contrast, paper-based payments, particularly cheques, processed through TACH, decreased mainly due to evolving consumer preferences and the rise of more efficient digital payment alternatives, such as EFT and mobile money, which offer better interoperability, speed, cost-effectiveness, and lower fraud risk.

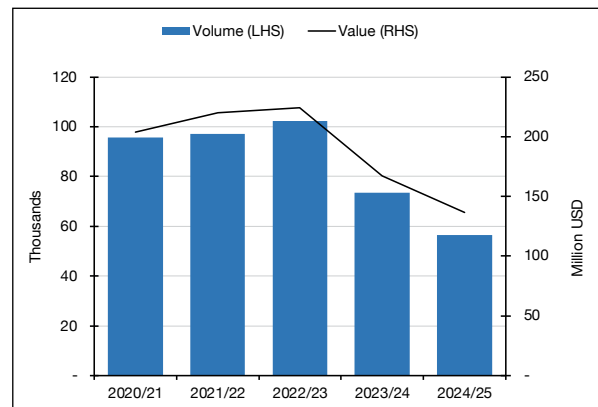
During the review period, TZS-denominated cheques volume and values decreased by 18.8 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively, to 374,984 and TZS 1,693.9 billion. Similarly, USD-denominated cheques decreased in volume and values by 18.87 percent and 7.30 percent to 56,366 and USD 136.40 million. This downward trend partly resulted from increased use of the Tanzanian Shillings in domestic transactions (Chart 5.2b and Chart 5.2c)

Chart 5.2b: Cheque Transactions



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

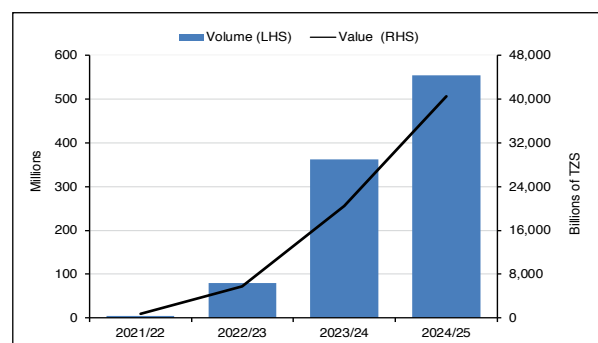
Chart 5.2c: Cheque Transactions



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

Transactions through the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) continued trending upward. The volume and value of transactions processed were 554.2 million worth TZS 40.5 trillion, growing at annual rates of 53 percent and 98 percent, respectively (Chart 5.2d).

Chart 5.2d: Interoperable TIPS Transactions



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

²³Refer to circular No.178/179/01/69 on Charges for Bank-to-Bank Transfers through Retail Platforms and Channels (TIPS and TACH) that is available on the Bank of Tanzania website.



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Regional Cross-Border Payment Systems

The East African Payment System (EAPS) facilitates the interbank cross-border settlements using local currencies for East African member states. In 2024/25, the system operated efficiently, with increased volumes and values of transactions dominated by TZS and KES corresponding to trade volumes between Tanzania and Kenya (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: EAC Cross Border Transactions

	Details	TZS	KES	UGX	RWF
2020/21	Volume	4,455	4,525	510	5
	Value	105,300	6,987	19,982	18
2021/22	Volume	16,219	5,346	556	4
	Value	168,136	11,209	49,573	6
2022/23	Volume	7,894	8,327	1,006	18
	Value	276,560	28,179	84,870	197
2023/24	Volume	6,136	5,175	663	7
	Value	574,564	37,543	44,982	92
2024/25	Volume	5,554	5,134	720	33
	Value	521,565	64,816	55,223	113

Source: Bank of Tanzania

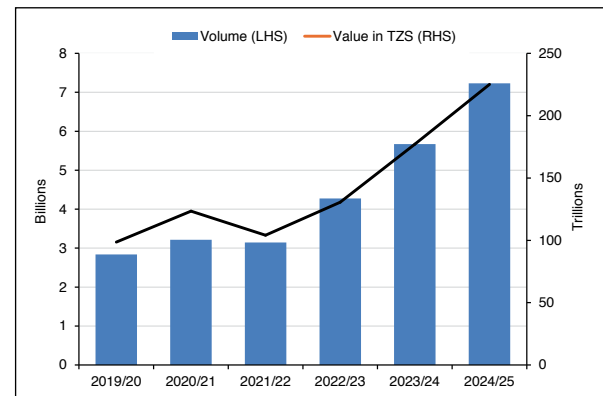
Note: Values are in TZS Millions, the value and volume of trade using Burundi Francs, South Sudanese Pound and Congolese Franc were zero. KES denotes Kenyan Shilling; UGX, Ugandan Shilling; and RWF, Rwandan Franc.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Real-Time Gross Settlement System (SADC-RTGS) continued to facilitate cross-border payments within SADC member countries, using the South African Rand (ZAR) on a pre-funded basis. During the year, the system processed 1.6 million transactions worth ZAR 2,777.9 billion, almost two-fold of the transactions and 14.3 percent of the value processed in the preceding year. Six Tanzanian banks participated in the system, collectively processing 3,483 transactions valued at ZAR 1,118 million.

Mobile Payments

During the review year, mobile money payments increased, primarily due to economic growth, the widespread availability of mobile money agents, and innovative service diversification. Further, progressive regulations enhanced trust, fueling further adoption. Mobile money evolved beyond transfers, integrating international remittances and merchant payments. As a result, active mobile money subscriptions reached 66.8 million, an increase of 22.4 percent from 2023/24. Similarly, the volume and value of mobile payments increased by 27.5 percent and 27.1 percent, to 5,670.6 million and TZS 177,107.5 million, in that order (Chart 5.3).

Chart 5.3 Mobile payments



Source: Bank of Tanzania

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



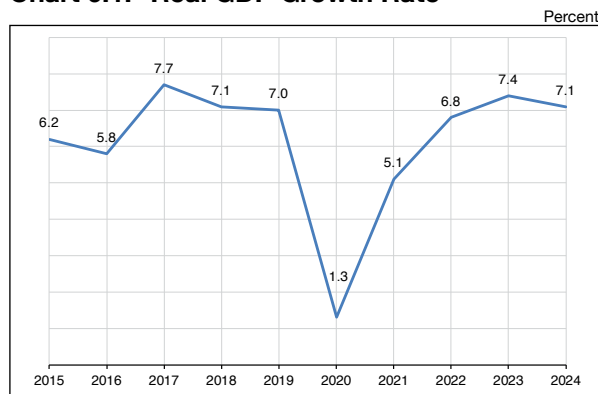
6.0 Zanzibar Economic Performance

6.1 Output and Prices

Output

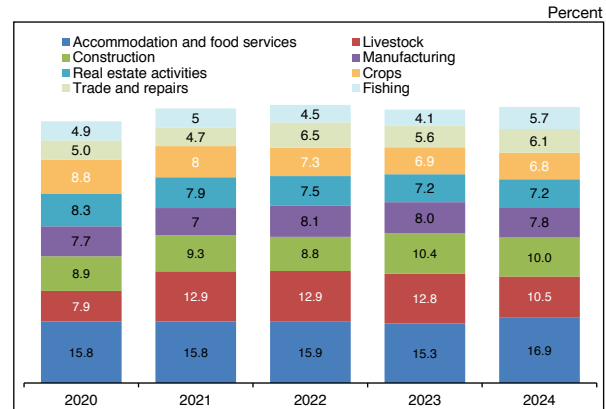
Zanzibar's economy continued to demonstrate resilience and robust growth, supported by investments from both the public and private sectors. The economy grew by 7.1 percent, slightly moderating from the 7.4 percent in 2023 (Chart 6.1). This growth reflects not only increased economic activities but also the successful implementation of the strategic development initiatives under the Zanzibar Development Plan (2021-2026) and the broader Zanzibar Development Vision 2050. Accommodation and food services, livestock and construction accounted for the largest shares of GDP (Chart 6.2a). Key growth-contributing activities were accommodation and food services, as well as trade (Chart 6.2b). The continued expansion of the accommodation and food services activity portrays Zanzibar's positioning as a premier tourism destination, supported by improved hospitality infrastructure and services. Growth is projected to reach 7.3 percent in 2025, underpinned by public and private investment in infrastructure and tourism-related activities.

Chart 6.1: Real GDP Growth Rate



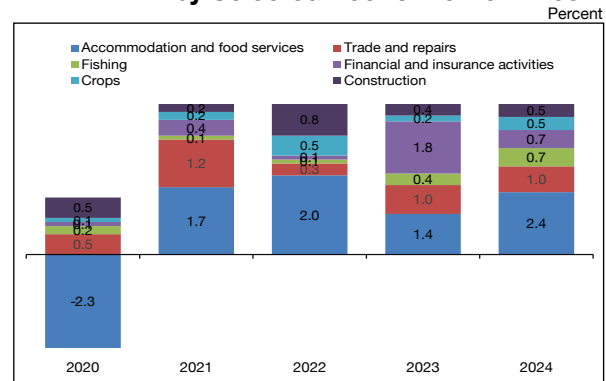
Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Chart 6.2a: Shares of GDP by Selected Economic Activities at Current Prices



Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

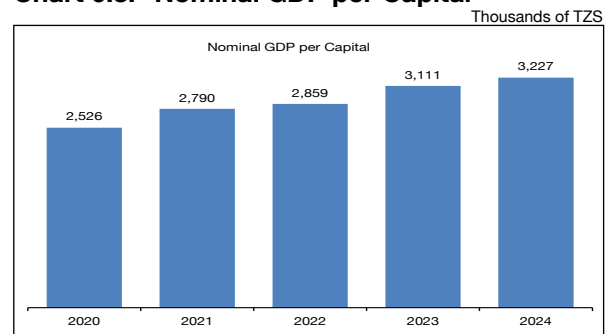
Chart 6.2b: Contribution to Real GDP Growth by Selected Economic Activities



Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

In nominal terms, GDP increased to TZS 6,572.6 billion from TZS 6,041.3 billion in 2023. Correspondingly, per capita GDP rose to TZS 3.2 million from TZS 3.1 million in 2023 (Chart 6.3).

Chart 6.3: Nominal GDP per Capital



Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician



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Performance of Economic Activities

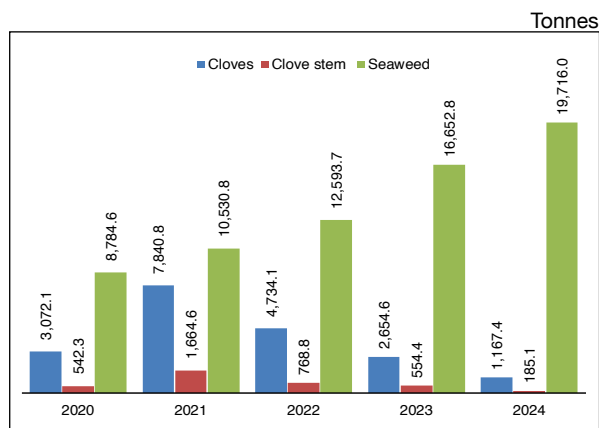
Services

Services continued to be the leading activity, growing by 9.0 percent in 2024 and contributing to 46.9 percent of GDP. The performance was driven by robust growth in accommodation and food services, following an increase in the number of tourists and tourism-related activities.

Agriculture

The activity grew by 3.3 percent in 2024 compared with 2.3 percent in 2023, primarily emanating from crops and fishing sub-activities. Specifically, seaweed production increased to 19,716.0 tonnes from 16,652.9 tonnes in 2023, reflecting both Government and private sector support, in particular the provision of inputs, boats and extension services. As for cloves, procurement declined by 56 percent to 1,167.4 tonnes in 2024, mainly on account of the cyclical nature of the crop (Chart 6.4).

Chart 6.4: Procurement of Major Export Crops



Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Industry

The activity moderated to a growth rate of 5.7 percent from 6.6 percent in 2023, primarily influenced by slower performance in manufacturing and electricity and gas sub-activities. Manufacturing sub activity growth contracted to 3.3 percent from 6.9 percent in

2023, driven by a decline in sugar production, while the slight decrease in electricity and gas to 11.3 percent from 12.4 percent resulted from a reduction in kerosene consumption.

6.2 Inflation

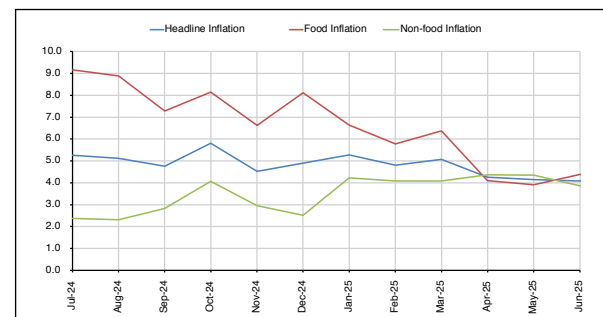
Zanzibar headline inflation eased to an average of 4.8 percent in 2024/25 from 5.9 percent in the preceding year. The outturn largely stemmed from a significant reduction in food inflation following good harvests and moderating global prices (Table 6.1 and Chart 6.5).

Table 6.1: Inflation Developments

Inflation components	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Headline	1.5	2.9	7.0	5.9	4.8
Food	2.2	1.5	10.0	10.2	6.6
Non-food	1.0	3.9	4.8	2.8	3.5

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Chart 6.5: Twelve-month Inflation



Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

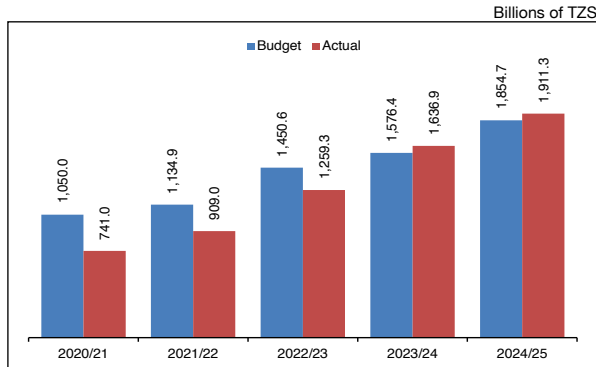
6.3 Government Budgetary Performance

Zanzibar's fiscal operations were aligned with the 2024/25 budget. Government resources amounted to TZS 1,911.3 billion, of which TZS 1,742.1 billion was domestic revenue and the balance was grants (Chart 6.5a). Tax revenue was TZS 1,537.0 billion, surpassing the target by 5 percent. Most of the tax revenue categories performed above the target, mainly due to improved tax administration and compliance, as well as expansion of economic activities. Non-tax revenue amounted to TZS 205.2 billion, equivalent to 76.1 percent of the target (Chart 6.5b).



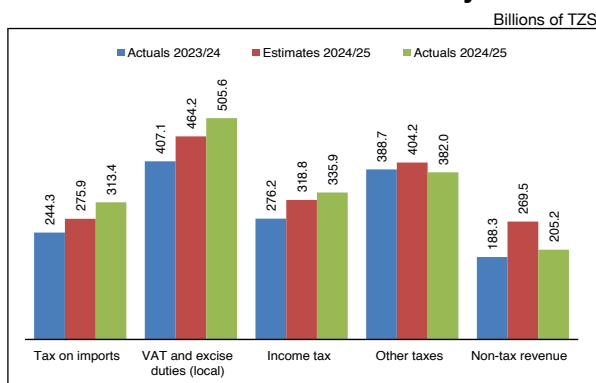
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Chart 6.5a: Government Revenue



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

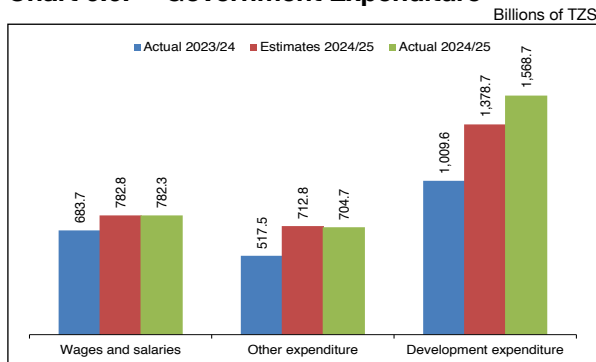
Chart 6.5b: Government Revenue by Source



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

Government expenditure reached TZS 3,002.7 billion, of which TZS 1,487 billion was recurrent expenditure and TZS 1,515.6 billion was for financing development projects (Chart 6.6). Funding for development projects was largely sourced domestically, amounting to TZS 1,310.4 billion, with the remaining portion complemented by foreign sources.

Chart 6.6: Government Expenditure

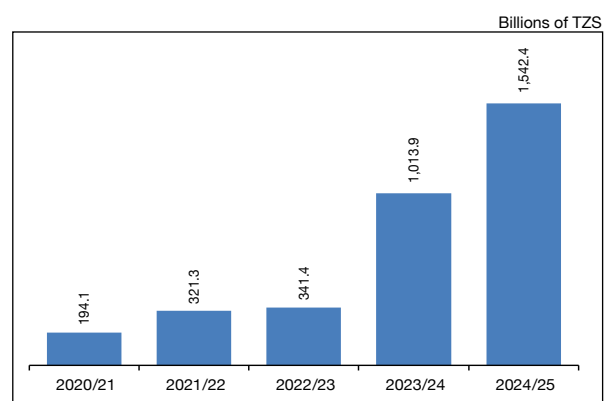


Source: President's Office, Finance and Planning, Zanzibar

Domestic Debt Developments

Domestic debt stock stood at TZS 1,542.4 billion, up from TZS 1,013.9 billion recorded at the end of 2023/24 (Chart 6.7). This upward trajectory was primarily driven by new borrowing from commercial banks and the issuance of Government securities (Table 6.2).

Chart 6.7: Zanzibar Domestic Debt Stock



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

Table 6.2: Domestic Debt by Borrowing Instrument/Creditors

	Millions of TZS				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Zanzibar Social Security Fund	54,576.5	41,822.9	34,925.7	29,915.5	26,801.68
People's Bank of Zanzibar	0.0	0.0	27,000.0	27,000.0	0.0
Government securities	139,522.4	279,522.4	279,522.4	413,892.6	557,528.3
Zanzibar Port Company	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	543,054.2	958,054.2
Total	194,098.9	321,345.3	341,448.1	1,013,862.3	1,542,384.2

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

Note: Others include NMB, CRDB, NBC

6.4 External Sector Performance

The current account balance improved substantially by 42.6 percent to a surplus of USD 611.1 million from a surplus in 2023/24, mainly driven by services receipts (Table 6.3).



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Table 6.3: Current Account

Millions of USD					
Item	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Goods Account	-256.0	-299.6	-434.8	-431.6	-503.9
Exports	25.3	88.5	65.2	64.6	33.3
Imports (fob)	281.4	388.1	500.0	496.2	537.2
Services Account	389.4	590.1	835.7	844.8	1,088.5
Receipts	473.3	664.9	932.3	942.0	1,167.1
Payments	83.9	74.8	96.7	97.2	78.7
Goods and Services	133.4	290.5	400.9	413.2	584.6
Exports of Goods and Services	498.7	753.5	997.6	1,006.6	1,200.4
Imports of Goods and Services	365.3	462.9	596.7	593.4	615.9
Primary income account (net)	5.1	2.2	9.6	13.4	23.3
Receipts	10.5	5.3	13.2	19.6	33.9
Payments	5.4	3.1	3.6	6.2	10.7
Secondary income account (net)	47.2	11.0	1.1	2.0	3.3
Inflows	55.5	14.4	1.9	3.2	5.6
Outflows	8.4	3.5	0.8	1.4	2.4
Current Account Balance	185.6	303.7	411.5	428.5	611.1

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, Bank of Tanzania, and banks
Note: p denotes provisional data; and fob, free on board

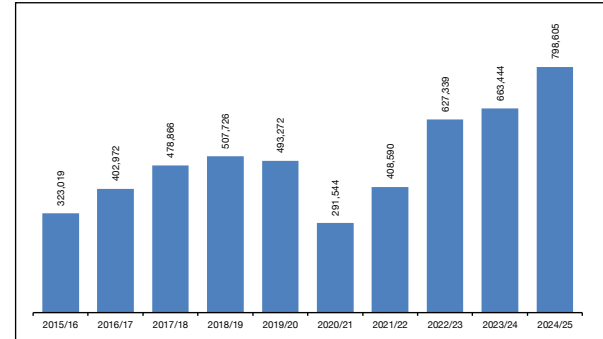
Exports of goods and services recorded an annual growth of 19.3 percent to USD 1,200.4 million in 2024/25 (Table 6.3). This improvement was primarily fueled by a notable increase in service receipts, particularly from tourism, owing to an increase in tourist arrivals to 798,605 from 663,444 recorded in the year ending June 2024 (Chart 6.8). Notably, exports of goods declined by almost half of the exports in 2023/24, largely following a fall in the value of cloves due to price and quantity effects (Table 6.4)

Table 6.4: Goods Exports by Major Categories

Item	Unit	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Traditional						
Cloves						
Value	USD ('000')	1,032.8	62,767.2	42,520.9	28,898.4	3,450.5
Volume	000 Tonnes	0.2	9.5	5.9	4.3	0.7
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	6,110.5	6,591.7	7,149.1	6,747.0	4,735.1
Non-Traditional						
Seaweeds						
Value	USD ('000')	13,233.3	6,953.0	7,073.6	6,828.2	3,221.9
Volume	000 Tonnes	17.7	15.9	11.5	10.1	5.8
Unit Price	USD/Tonne	747.7	438.2	614.9	676.8	552.9
Manufactured Goods	USD ('000')	7,085.9	11,021.1	6,975.0	18,659.9	15,390.0
Fish and Fish Products	USD ('000')	1,790.0	1,578.0	2,114.8	2,103.2	1,176.3
Others Exports	USD ('000')	2,199.0	6,219.1	6,536.2	8,104.7	10,054.5
Sub Total	USD ('000')	24,308.2	25,771.2	22,699.7	35,696.1	29,842.8
Grand Total	USD ('000')	25,341.1	88,538.4	65,220.6	64,594.5	33,293.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority
Note: Other exports mainly include souvenirs and spices; and p denotes provisional data

Chart 6.8: Number of Tourist Arrivals



Source: Immigration Department Services

Imports of goods and services in the year ending June 2025 rose by 3.8 percent to USD 615.9 million, from the amount recorded in the corresponding period of the previous year (Table 6.5). The increase was driven by intermediate goods imports, which grew by 6 percent to USD 399.1 million from 2023/24, mainly due to increased imports of industrial raw materials.

Table 6.5: Goods Imports by Major Categories

Millions of USD					
Category	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Capital Goods	70.2	41.8	107.9	122.5	68.9
Transport Equipment	13.5	8.0	23.9	51.3	22.9
Building and Construction	23.3	17.7	29.4	32.5	21.5
Machinery	33.4	16.1	54.7	38.7	24.5
Intermediate Goods	173.7	290.3	265.0	249.5	399.1
Oil imports	47.0	107.2	195.2	187.1	159.7
Industrial raw materials	126.7	183.1	69.8	62.4	239.4
Consumer Goods	37.5	56.1	127.1	124.2	69.1
Food and food stuffs	9.3	13.5	60.1	61.1	17.2
All other consumer goods	28.2	42.6	67.1	63.1	51.9
Grand Total (c.i.f)	309.2	426.5	549.5	545.3	576.9
Grand Total (f.o.b)	281.4	388.1	500.1	496.2	537.2

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



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PART IV

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE BANK OF TANZANIA



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Corporate Strategic Planning and Performance

During 2024/25, the Bank smoothly executed its corporate strategic plan, achieving 84 percent of its strategic objectives, slightly higher than the 80 percent in the preceding year. To build on this achievement, the Bank developed a departmental results-based monitoring and evaluation framework. This framework is designed to enhance efficiency by improving the way the Bank measures success, identifies areas for improvement, and monitors projects to ensure intended objectives are met in terms of quality, cost, and timeliness.

Credit Guarantee Schemes

To enhance access to finance for the private sector, particularly Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and export-oriented businesses, the Bank, on behalf of the Government, continued to administer the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme (ECGS) and the Small and Medium Enterprises Credit Guarantee Scheme (SME-CGS). For effective operationalization of the Credit Guarantee Schemes (CGS), the Government approved CGS Governance Frameworks in April 2025.

In 2024/25, guarantees issued under ECGS totalled TZS 62.6 billion to secure credit facilities worth TZS 106.6 billion, which were extended to transport, manufacturing, and agricultural activities. To promote the uptake of loans through the two schemes, the Bank will continue to provide public and targeted awareness programs.

Banking and Currency Services

The Bank continued to provide banking services to the Governments, banks, and public authorities, to facilitate settlements and smooth functioning of the financial system. To improve operational efficiency, the Bank developed an Integrated Core Banking System (iCBS) that replaced the former core banking system used since 1999. In addition, the Bank ensured an adequate supply of

clean currency in circulation, managed through the Head Office, sub-head offices, branches, and safe custody centres. To ensure circulation of the most current banknote series, the Bank demonetized old banknote series issued from 1985 to 2003, and TZS 500 banknotes issued in 2010²⁴.

As part of its mandate and in line with Section 27E of the Mining Act, 2010, Cap. 123, and Mining (Government Mineral Warehouse) Regulations, 2021, the Bank continued to store minerals owned by the Government, as well as mineral consignments that are subject to pending court cases.

Research and Publications

To support more informed and effective policy decisions for both the Bank and the Government, the Bank conducted and disseminated surveys and research findings, and periodic publications. As of June 2025, four research studies were completed, namely, Factors Influencing Currency Choices in Trade Settlement in Tanzania; Exchange Rate Movement and Trade Balance in Tanzania: Evidence from the Marshall-Lerner Condition; Exchange Rate Pass-through to Inflation in Tanzania; and Re-Estimating Inflation Threshold Level for Tanzania.

Furthermore, the Bank continued to conduct strategic surveys, including Chief Executive Officers' and Market Perception surveys, to gauge the private sector's perception about economic performance and outlook. In addition, the Bank conducted the Tanzania Tourism Sector Survey, which provided important information on the dynamics of the tourism sector to aid policy formulation and an effective strategy for tourism promotion. The Private Capital Flows survey was carried out to capture the dynamics in foreign private investment in the country.

²⁴Refer to Circular No. EB.178/179/01/32 of 24th October 2024 on Withdrawal of Old Tanzanian Banknote Series Shillings from Circulation available on the Bank's website.



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Additionally, the Bank hosted the 9th Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture on 6th March 2025, whose theme was *“Driving the Shift Towards a Cash-Lite Economy: Opportunities for Financial Innovation and Inclusion”*. The lecture was organised with the central goal of exploring the opportunities and challenges of moving toward a cash-lite economy as a fundamental transformation for building a more inclusive and resilient financial system.

To promote transparency and an informed public, the Bank continued publishing key reports highlighting developments in the economy and financial sector. These publications include Monetary Policy Statements, Monetary Policy Reports, the Bank of Tanzania Annual Report, Consolidated Zonal Economic Performance Reports, the Annual Financial Stability Report, and the Financial Sector Supervision Annual Report.

Staffing and Human Capital Development

During the review period, the Bank strategically managed its human capital to ensure resilience, succession, and alignment with economic advancement. The Bank's efforts specifically focused on attracting specialized talent and developing existing staff to sustain competence, align with market dynamics and meet the broad corporate objectives. As part of its recruitment strategy, the Bank onboarded 60 new employees, bringing the total workforce to 1,433 as of 30th June 2025. This comprised 902 males and 531 females.

To strengthen organizational competence and future leadership, the Bank executed its corporate training plan at a completion rate of 89 percent. Training initiatives focused on technical skills and leadership development programs. This investment is crucial to ensuring robust institutional continuity and delivering high-value services to all stakeholders.

Engagement with Stakeholders

The Bank strengthened engagement with stakeholders to foster participation and build public trust in the financial system. In addition, engagements aimed to ensure that monetary policy stance is well understood to anchor public's expectations.

During the year, a wide range of outreach programs was conducted for diverse groups, including Members of Parliament and the House of Representatives, public servants, bankers, persons with disabilities, journalists, university students, secondary and primary school students, masters of ceremonies, and religious leaders. The sessions covered key topics, including currency handling and security features, government securities, payment systems, microfinance operations, banking regulations, and other core functions of the Bank.

Stakeholder engagement was further supported through the dissemination of the Bank's periodic publications. Additionally, the Bank continued its outreach via television and radio programs and social media. Furthermore, the Bank participated in national exhibitions and investment forums, including the Nanenane and Sabasaba trade fairs, Financial Services Week, and the National Minerals Technology Exhibition.

Regional and International Cooperation

The Bank participated in various regional and international fora with the objective of enhancing policy dialogue, fostering cooperation, promoting knowledge and resource exchange, and strengthening capacity and visibility in advancing economic and institutional objectives. These included events organized by the EAC, SADC, African Union, Alliance for Financial Inclusion, African Rural and Agricultural Credit Association, Macro-Economic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa, Eastern



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and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group, Association of African Central Banks, IMF, and the World Bank.

These engagements focused on, among others, harmonizing monetary and financial policies, enhancing supervisory frameworks, and advancing payment systems integration. A notable achievement was the adoption of the EAC cross-border payment systems master plan and the regional MoU on crisis preparedness and resolution to enhance financial stability. Other achievements include endorsement of the SADC Macroeconomic Convergence Index, AACB's confirmation of the African Financial Stability Committee, and integration of advanced payment systems, which reaffirms the Pan-African Payment Settlement System as a key initiative for intra-African trade.

Corporate Social Responsibility

During the year, the Bank also administered Corporate Social Responsibility programs in accordance with its policies. Specifically, the Bank extended assistance to charitable organizations, schools, health centres, and vulnerable groups nationwide, including victims of the Kariakoo disaster.

Financial Sector Human Capital Development

During 2024/25, the Bank of Tanzania Academy continued to deliver its mandate of building capacity within the financial sector²⁵. Through its short term and specialized courses, the Academy delivered 113 programs for BOT, banks and financial staff; tailor-made courses for Ministries, Government Agencies, and all professional certifications, including Certified Financial Educator (CFE) professional certification, an increase of 22.8 percent from the 2023/24. The programs were delivered to a wide range of

stakeholders, including the Bank staff, banks, microfinance institutions, and other financial sector stakeholders, focusing on enhancing technical competence and ethical standards in specialized areas such as microfinance, currency management, and financial education.

Expanding beyond national borders, the Academy reinforced its role as a regional centre of excellence in advancing regional financial sector capacity, professionalism, and integration. The Academy hosted participants from Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, Somalia, and Comoros.

²⁵The Academy offers long-term programs and short-term and specialized courses for different professional levels and needs. The long-term courses are a two-year Ordinary Diploma in Banking Practice and Supervision, and a nine-months Post-graduate Diploma in Banking Management.



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PART V

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**



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**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS
THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE
AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**



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BANK INFORMATION

Registered office	Bank of Tanzania Head Office 16 Jakaya Kikwete Road P.O. Box 2303 40184 Dodoma, Tanzania
Governor	Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba Bank of Tanzania Head Office 16 Jakaya Kikwete Road P.O. Box 2303 40184 Dodoma, Tanzania
Secretary to the Board	Mr. Palloty M. Luena Bank of Tanzania Head Office 16 Jakaya Kikwete Road P.O. Box 2303 40184 Dodoma, Tanzania

SUB HEAD OFFICES

Dar es Salaam Bank of Tanzania Sub Head Office 2 Mirambo Street P.O. Box 2939, 11884 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	Zanzibar Bank of Tanzania Sub Head Office, Gulioni Area P.O. Box 568, Zanzibar, Tanzania
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BRANCHES AND THE ACADEMY

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Mbeya Bank of Tanzania Mahakama Avenue P.O. Box 1203, Mbeya, Tanzania	Mtwara Bank of Tanzania Makonde Road/Uchumi Street P.O. Box 1446, Mtwara, Tanzania
Mwanza Bank of Tanzania Makongoro Road P.O. Box 1362, Mwanza, Tanzania	The Academy Bank of Tanzania Capri Point Street P.O. Box 131, Mwanza, Tanzania



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Tanzania presents this report alongside the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025. The report highlights the Bank's operational performance and overall financial position for the financial year 2024/25. It has been prepared in accordance with Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard 1 (TFRS 1) – Report by Those Charged with Governance, issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA).

This report is intended for both internal and external stakeholders, including primary and secondary users of the financial statements. Beyond presenting historical performance, it provides an outlook of Bank's operational and financial matters, enabling stakeholders to assess the Bank's strategies and their potential success to generate value in the short, medium, and long term.

The Bank's internal stakeholders consist of the Board of Directors and its employees. Its external stakeholders span a wide spectrum including the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (RGOZ), the Parliament of Tanzania and the Zanzibar House of Representatives, Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs); parastatals, banks and financial institutions, international bodies such as the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Additionally, the Bank actively engages with development partners, multilateral and bilateral organizations, other central banks, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), regional bodies, civil society organizations, regulatory authorities, service providers, researchers, the media, academia, private sector entities, professional associations and the public.

This report, therefore, aims to give users comprehensive insights into the Bank's culture, operational activities, goals, strategic direction, business models, performance, and future plans. It further details the Bank's resource base, corporate governance practices, stakeholder engagement mechanisms and approaches to risk and liquidity management. Other areas include employees' welfare, sustainability initiatives, corporate social responsibility, the auditor's responsibilities, and the statement of responsibility by Those Charged with Governance.

By disclosing this information, the report seeks to enhance transparency and reinforce accountability, thus enabling stakeholders to make well-informed assessment of the Bank's effectiveness in fulfilling its mandate. Further, it serves as a strategic communication tool demonstrating how the Bank creates, sustains, and delivers value to its stakeholders. It also highlights the Bank's active commitment to its economic, social, and environmental obligations—aligned with national development goals and international best practices.

2. CORPORATE CULTURE

The Bank's corporate culture is built upon its clearly defined vision, mission, and core values, which together shape its identity and guide both strategic direction and daily operations. Its vision is to be a Central Bank that effectively promotes macroeconomic stability and a modern financial system to support the country's continued middle-income status and development. The mission focuses



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

2. CORPORATE CULTURE (CONTINUED)

on maintaining price stability and ensuring the integrity of the financial system to foster inclusive economic growth. These objectives are supported by core values that include integrity, excellence, accountability, transparency, and inclusiveness. These values emphasize ethical conduct, professional excellence, responsibility, openness, and respect for diversity, all of which are embraced by the Bank's Board and employees in fulfilling the institution's mandate.

3. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

(a) Legislative and Regulatory Environment

Bank of Tanzania derives its mandates from the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. Other relevant legislation includes the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006, the Foreign Exchange Act, 1992, the National Payments Systems Act, 2015, the Microfinance Act, 2018, the Anti Money Laundering Act, 2012, and Social Security Act, 2018. The Bank primary responsibility is maintaining price stability and the integrity of the financial system to promote inclusive economic growth. Specifically, the Bank is responsible to :

- (i) formulate and implement monetary policy;
- (ii) issue currency (notes and coins);
- (iii) manage foreign exchange reserves including gold;
- (iv) license, regulate and supervise banks and other financial institutions¹;
- (v) compile and publish economic and financial data including monetary, and balance of payments statistics;
- (vi) act as a banker, advisor and fiscal agent of both the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar; and
- (vii) act as a banker and lender of last resort to commercial banks.

(b) Current Situation and Outlook

This section presents the current global and national situation of key macroeconomic indicators for the 2024/25 financial year, along with projections for the following year. The analysis lays the foundation for the Bank's strategic direction in achieving its vision and mission. Through this analysis, the Bank diagnoses needs, establishes priorities, indicates areas for improvement, and takes advantage of identified opportunities.

(i) Global Economic Situations

The Global economy continues to improve, rising by 3.3 percent in 2024 (slightly lower than 3.5 percent in 2023), driven by monetary easing, fiscal stimulus and stronger consumer spending in the latter half of the year 2024. Global economic growth² is projected to reach percent in 2025 and 3.1 percent in 2026 marking a modest upward revision from earlier forecasts. This improvement reflects stronger-than-anticipated resilience in major economies.

¹The institutions include mortgage financing, development financing, lease financing, bureau de change, microfinance business, social security schemes and payments service providers

²IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, July 2025".



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. NATURE OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

Advanced economies are forecast to grow by 1.5 percent and 1.6 percent in 2025 and 2026 respectively, while emerging markets and developing economies are expected to grow by 4.1 percent and 4.0 percent. China's economy is expected to grow by 4.8 percent in 2025 and 4.2 percent in 2026, reflecting continued weakness in the property sector and trade headwinds. Sub-Saharan African economies are projected to grow by 4.0 percent in 2025 and 4.3 percent in 2026.

Global inflation decreased to 5.7 percent from 6.6 percent in 2023 and it is projected to decline gradually but remain above target in many economies. The IMF's April 2025 Outlook forecasts headline inflation at 4.3 percent in 2025 and 3.6 percent in 2026, revised up from earlier estimates of 3.8 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. Advanced economies saw upward revisions (2.6 percent from 2.4 percent), with the U.S economy facing higher projected inflation of 3.0 percent in 2025 due to service sector dynamics and tariffs. Emerging markets and Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to face downward adjustments (5.7 percent from 6.0 percent and 9.0 percent from 9.2 percent in 2025) respectively.

Trade tensions and widespread tariffs have contributed to elevated production costs and policy uncertainty, slowing disinflation. Meanwhile, diverging monetary policy responses reflect differing domestic inflation-output trade-offs, keeping global inflationary pressures uneven and risks tilted to the upside.

(ii) Domestic Economic Situation

Domestic economic performance continues to strengthen, driven by public infrastructure investment and rising private sector activity. The economy is expected to stay resilient through 2025³. Real GDP growth is projected at 6% for Mainland Tanzania and 7.3 percent for Zanzibar⁴. Growth is supported by major investments in transport and sports infrastructure for CHAN and AFCON. Continued progress in agriculture, mining, and tourism also contributes to this growth. Cash crop production is forecast to rise significantly by 53.3 percent, with cashew nuts, tobacco, and cotton as key contributors⁵. Investor confidence remains strong, with Fitch ratings affirming Tanzania's B+ credit rating and stable outlook in June 2025. Inflation continues to remain stable and within the country's target range of 3-5 percent and was consistent with the EAC and SADC convergence criteria of not more than 8 percent and 3-7 percent, respectively. Inflation is projected to remain stable and within the range of 3-5 percent, attributable to prudent monetary and fiscal policies and adequate supply of food.

In 2024/25, the Tanzanian shilling exhibited stability despite a depreciation against major currencies such as the USD, GBP, and EUR. This stability is largely supported by strong gold exports, cashewnuts, tobacco cereals, manufactured goods, tourism receipts and measures to promote the use of the Tanzanian shilling in local transactions. Foreign exchange reserves were adequate, covering 4.8 months of projected imports, surpassing the national benchmark of 4 months and meeting the East

³URT Ministry of Finance, Budget speech 2025/26 and MPS 2025/26

⁴RGoZ budget speech

⁵Ministry of Agriculture, Budget speech 2025/26, production of cotton, cashew nuts, and tobacco is projected to increase by 168 percent, 33 percent, and 25 percent respectively.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. NATURE OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

African Community (EAC) benchmark. However, this level is below the Southern African Development Community (SADC) benchmark of 6 months of projected imports. The shilling is expected to maintain stability, driven by expected modest inflation, sound monetary and fiscal policies, and a manageable current account deficit.

Tanzania's financial sector remained stable, despite the challenges caused by supply-chain disruptions, exchange rate volatility, the war in Ukraine, the war in the Middle East and climate-related constraints. The financial sector continued to be led by the banking sub-sector, which contributed to about 70.2 percent of its assets. The banking sub-sector was profitable, with capital and liquidity levels above minimum regulatory requirements, and with strong asset quality. The banking sector's capital adequacy ratios were 18.8 percent and 19.4 percent for core capital and total capital which were above the minimum regulatory capital adequacy ratios of 10 percent and 12 percent, respectively. The liquidity ratio was 27.7 percent above the minimum regulatory requirement of 20 percent. On the other hand, the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans declined to 3.3 percent from 4.1 percent recorded in June 2024, which was within the tolerable level of 5 percent, indicating a significant improvement in asset quality. The performance of the financial sector was the outcome of the improvement in business conditions and measures taken by the Bank to improve liquidity of the sector and strengthen prudential supervision.

(c) Major Markets and Competitive Position within Those Markets

The Bank operates within a dynamic economic environment encompassing domestic, regional and international. It manages the domestic market by aligning its regulatory and supervisory functions with a consumer protection framework to ensure inclusive financial services in a competitive financial sector. As an active member of the East African Community (EAC), Southern African Development Community (SADC), and Association of African Central Banks (AACB), the Bank engages in close collaboration with other central banks in the region to harmonize policies and financial regulations, thereby facilitating smooth cross-border financial activities. This regional cooperation is essential in creating a robust and resilient financial environment that supports both national and regional economic development objectives.

(d) The Legitimate Needs and Interests of Key Stakeholders

The key stakeholders of the Bank include the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, banks, financial institutions, the Bank's staff, and the public. The Bank is dedicated to understanding and addressing the needs of these stakeholders. These needs encompass maintaining low and stable inflation, fostering a conducive environment for sustainable economic growth, and providing timely and reliable advisory and banking services. Stakeholders also require effective regulatory and supervisory mechanisms, efficient and cost-effective payment and settlement systems, and clean currency in circulation. They also seek a positive working environment, timely access to reliable data, research papers, reports, and information. Furthermore, stakeholders expect efficient complaint resolution mechanisms and support for financial innovation to promote a dynamic, inclusive, and secure financial ecosystem.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. NATURE OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

(e) Market Forces

The competition in the financial sector and customer demand significantly influences the Bank's operations. The Bank monitors the financial health and competitiveness of commercial banks and other financial institutions to ensure a stable and efficient financial sector. Customer demand for innovative financial products and services such as digital loan products steer the Bank to adopt and promote advancements in digital banking and payment systems. These products enhance financial inclusion but also present unique risks that require regulatory oversight to maintain financial stability and consumer protection. To promote responsible digital lending practices and enhance financial inclusion, the Bank developed supervisory tools including the Market Conduct Supervisory Framework, the Financial Literacy Framework, and the Financial Consumer Resolution System and issued a guidance on digital lending to Microfinance Services Providers.

(f) The Speed and Effect of Technological Change

The rapidly changing financial landscape resulting from innovations such as Fintech, mobile banking, digital loans, digital assets, Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), and Artificial Intelligence presents both significant opportunities and challenges. These technological advancements are rapidly transforming the financial sector, and the Bank continuously adapts to these changes to maintain its effectiveness by upgrading its systems and governance and researching new technologies such as Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), and Artificial Intelligence. In line with this, the Bank has developed the Bank of Tanzania (Fintech Regulatory Sandbox) Regulations, 2024 to allow for the controlled testing of new financial technologies in a real-world environment, facilitating innovation while safeguarding consumers and the financial system. To promote a secure and efficient technological environment, the Bank enhances financial inclusion and ensures the resilience of the financial system against cyber threats. Partly this is done through collaboration with other institutions as is the case on the Tanzania Financial Computer Emergency Response Team (Tz-FinCERT).

(g) Societal Issues

The Bank's policy making is also influenced by societal issues such as population growth, demographic changes, human rights, health, poverty, collective values, and educational systems. Recognizing these issues, the Bank ensures that monetary policy formulation and implementation are not only economically sound but also socially responsible. Along this, the Bank's onboard societal needs in its implementation of financial inclusion initiatives, supervisory and regulatory functions of banks, financial institutions and payment systems. During the period, the Bank continued its efforts to enhance financial inclusion in underserved regions through the implementation of a financial services awareness and education intervention, with plans to implement a special outreach program on financial literacy and education in the next financial year in collaboration with Certified Financial Educators (CFEs).



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. NATURE OF OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

(h) Environmental Issues

Environmental issues, including climate change, ecosystem loss and pollution, pose significant risks to economic stability. The Bank recognizes the importance of sustainable finance and the role of the financial sector in addressing environmental issues. The Bank promotes green financing and encourages financial institutions to integrate environmental risk assessments into their lending practices. By supporting environmentally sustainable projects, the Bank contributes to mitigating the adverse effects of climate change and promoting long-term economic resilience.

(i) The Political Environment

The political landscape plays a pivotal role in the Bank's operational effectiveness. Decisions surrounding fiscal policy, trade regulations, and economic reforms exert a direct influence on the Bank's activities. To ensure its monetary policies are harmonized with national development priorities, the Bank maintains robust and continuous coordination with government authorities.

4.0 CORPORATE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The Bank's initiatives are guided by its strategic plan. During the review period, the Bank completed fourth year of its five-year Strategic Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26. To effectively implement the plan, corporate objectives and strategies were systematically cascaded to individual departments. Each department developed short term action plans aligned with their respective mandates, formulating annual objectives and tasks designed to support the attainment of strategic goals. Departmental results, initiatives and milestones, were monitored and evaluated on a quarterly basis to ensure alignment with—and progress towards—the overall corporate objectives. During the financial year 2024/25, the Bank successfully implemented 97.4 percent of its planned initiatives, representing an improvement compared to 95.9 percent achieved in the previous financial year. This performance played a significant role in maintaining price stability and promoting the integrity of the financial system for inclusive economic growth.

The Bank's strategic plan consists of six corporate objectives and thirty corporate strategic initiatives. The corporate strategic objectives are:

- (a) Enhance effectiveness of Monetary Policy;
- (b) Enhance Foreign Exchange Reserves;
- (c) Enhance Safety, Soundness and Inclusiveness of the Financial Sector;
- (d) Enhance Banking and Currency Services;
- (e) Strengthen Institutional Efficiency; and
- (f) Enhance Organizational Effectiveness.

In implementing its strategic Plan for the fourth year, the Bank set aside financial resources amounting to TZS 530,115.3 million. The corporate strategic initiatives and their detailed implementation analysis is presented in section 6 of this report.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

4.0 CORPORATE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES (CONTINUED)

- (a) **Enhance effectiveness of Monetary Policy:** This objective seeks to strengthen the formulation and execution of monetary policy to effectively contribute to macroeconomic stability, while simultaneously fostering the growth and accessibility of financial markets. During the financial year 2024/25 strategies under this objective were:

Strategies executed to achieve the strategic objective were as follows:

- (i) implement interest rate based monetary policy framework;
- (ii) implement regional integration initiatives;
- (iii) provide advice on the economy to the Governments;
- (iv) conduct research to promote economic transformation; and
- (v) deepen domestic financial markets.

- (b) **Enhance Foreign Exchange Reserves:** This ensures adequate foreign reserves to meet the country's foreign exchange obligations. It also aims to enhance effective implementation of monetary and exchange rate policies, while strengthening country's resilience to shocks.

Strategies executed to achieve the strategic objective were as follows:

- (i) broaden avenues for the accumulation of foreign reserves, including establishment of the domestic purchase program; and
- (ii) implement strategic initiatives to improve the management of foreign reserves.

- (c) **Enhance Safety, Soundness and Inclusiveness of the Financial Sector:** This aims at ensuring the availability of a macro-prudential framework for a resilient financial sector supportive of new product development and risk management. The objective is also to ensure there are robust legal, regulatory, and supervisory frameworks that articulate regional and international standards for effective financial sector supervision and responsive to market dynamics. It also refers to having sound infrastructure and resolution frameworks that prevent macroeconomic shocks from disrupting the financial sector. Furthermore, it includes facilitating the public with easy access to affordable financial services.

Strategies executed to achieve the strategic objective were as follows:

- (i) develop and implement legislation and regulatory tools;
- (ii) develop and Implement fraud and cybersecurity strategies;
- (iii) enhance financial crisis preparedness and management capability;
- (iv) implement system for accessing real-time data from banks and financial institutions;
- (v) develop and maintain payment system platforms;
- (vi) implement National Financial Inclusion Framework;
- (vii) implement financial consumer protection strategies;
- (viii) increase access to credit to SMEs through Credit Guarantee Schemes;



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

4.0 CORPORATE OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES (CONTINUED)

- (ix) develop and implement Islamic Banking and Finance Framework; and
- (x) promote a cash-lite economy, and preparedness for the adoption of central bank digital currency;
- (xi) manage climate related financial risks.

(d) Enhance Banking and Currency Services: This entails provision of banking and currency services that are safe, convenient, reliable, timely and affordable.

Strategies executed to achieve the strategic objective were as follows:

- (i) modernize banking services; and
- (ii) implement currency management operations.

(e) Strengthen Institutional Efficiency: This entails improving organization performance through effective allocation of resources, optimization of human capital, enhancement of corporate culture, acquisition of new properties and leveraging technology and research.

Strategies executed to achieve the strategic objective were as follows:

- (i) develop and implement effective resources management strategies;
- (ii) develop a robust research and innovation agenda;
- (iii) implement data management strategies;
- (iv) streamline internal business processes;
- (v) acquire, develop and modernize facilities and infrastructure including relocation to Dodoma;
- (vi) modernize the Bank of Tanzania Academy; and
- (vii) Implement initiatives to manage diversity and inclusion at the workplace.

(f) Enhance Organizational Effectiveness: This entails enhancing compliance with national and international legislation, standards, regulations, internal policies, and guidelines. It also aims to implement appropriate internal controls and mitigation measures to manage risks and crisis. Furthermore, it points to a need for the Bank to ensure effective communication with stakeholders.

Strategies executed to achieve the strategic objective were as follows:

- (i) develop and implement corporate wide risk management strategies;
- (ii) strengthen security and safety of the Bank's assets;
- (iii) enhance engagement with stakeholders.

Further, the Bank cascaded down the objectives and strategies to departmental level where short-termed action plans were developed. Departments formulated objectives and specific tasks to be implemented within one year to support achievement of the Bank's objectives. The Bank monitors and evaluates, on quarterly basis, departmental activities and tasks to ascertain the achievement of the corporate objectives.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

5. BANK'S OPERATING MODEL

The Bank's strong performance is driven by a strategic operating model focused on strengthening internal capacity by hiring highly qualified staff, providing learning and development opportunities for its staff, optimizing the use of technology and stakeholder engagement. By streamlining its internal processes, the Bank improves monetary policy execution, boosts foreign reserves, enhances financial system stability, and ensures efficient banking services. These efforts contributed to the attainment of the Bank's ultimate goal of sustainable macroeconomic and financial system stability. Specifically, the Bank's operating model consists of inputs, processes, outputs and outcomes as presented below.

(a) Inputs

Inputs consist of resources which the Bank uses to accomplish its tasks, which include social and relationship, human and intellectual, manufactured, and financial.

(i) Social and Relationship

The Bank has productive relationships and engagements with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, other central banks, international financial institutions, banks and other financial institutions, other financial regulatory authorities and other stakeholders. These enable the Bank to fulfil its mandates of maintaining price stability and ensuring the stability of the financial system as provided under the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].

(ii) Human and Intellectual

The Bank's operational success is driven by skilled human resources and strategic use of intellectual capital. It recruits and retains qualified staff and experienced leadership with deep expertise in economics and financial systems. Also, the Bank invests in training and staff development to adapt to evolving industry demands and leverage on latest technologies to develop internal systems to enhance service delivery, financial sector oversight, payments, settlements, and research functions.

(iii) Manufactured resources

Manufactured resources include fixed and intangible assets that enable the Bank to serve its stakeholders effectively and efficiently. The fixed assets include strategically located offices, while intangible assets include IT systems comprising purchased and those internally developed. Further, data centres, Business Work Area Recovery (BWAR) and disaster recovery sites, support business continuity of critical processes.

(iv) Financial

Financial inputs comprise sources of funding for running business activities that enable the Bank to implement its mandate. They include a strong capital base, reserves, and income from investments and market operations.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

5. BANK'S OPERATING MODEL (CONTINUED)

(b) Processes

Processes are derived from the Bank's primary functions as defined in the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. These processes are translated into activities highlighted in the Bank's Strategic Plan. There are 16 processes

- (i) Formulating Monetary Policy
- (ii) Assessing Economic Developments
- (iii) Implementing Monetary Policy
- (iv) Managing Foreign Exchange Reserves, including Gold
- (v) Performing On-Site Supervision of Banks and Financial Institutions
- (vi) Performing Off-Site Surveillance of Banks and Financial Institutions
- (vii) Promoting Financial System Stability
- (viii) Developing National Payment Systems Regulatory Frameworks
- (ix) Overseeing National Payment Systems
- (x) Acquiring currency
- (xi) Distributing currency
- (xii) Maintaining Customer Accounts
- (xiii) Providing Banking Services
- (xiv) Supervising Clearing of Settlement Instruments
- (xv) Licensing Banks, Financial Institutions/Payment Systems/Electronic Money Issuer
- (xvi) Promoting financial inclusion

(c) Outputs and outcomes

The Bank's operational processes are purposefully designed to generate impactful outputs and deliver meaningful outcomes across three strategic focus areas defined in its Strategic Plan: macroeconomic stability, financial system stability, and strengthened organizational capacity. Outlined below are the major outputs and outcomes:

Outputs

- (i) Increased level of foreign reserves- adequate to cover more than 4 months of imports;
- (ii) Deepened financial markets with volatility of the 7-days interbank cash market (IBCM) interest rate evolving within the range of ± 2.0 percent.
- (iii) the ratio of non-performing loans to gross loans is reduced to less than 5.0 percent,
- (iv) capital adequacy ratio is above the minimum target of 14.5 percent
- (v) liquidity ratio is above the minimum target of 20.0 percent
- (vi) access to formal financial inclusion reaches 90.0 percent,
- (vii) settlement period for cheque and SWIFT is within two working days (T+1) and EFT within a working day (T+0)
- (viii) achievement of strategic result by 98.0 percent;
- (ix) risk and crisis management by attaining Risk Maturity Level 4 and Net Risk Level at colour green



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

5. BANK'S OPERATING MODEL (CONTINUED)

- (x) improved Bank's compliance to standards and legislations by achieving 100 percent compliance to PPRA;
- (xi) achieving systems availability by 97.0 percent;
- (xii) attaining IT Maturity Level 4; and
- (xiii) expenditure coverage ratio 1.
- (xiv) implementation of corporate training plan by achieving 98.0 percent;

Outcomes

- (i) Low and stable inflation, within the annual target of 5.0 percent;
- (ii) GDP growth rate evolving within the range of ≥ 6.0 percent.
- (iii) the financial sector stability index is within the range of ± 3 .
- (iv) usage of digital financial services reach 80.0 percent of the customers with access to mobile financial services.
- (v) percentage customers' satisfaction level on banking and currency services of 95.0 percent.
- (vi) organisation performance with strategic management maturity level (SMML) Level 4;
- (vii) satisfaction with work environment by attaining 95.0 percent;
- (viii) stakeholders understanding of Bank undertakings to achieve 95.0 percent of stakeholders' satisfaction;

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW OF CURRENT PERFORMANCE

The Bank continued with implementation of its 2021/22–2025/26 Strategic Plan, aligned with its institutional mandate. A comprehensive evaluation of the plans fourth year (2024/25) revealed a notable progress across three thematic areas namely: macroeconomic stability, stability of financial sector, and organizational capacity. The evaluation based on strategic objectives, intended outcomes, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), established targets, and budget utilization.

Theme 1: Macroeconomic Stability

The macroeconomic stability thematic area contains two strategic objectives namely: Enhance the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy and Enhance Foreign Reserves.

Strategic Objective 1.1: Enhance the Effectiveness of Monetary Policy

This objective is aimed at improving the process of monetary policy formulation and implementation in a way that will best contribute to macroeconomic stability and support financial markets growth and access.

Two intended results were low and stable inflation and deepened financial markets. Five KPIs were designed to track the achievement of results; core inflation with a target of 5.0 percent, headline inflation of 3.0-5.0 percent, 7-day interbank cash market interest rate within the target range of ± 2.0 percent (200 basis point) and GDP growth rate with a target of ≥ 6.0 percent by June 2025.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Core inflation rate

This is a measure of price movements caused by factors other than unprocessed food and energy prices over a specified period. The measure intends to indicate the effectiveness of monetary policy by assessing the variability of prices.

During the year under review, core inflation averaged 2.7 percent —well below the corporate target of 3-5 percent. Projections indicate that core inflation will remain below the target in 2025/26. This performance reflects the impact of prudent monetary policy, a stable exchange rate, and moderate global commodity prices.

(b) Headline inflation rate

Headline inflation measures the movement in prices of all items within the consumer basket over a specific period, serving as a key indicator of variability in the general price level and the economy's overall stability.

During the review year, headline inflation averaged 3.1 percent—well below the national target of 5.0 percent—and aligned with both SADC and EAC convergence criteria. This outcome was primarily attributed prudent implementation of monetary policy coupled with declining prices of imported commodity prices.

In Zanzibar, inflation stood at 4.8 percent, below the target of 5 percent, primarily attributed to a reduction in food prices. Looking ahead, inflation is projected to remain below target in the near term, supported by sound monetary and fiscal management, stable exchange rates, sufficient food supply, and moderate global commodity prices.

(c) 7-day interbank cash market interest rate

The 7-day Interbank Cash Market (IBCM) rate measures the weighted average overnight interest rate at which banks lend to each other. The measure is intended for monitoring the adequacy of liquidity in the economy and ensuring the stability of money market interest rates, which is consistent with price stability.

The 7-day interbank rate remained generally stable in 2024/25, slightly exceeding the CBR's upper band of 8 percent between August and October due to elevated money demand and market activities. The Bank implemented liquidity-support measures—including reverse repos, foreign exchange operations, and the Gold Purchase Program—which successfully restored stability. In the latter half of the fiscal year, the interbank rate hovered consistently within the target band.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) GDP growth rate

Tanzania's economy sustained robust momentum, underpinned by steady investment flows from both the public and private sectors. This resilience was also attested by favourable credit ratings from Moody's and Fitch in March and June 2025, respectively, which affirmed the country's B1 and B+ ratings with stable outlooks. In Mainland Tanzania, real GDP growth accelerated by 5.5 percent in 2024, up from 5.1 percent in 2023, primarily driven by strong performance in agriculture, financial and insurance services, and construction. The tourism sector also significantly contributed to this growth. During the first half of 2025, the real GDP grew by 5.8 percent compared to 5.2 percent recorded in the corresponding period of 2024. This was attributed to Government investment in strategic infrastructure, including energy, water, and transportation; increased productive activities, particularly agriculture, industry, and mining and quarrying; as well as continued strengthening of the financial sector and transportation activities in the country.

For Zanzibar, the economy grew by 7.1 percent in 2024, slightly below the 7.4 percent expansion recorded in the previous year, reflecting the completion of several large-scale infrastructure and investment projects. Key growth contributors included accommodation and food services, as well as wholesale and retail trade. In the first quarter of 2025, Zanzibar's economy grew by 6.4 percent, mirroring the performance observed in the corresponding period of 2024. This growth was primarily driven by the services sector, with accommodation and food services leading the expansion, followed by financial and insurance services, and construction activities.

Budget estimated to implement this objective was TZS 111,449.5 million and the actual expenditure was TZS 104,148.0 million as of 30 June 2025.

Strategic Objective 1.2: Enhance Foreign Reserves.

This objective entails ensuring that the country maintains adequate reserves to meet foreign exchange demands and effectively manages monetary and exchange rate policies. This objective is also aimed at bolstering the country's resilience to external economic shocks.

Its intended result was an increased level of foreign reserves. The KPI for this result was months of import cover with a target of greater than or equal to 4 months by June 2025.

(a) Months of Import Cover

This measure indicates the number of months that the available official foreign exchange reserves can sustain the importation of goods and services. It serves as a gauge of the country's ability to cover and maintain import levels through its foreign reserves.

For the period ending June 2025, the foreign reserves increased to USD 5,971.5 million from USD 5,345.5 million observed at the end of June 2024, remaining resilient and within the required level by the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. Reserves at the end of the period under review were



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6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

adequate to cover 4.8 months of imports, which is above the target of not less than 4 months. The Bank projects to maintain adequate level of foreign reserves, in line with measures taken to enhance exports promotion and import substitution, coupled with ongoing gold purchase program.

Through the Gold Purchase Program, the Bank established a gold reserve worth TZS 1,692,368.8 million, as at the end of June 2025. In a bid to further increase the reserve in 2024/25, the Bank continues to purchase raw gold under the gold purchase program in the local market. the gold purchased shall be refined subsequently to London bullion standards to increase the size of monetary gold, and hence the level of foreign reserve. The program aims to purchase 20 percent of the gold earmarked for export following the changes made to the Mining Act during the passing of the Finance Act 2024/25. As of June 2025, 6,190.4 kilograms of gold had been purchased through the program.

The reserve position is expected to remain adequate in the near term, driven by continued gold purchases by BOT, strong exports-especially of gold and manufactured goods, and stricter enforcement of regulations requiring the use of the Tanzanian shilling in local transactions.

Theme 2: Stability of the Financial Sector

The stability of the financial sector thematic area contains two strategic objectives namely: enhance safety, the soundness, and inclusiveness of the financial sector and enhance banking and currency services.

Strategic Objective 2.1: Enhance Safety, Soundness and Inclusiveness of the Financial Sector.

This aimed at ensuring the availability of macro-prudential framework for a resilient financial sector supportive to new product development and risk management. It also referred to having sound infrastructure and resolution frameworks that prevent macroeconomic shocks from disrupting the financial sector. Further, it included facilitating public with easy access to affordable financial services.

Three intended results were: increased safety, reliability, and integrity of the financial sector; reliability rate of Systemically Important Payment Systems and enhanced inclusiveness and deepening of widened and deepened financial and payment systems.

Six KPI's were designed to track the achievement of these results; capital adequacy ratio with a target of 14.5 percent, asset quality with a target of less or equal to 5.0 percent, liquidity ratio with a target of greater of equal to 20.0 percent, financial sector stability index with a target of ± 3 , Reliability rate of Systemically Important Payment Systems with a target of greater than 98.0 percent; and access and usage of formal financial services with a target of 90.0 and 80.0 percent respectively by June 2025.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Capital Adequacy

This ratio measures the adequacy of a banking institution's capital to absorb losses. It is meant to ensure the protection of depositors as well as promoting stability and efficiency of financial systems.

As of as at the end of June 2025, the ratio of Core Capital to Total Risk-Weighted Assets and Off-balance Sheet Exposures was 18.8 percent compared to 18.6 percent attained in 2023/24. The increase in the capital adequacy ratio during the period was attributed to retention of profit by banks.

(b) Asset Quality

Asset quality (NPL ratio) indicates the effectiveness of the banking sector in managing potential credit risk associated with the loan portfolio.

At the end of June 2025, the banking sector's Non- Performing Loans (NPLs) ratio was 3.3 percent as compared to 4.1 percent in June 2024, which was below the maximum tolerable limit of 5.0 percent. The improvement in asset quality was mainly attributed to improved credit risk management practices, proportionately high growth in loans and advances relative to non-performing loans, recovery, and write-off of Non-Performing Loans. The banking sector's NPLs ratio will continue to improve as the Bank continues to monitor the implementation of measures by each bank to reduce the NPLs ratio to the desired level.

(c) Liquidity Ratio

Liquidity ratio measures the ability of a banking institution to meet maturing obligations and finance an increase in assets.

At the end of June 2025, the ratio of liquid assets to demand liabilities was 27.7 percent, which was above the minimum regulatory requirement of 20.0 percent. The ratio increased from 26.8 percent attained in June 2024 reflecting increased public confidence in using financial services. The liquidity ratio will continue to be above the minimum requirement as the Bank will continue encouraging banks to continue with deposit mobilization strategies, including employing various deposit mobilization mechanisms such as digital banking, agent banking and branch expansion.

(d) Financial Sector Stability Index (FSSI)

The Financial System Stability Index (FSSI) is a composite index related to financial system development indicators, vulnerability indicators, financial soundness indicators and other indicators which characterize national, regional and global economic climate. The Bank uses FSSI as an early warning indicator in assessing the resilience of the financial sector to internal and external shocks. The assessment of vulnerability and financial soundness that was done for the period ending June 2025, found the financial system to be stable and resilient to short-term shocks as it lies within the desired thresholds of three standard deviations (+3 and -3). The index slightly improved to 0.3 at the end of June 2025 compared to 0.1 in June 2024. The improvement in the stability is on account of the performance of banking sector indicators and the macroeconomic stability due to the improvement in the business environment.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(e) Access and Usage of Formal Financial Services

This measures the number of adult populations defined as individuals above the age of 16 years who have access to and use formal financial services.

As of 30 June 2025, the level of access was estimated to be 90.2 percent compared to 90.0 percent recorded in the previous year. The growth was largely driven by an increase in mobile money and bank agents as well as microfinance services providers and insurance access points.

Moreover, as of June 2025, the usage rate was estimated to be 79.0 percent compared to 76.0 percent recorded in 2024 and slightly below the annual target of 80.0 percent by June 2025. The improvement was partly supported by reduced transaction charges, increased adoption of digital financial services, increased financial literacy, awareness campaigns and low-cost products by the financial service providers. The indicator measures the usage of a broad range of financial services and products by the adult population within the country.

(f) Reliability Rate of Systemically Important Payment System

During the review period, Systemically Important Payment Systems (TISS, TACH, and TIPS) were operational and accessible to participants. SIPS attained an average availability level of 99.78 percent, above the targeted level of 98 percent. Notably, TISS, TACH, and TIPS achieved availability rates of 99.92 percent, 99.98 percent, and 99.43 percent, respectively.

Budget estimated to implement this objective was TZS 17,081.1 million and the actual expenditure at the end of the financial year 2024/25 was TZS 13,995.6 million. The variance was due to underutilization on maintenance of software as due to the delay of some IT related software.

Strategic Objective 2.2: Enhance Banking and Currency Services

This entailed provision of banking and currency services that are safe, convenient, available, timely and affordable.

Intended results were improved timeliness, safety and reliability of banking (including payment) services and increased adequacy of clean currency in circulation.

Three Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were designed to track achievements as follows; Cheque Settlement period with a target of T+1, EFT settlement period with a target of T+0, and percentage customer's satisfaction level on banking and currency services with a target of 95.0 percent by June 2025.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Settlement Period

This is the time taken for a payment instrument (cheque or EFT) to be cleared, measured from the time it is received to when a beneficiary account is credited. This measure shows that all incoming and outgoing payment instructions in favour of the Bank's customers are settled on time. Its purpose is to ensure that Bank's customers' transaction is processed timely.

During the period under review, cheques and EFTs received were processed within the specified time of T+1 and T+0, respectively. This was made possible through the continued use of systems in place as settlement instruments.

(b) Customers Satisfaction Level on Banking and Currency Services

This measures the perception of customers on banking services rendered by the Bank with a target of 95.0 percent by June 2025.

A survey that was conducted in August 2023 indicated that the level of customer satisfaction with banking services offered by the Bank was 94.7 percent, which is slightly below the target of 95 percent. This level of satisfaction reflects the Bank's continued efforts to improve service delivery by investing in automation, utilizing technology, and conducting awareness sessions which have significantly reduced costs and delays in service delivery as well as improving stakeholders' knowledge of banking and payment services procedures and requirements.

Budget estimated to implement this objective was TZS 94,963.2 million and actual expenditure as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 93,025.3 million. The variation was on account of the issuance of processed banknotes instead of the expected ex-print banknotes as they were still fit for use. The prolonged life of these notes was due to continuous public awareness on notes handling.

Theme 3: Organizational Capacity

The organizational capacity thematic area contains two strategic objectives namely: strengthen institutional efficiency and enhance organizational effectiveness.

Strategic Objective 3.1: Strengthen Institutional Efficiency

This entailed improving organizational performance through effective allocation of resources, developing human resources, improving employees' culture and infrastructure, while leveraging technology and research to improve institutional efficiency.

Intended results were; improved management of the Bank's resources, improved organization performance, improved technology and security of the IT infrastructure and improved work environment.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

The Bank tracks results under this theme by focusing on seven Key Performance Indicators (KPIs): expenditure coverage ratio with a target of 1, Strategic Management Maturity Level (SMML) with a target of level 4, IT maturity level of level 4, percentage system availability of 97.0 percent, employees' satisfaction with work environment of 95.0 percent, percentage implementation of corporate training plan of 98.0 percent and percentage of achievement of strategic results of 98.0 percent.

(a) Expenditure Coverage Ratio

This refers to the level at which total expenditure for a given period is covered by the revenue generated in the same period. The targeted ratio for this measure is 1 connoting that 100 percent financing of Bank's obligations are fully self-generated. During the period, the average expenditure coverage ratio was 1.6 for the period July – June 2025 signifying continued ability to generate revenue sufficient to cover expenditure obligations. The Bank will continue to manage budget performance by restructuring expenditure in line with available revenue.

(b) Strategic Management Maturity Level (SMML)

SMML measures the progress that the Bank is making in strategic management and performance measurement efforts. Assessment is based on 7 dimensions of maturity and measured at a scale of 0 (being lowest) to 5 (being highest).

According to a survey that was conducted in January 2024 the Bank's overall average strategic management maturity level scored 3.3 which indicates a slight decrease from 3.4 recorded in December 2022. The Bank has a well-organized and formalized approach to strategic planning and management, where top management is actively engaged and informed, and employees across different functional areas are involved in strategic activities. Vision, goals, and values are communicated effectively within the organization. However, a notable gap is the absence of a structured innovation management process, which could limit the organization's ability to perform.

Given the absence of a formalized innovation management process, it would be beneficial for the Bank to develop and implement a structured approach to innovation. This could involve setting up dedicated teams or processes to identify, assess, and implement innovative solutions that drive organizational growth and efficiency. The process should encourage collaboration across departments, include idea generation, prototype development, and a clear path for scaling successful innovations.

During the period under review, the Bank developed a Departmental Result-Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. This indicates that the Bank is taking steps to ensure that its activities are monitored and evaluated based on specific, measurable results. Also, the Bank launched the planning module in the Budget and Management System aimed at enhancing resource allocation to plans.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) IT Maturity Level

This is the desired level of IT processes maturity recommended in good practices of IT governance in accordance with COBIT 19 Framework. The purpose is to determine the level of IT governance in the Bank.

During the period of review, the Bank IT Maturity is at Level 3, which was below the set target maturity level 4. The Bank will continue maintaining its target maturity level for this financial year to ensure that the Bank applies recommended practices, controls, policies, guidelines, and procedures in IT operations.

(d) Percentage of System Availability

This KPI measures the availability of critical systems to deploy appropriate measures whenever required. The purpose of the measure is to determine the availability of critical systems to deploy appropriate measures whenever required.

The system availability stood at 99.08 percent for databases, 99.01 percent for applications and 100 percent for servers and network services, which were above the target of 97 percent. These results were attributed to enhanced internal power supply, efficient cooling systems in the data centres, and dedicated IT technical support.

(e) Percentage of Employee Satisfaction with Work Environment

This KPI measures the extent to which staff are satisfied with policies, systems, facilities, services, development opportunities, welfare issues and the overall working environment in the Bank. The aim is to understand employees' satisfaction on the work environment in the Bank and take appropriate actions.

During the period, the Bank conducted a Work Environment Survey (WES), which revealed an employee satisfaction rate of 78 percent, reflecting a decline from 83 percent in the 2021/22. The results of the survey indicated areas such as employee meetings and sports events as highly rated, while critical gaps raised by respondents are employee benefits, complaint handling process, medical services, including medication quality and communication issues alongside limited awareness of health and safety protocols among newer staff.

In reference to concerns on staff benefits, in July 2024 the Bank approved Targeted Review of Staff By Laws which addressed most concerns. In response to the other issues raised from the survey, the Bank is continuing with the implementation of initiatives as per action plan to address raised challenges, focusing on enhancing health services, improving employee benefits, strengthening the complaint handling mechanism, and fostering greater employee engagement. These initiatives are expected to improve the work environment to ensure the Bank achieves the set target of 2024/25 of 95 percent satisfaction level.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(f) Percentage Implementation of Corporate Training Plan

In the review period, the Bank has implemented the approved Corporate Training Plan (CTP) for 2024/25 by 76 percent with the composition of group courses, specialized short courses, attachments, individual professional seminars, group seminars, and long-term courses. The annual target is 98 percent and may be surpassed by the end of the review period.

(g) Percentage of Achievement of Strategic Results

During the implementation of the first half of the financial year, the Bank achieved 89 percent of its intended results, which was an improvement of the corporate target of 85 percent. Going forward the Bank will continue to closely monitor implementation of initiatives that are geared towards realization of the missed measures to ensure targets are achieved by the end of the financial year.

Budget estimated to implement this objective was TZS 346,881.1 million and the actual expenditure as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 300,138.4 million. Budget variance was mainly from mainly from uncompleted construction projects, transport and accommodation related expenses.

Strategic Objective 3.2: Enhance Organizational Effectiveness

This entailed enhancing compliance to national and international legislations, standards, regulations, internal policies, and guidelines. It also aimed at putting in place appropriate internal controls and mitigation measures to manage risks and crisis. Further, it points to a need for the Bank to proactively ensure there is effective communication with stakeholders coupled with a sense of accountability, transparency and quality disclosures.

The intended results were improved risk and crisis management, improved compliance with international and national standards and improved stakeholders' understanding of the Bank's undertakings.

Ten KPI's were designed to track results; risk maturity level with the target of level 4, net risk level with a target of green, percentage Compliance to PPRA with a target of 100.0 percent and percentage of stakeholder's satisfaction of 95.0 percent by June 2025.

(a) Risk Maturity Level

This assesses the Bank's risk management culture and development of a risk management program. It evaluates the extent to which risk management is embedded within the Banks operations where a high maturity level translates into effective risk management. The Bank uses Deloitte Risk Maturity Model.

During the period the corporate risk management maturity remained at Level 3 (Top-Down), with efforts ongoing to achieve the annual target of Level 4. Several strategies have been developed and will be implemented in the second half of financial year to advance the maturity to Level 4 (Systematic).



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Percentage of Stakeholders' Satisfaction

This measures stakeholders' satisfaction with their interaction with the Bank. The Bank conducted a stakeholders' satisfaction survey in June 2024, which aimed to provide a comprehensive view of stakeholder satisfaction across several key areas of interaction with the Bank of Tanzania. The results indicated an improvement in the extent of stakeholder satisfaction from 78.5 percent as per the 2021/22 survey to 82.7 percent, which is on course to the annual target of 95 percent. The Bank intends to put more effort into implementing the Communication strategy to improve its engagement with stakeholders.

The budget estimated to implement this objective was TZS 21,035.0 million and actual expenditure as at 30 June 2025 was TZS 18,067.1 million. Variation noted on actual expenditure was mainly due to uncompleted tenders for security and monitoring equipment.

FUTURE PLAN

In its fifth year of its Five-Year Strategic Plan (2021/22–2025/26), the Bank will continue aligning its vision and objectives with key national priorities, including the National Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, Zanzibar Development Plan (2021–2026), the National Five-Year Development Plan III (2021/22–2025/26), and the National Financial Sector Development Masterplan (2020/21–2029/30). The Bank fully supports the central agenda of both Governments focusing on maintaining and advancing Tanzania's status as a middle-income economy. Achieving this goal requires sustained macroeconomic and financial stability, along with expanded and inclusive access to financial services to catalyse investments in productive sectors and leveraging modern technological innovations.

In its fifth year of the five-Year Strategic Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26, the Bank will continue aligning its vision and strategic objectives with the national priorities outlined in the National Development Vision 2025, the Zanzibar Development Vision 2050, Zanzibar Development Plan 2021-2026, National Five-Year Development Plan III (2021/22 – 2025/26), and National Financial Sector Development Masterplan 2020/21–29/30. The Bank recognizes the main agenda of the Governments to sustain the country in the middle-income status and above. This national agenda can be attained through having macro-economic and financial stability; and widened and deepened access to financial services for enhanced investments in the productive sectors leveraging on technological advancement. In executing its mandate and attaining expected results, the Bank intends to accomplish the following in the financial year 2025/26:

(a) Enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy

The Bank will continue to improve the process of monetary policy formulation and implementation in a way that will best contribute to macroeconomic stability and support the growth and access of financial markets. Through this objective, the Bank will implement interest rate-based monetary policy; Implement regional integration initiatives; Provide economic policy advice on the economy to



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

the Governments; Modernize Government Securities Infrastructure and deepen domestic financial markets for effective monetary policy transmission.

Four Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and targets have been set to realize success of this objectives; core inflation with a target of 5 percent, headline inflation of 3 percent – 5 percent, 7-day interbank cash market interest rate with a target of (IBCM rate) ± 200 bps of Central Bank rate (CBR) and GDP growth rate with target of ≥ 6.0 percent by June 2026.

(b) Enhance foreign reserves

The Bank will continue to ensure there are adequate foreign reserves to meet the country's foreign exchange demands and management of monetary and exchange rate policies. It also intends to enhance the country's resilience to external shocks. The Bank intends to achieve this objective by broadening avenues for the accumulation of foreign reserves, modernizing reserve management infrastructure and implementing strategies on management of foreign reserves.

To monitor the performance of this achievement, the Bank uses months of import cover with a target of at least ≥ 4.0 months by June 2026.

(c) Enhance the safety, soundness, and inclusiveness of the financial sector

The Bank will ensure the availability of a macro-prudential framework for a resilient financial sector supportive of new product development and risk management. The objective is to ensure robust legal, regulatory and supervisory frameworks that embrace regional and international standards for adequate financial sector supervision and are responsive to market dynamics. It also refers to having sound infrastructure and resolution frameworks that prevent macroeconomic shocks from disrupting the financial sector. Furthermore, it includes facilitating the public with easy access to affordable financial services.

In achieving this objective the Bank will, develop and implement financial stability frameworks, legislation and tools; develop and implement cyber resilience strategies; promote compliance to international standards; enhance financial crisis preparedness and management capability; strengthen oversight of banks and non-banks financial institutions; develop and maintain payment systems; implement National Financial Inclusion Framework; implement financial consumer protection strategies; develop and implement strategies to promote cash-lite economy and leverage emerging technologies to strengthen oversight of the financial sector

The Bank will continue to measure the results using the following key performance indicators; capital adequacy ratio with a target of ≥ 14.5 percent, asset quality ratio (NPL ratio) with a target of ≤ 5.0 percent, liquidity ratio with a target of ≥ 20.0 percent, financial sector stability index with a target of Within ± 3 , Availability of Systematically Important Payment System with a target of 98.0 percent, Financial Inclusion Index (FII) with a target of 0.74 and Percentage of adults with accounts which can transact with FSPs with a target of 80 percent respectively by June 2026.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

6. CURRENT PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Enhance banking and currency services

The Bank will continue to provide banking and currency services that are safe, convenient, reliable, timely, and affordable. To achieve this objective, the Bank will modernize banking operations and implement currency management strategies.

To track achievements, the Bank maintained three KPIs, which are cheque settlement period with a target of T+1, EFT settlement period of T+0, and percentage of customer's satisfaction level on banking and currency services with a target of 95.0 percent, by June 2026.

(e) Strengthen institutional efficiency

The Bank recognizes the critical importance of building resilience to climate change within the financial sector to better manage physical and transition risks associated with environmental shifts. It also encourages sustainable investments and supports long-term economic stability. Integrating climate risk into financial planning enhances preparedness and risk mitigation. This will foster confidence among investors, regulators, and the public. The Bank's efforts in this area are aligned with both global climate commitments and national development priorities, reflecting its role in supporting a sustainable and resilient financial system. Through this objective the Bank will improve a more sustainable and climate-conscious financial system and reduce environmental impact from the Bank's operations.

In tracking the results, the Bank has placed two KPIs, which are Bank's emissions level with a target level of less by 15 percent and the compliance level percent with BOT guidelines on management of climate and sustainability- related financial risks with a target of 40 percent, by June 2026.

(f) Enhance organizational effectiveness

The Bank will improve organizational performance through effective allocation of resources, optimization of human capital, enhancement of corporate culture, prudent management of equipment and properties, as well as leveraging technology and research. Through this objective, the Bank will develop and implement effective resource management strategies, develop and implement a robust research and innovation strategy, implement data management and governance strategies, streamline and optimize internal business processes, modernize and optimize ICT infrastructures, acquire, develop, and modernize facilities and infrastructure, develop and implement a strategy to integrate Artificial Intelligence and other emerging technologies in the Bank operations.

To track achievements, the Bank has placed eight KPIs, which are: expenditure coverage ratio with a target of 1, Strategic Management Maturity Level (SMML) with a target of reaching level three; percentage of achievement of strategic result with a target of 85 percent; IT maturity level with a target of reaching level three; Percentage of system availability(Critical Systems) of 95.0 percent; percentage employee's satisfaction with work environment with a target of 81 percent; percentage implementation of corporate training plan with target of 76.0 percent and data management maturity level with a target of 2.7 by June 2026.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

7. RESOURCES

The Bank has adequate resources to implement its mandates. To achieve its strategic goals, the Bank uses its human, financial, intellectual, social and relationship, and natural resources efficiently and effectively.

(a) Financial Resources

The Bank has adequate financial resources to support its strategic and operational initiatives. The financial resources comprise capital TZS 100.0 billion and reserves TZS 2,721.4 billion. The Bank generated revenue that covered all operating expenses and support provided to its stakeholders. This has enabled the Bank to continue fulfilling its mandates. The net income from operations have helped the Bank accumulate adequate reserves while paying reasonable dividends to its shareholders. From a strategic perspective, the Bank strives to improve its financial performance by improving resource management, prioritizing initiatives, implementing initiatives within available financial resources, and generating adequate revenue to support its operations.

(b) Human Resources

The Bank has a workforce of 1,433 individuals who possess qualifications, motivation, competence, and a dedication to long-term careers. Among these employees, 902 are men, and 531 are women. The leadership upholds robust governance principles and fosters positive working dynamics, creating a conducive atmosphere for fulfilling the Bank's responsibilities. The Bank remains steadfast in its dedication, allocating resources for nurturing talent and fostering engagement programs. This commitment ensures that employees consistently sustain their ability to provide value to stakeholders.

(c) Intellectual Resources

The expertise of the Bank's staff stands as a highly important strategic asset, prominently contributing to the modernization of its functions. This is evident in the creation of in-house systems design to improve daily operations. Notably, during the year under review, the Bank's personnel developed four systems which support business in accomplishing its objectives i.e. Integrated Core Banking System (iCBS), Academic Management Information System (AMIS), Financial Complaints Resolution System (FCRS) and Credit Reference Databank System (CRD).

(d) Social and Relationship Resources

The Bank places great importance on cultivating robust relationships with its stakeholders, driven by a commitment to comprehend their expectations and deliver value that guarantees satisfaction. The Bank extend support through public education, scholarships, and charitable donations to worthy causes, to cultivate positive ties with the communities where the Bank conducts its operations. The Bank contributed a total of TZS 1,289.5 million to diverse community groups during the year ending June 2025. The Bank's dedication to engaging with stakeholders remains unwavering and will persist in its efforts to provide public education to enhance their understanding of the Bank's undertakings and hence contribute to their welfare.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

7. RESOURCES (CONTINUED)

(e) Natural Resources

This forms the foundation for various other types of capital that collectively constitute the organizational capacity for productivity. Although the Bank does not directly depend on natural resources to deliver its core functions, it remains conscious of the need to maintain ecological balance to support the continuity of life and economic activity. Acknowledging the diminishing state of ecosystems, like the atmosphere's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide without destabilizing, which poses threats to both stability and the economy, the Bank regularly evaluates the environmental impact of its operations. As a result, it actively advocates for environmental sustainability. The Bank employs energy-efficient systems, imposes restrictions on motor vehicle mileage and age, and has implemented a nearly paperless office approach. These measures reflect the Bank's commitment to modern, eco-conscious practices that conserve water, land, and energy while reducing air pollution.

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS

(a) Corporate Governance Statement

Effective corporate governance requires a legal, regulatory, and institutional basis that is appropriate and efficient. Clear governance rules, as well as the necessity of accountability in its actions, allow management to focus on the priorities defined by the organization, and decision-makers to have their actions assured by a formally established institutional structure, among other benefits.

Governance is associated with setting rules for the decision-making process. It defines who makes decisions, who is responsible for them, and how decisions must be made. In essence, it defines roles and responsibilities. Management is about the execution of rules set by governance, and the operational routine of the organization. Good corporate governance is critical in public sector entities, and the Bank is committed to adhering to the highest standards of corporate governance. This commitment is rooted in the reputation built on a solid foundation of integrity, excellence, accountability, transparency, fairness and inclusiveness.

In view thereof, during the year under review, the Bank complied with aspects of sound corporate governance principles which include:

- (i) **Accountability:** The Bank has always been accountable to the stakeholders including the Government by maintaining price stability and integrity of the financial system for inclusive economic growth. In accordance with section 21, subsection (3) to (6) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], the Governor submitted the Monetary Policy Statement for 2024/25 to the Minister of Finance which subsequently was submitted to the Parliament.
- (ii) **Transparency:** The Bank of Tanzania exercises a high degree of transparency on its decisions. The decisions of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) are communicated to banks through post-MPC engagements with Chief Executive Officers of banks, and to the public through



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

various communication channels. In addition, the Bank regularly publishes various reports, which highlight the monetary policy stance, the outcome of monetary policy implementation, and developments of the economy at large. The reports are available on the Bank of Tanzania website. The Bank regularly organizes and conducts awareness and sensitization programs to enable the public to understand its roles and operations.

- (iii) **Fairness:** The Bank has been fair to banks and financial institutions, payment systems service providers and microfinance service providers while discharging its functions of supervising and regulating as per section 5 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. The Bank improved legal and regulatory frameworks which eased licensing requirements, promoted innovations in the financial sector and developed proportional prudential requirements while maintaining an appropriate balance between financial inclusion objectives and other policies, such as financial stability and consumer protection as provided for under the Bank of Tanzania (Financial Consumer Protection) Regulations, 2019 as amended.
- (iv) **Responsibility:** In addition to these primary functions, the Bank performed the following responsibilities in the year 2024/25: provided banking services to Governments and financial institutions and acted as a lender of last resort; it licensed, supervised and regulated banks, financial institutions and payment, clearing and settlement systems and ensured its smooth running; it controlled the money and capital markets by changing the supply of money and thereby the rate of interest; it acted as the custodian of the foreign exchange, and it advised the Government in all the monetary affairs.
- (v) **Independence:** The Bank has been exercising independence in formulating and implementing the monetary policy, managing currency, and banking operations, supervising the financial sector, as well as managing its resources. This has led to a greater transparency of decision-making, accountability, and the capability of the Bank to pursue its mandate.

(b) Membership and Committees of Those Charged with Governance

As per section 9 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Bank of Tanzania are appointed by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury of the Government of the United Republic and the Principal Secretary to the Treasury of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, are ex-officio members of the Board. However, they may appoint in writing persons in the public service to be their representatives who shall, at any meeting for which they are appointed, have the powers of the Permanent Secretary or Principal Secretary, in their capacities as members of the Board. The Minister for Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania appoints four non-executive Directors, and at least one should hail from either side of the United Republic. The following Directors served on the Board during the financial year 2024/25.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

Table 1: Members of the Board of Directors

SN.	Name	Position	Age	Gender	Qualification	Date of Appointment	Nationality
1.	Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba	Governor and Chairperson of the Board	52	Male	Economist	8 January 2023	Tanzanian
2.	Mr. Julian B. Raphael	Deputy Governor	69	Male	Economist	26 January 2016	Tanzanian
3.	Dr. Yamungu M. Kayandabila	Deputy Governor	53	Male	Economist	31 May 2017	Tanzanian
4.	Ms. Sauda K. Msemu	Deputy Governor	52	Female	Economist	1 June 2022	Tanzanian
5.	Dr. Juma M. Akil	Member	60	Male	Agricultural Economist	23 January 2021	Tanzanian
6.	Mr. Nassor S. Ameir	Member	46	Male	Economist	3 November 2023	Tanzanian
7.	Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma	Member	56	Female	Finance Professor	4 September 2023	Tanzanian
8.	Ms. Esther L.J. Manyesha	Member	66	Female	Lawyer	14 February 2022	Tanzanian
9.	Mr. Elijah Mwandumba	Member	48	Male	Accountant	25 August 2023	Tanzanian
10.	Mr. Ngosha S. Magonya	Member	68	Male	Economist	4 September 2023	Tanzanian

Bank of Tanzania ascribes to the highest standards of corporate governance. The Bank, through the Board of Directors and Management, upholds and practices sound corporate governance principles.

To this end, the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] has provided a framework for ensuring the application of sound corporate governance principles and best practices by the Bank's Board of Directors and its Committees and Management while 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, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], the Board of Directors of the Bank is the supreme policy-making body, and the approving authority of the corporate plan and budget of the Bank;
- (ii) Four committees are currently assisting the Bank's Board of Directors in discharging its functions. These are the Monetary Policy Committee, Audit Committee, Banking Supervision Committee and Finance and Investment Committee

(i) Monetary Policy Committee

The Monetary Policy Committee is established under the provision of Section 12(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. Its membership comprises of the Governor as Chairperson, the three Deputy Governors, and four Non-Executive Directors and Permanent Secretary to the Treasury



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

of the Government of United Republic and the Principal Secretary to the Treasury of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar all of whom are invitee. 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 covers a review of the Governments' revenue and expenditure patterns, a review of debt management operations and statutory reports of the Bank related to the implementation of monetary and financial policies.

The Members of the Monetary Policy Committee that served during the year ended 30 June 2025 were as follows:

Table 2: Monetary Policy Committee

SN.	Name	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1.	Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba	Chairperson	Economist	Tanzanian
2.	Mr. Julian B. Raphael	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
3.	Dr. Yamungu M. Kayandabila	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
4.	Ms. Sauda K. Msemo	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
5.	Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma	Member	Finance Professor	Tanzanian
6.	Mr. Ngosha S. Magonya	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
7.	Ms. Esther L.J. Manyesha	Member	Lawyer	Tanzanian
8.	Mr. Elijah G. Mwandumbya	Member	Accountant	Tanzanian
9.	Mr. Nassor S. Ameir	Member	Economist	Tanzanian

(ii) Audit Committee

Established under the provision of Section 12(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], the Audit Committee is composed of Non-Executive Directors. The Chairperson of the Committee is a Non-Executive Director. The Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee cover internal control, financial reporting, internal audit and external audit.

The Audit Committee's mandate under internal control covers evaluation of the control environment and culture; the adequacy of the internal control systems and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in the preparation of financial statements; the overall effectiveness of the internal control and risk management frameworks. The Committee also reviews management requests for write-off/ write back of items from the books of accounts and reviews 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 that financial risk areas are managed appropriately. The Committee also ensures the adequacy of the financial



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

reporting process. It review draft financial statements before submission to the external auditors for audit and the audited financial statements before approval and adoption by the Board. With regards to external audit, the Audit Committee is informed by the independent external auditor (National Audit Office of Tanzania) about the scope, approach and audit.

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

The Members of the Audit Committee that served during the year ended 30 June 2025 were as follows:

Table 3: Audit Committee

SN.	Name	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1.	Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma	Chairperson/ member	Finance Professor	Tanzanian
2.	Mr. Ngosha S. Magonya	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
3.	Ms. Esther L.J. Manyesha	Member	Lawyer	Tanzanian
4.	Mr. Nassor S. Ameir	Member	Economist	Tanzanian

(iii) Banking Supervision Committee

The Banking Supervision Committee is also established under the provisions of Section 12(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. Members of the Committee comprise of two Non-Executive Directors, one of whom is the Chairperson, the three 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.

The Banking Supervision Committee is responsible for the review of internal controls and systems in banks and other financial institutions; the banking supervision function; adequacy of the prevailing legal and regulatory framework; operating performance of banks, financial institutions, microfinance service providers and bureau de change 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 banking system and high supervisory standards and practices.

The Members of the Banking Supervision Committee that served during the year ended 30 June 2025 were as follows.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

Table 4: Banking Supervision Committee

SN.	Name	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1.	Mr. Nassor S. Ameir	Chairperson	Economist	Tanzanian
2.	Mr. Julian B. Raphael	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
3.	Dr. Yamungu M. Kayandabila	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
4.	Ms. Sauda K. Msemu	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
5.	Dr. Juma M. Akil	Member	Agricultural Economist	Tanzanian
6.	Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma	Member	Finance Professor	Tanzanian
7.	Mr. Elijah G. Mwandumba	Member	Accountant	Tanzanian

(iv) Finance and Investment Committee

The Finance and Investment Committee is established under the provisions of Section 12 (1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. Members of the Committee comprise a Non-Executive Director, who is the Chairperson, the Deputy Governors and four Non-Executive Members of the Board.

The Finance and Investment Committee is responsible for reviewing the proposed budgets and reallocation of funds involving capital expenditure and supplementary budget requests; quarterly budget performance reports; various policies; Financial Regulations and Staff By-Laws; requests for disposal of immovable assets; and the Bank's Annual 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 that served during the year ended 30 June 2025 are as follows:

Table 5: Finance and Investment Committee

SN.	Name	Position	Qualification	Nationality
1.	Mr. Ngosha S. Magonya	Chairperson	Economist	Tanzanian
2.	Mr. Julian B. Raphael	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
3.	Dr. Yamungu M. Kayandabila	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
4.	Ms. Sauda K. Msemu	Member	Economist	Tanzanian
5.	Ms. Esther J. Manyesha	Member	Lawyer	Tanzanian
6.	Mr. Nassor S. Ameir	Member	Economist	Tanzanian



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

(c) Meetings of Those Charged with Governance

The Board held twelve (12) ordinary and one (1) special meeting during the year ended 30 June 2025. In addition, there were various meetings of the Board Committees. All members of the Board were able to devote a substantial amount of time to the Board and Committee meetings. Below is a summary indicating the number of meetings attended by each member of the Board from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Table 6: Meetings of Those Charged with Governance

SN.		Number of Planned and Actual meetings					KEY
		Board	MPC	BSC	AC	FIC	
	Number of Planned Meetings	14 meetings	6 meetings	6 meetings	8 meetings	8 meetings planned (conducted)	Board: Board of Directors
	Actual Number of Meetings Held	13 (12 Ordinary and 1 Special)	6 Ordinary	5 Ordinary	10 (7 Ordinary and 3 Extraordinary)	10 (Ordinary. 5 and 5 Extraordinary)	MPC: Monetary Policy Committee
	Names						BSC: Banking Supervision Committee
1.	Mr. Emmanuel. M. Tutuba	13	6	N/A	N/A	N/A	AC: Audit Committee
2.	Mr. Julian B. Raphael	13	6	5	N/A	10	
3.	Dr. Yamungu M. Kayandabila	13	6	5	N/A	10	
4.	Ms. Esther L.J. Manyesha	13	6	5	10	10	
5.	Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma ¹	13	6	5	10	N/A	
6.	Ms. Sauda K. Msemu	12	6	4	N/A	9	FIC: Finance and Investment Committee
7.	Mr. Elijah G. Mwandumba ²	7	1	3	N/A	N/A	
8.	Dr. Juma I. Akil	13	5	5	N/A	N/A	N/A: Not applicable
9.	Mr. Ngosha S. Magonya ³	13	6	N/A	10	10	
10.	Mr. Nassor S. Ameir ⁴	12	4	5	8	9	

The Board and its committees meet 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's Committees recommend key business decisions to the Board for approval.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MATTERS (CONTINUED)

(d) Independence of the Non-Executive Directors

The Board considers all Non-Executive Directors to be independent in character and judgment, and free of relationships or circumstances that could affect their judgment.

(e) Management

Section 13(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], vests the Management of the Bank and the direction of its business and affairs in the Governor. The Governor is required to discharge such functions and directions, in conformity with the policies and other decisions made by the Board.

The law further provides that the Governor be assisted by three Deputy Governors. The Deputy Governors oversee various functions under them, which are managed by twenty directors, seven managers of independent departments and the principal of the Bank of Tanzania Academy.

(f) Secretary to the Bank

The Director of Legal Services is the secretary to the Bank and is responsible for advising the Board on legal and corporate governance matters and, in liaising with the Chairperson, 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.

9. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The Bank's Five Years Strategic Plan 2021/22 - 2025/26 provides a detailed analysis of the Bank's key stakeholders. The Bank recognises the importance of addressing the needs of its key stakeholders to add value and satisfy their needs and expectations. The Bank's key stakeholders are the Governments (United Republic of Tanzania and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar), banks and financial institutions, staff and the public. The Bank is committed to delivering value to its stakeholders through better services and excellent customer care while maintaining effective relationship in its engagement. The Bank's key stakeholders, including the services provided to them and their expectations are as follows:

(a) The Governments

URT and RGoZ, as the main stakeholders, expect timely and reliable economic and financial services, banking services and dividends from the Bank.

During the year under review, the Bank provided both Governments with advice on monetary and financial matters through its periodic reports including, the Monthly Economic Review and the Monetary Policy Statements, which review recent global and domestic macroeconomic developments and the outcome of the monetary policy implementation during 2024/25. Additionally, the Bank continued to offer secure, efficient, and timely banking and payment services, facilitated by the integrated Central Banking System (iCBS). The Bank remains committed to meeting the expectations of its key stakeholders by maintaining open, transparent, and responsive communication channels.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

9. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

(b) Banks and Other Financial Institutions

The Bank provides these stakeholders with banking and currency services, regulatory and supervisory services and infrastructure for payments and settlements. Banking and currency services must be provided in a timely and reliable manner, whereas regulatory frameworks and supervisory mechanisms and infrastructure for payment and settlement systems have to be effective and efficient, respectively. During the period under review, banking and currency services provided by the Bank met their expectations. Further, the Bank continues to play its supervisory role to enhance the safety, soundness, and inclusiveness of the financial sector through risk-based supervision and systems.

In addition, the Bank kept pace with the speed of innovation and technological changes in payment systems by improving payment systems including, the Tanzania Instant Payment System (TIPS) that is supportive of economic growth.

(c) The General Public

The Bank of Tanzania recognizes the general public as a critical stakeholder in the effective functioning of the financial system. Public needs from the Bank include the availability of clean currency in circulation, a reliable financial sector and access to reliable economic and financial information. To meet these needs, the Bank issues currency through commercial banks and distributes it efficiently via its branches and safe custody centres.

In its commitment to transparency and responsiveness, the Bank has continued to employ multiple communication channels to ensure the public is well informed about its undertakings and to obtain valuable feedback. These channels include print and electronic media, the Bank's official website, social media platforms, and a weekly 30-minute television program, "IJUE BENKI KUU YA TANZANIA", broadcast on national TV stations and the Bank's YouTube channel.

To further strengthen its engagement with the public, the Bank has established a digital system used for feedback collection and enhancement of consumer protection. "SEMA na BOT" is a digital complaint resolution mechanism designed to enhance the efficiency of receiving and handling complaints from consumers of financial services offered by institutions regulated by the Bank.

Additionally, the Bank conducts public education and awareness campaigns through exhibitions, lectures, roadshows, study tours, and targeted symposiums to further sensitize and inform citizens on financial matters and the Bank's key initiatives, including the usage of SEMA na BOT.

Going forward, the Bank will continue leveraging all available platforms to engage with the general public, ensuring that their voices are heard, and their concerns are addressed in a timely and accessible manner. This integrated approach not only promotes consumer protection but also enhances public trust and the Bank's reputation as a responsive and transparent institution.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

9. RELATIONSHIP WITH STAKEHOLDERS (CONTINUED)

(d) The Bank Staff

Staff are the most valuable resource for the Bank to perform and achieve its goals. The staff expect a conducive working environment, optimal utilization of their skills and knowledge, and fair compensation. The Bank prides itself on an experienced and competent leadership team, well-trained and engaged staff with appropriate skills, knowledge, and attitude necessary for the execution of its mandate. The Bank will continue to take deliberate efforts to develop its staff and ensure their knowledge and skills remain relevant to meet the current and future needs.

(e) The Parliament

The parliament's role in the growth of the country's economy makes it one of the key stakeholders of the Bank. The Parliament expects timely and reliable reports and information. To ensure timely and reliable information and reports reach the Parliament, the Bank issues structured reports, and respond timely to questions submitted by the Parliament.

Also, the Bank organizes awareness sessions to the Permanent Parliamentary Committees aiming to create awareness on its undertakings and operations. For the year under review, the Bank conducted sessions with the Public Accounts Committee, Permanent Parliamentary Budget Committee, Public Investment Committee and Parliamentary Committee for Subsidiary Legislation covering various topics including IFEM and Export Credit Agencies, Cashless Economy, Foreign Currency Reserves, Export Guarantee Scheme and Exchange Rate Stability.

10. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND TREASURY POLICIES

(a) Capital Structure

The capital structure of the Bank as of 30 June 2025 consisted of authorized share capital of TZS 100.00 billion (2024: TZS 100.0 billion) and reserves of TZS 2,721.4 billion (2024: TZS 2,260.3 billion). Section 17 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] provides for the level of authorized capital to be TZS 100.0 billion, subject to potential increase as decided by the Board and approved by the Minister of Finance through a notice in the Government gazette. The Bank's share capital is subscribed to and held 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 as equity.

Bank establishes and maintains different classes of reserves as stipulated by section 18 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. As of 30 June 2025, the Bank's main reserves include the General Reserve, Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve, Foreign Exchange Equalization Reserves, Capital Reserve, Reserve for Projects and Security Revaluation. Details of the movement of these reserves during the year are provided in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(b) Treasury Policies and Objectives

The Bank engages in treasury transactions mainly in managing foreign exchange reserves, implementing monetary policy, and managing liquidity in the banking sector. The Bank has put in



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

10. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND TREASURY POLICIES (CONTINUED)

place a Foreign Exchange Reserves Management Policy to govern the foreign reserves management function. The Policy defines the approach and framework governing reserves management and outlines the governance structure, roles, and responsibilities on reserve management.

Each year, the Bank reviews its Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) to determine an optimal mix of its foreign assets that meets its long-term investment objectives. The review incorporates approved risk tolerance, the Bank strategic objectives, and global macroeconomic and financial market conditions.

Further, the Bank has Foreign Exchange Reserves Investment Guidelines that provide guidance on reserve management operations and serve as the basis for monitoring performance and compliance of its investments to the benchmarks and limits approved by the Board. Adherence to the Investment Guidelines is critical for the full attainment of the Bank's foreign exchange reserves management objectives of preservation of value, liquidity, and return generation.

In addition, the Bank uses Monetary Policy Statements to guide managing market liquidity. The statement serves as the basis for injecting or mopping up liquidity in the financial system through buying or selling monetary policy instruments to the market. The instruments used for liquidity management include repurchase agreements, treasury bills, and foreign exchange transactions.

Lastly, the Bank has established guidelines to provide loans and advances to commercial banks as mandated by the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. The guidelines provide guidance on issuing special loans and standing facilities (Intraday and Lombard) to commercial banks.

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION

(a) Significant Aspects of the Statement of Financial Performance

(i) Operating Income

During the year ended 30 June 2025 operating income was TZS 1,145.9 billion (2024: TZS 1,494.4 billion), which is a decrease of TZS 348.5 billion from the previous year and equivalent to 23.3 percent. The decrease was mainly attributed to a decrease in net foreign exchange revaluation gains, due to the stability of TZS against major currencies.

(ii) Operating Expenses

During the year under review operating expenses were TZS 635.5 billion (2024: TZS 461.1 billion), which is an increase of TZS 174.4 billion from the previous year. The increase was mainly attributed to other expenses and administrative expenses.

(iii) Other Comprehensive Profit

The Bank recorded other comprehensive profit of TZS 159.6 billion (2024: TZS 80.0 billion), which is an increase of TZS 79.6 billion from the previous year and equivalent to 99.5 percent. This was mainly changes in market conditions in which the Bank invests its foreign assets.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION (CONTINUED)

(b) Significant Aspects of Statement of Financial Position

(i) Cash and balances with central banks and other banks

Cash and balances with central banks and other banks as of 30 June, 2025 was TZS 6,445.3 billion (2024: TZS 6,140.9 billion), which is an increase of TZS 304.4 billion, equivalent to 5.0 percent. The increase was attributed to an increase in demand and time deposits as the instruments offer relatively higher yields.

(ii) Foreign currency marketable securities

The Bank's foreign currency marketable securities as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 8,526.3 billion (2024: TZS 7,809.3 billion), which is an increase of TZS 717.0 billion, equivalent to 9.2 percent. The increase was because of increase on investment of markable securities and prices.

(iii) Advances to the Government

The advances to the Government as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 5,788.2 billion (2024: TZS 4,963.5 billion), which is an increase of TZS 824.7 billion, equivalent to 16.6 percent. This was attributed to increase in limit of overdraft extended to Government to finance short term financing gap between the receipts from budgeted revenue and Governments expenditure.

(iv) Currency in Circulation

The currency in circulation as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 8,690.2 billion (2024: TZS 8,039.7 billion), which is an increase of TZS 650.5 billion, equivalent to 8.1 percent. The increase was attributed to general increase in currency issued to the public.

(v) Deposits - Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions

The deposits - banks and non-bank financial institutions as at 30 June, 2025 was TZS 5,428.9 billion (2024: TZS 3,914.8 billion), which is an increase of TZS 1,514.2 billion, equivalent to 38.7 percent. The increase was attributed to net deposited to the Bank by commercial banks for clearance and settlements.

(vi) Deposits – Others

The deposits – others as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 2,886.1 billion (2024: TZS 2,263.0 billion), which is an increase of TZS 623.1 billion, equivalent to 27.6 percent. The increase was attributed to increase in parastatals deposits.

(vii) Capital

The capital position of the Bank as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 2,821.4 billion (2024: TZS 2,360.3 billion), an increase of TZS 461.1 billion equivalent to 19.5 percent mainly due to increase in reserves.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

11. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND POSITION (CONTINUED)

(c) Results and Dividends

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank operations registered an overall total comprehensive income of TZS 670.0 billion (2024: TZS 1,113.2 billion). The net profit for the year was TZS 510.4 billion (2024: TZS 1,033.2 billion).

The Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] requires transfer of net unrealized gains or losses to a separate reserve account until realized and available for distribution. In line with section 17 of the Act, special purpose reserves have been set to cater for specific needs and the balance is distributed as a dividend to the Government. As a result, a dividend amounting to TZS 320.0 billion (2024: TZS 300.0 billion) is payable to the Government.

12. CASH FLOWS

The statement of cash flows for the Bank is presented using indirect method whereby it is classified and presented into cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities. The cash flow analyses changes in cash and cash equivalent during the year ended 30 June 2025. Cash and cash equivalent for the Bank include, money market placements, account balances with foreign banks and holding of foreign currency in Bank's strong room. In overall terms, cash and cash equivalent increased from TZS 6,141.1 billion to TZS 6,445.4 billion which indicates that the Bank is still sustainable to meet its financial obligations when rises.

The changes in cash flow are summarized below:

(a) Operating Activities

Operating activities for the year ended 30 June 2025 resulted in net cash inflows of TZS 817.7 billion (2024: outflows TZS 400.6 billion). Cash inflows from operating activities during the year was mainly due to deposits by commercial banks to clearing accounts.

(b) Investing Activities

Investing activities during the year resulted in net cash outflows of TZS 1,121.5 billion (2024: TZS 28 billion). An increase in cash outflows was on account of purchases of foreign marketable securities.

(c) Financing Activities

Financing activities during the year resulted in net cash inflows of TZS 654.8 billion (2024: TZS 618.0 billion). Cash inflows during the year were a result of an increase in currencies in circulation.

13. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Bank understands that risk management is an integral component of effective corporate governance, essential for achieving the Bank's vision, mission, and strategic objectives. The Board accepts final responsibility for risk management and internal control systems in the Bank. Accordingly, risk management and internal control frameworks are embedded in all processes of the Bank to



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

13. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS (CONTINUED)

provide reasonable assurance regarding:

- (a) the effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
- (b) the safeguarding of the Bank's assets;
- (c) compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- (d) the reliability of accounting records;
- (e) business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions; and
- (f) responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The Bank's risk management process is guided by the Corporate Risk Management (CRM) Framework, CRM Guidelines, Business Continuity Management (BCM) Framework, and BCM Guidelines that nurture an integrated approach to the management of all risks inherent in the operations so that the Bank can, in turn, attain its strategic objectives.

The CRM framework guides on identifying and managing multiple and cross-enterprise risks; determining appropriate risk response decisions; aligning risk appetite with corporate strategy; allocating resources effectively; minimizing unexpected events which might result in financial losses, reputational damage, and seizing opportunities in a timely manner. Its implementation is guided by the CRM guidelines that describe steps in the risk management process to establish a uniform way of assessing risks in the Bank thoroughly and consistently.

The BCM framework provides clear guidance to the Board, Management, and employees on the importance of being prepared to manage unforeseen business disruptions. BCM guidelines provide detailed guidance in all broad BCM Policy statements to ensure each actor clearly understands what should be done and how to accomplish related activities and programmes.

The risks that the Bank is exposed to emanate from fulfilling its responsibilities, relating to, among other, implementing monetary policy; managing foreign exchange reserves; promoting financial inclusion; procurement of works, goods and services; providing management information system services; and maintaining fixed assets.

14. KEY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The risks that may affect the implementation of the Bank's strategies are categorized as financial, operational, and strategic. Assessment conducted as of June 2025 indicated that 88.2 percent are operational risks, 9.8 percent are strategic risks, and 2.0 percent are financial risks. Below is a description of the operational and strategic risks facing the Bank. Financial risks have been disclosed under Note 42 of the financial statements.

(a) Operational risk

This risk results from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems, or external events. To effectively manage operational risk, the Bank has put in place a mechanism that assists in operational



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

14. KEY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

risk assessment, evaluation, treatment, monitoring, and reporting across all functional units. The same involves properly identifying, reporting, and managing risk incidents to minimize future incidents and their potential negative impact on the Bank's operations.

(i) Human Resource Risk

Given the specialized nature of the Bank's operations, there exists an inherent risk of inadequate or insufficiently specialized human resources. If not effectively managed, this risk could lead to operational disruptions and inefficiencies, ultimately hindering the Bank's ability to achieve its strategic objectives.

To mitigate this risk, the Bank has made substantial investments in human capital development. This includes targeted capacity-building initiatives and practical exposure through workshops, seminars, conferences, and job attachments. These efforts are designed to ensure that staff possess the requisite knowledge and skills for specialized roles.

Additionally, the Bank regularly reviews and enhances its staff retention schemes to remain competitive within the labour market. Institutional frameworks such as the Staff By-Laws, Financial Regulations, and Code of Ethics are firmly in place to guide professional conduct and uphold integrity across the organization.

(ii) Business Disruption and Security Risks

Risks related to failure to execute business processes and events that compromise the Bank's assets, operations, and objectives. The risks might be due to a lack of business continuity management, good practices, or controls on the Bank's activities. They may result in the loss of the Bank's properties, injuries or loss of life and it can tarnish the image of Bank.

The Bank addresses these risks inter alia, by ensuring the existence of a Business Continuity Management (BCM) plan and sound internal control system, which includes operational and procedural manuals, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) security policies, backup facilities, contingency planning, and an independent risk management function.

(iii) Project Risks

The risk associated with the mismanagement of projects leads to an adverse impact on the achievement of the project objectives. This risk may lead to delays in project completion, project cost overruns or legal disputes caused by infringement of terms and conditions, ultimately damaging the Bank's reputation.

To mitigate these risks, the Bank has in place Project Management Framework and Operational Manuals, which provide mandate, methodology and governance mechanisms to ensure standard and consistent application of project management principles and practices across the Bank.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

14. KEY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

(iv) Information Technology Risks

Risks arise from software, hardware, IT infrastructure failure, and other risks related to confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information technology and IT support services. The risk may include failing critical business applications, malicious software attacks, and unauthorized access to the Bank's IT assets, consequently disrupting business processes and adversely affecting the Bank's reputation.

In managing these risks, the Bank has established committees, policies, and guidelines, which govern the usage and operations of IT systems and infrastructure. Further, continuous assessment and monitoring of controls are done by a dedicated IT team. Risk and internal audit teams further provide assurance.

(v) External Stakeholders Risk

Risks arise due to stakeholders' failure to meet obligations to the Bank or potential failure of the Bank to meet stakeholders' needs. Should this risk materialize, the adverse impact the Bank credibility and public trust.

The Bank manages these risks through strong involvement of stakeholders in carrying out its undertakings and conducting various sensitization campaigns and public education through multiple communication channels.

(vi) Compliance and Business Practice Risks

These are risks arising from non-adherence to laws, regulations, standards, policies or procedures. These risks expose the Bank to legal disputes, which may result in loss of the Bank's financial resources and/or reputational damage.

The Bank ensures the risk is mitigated through reviews and monitoring in various departments to ensure that operations align with all applicable laws, regulations, standards, policies and procedures.

(vii) Legal Risk

Legal risk arises from uncertainty of enforceability of the obligations of the Bank's clients and counterparties, whether through legal, disciplinary, non-compliance, or judicial processes. The Bank aims to minimize 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 to be entered, the Bank conducts rigorous legal reviews in collaboration with Legal and Procurement Departments. The Bank has a procedure in place for the delegation of authorities. In addition, a strict code of conduct and ethics is used to minimize potential legal disputes between the Bank and its counterparts.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

14. KEY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the potential for adverse effects on an organization's long-term objectives, reputation, or value arising from flawed strategic decisions, poor implementation, or failure to respond to changes in the external environment. It is a core component of enterprise risk management, requiring continuous identification, assessment, and mitigation to align strategies with the organization's risk appetite and operating context.

This entails policy, business, performance, and external risks facing the Bank during its operations. Policy risks are associated with economic and monetary policy formulation, while business risk refers to the probability of loss inherent in the Bank's operations and environment. On the other hand, performance risk is associated with the formulation and execution of business plans and strategies, and external risks refer to threats from the external environment, such as infrastructure disruption, financial crime, computer viruses, political, social, and economic changes. Similar to operational risk, strategic risk may damage the Bank's reputation.

In managing strategic risk, the Bank adheres to the best practices and applies the principle of sound corporate governance. It also ensures that employees clearly understand the appropriate processes concerning the best practices and principles of good governance. Further, the Bank sets out policies and guidelines that govern sound functional operations within the Bank. The performance of these policies and procedures is periodically reported to the Bank's Management for control and compliance monitoring.

The top Management of the Bank has the necessary independence and discretion to exercise central banking functions. However, this independence is exercised within the context of good governance and having regard to accountability and the best interests of the Bank and its various stakeholders. The Board assessed the internal control systems throughout the financial year ending June 2025, and it believes that they met the accepted criteria.

15. LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

The Bank, in the course of discharging its mandate, manages its liquidity to ensure financial obligations are met at a reasonable cost when they fall due. This is achieved by setting an annual budget for implementing departmental action plans derived from the set objectives. The budget process ensures adequate allocation of funds is made in terms of both timing and adequacy. Additional information on liquidity risk is provided under Risk Management section in Note 42(b).

16. EMPLOYEES WELFARE

(a) Management and Employees' Relationship

The relationship between the Bank and its employees remained highly positive. Throughout the year, employee concerns were addressed through consultative approach. For the year under review, the Bank applied Public Service Regulations when addressing all matters regarding disciplinary and grievance. The results were positive there by leading to harmonious relationship between Management and the trade union persisted.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

16. EMPLOYEES WELFARE (CONTINUED)

(b) Staff Training and Development

The Bank acknowledges the significance of its staff's expertise and competencies in its functions. It dedicated resources for staff training and development through both short-term and long-term training programs. These programs offer complete or partial sponsorships, enabling employees to enhance their job performance and prepare for their professional advancement.

The Bank implemented several programs for leadership and professional development as well as learning attachments, both within and outside the country. Also, the Bank uses its Academy to facilitate some short-term trainings for the employees.

(c) Medical Assistance

The Bank provides medical support to its employees, their dependents, retirees and their spouses, members of the current and former Executive Office and their spouses. For the financial year ended 30 June 2025, these medical services were administered through the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).

(d) Health and safety

The Bank places paramount importance on managing health, safety, and potential risks. Through safety management system, the Bank maintains a secure working environment. In adherence to the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2003, Cap. 297 and its accompanying Regulations, the Bank tracks health and safety incidents to guarantee a safe workplace.

(e) Financial assistance to staff

In accordance with the prevailing Staff Bylaws and Financial Regulations, the Bank offers a financial assistance to its employees in need.

(f) Employee's pension plan

The Bank operates a system in which both the employer and employees contribute monthly to pension schemes. These contributions are obligatory, and they amount to twenty percent of the employees' basic salary.

(g) Voluntary agreement

The agreement is a key instrument for maintaining a positive industrial relations environment, fostering cooperation, and ensuring the welfare and rights of both employees and employers. The Bank has an agreement with the Tanzania Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers (TUICO). This agreement helps promote cooperation, communication, and fairness in the workplace, ensuring a harmonious and productive work environment.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

17. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND GENDER PARITY

(a) Persons with disabilities

Consistently, the Bank reviews applications for employment from individuals with disabilities, considering the skills and abilities of the applicants. In cases where employees developed disabilities, the Bank supported their ongoing employment within the Bank and facilitate relevant training opportunities.

The Bank adheres to a policy wherein training, career advancement, and promotion opportunities for disabled individuals are designed to be at par with those provided to other employees, whenever feasible.

(b) Gender balance

The Bank is an equal opportunity employer. It offers equal access to employment prospects and guarantees that the most qualified individual is selected for each role, devoid of any form of discrimination. Factors such as gender, marital status, ethnicity, religion, and disability, which do not hinder job performance, are not taken into consideration during the selection process. As of 30 June 2025, the Bank's workforce distribution by gender was as follows:

Gender	2025	Percent	2024	Percent
Male	902	62.9	911	63.4
Female	531	37.1	525	36.6
Total	1,433	100.0	1,436	100.0

18. SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE

The Bank is actively preparing to implement the Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), in line with NBAA Technical Pronouncement No. 1 of 2024. Accordingly, it will adopt IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 for the 2025/26 reporting period.

Throughout the year, the Bank continued monitoring the environmental impact of its operations—focusing on energy use, water consumption, and waste generation. Mitigation efforts include optimizing infrastructure, ensuring compliance with environmental assessment requirements, and enhancing waste management systems. To build climate-related capacity, the Bank trained staff on legal frameworks, strategic planning, and stakeholder engagement, integrating climate considerations into decision-making. It also extended training to banks and financial institutions, targeting senior leadership to reinforce corporate governance and financial risk management across the sector. As a regulator, the Bank also issued sustainability and climate-related reporting guidelines for banks and financial institutions preparing reports for the year ending 31 December 2025. These initiatives aim to support a broader transition to sustainability and climate resilience, in alignment with national and global priorities.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

19. POLITICAL, CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank made various subscriptions and contributions to different organizations, which amounted to TZS 5,587.8 million (2024: TZS 4,001.9 million). There was no donation made to any political party during the year.

Table 7: Beneficiaries of Contributions and Subscriptions

S/N	BENEFICIARY	2025		2024	
		AMOUNT 'TZS MILLION'	PERCENT	AMOUNT 'TZS MILLION'	PERCENT
1	Committee of Central Bank Governors	53.8	1	34.7	0.9
2	Research Development Fund	822.5	14.7	363	9.1
3	Association of African Central Banks	694.3	12.4	121.8	3
4	Macro-Economic and Financial Management Institute	1,159.3	20.8	1,000.2	25
5	Capital Markets and Security Authority	708.8	12.7	708.8	17.7
6	Deposit Insurance Board	217.9	3.9	233.2	5.8
7	Tanzania Institute of Bankers	340.0	6.1	340	8.5
8	Donation and other contributions	1,289.5	23.1	640	16
9	Subscription to Various Entities	301.7	5.4	297.2	7.4
10	African Economic Research Consortium	-	-	263	6.6
	TOTAL	5,587.8	100	4,001.9	100

20. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a corporate entity, the Bank is committed to support community initiatives, through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). In this endeavour, the Bank has developed Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, 2023 to guide the implementation of CSR. During the year, the Bank donated a total of TZS 1,289.5 million (2024: TZS 640.0 million) to various community groups.

21. PREJUDICIAL ISSUES

During the year ended 30 June 2025, there were no prejudicial issues to report as required by Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 – The Report by Those Charged with Governance.

22. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

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 2020 mandates the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) as the statutory auditor of the Bank of Tanzania.

In addition, Section 20(6) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. provide that the annual external audit of the Bank shall be performed by the Controller and Auditor General in accordance with international accounting and audit standards and in compliance with the Public Finance Act.



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THE REPORT BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

22. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS (CONTINUED)

The contact and other details about the Controller and Auditor General are as provided below:

National Audit Office,
Audit House, 4 Mahakama Road,
41101 Tambukareli,
P.O. Box 950,
DODOMA, TANZANIA.
Tel: 255 (026) 216 1200,
E-mail: ocag@nao.go.tz
Website: www.nao.go.tz

23. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUDITOR

The Controller and Auditor General has a statutory responsibility to report to the stakeholders as to whether, in his opinion, the financial statements of the Bank present fairly the financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard, the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard (TFRS 1) and in the manner required by the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. And whether the procurement transactions and processes have complied with the requirements of the Public Procurement Act, Cap.410 and its underlying Regulations GN 518 of 2024.

24. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

In performing the activities of the Bank, various laws and regulations having the impact on the Bank's operations were observed. Moreover, this report has been prepared in compliance with the Tanzania Financial Reporting Standard No. 1 - The Report by Those Charged with Governance requirements.

25. APPROVAL

This Report was approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors during its Ordinary Meeting held on **18 November 2025** and signed on its behalf by

Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba

The Governor and Chairperson of the Board

Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma

Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), National Board of Accountants and Auditors' (NBAA) Pronouncements and the requirements of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] 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 Board of 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, NBAA's Pronouncements and in the manner required by the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. The Board of 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 **18 November 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba

The Governor and Chairperson of the Board

Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma

Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. Cap 286, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance/Accounting responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Bank.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of Directors to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of the Bank showing true and fair view of the Bank's financial position and financial performance in accordance with applicable International Financial Reporting Standards, NBAA's pronouncements and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as stated under the statement of directors' responsibilities on page 93.

I, Augustino Nade Hotay, being the Head of Finance of the Bank of Tanzania hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards, NBAA's Pronouncements and the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of the Bank of Tanzania as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Augustino Nade Hotay
Director of Finance
NBAA Membership No.: ACPA 1089

18 November 2025



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

INDEPENDENT REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL

Board Chairman,
Bank of Tanzania,
16 Jakaya Kikwete Road 40184
P.O. Box 2303
Dodoma, Tanzania.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the financial statements of Bank of Tanzania, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 30 June 2025, and the 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Bank of Tanzania as of 30 June 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) and in compliance with the requirements of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the section below entitled “Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements”. I am independent of Bank of Tanzania in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants’ Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) Code of Ethics, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the current period. I have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in my report.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director’s Report, Declaration by the Head of Finance and Statements of Directors Report but does not include the financial statements and my audit report thereon which I obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this audit report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS's and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management are responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Responsibilities of the Controller and Auditor General for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an audit report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISSAIs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISSAIs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 entity's internal control;



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Director's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern; and
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are, therefore, the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my audit report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest of such communication.

In addition, Section 10 (2) of the Public Audit Act, CAP 418 requires me to satisfy myself that the accounts have been prepared in accordance with the appropriate accounting standards.

Further, Section 48(3) of the Public Procurement Act, CAP 410 requires me to state in my annual audit report whether or not the audited entity has complied with the procedures prescribed in the Procurement Act and its Regulations.

Compliance with the Public Procurement laws

Subject matter: Compliance audit on procurement of works, goods and services

I performed a compliance audit on procurement of works, goods and services in the Bank of Tanzania for the financial year 2024/25 as per the Public Procurement laws.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that procurement of goods, works and services of Bank of Tanzania is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Public Procurement laws in Tanzania.

Compliance with the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines

Subject matter: Budget formulation and execution

I performed a compliance audit on budget formulation and execution in the Bank of Tanzania for the financial year 2024/25 as per the Budget Act and its Regulations and Guidelines.

Conclusion

Based on the audit work performed, I state that Budget formulation and execution of Bank of Tanzania is generally in compliance with the requirements of the Budget Act and other Budget Guidelines.

Digitally Signed By
Charles E Kichere
Tue Dec 02 06:56:24 EAT 2025

Charles E Kichere
Controller and Auditor General,
Dodoma, United Republic of Tanzania.





Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	30.06.2025 TZS '000	30.06.2024 TZS '000
Operating income			
Interest income	5	798,897,901	710,353,575
Interest expenses	6	(105,503,253)	(105,962,244)
Net interest income		693,394,648	604,391,331
Net foreign exchange revaluation gains	7	1,251,961	693,546,943
Net realised/unrealized gain on marketable securities	10	-	37,615,955
Fees and commissions	8	107,695,406	107,903,423
Other operating income	9	343,559,550	50,931,704
Total non interest income		452,506,917	889,998,025
Total operating income		1,145,901,565	1,494,389,356
Operating expenses			
Net realised/unrealized loss on marketable securities	10	(13,733,915)	-
Administrative expenses	11	(162,993,015)	(118,013,279)
Currency issue and related expenses	12	(85,798,219)	(58,340,403)
Personnel expenses	13	(163,033,978)	(146,880,807)
Other operating expenses	14	(174,199,328)	(108,773,295)
Depreciation of property and equipment	28	(30,841,098)	(26,867,236)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	28	(366,260)	(15,037)
Amortisation of intangible assets	29	(4,570,175)	(2,276,945)
Total operating expenses		(635,535,988)	(461,167,002)
Profit before tax		510,365,577	1,033,222,354
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit for the year		510,365,577	1,033,222,354
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net unrealized gain on marketable securities-FVOCI	15	108,314,998	75,956,641
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Gain (Loss) on re-measurement of Defined Benefit Scheme	15	40,207,340	(26,080,743)
Net revaluation gain on equity investments	15	11,115,785	30,130,558
Total other comprehensive income		159,638,123	80,006,456
Total comprehensive income		670,003,700	1,113,228,810

The financial statements on page 99 to 209 were approved and authorised by the Board of Directors for issue on **18 November 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba

The Governor and Chairperson of the Board

Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma

Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS OF 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	30.06.2025 TZS '000	30.06.2024 TZS '000
Assets			
Cash and balances with central banks and other banks	16	6,445,341,058	6,140,940,579
Items in course of settlement	17	-	7,429,373
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	18	440,304,589	4,306,284
Foreign currency marketable securities	19	8,526,290,247	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	20	174,895,391	72,507,124
Government securities	22	1,807,913,701	1,890,434,100
Advances to the Government	23	5,788,269,768	4,963,541,713
Loans and receivables	24	559,021,743	713,051,085
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	18	1,423,591,982	1,376,270,577
Equity investments	21	170,416,332	152,422,756
Bullion Gold	20	1,517,473,443	-
Inventories	25	7,574,524	6,206,445
Deferred currency cost	26	144,891,770	44,994,826
Other assets	27	182,017,519	176,903,744
Property and equipment	28	1,031,146,231	1,025,491,360
Intangible assets	29	19,529,550	16,590,518
Total assets		28,238,677,848	24,400,426,017
Liabilities			
Currency in circulation	30	8,690,258,546	8,039,712,116
Deposits - Banks and non-bank financial institutions	31	5,428,957,707	3,914,794,902
Deposits - Others	33	2,886,130,383	2,263,016,916
Items in course of settlement	17	60,953,939	-
Foreign currency financial liabilities	34	4,316,323,641	4,025,045,276
Repurchase Agreement (Repos)	35	600,098,630	-
BoT liquidity papers	36	20,464,737	540,569,079
Provisions	37	8,079,263	8,052,613
Other liabilities	38	125,609,236	55,835,596
Retirement benefit obligation	43	14,111,206	31,808,994
IMF related liabilities	18	1,209,845,414	1,169,639,527
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	18	2,056,431,529	1,991,634,410
Total liabilities		25,417,264,231	22,040,109,429
Equity			
Authorised and paid up share capital	39	100,000,000	100,000,000
Reserves	40	2,721,413,617	2,260,316,588
Total equity		2,821,413,617	2,360,316,588
Total equity and liabilities		28,238,677,848	24,400,426,017

The financial statements on page 99 to 209 were approved and authorised by the Board of Directors for issue on **18 November 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba

The Governor and Chairperson of the Board

Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma

Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS OF 30 JUNE 2025

Year ended 30 June 2025	Share Capital Note 44	General Reserve Note 40 (a)	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve Note 40 (b)	Equalisation Reserve Note 40 (c)	Reserve for Projects Note 40 (d)	Staff Housing Fund Note 40 (e)	Financial Sector Development Fund Note 40 (f)	Securities Revaluation Reserve Note 40 (g)	Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve Note 40 (h)	Reserve For Dividends Note 40 (i)	Defined Benefit Reserves Note 40 (j)	Total
(Amounts in TZS '000)													
At 1 July 2024	100,000,000	909,192,069	-	99,262,908	446,798,755	153,809,186	162,518,047	56,863,723	(112,587,732)	300,102,960	300,000,000	(55,643,328)	2,360,316,588
Profit for the year	-	-	510,365,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510,365,577
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,430,783	-	-	40,207,340**	159,638,123
Transfer of realised loss from OCI securities to P&L*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91,093,329	-	-	-	91,093,329
Transfer of unrealised loss to foreign exchange revaluation reserve	-	-	123,565,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	(123,565,568)	-	-	-
Transfer of unrealised gain FVTPL to securities revaluation reserve	-	-	(14,336,997)	-	-	-	-	-	14,336,997	-	-	-	-
Transfer of realised gain on foreign exchange revaluation reserve to retained earnings	-	-	100,620,901	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,620,901)	-	-	-
Transfer of realised gain from previous years to retained earnings (RAMP)	-	-	508,258	-	-	-	-	-	(508,258)	-	-	-	-
Profit on investment of Staff housing fund	-	-	(12,267,378)	-	-	-	12,267,378	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(300,000,000)	-	(300,000,000)
Profit on investments of financial sector development fund	-	-	(7,988,155)	-	-	-	-	7,988,155	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of 2024/25 net profit	-	150,000,000	(700,467,774)	-	230,467,774	-	-	-	-	-	320,000,000	-	-
At 30 June 2025	100,000,000	1,059,192,069	-	99,262,908	677,266,529	153,809,186	174,785,425	64,851,878	111,765,119	75,916,491	320,000,000	(15,435,988)	2,821,413,617

* Transfer of realised loss includes amount relating to price valuation and amortization premium/discount on foreign marketable securities that are measured at FVOCI recycled to statement of profit or loss.

**Actuarial valuation gain during the year includes TZS 17,980.5 million from valuation of After Service Health Insurance (ASHI) obligation for retired staff, and TZS 22,226.8 million from valuation of active employee's benefits including long service award, bonus and gratuity



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS OF 30 JUNE 2024

Year ended 30 June 2024	Share Capital Note 44	General Reserve Note 40 (a)	Retained Earnings	Capital Reserve Note 40 (b)	Equalisation Reserve Note 40 (c)	Reserve for Projects Note 40 (d)	Staff Housing Fund Note 40 (e)	Financial Sector Development Fund Note 40 (f)	Securities Revaluation Reserve Note 40 (g)	Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve Note 40 (h)	Reserve For Dividends Note 40 (i)	Defined Benefit Reserves Note 40 (j)	Total
(Amounts in TZS '000)													
At 1 July 2023	100,000,000	805,869,834	-	99,262,908	392,426,269	23,809,186	153,318,143	50,690,731	(248,144,028)	(107,860,374)	100,000,000	(29,562,585)	1,339,810,084
Profit for the year	-	-	1,033,222,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,033,222,354
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,087,199	-	-	(26,080,743)	80,006,456
	100,000,000	805,869,834	1,033,222,354	99,262,908	392,426,269	23,809,186	153,318,143	50,690,731	(142,056,829)	(107,860,374)	100,000,000	(55,643,328)	2,453,038,894
Transfer of realised loss from OCI securities to P&L*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,277,694	-	-	-	7,277,694
Transfer of unrealised gain to foreign exchange revaluation reserve	-	-	(326,641,818)	-	-	-	-	-	-	326,641,818	-	-	-
Transfer of unrealised gain FVTPL to securities revaluation reserve	-	-	(24,439,246)	-	-	-	-	-	24,439,246	-	-	-	-
Transfer of realised loss on foreign exchange revaluation reserve to retained earnings	-	-	(81,321,516)	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,321,516	-	-	-
Transfer of realised gain from previous years to retained earnings (RAMP)	-	-	2,247,843	-	-	-	-	-	(2,247,843)	-	-	-	-
Profit on Investment of Staff housing fund	-	-	(9,199,904)	-	-	-	9,199,904	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(100,000,000)	-	(100,000,000)
Profit on investments of financial sector development fund	-	-	(6,172,992)	-	-	-	-	6,172,992	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of 2023/24 net profit	-	103,322,235	(587,694,721)	-	54,372,486	130,000,000	-	-	-	-	300,000,000	-	-
At 30 June 2024	100,000,000	909,192,069	-	99,262,908	446,798,755	153,809,186	162,518,047	56,863,723	(112,587,732)	300,102,960	300,000,000	(55,643,328)	2,360,316,588

* Transfer of realised loss includes amount relating to price valuation and amortization premium/discount on foreign marketable securities that are measured at FVOCI recycled to statement of profit or loss.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Notes	30.06.2025 TZS '000	30.06.2024 TZS '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	41	817,701,043	(400,554,360)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment	28	(36,888,777)	(42,158,749)
Net proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	28	26,548	274,886
Purchase of intangible assets	29	(7,509,207)	(7,292,214)
Increase in marketable securities (Fair value)		(541,691,685)	(35,823,211)
Increase in Monetary Gold		(75,077,477)	(56,000,811)
(Increase)decrease in Government securities (Amortised)		(16,916,153)	91,681,354
(Increase)/decrease in equity shares		(6,877,791)	11,282,704
(Increase)/decrease holdings of SDRs		(436,531,789)	10,071,635
Net cash flows from investing activities		(1,121,466,331)	(27,964,406)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase in currency in circulation		878,972,042	847,701,288
(Decrease)/Increase in allocation of SDRs		(3,216,618)	1,577,444
(Decrease)/Increase in Repurchases Agreements		600,098,630	(125,034,465)
Decrease in BoT liquidity papers		(520,104,346)	(5,581,590)
Dividends paid to the Government		(300,000,000)	(100,000,000)
Lease principal payments		(957,813)	(671,125)
Cash generated from financing activities		654,791,895	617,991,552
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		351,026,607	189,472,786
Unrealized (loss)/gains on foreign exchange revaluation	7	(46,816,476)	126,876,522
Cash and cash equivalents			
At the beginning of the year		6,141,143,510	5,824,794,202
At the end of the year	16	6,445,353,641	6,141,143,510

The financial statements on page 99 to 209 were approved and authorised by the Board of Directors for issue on **18 November 2025** and signed on its behalf by:

Mr. Emmanuel M. Tutuba

The Governor and Chairperson of the Board

Prof. Esther K. Ishengoma

Director and Chairperson of the Audit Committee



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Legal framework

(i) Mandate of the Bank and principal responsibilities

The Bank of Tanzania operates under the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], to act as the Central Bank for the United Republic of Tanzania. Its principal place of business is at 16 Jakaya Kikwete Road 40184, Dodoma, Tanzania and it operates sub head offices in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar and four branches in Arusha, Mbeya, Mtwara and Mwanza. The Bank is an independent institution with its own legal personality and submits its reports to the Minister for Finance.

The Bank's principal responsibilities are to:

- (a). Conduct monetary policy and manage the exchange rate policy of the Tanzania Shillings aimed at supporting orderly, balanced and sustainable economic growth of Tanzania;
- (b). Regulate and supervise financial institutions carrying on activities in, or from within, Tanzania, including mortgage financing, lease financing, development financing and licensing and revocation of licenses;
- (c). Manage, in collaboration with other relevant supervisory and regulatory bodies, the clearing, payment and settlement systems of Tanzania;
- (d). Collect, compile, disseminate, on a timely basis, monetary and related financial statistics; and
- (e). Hold and manage gold and foreign exchange reserves of Tanzania.

(ii) Capital of the Bank and its reserves

Section 17 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], (the Act) provides that the authorised capital of the Bank to be one hundred billion Tanzanian Shillings (TZS 100 billion). The capital may be increased by transfer from the General Reserve established by the Act such amount as may be determined by the Board and authorised by the Minister of Finance, by notice published in the government Gazette.

The paid-up capital of the Bank shall not be reduced. The capital of the Bank shall be subscribed and held solely by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Section 18(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] 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 unrealised 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

1. REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

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

Legal Framework (continued)

In terms of Section 18(3) of the Act, the Board shall determine, whenever the authorised capital, the General Reserve Fund, the Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve and other appropriate asset revaluation reserves or retained net unrealised 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; unrealised 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 realised components shall be transferred to the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

Section 18(5) of the Act, requires both realised and unrealised gains and losses to be included in the profit calculation but only the residual of any net realised profits of the Bank to 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 realised profits to the reduction or discharge of the indebtedness and thereafter such amount as relates to the net realised 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 of Tanzania 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 of Finance 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.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

1. REPORTING ENTITY (CONTINUED)

(iii) Statutory audit of the Bank

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 30 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.

(iv) Liquidation or winding up process of the Bank

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.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

(a) New and revised IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the year

The Management has noted new and revised IFRSs that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These standards and amendments were not applied, as they are not relevant to the Bank's current operations or material accounting policies.

The unapplied amendments include Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback in IFRS 16 Leases, Non-current Liabilities with Covenants in IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, the Amendments to IAS 1 on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Supplier Finance Arrangements in IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

(b) New and revised standards in issue but not yet effective for the year

The Bank has not early adopted any of the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective. Commentary is provided for the amendments and standards that are applicable to the Bank's operations.

New and revised standards:	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1-Jan-25
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1-Jan-26
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1-Jan-27
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1-Jan-27



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (CONTINUED)

(i) Amendments to IAS 21- The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The IASB issued amendment to IAS 21 – on Lack of Exchangeability, addressing situations where a currency lacks exchangeability. Under the amendments currency is considered exchangeable into another currency when an entity can obtain the other currency within a time frame that permits normal administrative processing, and through a market or exchange mechanism that gives rise to enforceable rights and obligations. Where a currency is not exchangeable, the amendments require the entity to estimate the spot exchange rate as at the measurement date. The objective of this estimation is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would occur between market participants at the measurement date, under prevailing economic conditions.

Where a spot exchange rate is estimated due to a lack of currency exchangeability, the entity is required to disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand how the non-exchangeability of the currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position, and cash flows.

Management has assessed the requirements of the amendment and its anticipated impact on the Bank's financial reporting upon becoming effective, and believes that the impact is expected to be insignificant

(ii) Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, aimed at enhancing clarity and consistency in the classification and measurement of financial assets and settlement of liabilities through payment system.

This amendment clarifying on the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and with similar features may affect whether the loans are measured at amortised cost or fair value. Stakeholders asked to determine how such loans should be measured based on the characteristics of the contractual cash flows. To resolve any potential diversity in practice, the amendments clarify the criteria for assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI), thereby determining the appropriate classification and measurement under IFRS 9.

In addition, Management considered the recent amendments related to the settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems, which clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised. The IASB also introduced options to allow an entity to derecognise a financial liability before it delivers cash on the settlement date if specified criteria are met.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs) (CONTINUED)

Management's preliminary assessment indicates that the adoption of the amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the Bank's financial reporting framework.

(iii) IFRS 18- Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements. The standard sets out comprehensive requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements, with the objective of ensuring that such statements provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income, and expenses. It details both overarching principles and specific requirements applicable to the presentation of information in the statement(s) of financial performance, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity, and the accompanying notes.

The issuance of IFRS 18 represents a significant step toward enhancing the quality and consistency of financial reporting, particularly with respect to the communication of financial performance in the statement of profit or loss. The standard introduces several key changes, including the requirement to present additional defined subtotals in the statement of profit or loss, mandatory disclosures of management-defined performance measures, and new principles for the aggregation and disaggregation of information.

Management's still assessing the impact of IFRS 18 to the Bank's financial statements. Nonetheless, the standard is anticipated to improve the overall presentation, disclosure quality, and comparability of financial information. A comprehensive assessment of the standard's implications will be conducted in due course, in line with its effective date.

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 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 and more than 12 months after the statement of financial position date is presented in **Note 42**.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is 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 are 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.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.2 Basis of preparation

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

3.3 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of Bank of Tanzania have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the requirements of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].

3.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to in the period when earned. The Bank recognises revenue on the basis of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments, IFRS 15: Revenue from Contract with Customers and IFRS 16 for rent income. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

3.4.1 Interest income

Interest income includes interest on financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments measured at amortized cost.

Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income using the effective interest method for all interest bearing financial instruments, except for financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The effective interest rate, is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. The calculation considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar 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 (amortised cost).

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, interest income is recognised by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to amortised cost.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

For financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

3.4.2 Fees and commission income

The Bank earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of financial services it provides to its customers. Fee and commission income is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for providing the services.

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been rendered. The recognition is when or as performance obligations within contract with customer are satisfied at a point in time or at the end of contract period for service provided over time. 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.

3.4.3 Dividend income

Dividend on equity investments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the Bank's right to receive the payment is established.

3.4.4 Other income

Other income is recognized on the basis of IFRS 15 and in the period in which it is earned. Income falling under IFRS 15 is recognized after transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Bank expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. These include income from hire of conference facility, income from course fees and income from hostel accommodation.

Other income out of the scope of IFRS 15 is recognised in the period in which it is earned. These include coupon from assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), rental income, income from domestic operations and investment income from Staff Housing Fund and Financial Sector Development Fund.

3.5 Dividend payable

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



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.6 Expenses

These are losses and other expenses that arise in the course of Bank's ordinary activities. They include interest and administrative expenses. Generally, expenses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when decrease in future economic benefits related to decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen and can be measured reliably.

3.6.1 Interest expenses

Interest expense is the cost of debt that has accrued during a specified accounting period regardless of the time of spending the cash. These include interests on liquidity papers, repurchase agreements and IMF drawings. Interest expenses are recorded using the effective interest rate method.

Since interest on debt is not paid daily, the Bank passes adjusting entries periodically to recognise interest expense within the accounting period that the expense has been accrued.

3.6.2 Administrative expenses

This includes expenses that produce no future economic benefits or when, and to the extent that, future economic benefits do not qualify, or cease to qualify, for recognition in the balance sheet as an asset. Such expenses are recognised immediately in the income statement in the accounting period that the cost has been incurred. These include maintenance, transport and travelling, meetings, conference and seminars, water and electricity, fees, rates and security expenses, telecommunication and postage, board expenses, audit fees, budget and annual accounts preparation, loss on disposal of property and equipment, hospitality, legal and investigation expenses.

In addition, administrative expenses include expenses whose economic benefits are expected to arise over several accounting periods and the association with benefit can only be broadly or indirectly determined. Such expenses are recognised in the income statement in the accounting period in which the economic benefits are consumed or have expired. They may include stationery and office supplies.

3.6.3 Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income when decrease in future economic benefits related to decrease in an asset or an increase of a liability has arisen and can be measured reliably.

3.7 Employees' benefits including post-employment benefits

Short-term employment benefits such as salaries, social security contributions, and leave fare assistance are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income when they fall due.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.8 Retirement benefits

The Bank has a statutory obligation to contribute for retirement benefits to its employees. All eligible employees of the Bank are currently members of the social security schemes operating in Tanzania. The fund where employees are members is Public Sector Social Security Fund (PSSSF) Under this scheme, the Bank and employee contribute agreed rate of employee's basic salary every month. 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 Bylaws. 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.

The plan is partly funded through employees' contribution. There are two categories of benefits to Bank's staff. The first is payable to staff employed for unspecified period and second is to executive management who are under specific contracts. Benefits are paid upon end of contract, retirement, withdrawal or death, and medical support to retirees and their spouse as specified in the Staff By-Laws.

The total accumulated obligation to the Bank relating to this arrangement is based on assessments made by independent actuaries. 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 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.

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



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.9 Other employee benefits

The Bank provides free medical treatment to its employees and their dependants through medical insurance scheme. Exclusions are met by the Bank as medical expenses. 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 recognised as an accrued expense.

3.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation because 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.

Where the Bank expects some or all 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.

3.11 Income Tax

No provision for income tax is made in the Financial Statements as Section 10 Second Schedule of the Income Tax Act, CAP 332, R.E 2019 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, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], 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.

The Bank pay Value Added Tax (VAT), as per the VAT legislations, on goods or services provided to the Bank. The Bank is also required to pay import and customs duties in accordance with the provisions of the East African Customs Management Act, 2004.

3.12 Foreign currency translation

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.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.12 Foreign currency translation (Continued)

Transactions and balances

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

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 recognised in profit or loss.

3.13 Foreign exchange revaluation reserve under the legal framework

The realised foreign exchange gains/losses are separated from the total revaluation gains/losses. 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 foreign currency account or security for the case of securities accounts, cash inflows and outflows are determined.
- (b) each inflow is valued using the prevailing exchange rate.
- (c) each outflow is revalued using the prevailing exchange rate and compared with the rate at which the inflow was recognised in the books of accounts. Where specific originating rate cannot be identified, the applicable is determined on First in First out (FIFO) basis. The difference between the two entries represents realised revaluation gains or losses.
- (d) all balances in foreign currencies are revalued using prevailing exchange rates. The differences between the values at the time when the related instrument was recognised, and the current values represent unrealised losses or gains as the case may be.

3.14 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 and is available for use, at which time it is reclassified as property and equipment in use.

The Bank's immovable properties (buildings) are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses. 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.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.14 Property and equipment (Continued)

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 and useful life applied and subjected to re-assessment for the year ended 30 June 2025 were as follows:

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

No depreciation is charged 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.

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 considered in determining operating profit or loss.

3.15 Intangible assets

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



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.15 Intangible assets (Continued)

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:

- (a) it is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- (b) management intends to complete the software product and use it;
- (c) there is ability to use the software product;
- (d) it can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- (e) adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use the software product are available; and
- (f) 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 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.

3.16 Lease

The lease policy for the Bank covers recognition, measurement and disclosure of right of use assets and lease liabilities, as per IFRS 16 Leases

(a) Date of recognition

The Bank assesses whether the contracts contain lease element and recognize assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value as guided by IFRS 16. Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and liabilities at the date at which the leased assets are available for use by the Bank.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.16 Lease (Continued)

(b) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(i) Lease assets

The Bank recognises right of use in respect of land plot and fibre optic cables. The Bank measures right of use asset using cost model. Amount recognized as right of use asset at initial recognition takes into consideration; estimated incremental borrowing rate as a discount rate, any initial direct costs, disposal costs to be incurred during dismantling and removing of the underlying asset. Payments associated with all short-term leases and leases of all low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss

Subsequently the Bank measures right of use asset assets at cost, this accommodates all adjustments including accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses that may arise during the lifetime of the lease

The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the remaining contractual time at recognition date, and the lease term on a straight-line basis. Periods covered by options to extend and terminate the lease are only included in the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the lease will be extended or not terminated. The amortisation periods for the right-of-use assets are up to 99 years for land plots and up to 5 years for fibre optic cables

(ii) Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet and are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the weighted average Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost.

After commencement date the Bank measures lease liability by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring carrying amount to reflect lease modification, revised payments or other assessments.

(c) Presentation and disclosure

The Bank presents the right of use assets and lease liability as line items in the notes of the financial statements under property, plant and equipment. Lease interest expense is presented in the statement of profit or loss as operating expense separate from other interest expenses. Cash payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities are presented in the cash flow statements under financing activities



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.17 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.

3.18 Currency printing and minting expenses

These expenses include ordering, printing, minting, freight, carriage insurance and handling expenses which are first deferred after delivery. 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 account on weighted average cost basis.

3.19 Currency in circulation

This 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, safe custody centres and notes and coins destroyed.

3.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets include Property and equipment, Intangible assets and Right of use leased assets. The Bank assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication of impairment and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of non-financial assets exceeds their recoverable amount. 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 fair value less cost to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset. 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.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

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.

3.21 Repurchase and Resale Agreements (REPOs and Reverse 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 security and simultaneously agrees to resell the same securities at a future date at a fixed price.

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 accounting policies for financial liabilities.

The difference between sale and purchase price is treated as interest income or expense and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

3.22 Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve

The Bank has a policy whereby both net realised, and unrealised foreign exchange gains and losses are firstly recognised in the statement profit or loss in accordance with the requirements of IAS 21 (The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates). The net realised foreign exchange gains (losses) for the year arising from daily revaluation of foreign assets and liabilities form part of the distributable profits while the net unrealised foreign exchange revaluation gains (losses) are transferred to the Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.23 Reserve for Dividend

This reserve accommodates the amount of proposed dividend to the Governments as at end of the accounting period or declared dividend if the declaration is made after the end of the period but before the financial statements are signed. In accordance with Section 18 (5) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], 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 realised profits to the reduction or discharge of the Governments indebtedness.

3.24 Financial instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement outlines the requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities.

(a) Date of recognition

The Bank recognises financial instruments on the trade date, that is the date that the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset. Such purchases or sales of financial assets would require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place.

(b) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial instruments under IFRS 9 are initially measured 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.

(c) Classification of financial instruments

IFRS 9 classification is based on two aspects: the business model within which the asset is held (the business model test) and the contractual cash flows of the asset which meet the Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ('SPPI') test.

Classification of financial assets

Under IFRS 9 there are three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at Amortised Cost, Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

(a) 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);



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- (ii) 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.

These includes all other financial assets with an exclusion of foreign currency marketable securities and investments in Equity

(b) Financial assets measured at FVOCI-debt instruments

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition and are subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income;

- (i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is both to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows and sale; and
- (ii) 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.

These includes all foreign currency marketable securities that are internally managed when the financial asset (debt instrument) is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment as required by IFRS 9 and IAS 1.

(a) Financial assets designated as measured at FVTPL

Financial assets designated as FVTPL are measured at fair value. Gains and losses that arise as a result of changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of 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 the statement of profit or loss when they occur. These are foreign currency marketable securities that are externally managed by World Bank under Reserve Advisory and Management Partnership (RAMP).

(b) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)-Investments in Equity

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 Afreximbank and Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT). When the financial asset (equity instrument) is derecognised the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified within equity.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

This represents issued financial liabilities 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. All Bank's financial liabilities are classified as 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:

- (a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- (b) 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
 - (i) the Bank has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - (ii) the Bank has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

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

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation to pay cash flows relating to the financial liabilities has expired. 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

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 IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Bank's trading activity.

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 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 impairment of financial assets is based on expected credit losses. The Bank recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) on all financial assets except those that are measured at FVTPL and equity investments measured at FVOCI.

The Bank uses the general approach in determining the impairment of financial assets. A loss allowance is always recognized for expected credit losses and is re-measured at each reporting date for changes in those expected credit losses. The term 'expected credit loss' does not imply that losses are anticipated, rather that there is recognition of the potential risk of loss. Determining whether an expected credit loss should be based on 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition.

The Bank measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

Debt investment securities, advances to the government and other government securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date and other financial instruments on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition. The Bank considers a debt security to have low credit risk when their credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

Stage 1: Assets that are performing. If credit risk is low as of the reporting date or the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, The Bank recognize a loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. This amount of credit losses is intended to represent lifetime expected credit losses that will result if a default occurs in the 12 months after the reporting date, weighted by the probability of that default occurring.

Stage 2: Assets that have significant increases in credit risk. In instances where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank measures a loss allowance at an amount equal to full lifetime expected credit losses. That is, the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument. For these debt instruments, interest income recognition will be based on the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) multiplied by the gross carrying amount.

Stage 3: Credit impaired. For debt instruments that have a significant increase in credit risk plus observable evidence of impairment.

Significant Increase in credit risk (SICR)

The Bank decision on whether expected credit losses are based on 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is made at each reporting date. When making the assessment, the Bank uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. This forms the basis of stage 1, 2 and 3 classification and subsequent migration.

For all financial instruments the Bank considers that financial instruments for which default patterns are not concentrated at a specific point during the expected life of the financial instrument, changes in the risk of a default occurring over the next 12 months may be a reasonable approximation of the changes in the lifetime risk of a default occurring and could be used to determine whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition.

The appropriateness of using changes in the risk of a default occurring over the next 12 months to determine whether lifetime expected credit losses should be recognized depends on the facts and circumstances. The Bank applies qualitative and quantitative criteria for stage classification and for its forward and backward migration



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

Quantitative Criteria

The quantitative criteria are based on relative and not absolute changes in credit quality by ratings and days past due depending on the types of instruments as detailed below:

Cash and balances with Central Banks and other banks, Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF) and foreign currency marketable securities: the SICR indicator is determined by comparing the movement in credit rating at origination date and credit rating at the reporting date.

Notch movements give an indicator of the number of downgrades required for the asset to be considered to have a significant change in the credit rating. Therefore, highly rated assets for example those in the AAA category would need to move down three notches to AA- (or below) for it to be considered a significant increase in credit risk whereas an asset rated B- would only need to move down one notch.

Staff loans: staff who are still in employment with the Bank, there is no increase in credit risk at any point in time as the cash flow for staff loan is deducted from the payroll directly hence no increase in credit risk.

For staff who are no longer employees of the Bank of Tanzania, the increase in credit risk is determined by using the backstop indicator of 30 days past due of instalments (as prescribed in the IFRS 9 standard) is used to determine significant increase in credit risk.

Government securities and Advances to the Government: The Bank considered all government securities and short-term advances to the Government of United Republic of Tanzania to be low credit risk assets.

Qualitative Criteria

Other factors are considered by the Bank policies in the determination of significant increase in credit risk. They include but not limited to the following:

- (a) Significant changes in the terms of the same instrument if it were issued at the reporting date that indicate a change in credit risk since initial recognition, e.g. increase in credit spread; more stringent covenants; increased amounts of collateral or guarantees; or higher income coverage.
- (b) Significant changes in external market indicators of credit risk for the same financial instrument (or similar instrument of the borrower), e.g.: credit spread; credit default swap prices; length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortized cost; other market information related to the borrower, such as changes in the price of a borrower's debt and equity instruments; or external credit rating (actual or expected).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

- (c) Changes in the Bank's credit management approach in relation to the financial instrument (e.g. based on emerging indicators of changes in the credit risk of the financial instrument, the bank's credit risk management practice is expected to become more.
- (d) Active or focused on managing the instrument, including the instrument becoming more closely monitored or controlled, or the bank specifically intervening with the borrower.
- (e) Actual or expected adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions significantly affecting borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations (e.g. increase in interest rates or unemployment rates); operating results of the borrower e.g. declining revenues or margins, increasing operating risks, working capital deficiencies, decreasing asset quality, increased balance sheet leverage, liquidity, management problems or changes in the scope of business or organizational structure (such as the discontinuance of a segment of the business) that results in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations; or regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the borrower that results in a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations (e.g. a decline in the demand for the borrower's sales product because of a shift in technology).
- (f) Significant decrease in the value of collateral or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements, which are expected to reduce the borrower's economic incentive to pay or otherwise effect the probability of default (e.g. if the value of collateral declines because house prices decline, borrowers in some jurisdictions have a greater incentive to default on their mortgages); or quality of a guarantee provided by a shareholder (or an individual's parents) if the shareholder (or parents) have an incentive and financial ability to prevent default by capital or cash infusion.
- (g) Expected changes in the loan documentation (e.g. breach of contract leading to covenant waivers or amendments, interest payment holidays, interest rate step-ups, requiring additional collateral or guarantees).
- (h) Significant decrease in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- (a) Financial assets measured at amortized cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- (b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: generally, as a provision;



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

- (c). Where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the Bank *cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component*: The Bank presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- (d). Debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognized in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value.

General approach to collective or individual assessment

The Bank's measurement of expected credit losses is based on the weighted average credit loss. As a result, the measurement of the loss allowance should be the same regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis although measurement on a collective basis is accepted by the Bank if more practical for large portfolios of items.

The assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk may be on a collective basis where the Bank is not able to identify significant changes in credit risk on individual financial instruments before the financial instrument becomes past due.

Collateral

The Bank obtains collateral where appropriate, from Staff to manage their credit risk exposure to the Bank staff. The collateral forms a lien over the customer's assets and gives the Bank a claim on these assets for both existing and future customers if the customer default.

Inputs into measurement of ECLs

The key inputs into the measurement of ECLs are the discounted product of: probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

- (a) The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- (b) EAD is based on the amounts the Bank expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Bank includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.24 Financial instruments (continued)

- (c) Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the Bank's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure or collective segment. These three components are multiplied together and adjusted for the likelihood of survival (i.e. the exposure has not prepaid or defaulted in an earlier month). This effectively calculates an ECL for each future month, which is then discounted back to the reporting date and summed. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12month PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

Write-off

- a) The Bank writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include (i) ceasing enforcement activity and (ii) where the Bank's recovery method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovering in full.
- b) The Bank may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. The Bank will seek to recover amounts it is legally owed in full, but which have been fully or partially written off due to no reasonable expectation of full recovery.

3.25 Gold

Monetary gold is defined as the gold on which the Bank, as a monetary authority, has title to and is held as a reserve asset with at least 99.5 percent purity level. Non-Monetary gold is defined as gold other than monetary gold held by the Bank.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.25 Gold (continued)

IFRS has not provided specific accounting standard for monetary gold transactions. However, IFRS (IAS 8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and errors) provides guidance to be followed in absence of specific standards. IAS 8 requires management to develop accounting policy by using judgement through referring to existing IFRSs dealing with similar issues and the IFRS conceptual framework.

Thus, the Bank has used the principles in IFRS 9 (Financial instruments) and IAS 2 (Inventories) which guide on accounting for items similar to monetary gold and non-monetary gold, respectively. In determining the features of monetary and non-monetary gold the guidelines have applied some defining concepts of the World Gold Council (WGC) and IMF's Balance of Payment and International Investment Manual (BPM6) which recognize the monetary gold as a form of foreign reserve.

On initial acquisition the Bank recognizes;

- (a) Monetary gold at fair value,
- (b) Non-monetary gold at cost plus any other cost directly attributed to the acquisition. The cost may include costs of purchase, transport and handling, refining costs, and any other costs incurred in bringing the gold to its present condition or location.
- (c) The Bank subsequently measure monetary gold at fair value and account for revaluation gains or losses to the statement of profit or loss. Non-monetary gold is subsequently measured at lower of cost and net realizable value.

Other areas of the accounting policy such as classification, presentation, disclosure and de-recognition are aligned to other policies on financial instruments and inventory in the case of monetary gold and non-monetary gold (inventory), respectively.

3.26 Other liabilities

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

3.27 Items in course of settlement, Advance to the Government and Other assets

These are measured at carrying amounts which approximates their fair value due to the short period between reporting date and settlements of these assets.

3.28 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.29 Derivatives

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract within the scope of IFRS with all three of the following characteristics:

- (d) Its value changes in response to the change in a specified variable such as interest rate, financial instrument price or foreign exchange rate.
- (e) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- (f) It is settled at future date.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value whereby gain or loss arising from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Fair values are obtained from market observable prices including recent market transactions, or valuation techniques which incorporate market observable input, such as discounted cash-flow models. Generally, the best evidence of the fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received). All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative

The Bank uses derivatives mostly for reserve management and liquidity support in monetary implementation. The Bank does not apply the optional hedge accounting rules of IFRS 9.

3.30 International Monetary Fund (IMF) related balances

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 channelled 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 Drawings Rights (SDRs). The SDR balances in IMF accounts are translated into TZS and any unrealised 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.



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

3. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.31 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 inventories.

3.32 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 judgment 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:

(a) Going concern

The Bank's Management has assessed the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. 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



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES (CONTINUED)

(b) Impairment of assets carried at amortised cost

The Bank's financial assets carried at amortised cost include cash and balances with central banks, items in course of settlement, holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDR), quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF), government securities, advances to the Governments, loans and receivables and other assets.

The Bank reviews its financial assets measured at amortised cost at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recognised in profit or loss. In particular, judgment 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.

(c) Impairment of other financial assets

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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND ESTIMATES

(d) 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 42** to these accounts.

(e) 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.

(f) 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 43** to these accounts.

(g) Contingent liabilities

The Bank has provided for the liabilities arising out of contractual obligations. Professional expert advice is taken on establishing litigation provisions. Provisions for legal proceedings and regulatory matters typically require a higher degree of judgments than other types of provisions. When cases are at an early stage, accounting judgments can be difficult because of the high degree of uncertainty associated with determining whether a present obligation exists as a result of a past event, estimating the probability of outflows and making estimates of the amount of any outflows that may arise. As matters progress through various stages of the cases. Management together with legal advisers evaluate on an ongoing basis whether provisions should be recognised, and the estimated amounts of any such provisions, revising previous judgments and estimates as appropriate.

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



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

5. INTEREST INCOME (CONTINUED)

	30.06.2025			30.06.2024		
	Received	Accrued	Total	Received	Accrued	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
From foreign operations						
GBP investments	10,273,459	5,682,234	15,955,693	8,582,466	2,520,217	11,102,683
USD investments	296,096,172	57,283,160	353,379,332	252,730,676	69,621,027	322,351,703
EUR investments	6,476,206	807,228	7,283,434	887,844	-	887,844
AUD investments	3,273,074	744,280	4,017,354	3,370,615	821,660	4,192,275
CNY investments	20,606,644	20,619,358	41,226,002	23,148,453	21,837,562	44,986,015
Other foreign interest income	5,961,165	1,037,526	6,998,691	7,392,276	1,177,317	8,569,593
	342,686,720	86,173,786	428,860,506	296,112,330	95,977,783	392,090,113
From domestic operations						
Interest on domestic investments	36,910,043	158,369,777	195,279,820	37,492,810	145,025,945	182,518,755
Interest on loans and advances	-	154,363,937	154,363,937	360,940	134,187,163	134,548,103
Interest on staff loans	469,366	-	469,366	388,202	-	388,202
Interest on Repurchase Agreements (Reverse REPO)	19,924,272	-	19,924,272	808,402	-	808,402
	57,303,681	312,733,714	370,037,395	39,050,354	279,213,108	318,263,462
	399,990,401	398,907,500	798,897,901	335,162,684	375,190,891	710,353,575



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

5. INTEREST INCOME (CONTINUED)

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

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Income from instruments measured at FVTOCI	250,434,457	202,569,180
Income from instruments measured at amortised cost	548,463,444	507,784,395
	798,897,901	710,353,575

6. INTEREST EXPENSES

	30.06.2025			30.06.2024		
	Paid	Accrued	Total	Paid	Accrued	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Interest on BoT liquidity papers	37,848,449	390,733	38,239,182	16,204,978	8,887,594	25,092,572
Interest on repurchase agreements	-	98,630	98,630	1,283,999	-	1,283,999
Charges on IMF Drawings	56,958,870	10,206,571	67,165,441	66,157,967	13,427,706	79,585,673
	94,807,319	10,695,934	105,503,253	83,646,944	22,315,300	105,962,244

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.

7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVALUATION GAINS/(LOSS)

During the year, the Bank recorded a total net foreign exchange revaluation gain amounting to TZS 1,251.9 million (2024: TZS 693,546.9 million). This amount has been included in the statement of profit or loss in determining the Bank's net operating profit for the year 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 loss an amount of TZS 123,565.6 million (2024: gain of TZS 326,641.8 million) relating to unrealised loss is not available for the distribution of dividend and according to the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], has been transferred to the foreign exchange revaluation reserve (refer to **Note 40 (i)**). Out of the total reported unrealised foreign exchange loss TZS 46,816.5 million (2024: gain of TZS 126,876.5 million) relates to cash and cash equivalents.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

7. FOREIGN EXCHANGE REVALUATION GAINS/(LOSS) (CONTINUED)

Analysis of foreign exchange revaluation	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Net realised foreign exchange revaluation gains during the year	124,817,529	366,905,125
Net unrealised foreign exchange revaluation gains (loss) during the year	(123,565,568)	326,641,818
	1,251,961	693,546,943

8. FEES AND COMMISSIONS

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Commission on foreign operations	103,432,989	101,916,393
Tanzania Interbank Settlement System (TISS) fees and charges	3,049,929	4,673,066
Bureau de change application fees	174,500	127,000
Bureau de change registration fees	3,000	5,000
Bureau de change penalty fees	468,507	604,058
Banks and financial institutions applications/licensing fees	566,481	577,906
	107,695,406	107,903,423

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



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Foreign operations		
Miscellaneous income	14,080,714	60,373
Coupon from FVTPL investments	25,562,600	18,336,726
Dividend from equity investment	6,902,087	4,076,117
Other income from foreign operations	46,545,401	22,473,216
Domestic operations		
Miscellaneous income*	23,827,037	8,226,509
Income - domestic operations	31,371,684	9,494,508
Income from investment on Staff Housing Funds	12,267,378	9,199,905
Rental income from staff quarters	804,505	871,277
Income from hostel accommodation	65,682	123,971
Gain on provision of ECL on Financial instruments-(Note 16 and 24)	180,255	398,787
Income from cafeteria operations	85,769	65,855
Income on demonetization of currency **	228,411,839	-
Gain on provision for impairment of inventories -(Note 25)	-	77,676
Other income from domestic operations	297,014,149	28,458,488
Total other income	343,559,550	50,931,704

* Miscellaneous Income includes income on Financial Sector Development Fund investment TZS 7,988.2 million

** Income on demonetization of currency realized from unclaimed old banknotes issued from time to time between 1985 to 2003 banknotes and TZS 500 banknote issued in 2010.

10. NET FAIR VALUE GAINS/ (LOSSES) ON FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKETABLE SECURITIES

	30.06.2025			30.06.2024		
	Realised	Unrealised	Total	Realised	Unrealised	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
USD	(21,211,140)	14,336,997	(6,874,143)	42,510,018	24,439,246	66,949,264
GBP	(3,867,509)	-	(3,867,509)	(6,369,314)	-	(6,369,314)
EUR	(448,035)	-	(448,035)	-	-	-
AUD	914,629	-	914,629	(21,324,194)	-	(21,324,194)
CNY	(3,458,857)	-	(3,458,857)	(1,639,801)	-	(1,639,801)
Total	(28,070,912)	14,336,997	(13,733,915)	13,176,709	24,439,246	37,615,955

The net realised gain or losses on foreign currency marketable securities represents the net (decrease)/ increase in the fair value of these foreign securities. The value of this balance aggregated to a loss of TZS 13,733.9 million (2024: gain of TZS 37,615.9 million). The Bank reclassified realised loss of TZS 91,093.3 million on securities measured at FVOCI which were derecognized during the year from security revaluation reserve to profit or loss account as required by IAS 1 and IFRS 9.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

11. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Maintenance - computer, software and related expenses	39,670,386	25,245,328
Transport and task related expenses	38,200,637	28,256,567
Meetings, conferences and seminars	13,891,908	9,365,958
Water and electricity	6,268,321	5,811,309
Maintenance - bank premises	13,464,260	11,825,329
Insurance expenses	6,181,073	6,494,547
Fees, rates and security expenses	4,399,839	4,410,100
Printing, stationery and office supplies	2,354,047	998,754
Telecommunication and postage	2,044,224	1,957,349
Board governance and legal secretariat expenses	4,591,926	2,572,645
Other administrative expenses	21,918,710	12,862,270
Skills development levy	2,521,453	2,729,043
Maintenance - furniture, machinery and equipment	3,416,299	2,194,132
Audit fees	654,357	654,357
Budget and annual accounts related expenses	2,267,026	1,680,786
Hospitality	609,330	582,116
Audit related expenses	293,717	186,310
Legal and investigation expenses	245,502	186,379
	162,993,015	118,013,279

12. CURRENCY AND RELATED EXPENSES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Notes printing and related expenses (Note 26)	61,893,819	38,938,400
Coins minting and related expenses (Note 26)	935,550	1,800,216
Cost of currency issued into circulation	62,829,369	40,738,616
Maintenance of currency machines	9,973,690	8,033,619
Currency transport, storage and handling	11,375,180	8,200,677
Other currency expenses	1,619,980	1,367,491
	22,968,850	17,601,787
Total currency and related expenses	85,798,219	58,340,403

The amount of TZS 62,829.4 million (2024: TZS 40,738.6 million) pertains to notes printing and coins minting and related expenses. This amount refers to the proportionately amortised portion of deferred notes printing and coins minting cost for the new currency notes and coins that were issued into circulation during the year.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

12. CURRENCY AND RELATED EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

A total of TZS 9,973.7 million (2024: TZS 8,033.6 million) was incurred during the year in respect of currency processing machines maintenance expenses. The amount of TZS 11,375.2 million (2024: TZS 8,200.7 million) relates to currency distribution expenses which include transportation, handling, storage, and other related expenses incurred during the year. Other currency related expenses aggregated to TZS 1,620.0 million (2024: TZS 1,367.5 million).

13. PERSONNEL EXPENSES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Staff salaries and related expenses	104,547,288	80,255,185
Contribution to social security schemes	10,455,917	9,944,824
Staff medical expenses	9,288,698	11,857,344
Management car maintenance and other related expenses	6,538,189	8,006,500
Travel on leave expenses	5,567,658	7,790,943
Staff retirement benefit	3,621,685	5,529,047
Staff training expenses	7,887,709	6,252,673
HR planning policies expenses	4,039,688	4,814,622
Furniture grant expenses	995,037	2,832,256
Cafeteria expenses	3,158,249	3,561,756
Workers Council expenses	2,415,500	2,261,812
Tanzania Union for Industrial and Commercial (TUICO) expenses	2,411,280	1,538,428
Motor vehicles expenses	705,501	1,153,413
Contributions to Workers Compensation Fund	358,085	387,592
Condolence and related expenses	377,117	262,339
Staff uniforms expenses	527,913	318,830
Course functions and field trips expenses	138,464	113,243
	163,033,978	146,880,807



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

14. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Foreign operations		
Foreign reserve management expenses	5,000,864	1,127,796
Financial markets development expenses	2,740,378	1,987,110
Commission and fees on foreign operations	2,571,605	817,668
	10,312,847	3,932,574
Domestic operations		
Contribution to professional associations, charities	4,409,817	3,043,948
Miscellaneous expenses & fair valuation loss *	158,033,963	100,771,556
Contribution to national development programs/projects	876,307	660,793
Write off	76,676	-
Subscriptions	301,689	297,227
	163,698,452	104,773,524
Cheques issued expenses	188,029	67,197
	174,199,328	108,773,295

*The domestic operation amount includes TZS 99,436 million related to the fair valuation loss of government securities in line with IFRS requirements on initial recognition, TZS 47,063.6 million from the actuarial valuation of ex employees' health support and TZS 10,552 million from the swap fair valuation.

Analysis of donations, contributions and subscriptions

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Macroeconomic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI)	1,159,335	1,000,211
Donations and other contributions	1,289,508	640,020
Subscription to various entities	301,689	297,228
Capital Markets and Securities Authority	708,750	708,750
Contribution to African Research Consortium	-	263,026
Contribution to Research Development	822,499	363,026
Deposit Insurance Board	217,902	233,225
African Association of Central Banks and African Rural and Agriculture Credit Association	694,323	121,742
Contribution - Committee of Central Bank Governors (CCBG)	53,807	34,740
Tanzania Institute of Bankers	340,000	340,000
	5,587,813	4,001,968



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

15. COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Gain (Loss) on re- measurement of Defined Benefit Scheme	40,207,340	(26,080,743)
Net revaluation gains on equity investments	11,115,785	30,130,558
Net unrealised gains on marketable securities-FVOCI	108,314,998	75,956,641
Total other comprehensive loss	159,638,123	80,006,456

Included in other comprehensive gain is TZS 108,314.9 million which represents changes in the prices of the marketable securities portfolio classified to fair value through other comprehensive income (2024: TZS 75,956.6 million). The gain of TZS 11,115.8 million (2024: TZS 30,130.6 million) is in respect of revaluation on the Bank's shares in Afrexim bank and SWIFT measured at FVTOCI. The computation of actuarial gain/loss is reported under **Note 43**.

16. CASH AND BALANCES WITH CENTRAL BANKS AND OTHER BANKS

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Time deposits with banks and demand deposits with commercial banks	4,540,613,661	5,152,587,224
Demand deposits with Central Banks	1,877,666,498	946,784,869
Foreign Currency notes and coins	6,744,218	6,610,075
Accrued interest on deposits	20,329,264	35,161,342
Provision for Expected Credit Losses	(12,583)	(202,931)
	6,445,341,058	6,140,940,579

Movement of Provision for ECL

Opening balance as of 1 July	202,931	130,584
Charged during the year	(190,348)	72,347
Closing balance as of 30 June	12,583	202,931

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand deposits; two-day notice accounts and time deposits with maturities of less than three months and carrying interest at market rates. For the purpose of recording cash flows in the Statement of Cash Flow, the Provision for Expected Credit Losses on cash and cash equivalents has been added back as it is not a cash flow.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

17. ITEMS IN COURSE OF SETTLEMENT

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
BoT net clearing account	(60,953,939)	7,429,373

This balance represents the values of outward and inward clearing instruments, held by the Bank while awaiting clearance in the normal course of business. This includes values of clearing instruments, both 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 in the clearing house.

18. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) RELATED BALANCES

	30.06.2025		30.06.2024	
	SDR '000	Equivalent TZS '000	SDR '000	Equivalent TZS '000
Assets				
Holdings of SDR's	122,749.82	439,267,063	904	3,128,967
Accrued interest on Holding of SDR	44.36	158,778	6	21,243
Accrued interest on SDR Tranches	246.56	878,748	334	1,156,074
Quota in IMF	397,800	1,423,591,982	397,800	1,376,270,577
	520,839.74	1,863,896,571	399,044	1,380,576,861
Liabilities				
IMF Account No.1	338,071	1,209,843,657	338,071	1,169,627,435
IMF Account No.2	0.491	1,757	3	12,092
	338,071.49	1,209,845,414	338,074	1,169,639,527
Allocation of SDRs	571,785	2,046,224,958	571,785	1,978,206,704
Accrued interest on allocation of SDR	2,852	10,206,571	3,881	13,427,706

The Tanzania's quota in IMF stood at SDR 397.8 million equivalent to TZS 1,423,592.0 million (2024: SDR 397.8 million equivalent to TZS 1,376,270.6 million). On a quarterly basis, the IMF pays interest (remuneration) to those members who have a remunerated reserve tranche position at the adjusted rate of remuneration. As of 30 June 2025, the reserve tranche stood at SDR 59.7 million (2024: SDR 59.7 million) whereas the adjusted rate of remuneration was 2.94 percent (2024: 4.01 percent) and adjusted rate charged was 3.54 percent (2024: 5.01 percent).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

18. INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) RELATED BALANCES

During the year, IMF disbursed SDR 226.74 million as Extended Credit Facility (ECF) and Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RSF) SDR 42.7 million to the Government of Tanzania. As of 30 June 2025 outstanding RCF) was SDR 397.80 million, RSF was SDR 42.7 million and ECF was SDR 682.21 million. The facilities were issued to the United Republic of Tanzania as direct budget support. While the disbursements supported the Bank in addressing the balance of payment needs, the repayment of liability is with the United Republic of Tanzania as the fund beneficiary. The Bank discloses and keeps the loans records off the balance sheet in recognition of its role as a fiscal agent of the Government.

19. FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKETABLE SECURITIES

These are financial assets consisting of foreign currency marketable securities that are internally managed, and a portfolio externally managed by the World Bank Treasury under a special program known as Reserve Advisory Management Program (RAMP). The 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:

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Internally Managed Portfolio in Foreign Currency Marketable Securities-FVOCI	7,618,379,026	6,930,199,256
Accrued coupon on marketable securities	65,213,615	59,639,184
External Managed Marketable securities(RAMP)- FVTPL	836,360,017	814,436,720
Accrued interest- RAMP	6,337,589	5,060,373
	<u>8,526,290,247</u>	<u>7,809,335,533</u>



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

19. FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKETABLE SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

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

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Sovereign Issues		
USD	4,625,652,334	4,695,655,185
GBP	448,279,302	374,027,762
EUR	84,965,371	-
AUD	126,532,656	115,044,349
CNY	1,072,902,096	1,087,980,496
	6,358,331,759	6,272,707,792
Supranational Securities		
USD	1,588,839,143	1,246,816,116
GBP	47,570,124	12,889,685
EUR	42,882,527	-
AUD	4,123,972	-
CNY	231,623,588	-
	1,915,039,354	1,259,705,801
Agency Securities		
USD	171,104,288	131,480,472
EUR	17,449,355	-
CNY	64,365,492	-
	252,919,135	131,480,472
Corporate Securities		
USD	-	145,441,468
	-	145,441,468
Total Investments		
USD	6,385,595,765	6,219,393,242
GBP	495,849,425	386,917,446
EUR	145,297,253	-
AUD	130,656,628	115,044,349
CNY	1,368,891,176	1,087,980,496
	8,526,290,247	7,809,335,533



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

20. GOLD

During the year, the Bank continued to implement its gold purchase programme, whereby as of 30 June 2025, the value of gold held at the Bank of Tanzania pending transfer to the foreign custodian amounted to TZS 1,517,580.5 million. In addition, the value of monetary gold deposited with the Bank of England was equivalent to TZS 174,895.4 million (2024: TZS 72,507 million).

21. EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Investment in equity are measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):		
Equity investment in Afreximbank	168,673,120	151,041,695
Equity investment in SWIFT	1,743,212	1,381,061
	170,416,332	152,422,756

Equity investment in Afreximbank

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. During the year, the Bank's acquired 100 shares from Afreximbank hence as of 30 June 2025, the equity investment in Afreximbank was 2323 ordinary shares (2024: 2223) of par value of USD 10,000 each. As of 30 June 2025, the Bank's equity aggregated to USD 9,292,000 representing two fifth of the Bank's paid up shares in Afreximbank (2024: USD 8,892,000). The proportion of the Bank's equity interest to the total holding in this bank is 0.969 percent. These shares are measured at FVTOCI.

Equity Investment in SWIFT

The Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) (the "Company") is a company founded in Brussels in 1973 to provide a secured 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 an interest in the cooperatives through shares. The Company manages the shares through the reallocation principle defined in its By-laws and general membership rules.

The number of shares allocated to each member is determined at least after every three years according to the Bylaws 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 must give up shares following reallocation. This investment is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. During the year, under review the Bank had a total of 61 shares (2024: 61).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

22. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Amortised cost:	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Treasury Bills	26,780,270	3,271,127
Special Treasury Bonds	1,487,018,584	1,606,391,958
Treasury EPA Stock	135,745,070	135,745,070
Sub-total	1,649,543,924	1,745,408,155
Accrued interest	158,369,777	145,025,945
Total	1,807,913,701	1,890,434,100

The Bank holds various Government fixed 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.

(a) Special Treasury Bonds

Treasury Special Bonds are long-term instruments issued at fixed coupon for Government financing. Interest on the bonds is payable semi-annually based on the agreed coupon rate. The balance includes:

Matured stock that was converted into a 5.75 percent 6-Year Special Bond 2019/2025 with face value of TZS 51,333.3 million and the 10 Years Special Government Bond 2009/19 that matured on 2 July 2019 which was rolled over into a 6 percent 7 Years Special bond 2019/2026 with a face value of TZS 50,000.0 million. The carrying amount of these bonds stood at TZS 52,791.2 million and TZS 48,198.9 million respectively on 30 June 2025.

A 10 Year 8 percent Special Bond 2009/19 with a face value of TZS 323,000.0 million was issued on 2 June 2009. Upon its maturity in 2019, the bond was rolled over and divided into three maturities including;

- (i) 5 Years Special Bond 2019/24 at coupon of 5.5 percent with face value of TZS 100,000.0 million which matured on 2 June 2024;
- (ii) 6 Years Special Bond 2019/25 at coupon of 5.75 percent with face value of TZS 100,000.0 million which matured on 2 June 2025; and
- (iii) 7 Years Special Bond 2019/26 at coupon of 6.0 percent with face value of TZS 123,000.0 million whereas on 30 June 2025 stood at TZS 116,082.8 million.

The initial purpose of the bonds was to bridge Government revenue shortfall mainly attributed to the impact of the global financial crisis.

In February, March and April 2022, the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar issued 6.0 percent 20-Years Special Bond 2022/2042 of TZS 120,000 million in three tranches of TZS 40,000 million each whereby, Tranches 1, 2 and 3 as 30 June 2025 recorded TZS 23,805.8 million & TZS 23,626.2 million and TZS 24,094.7 million respectively.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

22. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CONTINUED)

In June 2022, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania issued six special bonds with face value of TZS 250,000 million each;

- (i) 4.0 percent 2 Year Special Bond 2022/2024 No. 04, 05 and 06 with face value of TZS 250,000 million each, matured on 15th June 2024 and rolled over. As of 30 June 2025, these bonds recorded values of TZS 235,206.6 million, TZS 234,398.2 million, and TZS 233,553.2 million respectively.
- (ii) 4.25 percent 3 Year Special Bond 2022/2025 No. 07 and 08 with face value of TZS 250,000 million each, matured on 15th June 2025 and rolled over. As of 30 June 2025, these bonds recorded values of TZS 201,285.8 million, and TZS 201,302.8 million respectively; and
- (iii) 4.50 percent 4 Year Special Bond 2022/2026 No. 09 recorded value of TZS 246,116.2 million.

The value of Special Bonds as of 30 June 2025 was TZS 1,640,462 million (2024: TZS 1,746,599.7 million).

(b) 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 transferred to the Bank to facilitate their administration and control. According to the arrangement, the externalisation of EPA obligations was done based on agreed exchange rates. The exchange rate differential between the exchange rate prevailing when the beneficiaries are paid and the agreed rate resulted into exchange losses, which are recoverable from the Government. Funding of the resulting obligations was obtained through issuance of EPA stocks.

The Government effective from 01 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. These two EPA special Stocks matured and settled.

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 of 30 June 2025, the aggregate position of Special EPA stocks stood at TZS 140,494.3 million (2024: TZS 140,563.3 million).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

23. ADVANCES TO THE GOVERNMENT

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Advances to the Governments (URT)- Note 32	5,313,600,727	4,666,046,510
Accrued interest (URT)	339,608,337	195,765,708
Advances to the Governments (RGOZ)-Note 32	131,633,918	100,484,451
Accrued interest (RGOZ)	3,426,786	1,245,044
Net advance to the Governments	5,788,269,768	4,963,541,713

Advances to the Governments represent temporary financial accommodation to finance short term financial gap between the receipts from budgeted revenue and Governments expenditure. The interest chargeable for advances granted to the Governments is three percent per annum. Total advance outstanding at the year-end amounted to TZS 5,788,269 million (2024: TZS 4,963,541.7 million) as summarised under **Note 32**.

During the year, the Governments net position was overdrawn by TZS 5,445,234.6 million (2024: TZS 4,766,530.9 million). Pursuant to Section 34 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], during the year an amount of TZS 154,363.9 million (2024: TZS 134,548.1 million) was charged to the Governments as interest on overdrawn position. As of 30 June 2025 interest outstanding amounted to TZS 343,035 million (2024: TZS 197,010.8 million).

24. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS "000"	TZS "000"
Accounts receivable	431,524,329	636,062,290
Staff loans and advances	130,819,033	80,363,058
Cash loss recoverable from NBC Limited	5,144,000	5,144,000
	567,487,362	721,569,348
Provision for impairment	(8,465,619)	(8,518,263)
Net carrying amount loan and receivable	559,021,743	713,051,085
Analysis of impairment by line items		
Cash loss recoverable from NBC Limited	5,144,000	5,144,000
Staff loans, advances and receivables	3,321,619	3,374,263
	8,465,619	8,518,263
Movement of provision for impairment		
Opening balance 1 July	8,518,263	8,989,395
Write off	(62,736)	-
Charged during the year in P&L	10,092	(471,132)
Closing balance 30 June	8,465,619	8,518,263



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

24. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

The Bank did not pledge any loans and receivables as securities against liabilities in 2025 and 2024. Accounts receivable represents short term claims which are expected to be recovered within a period not exceeding twelve months and outstanding transactions made on trade date.

a) Accounts Receivable:

Major components under accounts receivable include the following:

(i) Interest receivable on Liquidity Management Papers:

Included under accounts receivable is TZS 5,145.2 million (2024: TZS 7,210.3 million) relating to 2024/25 United Republic of Tanzania (URT) Government share in respect of interest on liquidity management papers. The URT Government and Bank of Tanzania share liquidity management cost based on the formula contained in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bank and the Government.

(ii) Advances to commercial banks:

The Bank disbursed advances of TZS 370,721.0 (2024: TZS 578,436.1million) million to commercial banks in order to reduce lending rate as part of implementation of monetary policy intending to increase lending to private sector.

b) Staff Loans and Advances:

Employees of the Bank are entitled to loans and advances as approved in accordance with the Bank's Staff Bylaws and Financial Regulations in force. Staff loans are granted to employees to assist them in acquisition of residential houses, motor vehicles, computers, furniture and short-term needs. The advances/loans are granted at rates of interest determined by the Bank. These loans and advances are recovered from the employees' monthly salaries. The facilities are secured against the borrowers' employment and terminal benefits. As of 30 June 2025, the balance of staff loans and advances was TZS 130,819.0 million (2024: TZS 80,363.0 million).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

25. INVENTORIES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
The inventory balance consists of the following:		
Currency machine spare parts	4,627,271	4,662,812
Building, machinery and maintenance consumables	1,548,569	1,124,850
Stationery	600,093	592,009
ICT accessories and consumables	939,995	805,276
Silver	739,354	-
Cheque books	296,697	310,918
Copier parts and consumables	411,300	400,441
Drugs and medicines	149,960	48,799
Inventory in Transit	-	55
Less: Inventory impairment	(1,738,715)	(1,738,715)
	7,574,524	6,206,445

All inventories held by the Bank as of 30 June 2025 were for the internal consumption to support Bank's operations and not intended for sale.

26. DEFERRED CURRENCY COST

This account represents direct cost relating to notes printing and coins minting held by the Bank. During financial year 2024/25, the movement on deferred currency cost account was as follows:

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Balance as at the beginning of the year	44,994,826	85,698,678
Add: Cost of currency received during the year	162,726,313	-
Add: Recognition of currency in transit	-	34,764
Less: Cost of currency issued in circulation (Note 12)	(62,829,369)	(40,738,616)
Balance as at the end of the year	144,891,770	44,994,826

27. OTHER ASSETS

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Financial Sector Development Fund	64,851,878	56,863,723
Prepayments	16,834,299	19,903,370
Staff Housing Fund investments	84,367,438	56,251,472
Sundry receivables	15,297,433	43,161,189
Staff imprest	159,000	576,990
Petty cash balances	507,471	147,000
	182,017,519	176,903,744



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

27. OTHER ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(i) Prepayment:

The balance under prepayment for the year ended 30 June 2025 mainly covers; TZS 11,597.54 million paid as advance payment in respect of notes printing. As of 30 June 2025, the balance of prepayment was TZS 16,834.3 million (2024: TZS 19,903.4 million).

(ii) Staff housing fund:

The balance represents staff housing fund investments in government securities including treasury bills and treasury bonds. The operation of the fund is as explained under Note 40 (e).

(iii) Financial Sector Development Fund:

The balance represents the Financial Sector Development fund's investments in government securities. The operation of the fund is as explained under Note 40 (f).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

28. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Year ended 30 June 2025	Buildings	Lease	Machinery and equipment	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Computers, servers and printers	Capital work in progress	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cost/valuation								
At 01 July 2024	966,782,607	5,363,381	335,238,540	57,465,327	5,301,413	52,042,707	11,893,575	1,434,087,550
Additions	4,954,499	16,701,897	7,930,847	536,567	457,426	5,713,420	594,120	36,888,776
Transfers**	-	-	4,699,420	-	-	-	(4,699,420)	-
Disposal	(161,000)	(1,519)	(53,594)	(1,122,868)	(7,820)	(1,015,525)	-	(2,362,326)
At 30 June 2025	971,576,106	22,063,759	347,815,213	56,879,026	5,751,019	56,740,602	7,788,275	1,468,614,000
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment								
At 01 July 2024	62,116,526	2,885,644	277,817,659	23,994,875	3,808,471	37,958,015	15,000	408,596,190
Depreciation	8,119,593	1,295,389	11,642,088	3,923,971	344,383	5,515,674	-	30,841,098
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	(17,388)	(106)	(48,126)	(1,011,726)	(7,038)	(885,135)	-	(1,969,519)
At 30 June 2025	70,218,731	4,180,927	289,411,621	26,907,120	4,145,816	42,588,554	15,000	437,467,769
Net book value								
At 30 June 2025	901,357,375	17,882,832	58,403,592	29,971,906	1,605,203	14,152,048	7,773,275	1,031,146,231

* There were neither amounts nor restrictions on title of property and equipment held by the Bank as at 30 June 2025.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

28. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Year ended 30 June 2024	Buildings TZS '000	Lease TZS '000	Machinery and equipment TZS '000	Motor vehicles TZS '000	Fixtures and fittings TZS '000	Computers, servers and printers TZS '000	Capital work in progress TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Cost/valuation								
At 01 July 2023	964,486,651	5,270,387	327,218,579	32,505,896	4,648,061	48,728,490	12,370,063	1,395,228,127
Additions	94,550	92,994	5,493,308	25,499,178	689,397	4,827,073	5,462,249	42,158,749
Transfers**	2,201,406	-	3,737,331	-	-	-	(5,938,737)	-
Disposal	-	-	(1,210,678)	(539,747)	(36,044)	(1,512,857)	-	(3,299,326)
At 30 June 2024	966,782,607	5,363,381	335,238,540	57,465,327	5,301,414	52,042,706	11,893,575	1,434,087,550
Accumulated depreciation and Impairment								
At 01 July 2023	54,018,751	2,307,316	268,049,271	22,332,764	3,528,623	34,044,055	15,000	384,295,780
Depreciation charges for the year	8,097,775	578,328	10,834,828	2,140,230	311,876	5,287,366	-	27,250,403
Impairment	-	-	59,409	-	-	-	-	59,409
Disposal	-	-	(1,125,849)	(478,119)	(32,028)	(1,373,406)	-	(3,009,402)
At 30 June 2024	62,116,526	2,885,644	277,817,659	23,994,875	3,808,471	37,958,015	15,000	408,596,190
Net book value								
At 30 June 2024	904,666,081	2,477,737	57,420,881	33,470,452	1,492,943	14,084,691	11,878,575	1,025,491,360

There were neither amounts nor restrictions on title of property and equipment held by the Bank as at 30 June 2024.



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28. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of items disposed during the period by class of assets.

	30.06.2025		30.06.2024	
	Net gains/(loss)		Net gains/(loss)	
	TZS '000		TZS '000	
Gain or (loss) on disposal of property and equipment				
Class of asset	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Cost of disposal	Proceeds
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Lease and buildings	162,519	17,494	-	579
Machinery & equipment	53,594	48,126	-	-
Motor vehicles	1,122,868	1,011,726	-	-
Fixtures & fittings	7,820	7,038	-	-
Computers, servers & printers	1,015,525	885,133	-	25,969
	2,362,326	1,969,518	-	26,548
				(15,037)



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

29. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer software	Computer software - WIP	Total
<u>2025</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>
Cost			
At 1 July 2024	39,325,542	10,978,383	50,303,925
Additions	-	7,509,207	7,509,207
Transfer*	9,789,821	(9,789,821)	-
At 30 June 2025	49,115,363	8,697,769	57,813,132
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 July 2024	33,713,407	-	33,713,407
Charge for the year	4,570,175	-	4,570,175
At 30 June 2025	38,283,582	-	38,283,582
Net book value			
At 30 June 2025	10,831,781	8,697,769	19,529,550
	Computer software	Computer software - WIP	Total
<u>2024</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>	<u>TZS '000</u>
Cost			
At 1 July 2023	37,386,693	5,625,018	43,011,711
Additions	1,098,725	6,193,489	7,292,214
Transfer*	840,124	(840,124)	-
At 30 June 2024	39,325,542	10,978,383	50,303,925
Accumulated amortisation			
At 1 July 2023	31,436,462	-	31,436,462
Charge for the year	2,276,945	-	2,276,945
At 30 June 2024	33,713,407	-	33,713,407
Net book value			
At 30 June 2024	5,612,135	10,978,383	16,590,518

*Transfer includes completed internal generated intangible assets.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

30. CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Notes		
Notes issued	14,579,444,880	11,200,434,315
Provision for Cash Loss	1,996,960	1,996,960
Provision for demonetized Banknotes	(228,411,839)	-
Less: Notes in Custody	(5,830,528,765)	(3,324,732,379)
Notes in Circulation	8,522,501,236	7,877,698,896
Coins		
Coins issued	188,125,406	179,384,123
Less: Coins in Custody	(20,368,096)	(17,370,903)
Coins in Circulation	167,757,310	162,013,220
Total currency in circulation	8,690,258,546	8,039,712,116

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 vaults, safe custody centres and cashier/teller at the end of financial year have been deducted from notes and coins issued to reflect actual liability for notes and coins in circulation. The notes and coins in circulation figure of TZS 8,690,258.5 million (2024: TZS 8,039,712.1 million).

The provision for demonetization includes unclaimed old banknotes issued from time to time between 1985 to 2003 banknotes and TZS 500 banknote issued in 2010 that the Bank withdrawn during the year Government Notice No 857 and 858 issued on 11 October 2024 and in line with the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].

31. DEPOSITS – BANKS AND NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Deposits - commercial bank deposits		
Domestic banks local currency deposits	3,381,777,328	2,735,866,019
Domestic banks foreign currency deposits	1,903,144,873	1,027,481,877
Sub total	5,284,922,201	3,763,347,896
Deposits – Non-bank financial institutions		
Clearing	144,035,506	151,447,006
Sub total	144,035,506	151,447,006
Total deposits	5,428,957,707	3,914,794,902



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

31. DEPOSITS – BANKS AND NON-BANK FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Domestic deposits include, general purpose deposits, clearing balances and Statutory Minimum Reserve (SMR). SMR deposits are based on a ratio determined by the Bank to the total deposits of the banks and non-bank financial institution for monetary policy purposes. Banks and non-bank financial institutions are required to hold at the Bank of Tanzania a prescribed percentage of their total deposits as prescribed in circular No.1 issued on 2nd December 2016 (as revised on 12th May 2020) in accordance with Section 44 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] and Sections 4 and 71 of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006.

32. DEPOSITS – GOVERNMENTS

	30.06.2025 TZS '000	30.06.2024 TZS '000
Voted accounts		
URT Government	(10,007,554,955)	(9,693,576,756)
RGOZ Government	(298,029,441)	657,406
Sub Total	(10,305,584,396)	(9,692,919,350)
Un-voted accounts		
URT Government	4,693,954,227	5,027,530,246
RGOZ Government	166,395,521	(101,141,857)
Sub total	4,860,349,748	4,926,388,389
Total (Advance)/ Deposit URT Government	(5,313,600,728)	(4,666,046,510)
Total (Advance) / Deposit RGOZ Government	(131,633,920)	(100,484,451)
Net (Advance) / Deposit Governments	(5,445,234,648)	(4,766,530,961)
Accrued interest income on Advance to Government URT	339,608,337	195,765,708
Accrued interest income on Advance to Government RGOZ	3,426,785	1,245,044
Total Accrued interest on Advance to the Government	343,035,122	197,010,752

As at 30 June 2025 the position of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT) and Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar accounts were overdrawn by TZS 5,445,234.6 million (2024: TZS 4,766,530.9 million). Pursuant to the provision of Section 34 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], a total of TZS 154,363.9 million (2024: TZS 134,548.1 million) was charged during the year ended 30 June 2025 as interest on overdrawn position. Government deposit balances are non-interest earning.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. DEPOSITS – OTHERS

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Deposits-Parastatals United Republic of Tanzania	1,608,479,853	1,385,895,294
Export Credit Guarantee Fund	3,523,777	1,267,624
Staff Benefit Deposit	1,805,879	-
Government obligations settlements	63,116,004	20,022,270
Deposit staff	31,201,336	30,056,342
Small and Medium Enterprises Guarantee Fund	269,323	79,192
Deposit Insurance Fund	70,855,892	83,489,664
Miscellaneous deposits*	1,098,083,994	733,418,718
Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund	32,391	78,053
External Payment Arrears – NBC	2,288,419	2,288,419
Debt Conversion Scheme	2,098,960	2,098,960
Economic Empowerment Programme	3,536,611	3,536,611
Bank drafts issued	719,062	666,887
Redemption of Government Stock/Bonds	38,610	38,610
Development Finance Guarantee Fund	80,272	80,272
	2,886,130,383	2,263,016,916

*Included in miscellaneous is TZS 160,792.2 million (2024: TZS 160,692.9 million) in respect of Federal Bank of Middle East (FBME) funds transferred from FBME clearing accounts to cater for bank liquidation process and Government related funds awaiting externalization TZS 422,317.3 million

Development Finance Guarantee Fund:	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Development finance guarantee fund consists of the following:		
Capital contribution by the Government	56,500,000	56,500,000
Less: Transfer of loans proceeds to ECGF, SME-CGS	(12,793,177)	(12,793,177)
Net capital contribution	43,706,823	43,706,823
Interest on refinancing and structured loans	64,192,315	58,726,091
Sub Total	107,899,137	102,432,913
Less: Loans issued for refinancing and structured facility	(107,899,137)	(102,432,914)
Net balance	-	-

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 supports development efforts by businesses with potential to export their products by providing required guarantee to finance the infrastructure in those businesses.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

33. DEPOSITS – OTHERS (CONTINUED)

As of 30 June 2025, 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 64,192.3 million (2024: TZS 58,726.1 million). The total accumulated fund as of 30 June 2025 amounted to TZS 107,899.1 million (2024: TZS 102,432.9 million) which represented the total loans issued for refinancing facilities to flowers and vegetable export companies on the same.

Government Obligations Settlement:

This represents Government cash cover to settle outstanding foreign currency obligations. The balance as of 30 June 2025 amounted to TZS 63,116.0 million (2024: TZS 20,022.3 million).

Export Credit Guarantee Fund:

The balance under this fund consists of the following:

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Export Credit Guarantee Fund	3,209,782	5,465,935
Less: ECGS receivable/ impairment	(6,733,559)	(6,733,559)
	(3,523,777)	(1,267,624)

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 for the loans issued.

As of 30 June 2025, the Fund had a net balance of TZS 3,523.8 million (2024: TZS 1,267.6 million). It is a net of Government and the Bank’s contributions, accumulated income from investment in treasury bills, bonds, guarantee fees and impairments.

Debt Conversion Scheme:

These are balances of debt conversion funds that are blocked in the account pending submission of progress reports by beneficiaries in respect of utilisation of previous disbursements, so as to justify further disbursements. The balance has remained at the same level for three years since no report has been received to facilitate disbursements.

Mwalimu Julius K Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund:

Included in Deposit Others is the Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere Memorial Scholarship Fund. The Fund was established by the Bank of Tanzania on 12 October 2009 in honour of the life of the Father of the Nation, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. The objective of the Fund is to sponsor best performing students pursuing mathematics, science and technology, economics, accounting, and finance degrees at university level in Tanzania. As of 30 June 2025, a total of TZS 6,045.1 million (2024: TZS 5,670.4 million) in respect of the Fund’s resources had been invested in treasury bills and treasury bonds. As a result, the Fund had a net cash balance of TZS 32.4 million (2024: TZS 78.1 million)



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

34. FOREIGN CURRENCY FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Foreign Currency Financial Liabilities consist of the following:

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Special Projects	4,245,638,323	3,955,857,382
Other Foreign Currency Deposits	49,959,665	48,257,632
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative Fund	20,725,653	20,930,262
	4,316,323,641	4,025,045,276

Special Projects:

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 another appointed project implementation agency. As of 30 June 2025, the total balance in respect of Special Project accounts aggregated to TZS 4,245,638.3 million (2024: TZS 3,955,857.4 million).

Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative Funds:

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 of 30 June 2025, the fund had a balance amounting to TZS 20,725.7 million (2024: TZS 20,930.3 million).

35. REPURCHASE AGREEMENTS (REPOs)

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Repurchases Agreements	600,000,000	-
Accrued interest	98,630	-
	600,098,630	-

36. BOT LIQUIDITY PAPERS

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
BOT liquidity papers	20,074,004	531,681,485
Accrued interest	390,733	8,887,594
	20,464,737	540,569,079



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

36. BOT LIQUIDITY PAPERS (CONTINUED)

As of 30 June 2025, the maturities profile of BOT Liquidity Papers held to maturity were as follows:

	<u>30.06.2025</u> TZS'000		<u>30.06.2024</u> TZS'000	
	Cost	Accrued Interest	Cost	Accrued Interest
91-Day Treasury Bills	3,749,884	57,760	2,352,659	34,856
182-Day Treasury Bills	16,324,120	332,973	40,697,750	808,215
364-Day Treasury Bills	-	-	488,631,076	8,044,523
	20,074,004	390,733	531,681,485	8,887,594

These are financial instruments issued by the Bank under the open market operations to manage liquidity levels in the economy. Interest incurred on these instruments is accrued and recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss as interest expenses.

37. PROVISIONS

	<u>30.06.2025</u> TZS '000	<u>30.06.2024</u> TZS '000
Provision for leave pay	8,079,263	8,052,613

Relates to the estimated monetary liability for employees earned leave entitlement but not taken at the end of the reporting period. The maximum allowance for number of leaves days accumulated is 56 days. Only leave falling under this period are accumulated. The movements between the two periods are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

<i>Movement in provisions</i>	<u>30.06.2025</u> TZS '000	<u>30.06.2024</u> TZS '000
Leave pay		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	8,052,612	5,681,103
Increase in provision	26,651	2,371,510
Carrying amount at the end of the year	8,079,263	8,052,613



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

38. OTHER LIABILITIES

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Accounts payable	46,115,072	48,167,407
Stale draft payables	3,330	68,403
Other employee cost payable	1,460,318	683,351
Sundry payables	61,272,469	6,432,890
Swap Liability	10,552,998	-
Lease liability	6,205,049	483,545
	125,609,236	55,835,596

Account Payable:

Included in the accounts payable is TZS 24,030.7 million for trade date payables of foreign financial investments and TZS 18,248.5 million for other creditors

Lease Liability:

Below is the maturity analysis in respect of lease liability, of which all figures are un-discounted

	Fiber Optic Cables	Land
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Up to 1 year	1,675,502	86,109
From 1 to 2 years	1,675,502	86,109
From 2 to 3 years	1,675,502	86,109
From 3 to 4 years	1,675,502	86,109
From 4 to 5 years	-	86,109
From 5 to 33 years	-	2,497,161
Above 33 years	-	5,683,194
Total	6,702,008	8,610,900

39. AUTHORIZED AND PAID UP SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Authorised and paid up share capital	100,000,000	100,000,000

The Authorised and paid up capital of the Bank is determined in accordance with Section 17(i) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

40. RESERVES

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
(a) General Reserve	1,059,192,069	909,192,069
(b) Capital Reserve	99,262,908	99,262,908
(c) Equalisation Reserve	677,266,529	446,798,755
(d) Reserve for Projects	153,809,186	153,809,186
(e) Staff Housing Fund	174,785,425	162,518,047
(f) Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve	75,916,491	300,102,960
(g) Securities Revaluation Reserve	111,765,119	(112,587,732)
(h) Financial Sector Development Fund	64,851,878	56,863,723
(i) Reserve for Dividend	320,000,000	300,000,000
(j) Defined Benefit Reserves	(15,435,988)	(55,643,328)
	2,721,413,617	2,260,316,588

(a) General Reserve

In accordance with Section 18(1) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], 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 per centum of the total assets of the Bank less its assets in gold and foreign currencies. Thereafter, the Bank transfers not less than ten percent of profits to the General Reserve Fund. During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank transferred TZS 150,000 million to general reserve. As of 30 June 2025, the reserve had a balance of TZS 1,059,192.1 million (2024: TZS 909,192.1 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 of 30 June 2025, the reserve had the same balance as it was on 30 June 2024 of TZS 99,262.9 million.

(c) Equalisation Reserve

The reserve was established on 30 June 2006 as foreign exchange equalisation reserve and amended on 30 June 2015 to include cushion for future losses on fair value movements on securities. The reserve acts as a cushion against any significant future losses, which may arise from significant appreciation of Tanzanian Shilling compared to other international currencies, and unfavourable movement in market prices of financial instruments measured at fair value. The reserve is also available to absorb unrealised losses that cannot be absorbed by the opening balances in that account.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

40. RESERVES (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. During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank transferred TZS 230,467.7 million to this reserve. As at 30 June 2025, the reserve had a balance of TZS 677,266.5 million (2024: TZS 446,798.8 million).

(d) Reserve for 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 and special funds of the Bank. On an annual basis, the Board determines the amount to be appropriated from the distributable profit to the reserve. As of 30 June 2025, the reserve had a balance of TZS 153,809.2 million (2024: TZS 153,809.2 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 finance housing loans to Bank's employees. On an annual basis, the Board determines the amount to be appropriated from the distributable profit to the reserve. As of 30 June 2025, the Fund had a balance of TZS 174,785.4 million (2024: TZS 162,518.0 million). The increase during the year was on account of interest earned from Fund's investments.

(f) Financial Sector Development Fund

This is a Fund established by the Board on 30 June 2016 pursuant to Section 18(1) (d) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] to foster execution of the Bank's mandate on financial sector development. The fund complements donor funds directed towards financial sector reforms. As of 30 June 2025, the fund had TZS 64,851.9 million (2024: TZS 56,863.7 million). The increase is on account of interest income earned from the Fund's investments.

(g) Securities Revaluation Reserve

The Bank maintains Securities Revaluation Reserve to account for unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value. As of 30 June 2025, the reserve had a total gain of TZS 111,765.1 million (2024: loss of TZS 112,587.7 million).

(h) Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve

In accordance with Section 18(4) of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], unrealised gains or losses on foreign exchange are transferred to this reserve account. In accounting for unrealised gains or losses the Bank complies with the requirements of both IFRS and the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023]. Pursuant to the requirements of the International Accounting Standard (IAS – 21) the Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, all realised and unrealised foreign exchange valuations should be taken to the profit or loss. As of 30 June 2025, the reserve had a total unrealized gain of TZS 75,916.9 million (2024: TZS 300,102.9 million).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

40. RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Both realised and unrealised foreign exchange gains or losses are taken to profit or loss for the purposes of determination of profit or loss for the year. Until such gains or losses are realised, they are not available for distribution; in the interim, the unrealised amounts are reflected in the Foreign Exchange Revaluation Reserve.

(i) Reserve for Dividend

This reserve accommodates the amount declared a dividend payable to the Government (shareholder) after end of the accounting period. During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Bank declared dividend of TZS 320,000.0 million. As of 30 June 2025, the dividend reserve had a balance of TZS 320,000.0 million (2024: TZS 300,000.0 million).

(j) Defined Benefit Reserve

This reserve was established in June 2013 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. During the year ended 30 June 2025 an actuarial gain of TZS 40,207.4 million (2024: loss of TZS 26,080.7 million) was recorded following revision of actuarial assumptions. As of 30 June 2025, the reserve had a loss balance of TZS 15,435.9 million (2024: TZS 55,643.3 million).



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

41. CASH GENERATED FROM/USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

		30.06.2025	30.06.2024
		TZS '000	TZS '000
Profit before tax			
Notes		510,365,577	1,033,222,354
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation and impairment of property and equipment	28	30,841,098	27,309,813
Unrealized loss/(gains) on foreign exchange revaluation and price	7&10	109,228,571	(351,081,064)
Amortisation of intangible assets	29	4,570,175	2,276,945
Net loss on disposal of property and equipment	28	366,260	15,037
Write off		76,676	-
Reversal on provision for impairment on inventories	9	-	(77,676)
Gain on provision of ECL on Financial instruments	9	(180,255)	(398,787)
Income on demonetization of currency		(228,425,609)	-
Initial loss on Fair valuation of government bonds	14	99,436,554	99,851,322
Net loss/ (gain)on disposal of foreign currency marketable securities	10	28,070,912	(13,176,708)
		554,349,959	797,941,236
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in items in course of settlement		68,383,312	(379,383,625)
Increase in advances to Government		(824,728,055)	(579,102,755)
(Increase)/decrease in loans and receivables		153,942,572	(398,302,753)
Increase in Bullion Gold		(1,517,473,443)	-
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(1,368,079)	264,588
(Increase)/decrease in deferred currency costs		(99,896,944)	40,703,852
(Increase)/decrease in other assets		(5,113,775)	176,455,215
Increase in foreign currency financial liabilities		259,061,569	971,989,075
Increase/(decrease) in deposits*		2,137,276,272	(1,032,726,468)
Increase in other liabilities and provisions**		93,267,655	1,607,275
Net changes in working capital		263,351,084	(1,198,495,596)
Net cash (used)/ generated from operating activities		817,701,043	(400,554,360)

*Included in deposits is an amount in respect of other deposit, deposit banks and non-bank financial institutions

** Included in other liabilities and provisions is an amount in respect of provisions, retirement benefit obligations and other liabilities. The movement excludes the lease liability movement in other liability of TZS 957.8 million reported under cash flows from financing activities as per IFRS 16. Also, the movement it excludes actuarial gain of TZS 40,207.3 million reported under other comprehensive income.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT

42.1 Introduction

Risk management process in the Bank is based on the Corporate Risk Management Framework (CRM), policy and guidelines that call for an integrated approach to ensure that all risks inherent in the operations are effectively managed; so that the Bank can in turn attain its strategic goals and objectives.

While fulfilling its mandate, the Bank carries out a wide range of activities from implementing monetary policy to monitoring, regulating and supervising the financial system. These activities include, managing foreign reserves and banking system liquidity, providing payment systems and settlement services, banking services to the government, and issuing currency.

Bank's activities in managing foreign exchange reserves, implementing monetary policy and managing liquidity in the banking sector necessitate the use of financial instruments. Most of the Bank's financial risks arise from these activities, which involve trading in foreign and local currency assets and liabilities. While carrying out these activities, the Bank is likely to encounter financial and non-financial risk.

The main financial risks that the Bank is exposed to include foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk. The non-financial risks have been elaborated in the Report by Those Charged with Governance under the key risks and uncertainties section

The financial risk management focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Bank.

The Bank's risks are measured to reflect both the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances and unexpected losses, which are an estimate of the ultimate actual loss based on quantitative factors. 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.

The financial risk is analysed and reported to management on timely basis. As part of its financial risk management, the Bank uses various limits specified in the policy and guidelines to manage exposures to various risks.

42.2 Risk management structure

The Bank's management seeks to ensure that effective risk management processes exist for assessing, managing and monitoring risk, within clear risk policies and frame work. The Bank identifies, assesses and manages risk at both Corporate ('top-down') and business ('bottom-up') level, thus risk management is the responsibility of all employees. Heads of business units have a responsibility to evaluate their risk environment, put in place appropriate controls and monitor the effectiveness of these controls.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

42.2 Risk management structure (continued)

There are governance arrangements within the Bank as set out in a Corporate Risk Management Framework (approved by the Board of Directors) and documented authorities for implementation of risk management and oversight of the Bank's operations.

Finance and Investment Committee oversee corporate risk management as implemented by the Bank's management in ensuring that agreed standards and policies are followed.

The Risk Management department is responsible for analysing the financial and operation risks faced by the Bank in its operations, and exercising control on these risks as they are taken through those operations. The Internal Audit function is responsible for providing an independent evaluation of risk management, implementation and reviewing corporate risk profile.

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The Bank performed a detailed analysis of its business models for managing financial assets and analysis of their cash flow characteristics. After the assessment the Bank did not make any changes on the business model.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement outlines the requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments are initially recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument, and are classified into various categories depending upon the type of instrument, which then determines the subsequent measurement of the instrument.

IFRS 9 classification is based on two aspects: the business model within which the asset is held (the business model test) and the contractual cash flows of the asset which meet The Solely Payments of Principal and Interest ('SPPI') test.

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a borrower or counterparty failing to meet their financial obligations to the Bank in accordance with agreed terms.

The Bank credit risk exposure includes both direct exposures and contingent exposures. Direct credit exposure arises from 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. Whereby contingent credit exposures relate to banknote issuance and circulation activities.

The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk for each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

42.2 Risk management structure (continued)

Credit risk for Foreign Reserves Management is monitored and managed through rating agencies analysis and Internal Credit tools. Exposures are controlled through comprehensive individual counterparty credit limit and issuer credit rating by the International Credit Rating Agencies. The Bank confines its investment to high credit quality issuers and counterparties mainly comprising of foreign governments, suprationals, international financial institutions and government guaranteed agencies.

The institutions eligible for investment placements and transactions are selected based on criteria set in Investment Management Policy and Guidelines. The investment policy requires issuers/ counterparties to be considered for foreign reserve investments to have minimum credit rating criteria of “A” and the counterparty/issuer must be rated by at least two rating agencies among S&P Global Ratings, Moody’s Rating and Fitch Ratings. For brokerage services of fixed income and foreign exchange transactions, the counterparties must have a rating of F-2, A-2 and P-2 by at least two of rating agencies. With regard to individual counterparty exposure, the limit is set in the investment management guidelines takes into consideration Internal Credit Rating, Public Rating Agencies Analysis and strength of business relationship.

Overall, the credit risk assumed during financial year 2024/25 operations remained 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.

(a) Credit risk

Total assets of the Bank exposed to credit risk as of 30 June 2025 with its comparative figures are presented in the table below according to the classification of assets (classification foreign denominated assets is based on credit ratings published by Standard and Poor’s)



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Description	30.06.2025		30.06.2024	
	TZS '000	Share (%)	TZS '000	Share (%)
Central Banks				
AAA to A	3,618,210,626	14.28	1,588,098,748	6.89
Foreign Commercial Banks				
AAA to A	2,800,069,532	11.05	4,511,273,345	19.56
Foreign currency Operation	6,744,218	0.03	6,610,075	0.03
Accrued interest on deposits	20,329,264	0.08	35,161,342	0.15
Monetary Gold				
AA	174,895,391	0.68	-	-
Loans, receivables & advances to the government				
NR*	6,355,757,130	25.08	5,685,111,060	24.65
Investment in securities				
Marketable securities	8,526,290,247	33.65	7,809,335,533	33.86
AAA	2,116,334,971		7,544,053,103	
AA+	5,882,248,269		152,995,389	
AA	-		112,287,041	
AA-	527,707,007		-	
Government securities				
(Investment grade)	1,807,913,701	7.14	1,890,434,100	8.20
Other assets (excluding prepayments)				
NR*	165,183,219	0.65	157,000,374	0.68
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)				
NR*	440,304,589	1.74	4,306,284	0.02
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)				
NR*	1,423,591,982	5.62	1,376,270,577	5.96
	25,339,289,899	100.00	23,063,601,438	100.00

* NR - Not Rated



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The sectoral classification of the Bank's credit exposure as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

Details	Foreign Central Banks & 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	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
2025													
Central Banks, Foreign Commercial Banks													
Demand deposits with Central Banks	1,877,666,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,877,666,498
Time deposits with banks and demand deposits with commercial banks	1,315,735,269	438,667,201	614,531	2,805,925,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,560,942,925
Foreign currency operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,744,218	-	6,744,218
Monetary Gold	174,895,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,895,391
Investment in securities													
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	6,358,331,758	1,915,039,354	-	-	-	-	-	252,919,135	-	-	-	-	8,526,290,247
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,807,913,701	-	1,807,913,701
Others													
Loans, receivables and advances	-	-	-	562,342,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,793,414,962	-	6,355,757,130
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,183,219	-	165,183,219
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	440,304,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	440,304,589
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	1,423,591,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,423,591,982
	9,726,628,916	4,217,603,126	562,956,699	2,805,925,924	252,919,135	7,773,256,100	25,339,289,900						



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The sectoral classification of the Bank's credit exposure as at 30 June 2024 is as follows:

Details	Foreign Central Banks & Treasury	Supranational Institutions	Domestic Financial Institutions	Foreign Financial Institutions	Government Guaranteed Agencies	Tanzania Treasury	Total
2024	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Central Banks, Foreign Commercial Banks							
Demand deposits with Central Banks	946,784,869	-	-	-	-	-	946,784,869
Time deposits with banks and demand deposits with commercial banks	641,313,879	-	614,502	4,545,820,185	-	-	5,187,748,566
Foreign currency operations	-	-	-	-	-	6,610,075	6,610,075
Monetary Gold	72,507,124	-	-	-	-	-	72,507,124
Investment in securities							
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	6,272,707,792	1,259,705,800	-	145,441,469	131,480,472	-	7,809,335,533
Government securities	-	-	-	-	-	1,890,434,100	1,890,434,100
Others							
Items in the course of settlement	-	-	-	-	-	7,429,373	7,429,373
Loans, receivables and advances	-	-	714,357,985	-	-	4,970,753,075	5,685,111,060
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	-	157,000,374	157,000,374
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	4,306,284	-	-	-	-	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	1,376,270,577	-	-	-	-	1,376,270,577
	7,933,313,664	2,640,282,661	714,972,487	4,691,261,654	131,480,472	7,032,226,997	23,143,537,935



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

An analysis of the Bank's assets and liabilities by geographical concentrations as at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

Details	Tanzania TZS '000	USA TZS '000	UK TZS '000	Other European Countries TZS '000	China TZS '000	Other Countries TZS '000	Total TZS '000
2025							
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	7,346,167	2,610,425,422	168,517,430	2,446,977,271	748,270,072	463,804,696	6,445,341,058
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	440,304,589	-	-	-	-	440,304,589
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	1,423,591,982	-	-	-	-	1,423,591,982
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	5,170,064,062	431,555,378	654,961,139	1,368,888,610	900,821,058	8,526,290,247
Monetary Gold	-	-	174,895,391	-	-	-	174,895,391
Government securities	1,807,913,701	-	-	-	-	-	1,807,913,701
Advances to the Government	5,788,269,768	-	-	-	-	-	5,788,269,768
Loans and receivables	559,021,743	-	-	-	-	-	559,021,743
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	165,183,219	-	-	-	-	-	165,183,219
Total assets	8,327,734,598	9,644,386,055	774,968,199	3,101,938,410	2,117,158,682	1,364,625,754	25,330,811,698
Liabilities							
Currency in circulation	8,690,258,546	-	-	-	-	-	8,690,258,546
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	5,428,957,707	-	-	-	-	-	5,428,957,707
Deposits - others	2,886,130,383	-	-	-	-	-	2,886,130,383
Items in course of settlement	60,953,939	-	-	-	-	-	60,953,939
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,316,323,641	-	-	-	-	-	4,316,323,641
Repurchase agreements	600,098,630	-	-	-	-	-	600,098,630
BoT liquidity papers	20,464,737	-	-	-	-	-	20,464,737
Other liabilities*	108,851,188	-	-	-	-	-	108,851,188
Swap Liability	10,552,999	-	-	-	-	-	10,552,999
Lease Liability	6,205,049	-	-	-	-	-	6,205,049
IMF related liabilities	-	1,209,845,414	-	-	-	-	1,209,845,414
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	2,056,431,529	-	-	-	-	2,056,431,529
Total liabilities	22,128,796,819	3,266,276,943	--	-	-	-	25,395,073,762

*Other Liabilities excludes Swap and Lease Liabilities



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

An analysis of the Bank's assets and liabilities by geographical concentrations as of 30 June 2024 is as follows:

Details	Tanzania TZS '000	USA TZS '000	UK TZS '000	Other European Countries TZS '000	China TZS '000	Other Countries TZS '000	Total TZS '000
2024							
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	7,790,854	1,333,225,538	1,180,385,278	2,358,535,225	924,382,716	336,823,899	6,141,143,510
Items in course of settlement	7,429,373	-	-	-	-	-	7,429,373
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	4,306,284	-	-	-	-	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	1,376,270,577	-	-	-	-	1,376,270,577
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	5,387,856,811	386,917,501	666,820,072	872,547,715	495,193,434	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	-	-	72,507,124	-	-	-	72,507,124
Government securities	1,890,434,100	-	-	-	-	-	1,890,434,100
Advances to the Government	4,963,541,713	-	-	-	-	-	4,963,541,713
Loans and receivables	721,569,347	-	-	-	-	-	721,569,347
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	157,000,374	-	-	-	-	-	157,000,374
Total assets	7,747,765,761	8,101,659,210	1,639,809,903	3,025,355,297	1,796,930,431	832,017,333	23,143,537,935
Liabilities							
Currency in circulation	8,039,712,116	-	-	-	-	-	8,039,712,116
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	3,914,794,902	-	-	-	-	-	3,914,794,902
Deposits - others	2,263,016,916	-	-	-	-	-	2,263,016,916
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,025,045,276	-	-	-	-	-	4,025,045,276
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BoT liquidity papers	540,569,079	-	-	-	-	-	540,569,079
Other liabilities	55,352,051	-	-	-	-	-	55,352,051
Lease Liability	483,545	-	-	-	-	-	483,545
IMF related liabilities	-	1,169,639,527	-	-	-	-	1,169,639,527
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	1,991,634,410	-	-	-	-	1,991,634,410
Total liabilities	18,838,973,885	3,161,273,937	--	-	-	-	22,000,247,822



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

SWAP

During the year, the Bank entered into both short-term and long-term currency swap agreements primarily to support the implementation of monetary policy and to facilitate the accumulation of foreign exchange reserves. These swap arrangements involve the exchange of principal amounts denominated in one currency for equivalent amounts in another currency, based on agreed terms.

The Bank classifies all currency swap contracts as derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). This classification is applied in accordance with IFRS, as the Bank did not apply hedge accounting during the reporting period.

Outstanding Currency Swap Details as of 30 June 2025

Time to Maturity	Nominal Amount (TZS) "000"	Net fair value Assets/(Liabilities) (TZS)"000"
1 to 3 months	520,910,400	15,355,559.4
1 to 2 years	86,927,467	(9,418,151.3)
2 to 5 years	79,884,532	(16,490,406.5)
Total	687,722,399	(10,552,998.4)

As of 30 June 2025, the nominal value of the outstanding currency swap contract was USD 264.05 million, while the fair value reflected as net liability was TZS 10,553 million. The contract exposes the Bank primarily to foreign exchange risk, as the value of the currency swap is sensitive to movements in exchange rates. A 10% increase or decrease in the exchange rate (USD/TZS) would result in an approximate impact on profit of TZS 1,055.3 million, either as a gain or loss.

Expected Credit Loss

The Bank applies the general approach to assess impairment of financial assets. A loss allowance for expected credit losses recognized and re-measured at each reporting date to reflect changes in expected those credit losses. The decision to use 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the financial asset since its initial recognition.

During assessment of ECL, the Bank uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. This forms the basis of stage 1, 2 and 3 classification and subsequent migration, The Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date as the reporting date was:



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	Gross Maximum Exposure	Gross Maximum Exposure
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and cash equivalents	6,445,353,641	6,141,143,510
Items in the course of settlements	-	7,439,373
Foreign currency marketable securities	8,526,290,247	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	174,895,391	72,507,124
Government securities	1,807,913,701	1,890,434,100
Loans, receivables and advances	6,355,757,130	5,685,111,060
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	165,183,220	157,000,374
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	440,304,589	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund	1,423,591,982	1,376,270,577

The maximum exposure to credit risk for derivatives (Swap) at the reporting date is detailed below. Swaps are settled on gross terms but recorded on net basis. The net values of derivatives are as follows:

	Liabilities
	TZS '000
2025	
Swap	10,552,998.5
2024	
Swap	2,608,270.9

Expected Credit Loss allowance disclosure

The following table explain movement of the loss allowance for the year ended 30 June 2025 due to change in credit risk factors:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	TZS 000	TZS 000	TZS 000	TZS 000
Loss allowance-Cash and balances with central banks and other banks				
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	202,931	-	-	202,931
Movements with impact in the Statement of Profit or Loss				
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,612	-	-	2,612
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(196,766)	-	-	(196,766)
Changes in risk parameters	3,807	-	-	3,807
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2025	12,583	-	-	12,583



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

	Stage 1 12-month ECL TZS '000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Loss allowance – Loans and receivables				
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	888,798	364,708	7,264,757	8,518,263
Changes in the loss allowance				
Transfer to stage 1	8,506	-	(8,506)	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(167)	(6,203)	6,370	-
Write off	-	-	(62,735)	(62,735)
New financial assets originated or purchased	359,582	12,658	-	372,240
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(123,274)	(1,122)	(197,122)	(321,518)
Changes in risk parameters	(167,476)	(101,920)	228,765	(40,631)
Total impact to the income statement	68,832	(90,384)	31,643	10,091
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2025	965,969	268,121	7,231,529	8,465,619

The following table explain movement of the loss allowance for the year ended 30 June 2024 due to change in credit risk factors:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL TZS 000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL TZS 000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL TZS 000	Total TZS 000
Loss allowance-Cash and balances with central banks and other banks				
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2023	130,585	-	-	130,585
Movements with impact in the Statement of Profit or Loss				
New financial assets originated or purchased	196,766	-	-	196,766
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(91,414)			(91,414)
Changes in risk parameters	(33,006)	-	-	(33,006)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	202,931	-	-	202,931



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Loss allowance – Loans and receivables	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2023	778,585	467,530	7,743,280	8,989,395
Changes in the loss allowance				
Transfer to stage 1	248,735	-	(248,735)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(38)	57,183	(57,145)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(2,567)	(33,283)	35,850	-
Movements with impact in the income statement				
New financial assets originated or purchased	141,517	6,203	-	147,720
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(99,787)	(11,009)	(11,624)	(122,420)
Changes in risk parameters	(177,647)	(121,916)	(196,869)	(496,432)
Total impact to the income statement	(135,917)	(126,722)	(208,493)	(471,132)
Loss allowance as at 30 June 2024	888,798	364,708	7,264,757	8,518,263
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Gross carrying amount-Cash and balances with central banks and other banks	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL	Lifetime ECL	Total
	TZS 000	TZS 000	TZS 000	TZS 000
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2024	6,141,143,510	-	-	6,141,143,510
Movements with impact in the Statement of Financial Position				
New financial assets originated or purchased	2,818,102,293	-	-	2,818,102,293
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(2,513,892,162)	-	(2,513,892,162)	
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2025	6,445,353,641	-	-	6,445,353,641



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

The following table explain movement of the gross exposure for the year ended 30 June 2025 due to change in credit risks factors

	Stage 1 12-month ECL TZS '000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Gross carrying amount Loans and receivables				
Gross carrying amount as of 30 June 2024	713,417,882	748,413	8,266,984	722,433,279
Changes in the loss allowance (gross amount)				
Transfer to stage 1	9,938	-	(9,938)	-
Transfer to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer to stage 3	(19,991)	(12,983)	32,974	-
Movements with Impact in the Statement of Financial Position				
New financial assets originated or purchased	16,207,551	31,003	-	16,238,554
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(170,702,178)	(68,702)	(274,180)	(171,045,060)
Write off	-	-	(139,411)	(139,411)
Total impact in the Statement of Financial Position	(154,494,627)	(37,699)	(413,591)	(154,945,917)
Gross carrying amount Loans and receivables as of 30 June 2025	<u>558,913,202</u>	<u>697,731</u>	<u>7,876,429</u>	<u>567,487,362</u>

The following table explain movement of the gross exposure for the year ended June 2024 due to changes in credit risk factors:

	Stage 1 12-month ECL TZS 000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL TZS 000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL TZS 000	Total TZS 000
Gross carrying amount-Cash and balances with central banks and other banks				
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2023	5,824,794,202	-	-	5,824,794,202
Movements with impact in the Statement of Financial Position				
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,400,131,132	-	-	4,400,131,132
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(4,083,781,824)	-	(4,083,781,824)	
Gross carrying amount as at 30 June 2024	<u>6,141,143,510</u>	-	-	<u>6,141,143,510</u>



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Gross carrying amount Loans and receivables	Stage 1 12-month ECL TZS '000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Gross carrying amount as of 30 June 2023	314,395,397	393,032	8,478,165	323,266,594
Changes in the loss allowance (gross amount)				
Transfer to stage 1	293,816	-	(293,816)	-
Transfer to stage 2	(3,666)	71,168	(67,502)	-
Transfer to stage 3	(185,669)	(57,465)	243,134	-
Movements with Impact in the Statement of Financial Position				
New financial assets originated or purchased	417,330,762	412,983	-	417,743,745
Financial assets that have been derecognised	(18,412,758)	(71,305)	(92,997)	(18,577,060)
Total impact in the Statement of Financial Position	398,918,004	341,678	(92,997)	399,166,685
Gross carrying amount Loans and receivables as at 30 June 2024	<u>713,417,882</u>	<u>748,413</u>	<u>8,266,984</u>	<u>722,433,279</u>

Exposure to Credit Risk

Maximum exposure to credit risk — Financial instruments subject to impairment

The following table contains an analysis of the credit risk exposure of financial instruments for which an ECL allowance is recognised. The gross carrying amounts of financial asset below represent the Bank's maximum exposure to credit risk on these assets, including commitment on loans.

	Stage 1 12-month ECL TZS '000	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL TZS '000	30 June 2025 Total TZS '000	30 June 2024 Total TZS '000
Investment grade**	24,777,035,651	-	-	24,777,035,651	22,185,031,717
Standard monitoring*	558,913,202	697,731	2,732,429	566,228,268	717,329,279
Default	-	-	5,144,000	5,144,000	5,144,000
Gross carrying amount	<u>25,335,948,853</u>	<u>697,731</u>	<u>7,876,429</u>	<u>25,348,407,919</u>	<u>22,907,504,996</u>
Loss allowance	<u>(978,552)</u>	<u>(268,121)</u>	<u>(7,231,529)</u>	<u>(8,478,202)</u>	<u>(8,721,194)</u>

**Investment grade includes, cash and cash equivalent, Monetary Gold, Marketable Securities, Holding of SDR, Quota in IMF, advances to Government and Government Securities.

* Standard monitoring includes, advances to commercial banks, Staff loans, and other loans and receivables



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Collateral and other credit enhancements. The Bank obtains collateral where appropriate, from Staff to manage their credit risk exposure to the Bank staff. The collateral is in the form of staff properties and staff internal terminal benefits.

(b) Liquidity risk

This arises from inability of the Bank to meet its own foreign exchange and government obligations without incurring huge price concession. The Bank does not have liquidity risk for financial liabilities denominated in Tanzanian shillings as the Bank can meet these liabilities through market operations

Due to its nature of business (externalisation 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 categorizes its foreign exchange reserves into Liquidity, Investment, Stable, Special Purposes and Investment tranches. The liquidity tranche is intended to meet both anticipated and unanticipated monthly cash requirements thus matching both on and off Statement of Financial Position foreign assets and liabilities. The tranche is monitored on a daily basis and is comprised of highly liquid short-term financial instruments.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) 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.

By contractual maturity analysis of financial instruments

Details	Up to 1 Month	From 1 to 3 Months	From 3 to 12 Months	From 1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
2025	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	4,286,970,247	2,133,296,217	25,087,177	-	-	6,445,353,641
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	440,304,589	-	-	-	-	440,304,589
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	-	1,423,591,982	1,423,591,982
Foreign currency marketable securities	1,046,124,012	64,789,718	1,373,181,481	6,031,150,132	11,044,904	8,526,290,247
Monetary Gold	174,895,391	-	-	-	-	174,895,391
Equity investment	-	-	-	-	170,416,332	170,416,332
Government securities	79,748,194	-	1,065,357,027	591,281,761	71,526,719	1,807,913,701
Advance to the Government	5,788,269,768	-	-	-	-	5,788,269,768
Loans and receivables	432,972,260	40,759	926,705	22,962,988	110,584,650	567,487,362
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	15,963,903	64,851,878	-	84,367,438	-	165,183,219
Total assets	12,265,248,364	2,262,978,572	2,464,552,390	6,729,762,319	1,787,164,587	25,509,706,232
Liabilities						
Currency in circulation	8,690,258,546	-	-	-	-	8,690,258,546
Deposit - banks and non-banks financial institutions	5,428,957,707	-	-	-	-	5,428,957,707
Deposit others	2,886,130,383	-	-	-	-	2,886,130,383
Items in course of settlement	60,953,939	-	-	-	-	60,953,939
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,316,323,641	-	-	-	-	4,316,323,641
Repurchase Agreements	600,098,630	-	-	-	-	600,098,630
BOT liquidity papers	5,373,762	2,835,401	12,255,574	-	-	20,464,737
Other liabilities	108,851,188	-	-	-	-	108,851,188
Swap Liability	520,910,400	-	-	166,811,999	-	687,722,399
Lease liability	-	-	1,761,611	5,370,942	-	15,312,908
IMF Related Liabilities	1,209,845,414	-	-	-	-	1,209,845,414
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	-	2,056,431,529	2,056,431,529
Total liabilities	23,827,703,610	2,835,401	14,017,185	172,182,941	2,064,611,884	26,081,351,021
Net liquidity gap	(11,562,455,246)	2,260,143,171	2,450,535,205	6,557,579,378	(277,447,297)	(571,644,789)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) 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.

By contractual maturity analysis of financial instruments

Details	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
2024						
Assets						
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	2,988,175,951	1,882,663,400	1,270,304,159	-	-	6,141,143,510
Items in course of settlement	7,429,373	-	-	-	-	7,429,373
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	4,306,284	-	-	-	-	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	-	1,376,270,577	1,376,270,577
Foreign currency marketable securities	819,497,093	-	1,778,940,188	3,820,971,018	1,389,927,234	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	72,507,124	-	-	-	-	72,507,124
Equity investment	-	-	-	-	152,422,756	152,422,756
Government securities	3,271,127	-	584,247,983	1,232,283,508	70,631,482	1,890,434,100
Advance to the Government	4,963,541,713	-	-	-	-	4,963,541,713
Loans and receivables	58,731,086	578,656,338	1,218,808	26,008,395	56,954,720	721,569,347
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	43,885,179	56,863,723	-	56,251,472	-	157,000,374
Total assets	8,961,344,930	2,518,183,461	3,634,711,138	5,135,514,393	3,046,206,769	23,295,960,691
Liabilities						
Currency in circulation	8,039,712,116	-	-	-	-	8,039,712,116
Deposit - banks and non-banks financial institutions	3,914,794,902	-	-	-	-	3,914,794,902
Deposit others	2,263,016,916	-	-	-	-	2,263,016,916
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,025,045,276	-	-	-	-	4,025,045,276
Repurchase Agreements	-	27,443,628	510,737,937	-	-	540,569,079
BOT liquidity papers	2,387,514	-	-	-	-	55,352,051
Other liabilities	55,352,051	-	-	-	-	6,430,551
Lease liability	-	-	84,619	338,476	6,007,456	1,169,639,527
IMF Related Liabilities	1,169,639,527	-	-	-	-	1,991,634,410
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	19,469,948,302	27,443,628	510,822,556	338,476	1,997,641,866	22,006,194,828
Net liquidity gap	(10,508,603,372)	2,490,739,833	3,123,888,582	5,135,175,917	1,048,564,903	1,289,765,863





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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables detail the Bank's maturity profiles of both financial assets and liabilities.

2025	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Assets	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	6,445,353,641	-	6,445,353,641
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	440,304,589	-	440,304,589
Quota in International Monetary Fund	-	1,423,591,982	1,423,591,982
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	2,484,095,212	6,042,195,035	8,526,290,247
Monetary Gold	174,895,391	-	174,895,391
Equity investment	-	170,416,332	170,416,332
Government securities	1,145,105,221	662,808,480	1,807,913,701
Advance to the Government	5,788,269,768	-	5,788,269,768
Loans and receivables	433,939,722	133,547,640	567,487,362
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	80,815,781	84,367,438	165,183,219
	16,992,779,325	8,516,926,907	25,509,706,232
Liabilities			
Currency in circulation	8,690,258,546	-	8,690,258,546
Deposit - banks and non-banks financial institutions	5,428,957,707	-	5,428,957,707
Deposit – Others	2,886,130,383	-	2,886,130,383
Items in course of settlement	60,953,939	-	60,953,939
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,316,323,641	-	4,316,323,641
Repurchase agreements	600,098,630	-	600,098,630
BOT liquidity papers	20,464,737	-	20,464,737
Other liabilities*	108,851,188	-	108,851,188
Swap Liabilities	520,910,400	166,811,999	687,722,399
Lease liability	1,761,611	13,551,297	15,312,908
IMF related liabilities	1,209,845,414	-	1,209,845,414
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	2,056,431,529	2,056,431,529
Total liabilities	23,844,556,196	2,236,794,825	26,081,351,021
Net Liquidity gap	(6,851,776,871)	6,280,132,082	(571,644,789)



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following tables detail the Bank's maturity profiles of both financial assets and liabilities.

2024	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Assets	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	6,141,143,510	-	6,141,143,510
Items in course of settlement	7,429,373	-	7,429,373
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	4,306,284	-	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund	-	1,376,270,577	1,376,270,577
Foreign Currency Marketable securities	2,598,437,281	5,210,898,252	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	72,507,124	-	72,507,124
Equity investment	-	152,422,756	152,422,756
Government securities	587,519,110	1,302,914,990	1,890,434,100
Advance to the Government	4,963,541,713	-	4,963,541,713
Loans and receivables	638,606,231	82,963,116	721,569,347
Other assets (excluding prepayments)	100,748,902	56,251,472	157,000,374
	15,114,239,528	8,181,721,163	23,295,960,691
Liabilities			
Currency in circulation	8,039,712,116	-	8,039,712,116
Deposit - banks and non-banks financial institutions	3,914,794,902	-	3,914,794,902
Deposit – Others	2,263,016,916	-	2,263,016,916
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,025,045,276	-	4,025,045,276
BOT liquidity papers	540,569,079	-	540,569,079
Other liabilities	55,352,051	-	55,352,051
Lease liability	84,619	6,345,932	6,430,551
IMF related liabilities	1,169,639,527	-	1,169,639,527
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	1,991,634,410	1,991,634,410
Total liabilities	20,008,214,486	1,997,980,342	22,006,194,828
Net Liquidity gap	(4,893,974,958)	6,183,740,821	1,289,765,863

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of movements in market interest rates. The price of marketable securities rises when market interest rates decline, and it falls when market rates rise. Interest rate risk increases with the maturity of a security. Interest rate risk on foreign assets is controlled through limits on the duration of these portfolios. Interest rate risk on Bank's assets is relatively low as most of the portfolio is held in the short-term. As of 30 June 2025, portfolio duration stood at 1.53 years while that of 30 June 2024 was 1.44 years. The tables below show duration and other characteristics of all portfolios.

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest risk (continued)

Portfolio Characteristics

USD

Asset Type	30.06.2025				30.06.2024			
	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	275	2.08	2,451,706,000	6,385,595,765	104	2.16	2,362,258,152	6,213,362,751
Money Markets placements	29	0.06	1,078,837,144	2,809,887,472	59	0.23	1,346,578,444	3,541,856,940

GBP

Asset Type	30.06.2025				30.06.2024			
	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	19	2.1	190,378,006	495,849,425	15	2.09	147,102,150	386,917,503
Money Markets placements	2	0.09	27,557,750	71,775,594	8	0.17	28,012,380	73,679,957

AUD

Asset Type	30.06.2025				30.06.2024			
	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	14	1.39	50,164,722	130,656,628	4	1.76	46,031,432	121,074,885
Money Markets placements	2	0.25	10,952,508	28,526,376	3	0.12	45,084,767	118,584,844



42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest risk (continued)

Portfolio Characteristics (continued)

CNY

Asset Type	30.06.2025				30.06.2024			
	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	21	1.62	525,576,443	1,368,891,176	16	2.42	413,639,221	1,087,980,394
Money Markets placements	6	0.09	83,757,138	218,149,823	13	0.10	251,948,847	662,692,007

EUR

Asset Type	30.06.2025				30.06.2024			
	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000	Number of Securities	Duration (Years)	USD	TZS '000
Market value of Marketable Securities	43	2.43	55,785,891	145,297,253	-	-	-	-
Money Markets placements	3	0.09	23,587,805	61,435,666	-	-	-	-





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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest risk (continued)

Portfolio Value-at-Risk

The Bank also uses Value-at-Risk (VaR) to measure and monitor interest rate risk. VaR is a probabilistic measure of risk, which provides an estimate of the maximum potential loss in the value of the Bank's positions due to adverse interest rate movements over a defined time horizon with a specified confidence level. The Bank applies a one-month time horizon and a 95 percent confidence level to calculate VaR. This means if the portfolio incurs loss under normal conditions, then there is 95 percent chance the maximum expected loss will not exceed the VaR amount. The amount of VaR for major currencies is as follows;

Details	30.06.2025		30.06.2024	
	95 percent VaR		95 percent VaR	
		TZS '000		TZS '000
USD	28,317,084	73,753,318	25,034,367	65,846,997
GBP	2,021,682	5,265,577	1,813,113	4,768,966
AUD	311,182	810,491	401,279	1,055,469
CNY	2,488,140	6,480,489	2,438,850	6,414,821
EUR	551,285	1,682,242	-	-

Sensitivity to interest rate risk

For measuring the sensitivity of the Bank's foreign exchange reserves to interest rate risk, the portfolios are shocked with +1 percent parallel change in the respective government yield curves. The figures below show the effect on the Bank's profit and equity of a movement of +1 percentage point in interest rates, given the level, composition and modified duration of the Bank's foreign reserve as of 30 June 2025.

	30.06 2025		30.06 2024	
		TZS'000		TZS'000
USD	(51,362,954.39)	(133,777,487)	(44,205,719.69)	(116,272,717.52)
GBP	(7,134,188)	(25,423,039)	(2,040,069.58)	(5,365,921.78)
CNY	(11,445,313.49)	(4,160,285)	(467,606.02)	(1,229,927.33)
AUD	(534,170)	(909,754)	(516,578.69)	(1,358,738.38)
EUR	(1,767,759.5)	(5,394,308)	-	-



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Interest risk (continued)

Stress Testing

The Bank performs stress testing to analyse the resilience of its portfolios to extreme volatility changes caused by potential market events. Portfolios are simulated with extreme events which likely lead to high volatility in the market. The portfolios are shocked with past market events that exerted significant volatility in the market to estimate the potential decrease in income generated by the portfolio if the similar events are to re-occur. Likewise, the Bank applies interest rate shocks to the portfolio that stem from potential interest rate cut/hike by central banks in its investment universe. As bond prices have inverse relation with interest rate, portfolio values will increase when interest rate fall and decrease when interest rate rises. In that regard, interest rate increase of 10bps through to 50bps constitute the potential worst-case scenarios whereas curve a decrease of 50bps is considered as the best positive scenario. The results of stress testing are provided in Table below.

Amounts in USD equivalent

Extreme Market Events 2025	CNY-Portfolio	AUD-Portfolio	GBP-Portfolio	EUR-Portfolio	USD-Portfolio
Severe Economic Slowdown	6,922,225.28	2,764,922.60	(6,545,988)	(1,387,685)	4,187,107.62
Oil prices upside risk (Brent crude Oil trades above 120 USD/Barrel)	2,885,895.61	1,450,970.97	732,848	(1,058,982)	(24,590,197)
Equity Market Shock (DJIA plummets by 22.6 percent)	8,166,955.39	3,352,677.35	(8,945,926)	(2,171,399)	2,040,660
Interest rate scenarios					
50 rate hikes	(467,606.02)	(516,578.69)	(2,040,069.58)	(1,458,317.00)	(3,379,790,382.00)
25 rate hikes	(233,803.01)	(258,289.34)	(1,020,034.79)	(729,159.00)	(1,689,895,191.00)
10 rate hikes	(116,901.51)	(129,144.67)	(510,017.40)	(291,663.00)	(675,958,087.00)
10 rate cuts	116,901.51	129,144.67	510,017.40	291,663.00	675,958,087.00
25 rate cuts	233,803.01	258,289.34	1,020,034.79	729,159.00	1,689,895,191.00
50 rate cuts	467,606.02	516,578.69	2,040,069.58	1,458,317.00	3,379,790,382.00

The stress testing results presented in the table above indicate that the USD, GBP, and EUR portfolios exhibit moderate vulnerability to high market volatility and extreme shocks, particularly during periods of severe economic slowdown and oil market disruptions, likely due to potential inflationary pressure. In contrast, the other portfolios demonstrate strong resilience under similar conditions. Additionally, the interest rate scenarios suggest that all portfolios are likely to deteriorate in response to potential rate hikes, despite showing favourable outcomes under a curve steepening scenario.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) 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's foreign reserves portfolio is denominated in a number of currencies whose exchange rates are subject to fluctuation on the international foreign exchange market.

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 693,527.6 million (2024: TZS 769,790 million).

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 outrightly hedged, but the currency risk is controlled through a target currency composition whose criteria are specified in the Bank's Investment Policy and stated in its Investment Guidelines. The target currency composition attempts to match the composition of on and off balance sheet foreign denominated obligations, thereby managing adverse currency movement at the national level. The currency positions of the Bank as of 30 June 2025 and 2024, which provides the Bank's assets, liabilities and equity at carrying amounts, categorised by currency is summarised below.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Currency Risk (continued)

Details	GBP TZS '000	USD TZS '000	EUR TZS '000	SDR TZS '000	TZS TZS '000	Others TZS '000	Total TZS '000
2025							
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	92,621,876	5,431,853,825	374,861,657	-	-	546,003,700	6,445,341,058
Items in course of settlement	-	2,375,171	-	-	-	-	2,375,171
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	440,304,589	-	-	440,304,589
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	1,423,591,982	-	-	1,423,591,982
Foreign currency marketable securities	495,849,425	6,385,595,765	145,297,253	-	-	1,499,547,804	8,526,290,247
Monetary Gold	-	-	-	-	-	174,895,391	174,895,391
Equity investments	-	168,673,120	1,743,212	-	-	-	170,416,332
Government securities	-	-	-	-	1,807,913,701	-	1,807,913,701
Advances to the Government	-	-	-	-	5,788,269,768	-	5,788,269,768
Loans and receivables	-	24,702,281	2,233,755	-	532,085,707	-	559,021,743
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	165,183,219	-	165,183,219
Total financial assets	588,471,301	12,013,200,162	524,135,877	1,863,896,571	8,293,452,395	2,220,446,895	25,503,603,201
Liabilities							
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	8,690,258,546	-	8,690,258,546
Deposits - banks and non-bank financial institutions	-	-	-	-	3,525,807,504	13,721,532	5,428,957,707
Deposits - Others	20,107,797	1,886,454,383	2,974,288	-	2,131,697,918	50,607	2,886,130,383
Foreign currency financial liabilities	275,740	679,967,018	54,307,043	-	-	-	4,316,323,641
Items in course of settlement	-	4,035,202,366	280,845,535	-	-	-	63,329,110
Repurchase agreements	-	-	107,540	-	63,221,570	-	600,098,630
BoT liquidity papers	-	-	-	-	20,464,737	-	108,851,188
Other liabilities	99,209	23,931,512	-	-	84,820,467	-	10,552,999
Swap Liabilities	-	10,552,999	-	-	-	-	6,205,049
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	6,205,049	-	1,209,845,414
IMF related liabilities	-	-	-	1,209,845,414	-	-	2,056,431,529
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	2,056,431,529	-	-	-
Net liquidity gap	20,482,746	6,636,108,278	338,234,406	3,266,276,943	15,122,574,421	13,772,139	25,397,448,933
	567,988,555	5,377,091,884	185,901,471	(1,402,380,372)	N/A	2,206,674,756	N/A
Scenario of 10% appreciation/(depreciation)	56,798,855	537,709,188	18,590,147	(140,238,037)	N/A	220,667,475	N/A



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

d) Currency Risk (continued)

Details	GBP TZS '000	USD TZS '000	EUR TZS '000	SDR TZS '000	TZS TZS '000	Others TZS '000	Total TZS '000
2024							
Assets							
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	99,326,573	5,435,045,754	374,215,839	-	-	546,527,178	6,448,415,203
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	4,306,285	-	-	4,306,285
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	-	-	1,376,270,577	-	-	1,376,270,577
Foreign currency marketable securities	386,917,503	6,213,362,751	-	-	-	1,209,055,279	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	-	-	-	-	-	72,507,124	72,507,124
Equity investments	-	151,041,695	1,381,061	-	-	-	152,422,756
Government securities	-	-	-	-	1,890,434,100	-	1,890,434,100
Advances to the Government	-	-	-	-	4,963,541,714	-	4,963,541,714
Loans and receivables	-	16,459,102	-	-	705,110,245	-	721,569,347
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	-	-	-	-	157,000,374	-	157,000,374
Total financial assets	486,244,076	11,262,177,929	147,302,464	1,380,576,862	7,723,498,572	2,296,160,790	23,295,960,693
Liabilities							
Currency in circulation	-	-	-	-	8,039,712,116	-	8,039,712,116
Deposits - banks and non-bank financial institutions	-	1,022,583,518	279,828	-	2,887,313,039	4,618,517	3,914,794,902
Deposits - Others	19,114,603	697,614,367	97,121,120	-	1,449,120,922	45,904	2,263,016,916
Foreign currency financial liabilities	367,467	3,826,649,453	198,028,356	-	-	-	4,025,045,276
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BoT liquidity papers	-	-	-	-	540,569,079	-	540,569,079
Other liabilities	92,624	16,273,615	-	-	38,851,934	133,878	55,352,051
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	483,545	-	483,545
IMF related liabilities	-	-	-	-	1,169,639,527	-	1,169,639,527
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	-	-	1,991,634,410	-	-	1,991,634,410
Net liquidity gap	19,574,694	5,563,120,953	295,429,304	1,991,634,410	14,125,690,162	4,798,299	22,000,247,822
Scenario of 10% appreciation/(depreciation)	466,669,382	5,699,056,976	(148,126,840)	(611,057,548)	N/A	2,291,362,491	N/A
	46,666,938	569,905,698	(14,812,684)	(61,105,755)	N/A	229,136,249	N/A



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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 3** describes how classes of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains are recognised. The following table analyses the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities by category:

2025	Amortised Cost TZS '000	FVTPL TZS '000	FVOCI TZS '000	Total TZS '000
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	6,445,353,641	-	-	6,445,353,641
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	440,304,589	-	-	440,304,589
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1,423,591,982	-	-	1,423,591,982
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	842,697,606	7,683,592,641	8,526,290,247
Monetary Gold	-	174,895,391	-	174,895,391
Equity investment	-	-	170,416,332	170,416,332
Government securities	1,807,913,701	-	-	1,807,913,701
Advances to the Government	5,788,269,768	-	-	5,788,269,768
Loans and receivables	567,487,362	-	-	567,487,362
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	165,183,219	-	-	165,183,219
	16,638,104,262	1,017,592,997	7,854,008,973	25,509,706,232
Financial liabilities				
Currency in circulation	8,690,258,546	-	-	8,690,258,546
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	5,428,957,707	-	-	5,428,957,707
Deposits – others	2,886,130,383	-	-	2,886,130,383
Items in the course of settlement	60,953,939	-	-	60,953,939
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,316,322,530	-	-	4,316,322,530
Repurchase agreements	600,098,630	-	-	600,098,630
BoT liquidity papers	20,464,737	-	-	20,464,737
Other liabilities	108,851,188	-	-	108,851,188
Swap Liabilities	10,552,999	-	-	10,552,999
Lease Liability	6,205,049	-	-	6,205,049
IMF related liabilities	1,209,845,414	-	-	1,209,845,414
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	2,056,431,529	-	-	2,056,431,529
	25,395,072,651	-	-	25,395,072,651



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

2024	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Total
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Financial assets				
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	6,141,143,510	-	-	6,141,143,510
Items in the course of settlement	7,429,373	-	-	7,429,373
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	4,306,284	-	-	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1,376,270,577	-	-	1,376,270,577
Foreign currency marketable securities	-	819,497,093	6,989,838,440	7,809,335,533
Monetary Gold	-	72,507,124	-	72,507,124
Equity investment	-	-	152,422,756	152,422,756
Government securities	1,890,434,100	-	-	1,890,434,100
Advances to the Government	4,963,541,713	-	-	4,963,541,713
Loans and receivables	721,569,347	-	-	721,569,347
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	157,000,374	-	-	157,000,374
	15,261,695,278	892,004,217	7,142,261,196	23,295,960,691
Financial liabilities				
Currency in circulation	8,039,712,116	-	-	8,039,712,116
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	3,914,794,902	-	-	3,914,794,902
Deposits – others	2,263,016,916	-	-	2,263,016,916
Foreign currency financial liabilities	4,025,045,276	-	-	4,025,045,276
BoT liquidity papers	540,569,079	-	-	540,569,079
Other liabilities	55,352,051	-	-	55,352,051
Lease Liability	483,545	-	-	483,545
IMF related liabilities	1,169,639,527	-	-	1,169,639,527
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	1,991,634,410	-	-	1,991,634,410
	22,000,247,822	-	-	22,000,247,822



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERACHY

(a) Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants under current market condition at the measurement date. The following is a description of how fair values are determined for financial instruments that are recorded at fair value. These incorporate the Bank's estimate of assumptions that a market participant would make when valuing the instruments.

(i) Foreign currency marketable securities

The marketable securities are quoted in active markets. The valuation techniques are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

(ii) Fair value of derivatives

The Bank values over the counter derivative instruments like swaps using a valuation technique with market-observable inputs. Swap models use present value calculations and include market determined foreign exchange rates. For listed derivatives like futures, the Bank uses prices quoted in the active markets.

Long dated derivative contracts are valued using a valuation technique with significant non-market-observable. These derivatives are valued using models that calculate the present value and incorporate various non-observable assumptions that include market rate volatilities.

(iii) 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 corroborated to arrive at the fair values at the reporting date.

(b) 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:

(i) 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 applied to cash and cash equivalent, items in course of settlements, deposits, repurchase agreements and BoT liquidity papers and other liabilities without a specific maturity.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERACHY (CONTINUED)

(ii) Government securities

The fair value of Government securities carried at amortised cost is estimated by discounting the future cash flows using the market interest rates of similar instruments.

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Financial instruments are grouped into 3 levels based on the degree to which fair value data / input is observable.

(i) **Level 1 fair value measurements:** are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in an active market for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed debt instruments on exchanges for example Foreign Currency Marketable securities.

(ii) **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 Dar es Salaam Securities Exchange.

(iii) **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 hierarchy of the Bank financial assets which are measured at fair value as at:

30 June 2025

Description	Level 1 TZS '000	Level 2 TZS '000	Level 3 TZS '000
Foreign currency marketable securities	8,526,290,247	-	-
Government securities	-	1,807,913,701	-
Equity investments	-	170,416,332	-
Total	8,526,290,247	1,978,330,033	-

30 June 2024

Description	Level 1 TZS '000	Level 2 TZS '000	Level 3 TZS '000
Foreign currency marketable securities	7,809,335,533	-	-
Government securities	-	1,890,434,100	-
Equity investments	-	152,422,756	-
Total	7,809,335,533	2,042,856,856	-



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERACHY (CONTINUED)

There were no transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 in the period. If below observable inputs to valuation model were 10 per cent higher or lower while other variables were held constant, carrying amount of TZS 8,526,290 million, TZS 1,807,914 million and TZS 170,416.3 million for Foreign Currency Marketable Securities, Government Securities and Equity Investments would have been higher or lower by TZS 852,629 million, TZS 187,914 million and TZS 17,041 million respectively. Swap would change by 1,055.2 million respectively.

The following table gives information about how the fair value of these financial assets and liabilities are determined.

	Fair value at		Hierarchy	Valuation techniques and key inputs	Significant unobservable inputs	Relationship of unobservable input to fair value
	2025	2024				
	TZS '000	TZS '000				
Foreign currency marketable securities	8,526,290,247	7,809,335,533	1	Prices of listed securities	N/A	N/A
Government securities	1,807,913,701	1,890,434,100	2	Prices of the similar securities in the active market.		
Equity investments	170,416,332	152,422,756	2	Prices of recent transactions	N/A	N/A
Derivatives:						
Swap Liability	10,552,998.5	2,608,270.9	2	Discounted Cash-flows, using market exchange and interest rate	N/A	N/A



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERACHY (CONTINUED)

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Bank's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value with exception of foreign currency marketable securities and Government securities.

2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	6,445,353,641	-	-	6,445,353,641
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	440,304,589	-	440,304,589
Monetary Gold	174,895,391	-	-	174,895,391
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	1,423,591,982	-	1,423,591,982
Advances to the Government	-	5,788,269,768	-	5,788,269,768
Loans and receivables	-	567,487,362	-	567,487,362
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	-	165,183,219	-	165,183,219
	6,620,249,032	8,384,836,920	-	15,005,085,952
Liabilities				
Currency in circulation	-	8,690,258,546	-	8,690,258,546
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	-	5,428,957,707	-	5,428,957,707
Deposits – others	-	2,886,130,383	-	2,886,130,383
Foreign currency financial liabilities	-	4,316,322,530	-	4,316,322,530
Repurchase agreements	-	600,098,630	-	600,098,630
BoT liquidity papers	-	20,464,737	-	20,464,737
Other liabilities	-	108,851,188	-	108,851,188
Swap Liabilities	-	10,552,999	-	10,552,999
Lease Liabilities	-	6,205,049	-	6,205,049
IMF related liabilities	-	1,209,845,414	-	1,209,845,414
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	2,056,431,529	-	2,056,431,529
	-	25,334,118,712	-	25,334,118,712



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

42. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

DETERMINATIONS OF FAIR VALUE AND FAIR VALUE HIERACHY (CONTINUED)

2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash and balances with central banks & other banks	6,141,143,510	-	-	6,141,143,510
Holdings of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	4,306,284	-	4,306,284
Quota in International Monetary Fund (IMF)	-	1,376,270,577	-	1,376,270,577
Advances to the Government	-	4,963,541,713	-	4,963,541,713
Loans and receivables	-	721,569,347	-	721,569,347
Other assets (Excluding prepayments)	-	157,000,374	-	157,000,374
	6,141,143,510	7,222,688,295	-	13,363,831,805
Liabilities				
Currency in circulation	-	8,039,712,116	-	8,039,712,116
Deposits - banks and non-banks financial institutions	-	3,914,794,902	-	3,914,794,902
Deposits – others	-	2,263,016,916	-	2,263,016,916
Foreign currency financial liabilities	-	4,025,045,276	-	4,025,045,276
Repurchase agreements	-	-	-	-
BoT liquidity papers	-	540,569,079	-	540,569,079
Other liabilities	-	55,835,596	-	55,835,596
IMF related liabilities	-	1,169,639,527	-	1,169,639,527
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	-	1,991,634,410	-	1,991,634,410
	-	22,000,247,822	-	22,000,247,822

43 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN

Defined Benefit Plan

The Bank operates a funded lump sum end of service and Long Service Award Benefit Fund. The Scheme was registered effective 13 April 2017 by Social Security Regulatory Authority. Under the plan employees are entitled to benefits upon meeting requirements as stipulated in the Bank's Financial Regulations, Staff Bylaws, and the Staff Benefit Fund Scheme Trust Deed and Rules, additional to that the Bank operates unfunded schemes that provides health support to Bank retirees and their spouses.

The plan provides benefits of a defined benefit nature. The main risks relating to the benefits under the plan includes, demographic composition of potential beneficiary, the rates of salary growth, as most of the benefits are based on the final salary, and any changes in salary that differ from the salary escalation rate assumed will have a direct bearing on the benefits paid and the present value of the benefit obligation.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

43 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Similarly, any increases to the fixed lump sum amounts that differ from the assumed escalation rates for these amounts will also have a direct bearing on the benefits paid and the present value of the benefit obligation. 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 bonds. The higher the discount rate the lower 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 with 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 with reference to the future salaries of members. As such a change in the salary of members will result to a change in the plan's liability.

Actuarial valuation of the Scheme was carried out for the year ended 30 June 2025 by NYUX Tanzania Company LTD based in Tanzania. The principal assumptions used for the purposes of valuation included discount rate, expected return on planed assets, future salary increase, mortality rate, withdrawals, Ill-health and compulsory retirement age as per the table hereunder:

Actuarial Assumptions

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
Discount rate (percent p.a.)	14.12 percent	9.54 percent
Non-Executives - Future salary increases (percent p.a.)	4.0 percent	4.0 percent
Executives - Future salary increases (percent p.a.)	0.0 percent	0.0 percent
Mortality (pre-retirement)	A1949-1952	A1949-1952
Mortality (post-retirement)	n/a	n/a
Withdrawals (voluntary or Ill - health)	At rates consistent with similar arrangements	At rates consistent with similar arrangements
Retirement Age*	60 years. Assumed 10% of members retire early at age 55.	60 years. Assumed 10% of members retire early at age 55.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

43 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

As per the fund operations and valuation, the movements in the present value of defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Opening benefit obligation-Funded	138,806,953	123,181,947
Opening benefit obligation- Unfunded	47,063,574	-
Current service costs	3,621,686	5,529,047
Interest cost	16,968,277	12,133,422
Employee contribution	577,707	571,395
Actuarial loss in experience	282,005	5,743,390
Actuarial (gain)loss in assumptions	(44,191,589)	8,612,717
Benefits paid	(20,211,381)	(16,964,964)
Closing benefits obligation	142,917,232	138,806,953

Reconciliation on plan asset in the current year with the comparative figures are as per the below table

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Opening market value of assets	(106,997,959)	(121,159,602)
Interest income on plan assets	(10,904,311)	(11,934,221)
Employer contributions	(31,808,994)	(2,022,344)
Employee contribution	(577,707)	(571,395)
Return on plan assets*	3,702,244	11,724,639
Benefits paid	17,780,701	16,964,964
Closing market value of the assets	(128,806,026)	(106,997,959)

* Return on plan asset, excludes amount in interest income

A summary of the distribution of the Scheme assets as at 30 June 2025, based on the Scheme management accounts, is shown in the table below;

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Cash	1,803,502	(3,427,773)
Treasury Bonds FV plus accrued Interest	127,643,476	110,547,541
Receivables	161,694	-
Retirement Benefits Payable	(805,023)	(121,809)
Net Assets	128,806,026	106,997,959



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

43 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Being a funded Scheme, the defined obligation/(asset) is presented in net terms after consideration of the Scheme assets as per the below;

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS “000	TZS “000
Present value of closing obligations	142,917,232	138,806,953
Fair value of Scheme assets	(128,806,026)	(106,997,959)
Present value of net obligation recognized in the balance sheet	14,111,206	31,808,994

Included in the computation are benefit plan expenses, which are recognized in the Profit or Loss statement. Below are the components:

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS ‘000	TZS ‘000
Service cost		
Current service cost net of employees’ contributions	3,621,686	5,529,047
Total Service Cost	3,621,686	5,529,047
Interest Income		
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	16,968,277	12,133,425
Interest income on plan assets	(10,904,311)	(11,934,221)
Net Interest income on Balance Sheet Asset	6,063,966	199,204
Total included in profit or loss in respect of Scheme	9,685,652	5,728,251

Re-measurement on defined benefit are measured through other comprehensive Income and it is composed of the below;

Re-measurements (OCI)	30 06 2025	30.06.2024
	TZS ‘000	TZS ‘000
Actuarial loss – due to change in Assumptions	(44,191,589)	5,743,390
Actuarial (gain) loss - experience adjustment	282,005	08,612,714
Return on plan assets (excluding amount in interest cost)	3,702,244	11,724,639
Amount recognised in OCI statement for the financial year	(40,207,340)	26,080,743

Development of net obligation

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS “000	TZS “000
Net obligation at the beginning of the year	31,808,994	2,022,344
Recognition of opening obligation unfunded	47,063,574	-
Net expenses recognized in the income statement	9,685,652	5,728,251
Amount recognized in OCI	(40,207,340)	26,080,743
Settlement/Employer’s contribution	(34,239,674)	(2,022,344)
Net liability (assets) at end of period	14,111,206	31,808,994



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

43 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis

The results of the actuarial valuation are sensitive to changes in the financial assumptions than changes in the demographic assumptions. In preparing the sensitivity analysis of the results to the discount and salary used, the actuarial valuation has relied on the duration of the liability. Weighted average duration of the liability as at 30 June 2025 is 5 years (2024: 5 years). Based on this methodology, below are the results of the sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2025

Assumptions	Result on Financial assumptions	
	Impact of 1.0 percent increase	Impact of 1.0 percent decrease
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Discount Rate	136,618,290	149,804,904
Inflation Rate	145,504,071	140,650,138
Salary increase	147,859,056	138,328,247
	Results on Demographic assumptions	
Early Retirement Rate	143,210,343	142,684,538
Withdrawal Rate	143,448,523	142,493,037

As at June 2024

Assumptions	Result on Financial assumptions	
	Impact of 1.0% percent increase	Impact of 1.0% percent decrease
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Discount Rate	134,146,768	143,776,457
Salary increase	143,084,091	134,742,793
	Results on Demographic assumptions	
Early Retirement Rate	138,979,862	138,610,194
Withdrawal Rate	139,579,200	138,312,756

The bulk of benefits payable under the arrangement are salary related, therefore 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 as the amount does not relate to salary.

Effect on Bank's cash flow

The benefits arrangement is funded, 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

43 RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN (CONTINUED)

Defined benefits profile

The maturity profile of the present value of define benefit obligation at valuation date for the next five years presented in the table below excludes benefits payable to top management.

Maturity Profile of the Defined Benefit Obligation is as per below;

	Up to 1 yr. TZS '000	1-2 yrs. TZS '000	2-3 yrs. TZS '000	3-4 yrs. TZS '000	5 yrs. and above TZS '000
30 June 2025	16,856,107	15,233,521	13,521,627	10,787,279	86,518,696
30 June 2024	13,393,913	13,098,707	12,029,855	10,290,951	89,993,520

Separation of benefits payable between vested and non-vested benefits resulted to TZS 106,295.6 million (30 June 2024: TZS 115,232.2 million) and TZS 36,621.7 million (30 June 2024: TZS 23,574.7 million) respectively.

44 CAPITAL

Section 17 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] states that “the authorised 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 authorised 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 101**.

	30.06.2025 TZS '000	30.06.2024 TZS '000
Capital	100,000,000	100,000,000
Reserves	2,721,413,617	2,260,316,588
Total	2,821,413,617	2,360,316,588

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, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023] sets out how the statutory annual net profit for the year shall be allocated. The principal source of capital increase is through appropriations of annual profits to various reserves.

The Bank is not for profit organisation, nor does it seek profit maximisation. 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

45 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.

(a) External payment arrears deposit account

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 may 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.

During the 1970s and 1980s, there was a 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.

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 2025 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 the reconciliation and resolution of the remaining balance, on 14 April 2009 the Bank engaged a consultant, M/S Lazard Freres' & CIE to assist in the process.

The objectives of the exercise were:

- (i) to ascertain how the remaining debt as at 2004 has been handled.
- (ii) to compile and establish the current stock of the remaining EPA debts.
- (iii) to develop, jointly with the Ministry of Finance 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

45 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

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:

- (i) Upward revision of the price of the contract to USD 843,700 from the original amount of USD 663,950;
- (ii) Implicitly complaining for not being paid initial fee amounting to USD 175,000 after submitting inception report; and
- (iii) Revising some items on the original contract.

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 the 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.

(b) Export credit guarantee scheme (ECGS)

The Bank is an agent of the Government on the operationalisation 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.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

45 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Small and medium enterprises - credit guarantee schemes

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 2025, there was no outstanding guarantees, as the result on 30 June 2025, the fund had a net cash balance of TZS 269.3 million (2024: TZS 79.2 million)

46 OUTSTANDING COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2025, the Bank's capital commitments in respect of, Property and Equipment, Intangible Assets and major capital projects aggregated to TZS 46,509.2 million (2024: TZS 68,699.8 million).

The major capital expenditure commitments item is as reflected herewith below

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
Particulars	TZS '000	TZS '000
Office buildings	2,940,000	5,400,000
Residential buildings	2,300,000	6,225,716
Machinery and equipment	19,413,921	23,880,042
Information, communication and technology (ICT)	8,381,913	11,487,998
Motor vehicles	1,770,000	6,341,247
Furniture and fittings	2,476,511	1,950,626
Intangible assets	826,820	826,820
On-going projects	8,400,000	12,587,362
Total	46,509,165	68,699,811

The above commitments have been included and approved for payment in accordance with the 2025/2026 Approved Budget Estimates.

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 2,328.6 million (2024: TZS 2,424.7.6 million) involving retired staff with their spouses who retired since financial year 2009/10.

47 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:



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

47 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(a) 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.

The Bank extends loan facilities to the Governor, the Deputy Governors and its members of staff. Loans and receivables (**Note 24**) included advances to employees that as at 30 June 2025 amounted to TZS 130,817.7 million (2024: TZS 80,363.1 million). The advances are granted at rates of interest determined by the Bank.

The following is the breakdown of loans and emoluments granted to key management personnel except Non-Executive Directors.

	30.06.2025	30.06.2024
	TZS '000	TZS '000
i) Loans to Senior Management		
(i.e. Governor, Deputy Governors and Directors)		
At start of the year	2,513,329	2,095,032
Loans granted during the year	2,217,253	1,316,419
Loans repaid during the year	(954,504)	(898,122)
Balance end of the year	3,776,178	2,513,329
ii) Emoluments to Senior Management Personnel		
(Governor, Deputy Governors and Directors)		
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Salaries, allowances and benefits	4,888,621	4,723,466
Post-employment benefits	1,879,389	786,364
Total	6,768,010	5,509,830

In accordance with Section 15 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023], 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 2025, the number of Senior management personnel was 27 (2024: 27).

Board of Directors' remunerations

During the year ending 30 June 2025, emoluments paid to the members of the Board amounted to TZS 131.8 million (2024: TZS 120.0 million). These emoluments include benefits of Non - Executive Directors. Non-Executive Directors are not entitled to loans and advances.



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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025 (CONTINUED)

47 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(b) Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

Transactions entered into with the Government include:

- (i) Government deposits. There are no interest and bank charges on deposits;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) Settlement of foreign currency denominated obligations;
- (iv) Financial accommodation on temporary short falls in Government revenue;
- (v) Other duties including agency of the Government as provided under the Bank of Tanzania Act, Cap 197 [R.E. 2023].

As at the close of business on 30 June 2025, the following balances, which are included in the statement of financial position in various categories, were outstanding:

	<u>30.06.2025</u>	<u>30.06.2024</u>
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Due from Governments of Tanzania (Note 23)	5,788,269,768	4,963,541,713
Investments in Government Securities (Note 22)	1,807,913,701	1,890,434,100
Structured Financing Facility (Note 33)	107,899,137	102,432,914
Export Credit Guarantee Fund (Note 33)	3,495,009	1,267,624
Small and Medium Enterprises Guarantee Fund (Note 33)	269,323	79,192

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.

(c) Deposit Insurance Fund Board

The Bank has a close working relationship with the Deposit Insurance 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 contribution to the Deposit Insurance Board amounting to TZS 3,778.4 million (2024: TZS 3,220.4 million). The balance outstanding from the Fund included under Deposit Others as at 30 June 2025 was TZS 70,885.9 million (2024: TZS 83,489.7 million).

48 EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There was no event after reporting period that had material impact to the financial statements.



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PART VI

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT MONETARY AND FINANCIAL EVENTS

JULY 2024 TO JUNE 2025



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19th September 2024: The Bank issued a licence to Access Bank Tanzania Limited following acquisition of 96 percent of shares of African Banking Corporation Tanzania Limited by Access Bank (Nigeria) Plc.

4th October 2024: The Bank issued a commercial banking license to a new bank called Co-operative Bank Tanzania Limited following the merger of Kilimanjaro Co-operative Bank Limited and Tandahimba Cooperative Bank Limited.

24th October 2024: The Bank issued a circular on demonetization of old banknotes series issued from 1985 to 2003, and TZS 500 banknotes issued in 2010. The banknotes ceased to be legal tender effective from 6th April 2025.

6th November 2024: The Bank issued a public notice on issuance of a license to Selcom Microfinance Bank Tanzania Limited with effect from 22nd April 2024, following acquisition of 65 percent of shares of Access Microfinance Bank (Tanzania) Limited by Selcom Paytech Limited.

20th December 2024: Exim Bank Tanzania Limited acquired Canara Bank Tanzania Limited.

1st January 2025: The Bank shifted to hybrid approach in determining the coupon rate.

1st February 2025: The Bank issued reprinted banknotes of 2010 series for all the denominations, bearing the signatures of the Minister for Finance, Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba, and the Governor, Mr. Emmanuel Mpawe Tutuba.

6th March 2025: The Bank of Tanzania held the 9th Gilman Rutihinda Memorial Lecture whose theme was on “*Driving the Shift Towards a Cash-Lite Economy: Opportunities for Financial Innovation and Inclusion*”.

28th March 2025: The Bank issued a circular on the prohibition of the use of foreign currency for local transactions within the United Republic of Tanzania as per Section 26 of the Bank of Tanzania Act, 2006.

5th June 2025: The Bank of Tanzania launched the Financial Complaints Resolution System, also known as ‘Sema na BoT’.

5th June 2025: The Bank launched the Bank of Tanzania Fintech Regulatory Sandbox.

13th June 2025: Removal of Tanzania from the Financial Action Task Force’s list of jurisdictions under increased monitoring. This followed reforms to the Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism framework.



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PART VII

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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.1: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Current Prices

Millions of TZS							
Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^p
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	33,916,200.6	36,447,870.9	38,760,376.6	41,851,195.6	44,670,628.2	49,979,018.8	54,052,026.8
Crops	19,060,477.7	20,066,646.1	21,920,176.5	23,549,768.6	25,580,489.8	30,378,157.3	33,091,582.1
Livestock	9,251,173.0	10,357,287.1	10,622,498.6	11,269,819.6	11,479,664.5	11,678,978.1	12,732,855.2
Forestry and hunting	3,383,160.1	3,641,955.5	3,720,575.5	4,191,340.5	4,603,883.1	4,804,018.5	4,912,550.2
Fishing	2,221,389.8	2,381,982.2	2,497,125.9	2,840,266.9	3,006,590.9	3,117,864.9	3,315,039.3
Industry and construction	33,410,921.8	37,385,883.3	42,476,524.5	45,334,982.6	52,068,149.9	56,185,595.4	63,460,182.5
Mining and quarrying	6,455,878.2	7,164,221.5	9,867,293.3	11,471,365.0	15,436,227.3	16,903,690.9	20,843,451.4
Manufacturing	9,811,013.0	10,512,033.8	11,207,276.1	11,237,325.2	12,170,059.7	13,182,065.5	14,940,872.5
Electricity supply	345,774.7	369,917.1	398,084.3	378,691.1	248,139.4	234,392.0	316,792.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	554,536.3	590,324.2	635,959.0	746,403.4	893,174.5	908,275.2	950,586.8
Construction	16,243,719.5	18,749,386.7	20,367,911.8	21,501,197.9	23,320,548.9	24,957,171.8	26,408,479.6
Services	46,875,694.0	50,952,479.6	54,021,847.8	57,604,453.5	61,343,644.7	67,784,061.3	74,397,017.9
Wholesale and retail trade; and repairs	11,067,502.0	12,286,406.8	12,958,573.3	13,789,131.5	14,006,738.1	15,678,782.4	17,662,122.9
Transport and storage	8,381,276.3	9,622,792.0	10,701,520.4	10,860,302.5	11,397,028.3	13,523,735.5	15,383,799.9
Hotels and restaurants	1,653,791.9	1,680,221.9	1,371,161.0	1,601,505.5	1,892,458.9	2,196,213.5	2,327,904.5
Information and communication	1,948,179.6	2,052,241.8	2,196,753.2	2,375,155.4	2,605,849.2	2,726,854.4	3,280,595.5
Financial and insurance activities	4,823,101.0	4,927,613.3	5,013,181.4	5,380,248.9	6,313,663.9	6,391,195.3	6,730,047.6
Real estate	3,553,629.7	3,869,527.8	4,348,617.9	4,581,584.5	4,784,774.5	5,086,175.2	5,483,924.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	711,807.3	753,302.1	822,440.1	1,088,001.6	1,175,441.9	1,264,548.6	1,355,768.1
Administrative and support service activities	3,078,144.8	3,340,939.4	3,692,864.1	4,022,126.8	4,297,339.3	4,937,308.1	5,359,592.8
Public administration and defence	5,131,630.0	5,354,892.6	5,530,737.9	5,875,519.3	6,243,145.9	6,581,823.4	6,781,525.7
Education	3,081,718.3	3,322,028.2	3,440,524.7	3,649,123.8	3,838,329.6	4,130,679.0	4,445,151.4
Human health and social work activities	1,816,737.8	1,932,963.6	2,060,599.6	2,213,486.0	2,392,940.3	2,601,797.8	2,632,143.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	374,923.9	427,886.8	416,049.3	513,448.4	623,720.7	749,445.6	896,473.7
Other service activities	1,037,687.4	1,140,417.1	1,217,189.5	1,358,754.3	1,465,396.3	1,594,456.9	1,732,106.1
Activities of households as employers	215,563.8	241,246.3	251,635.5	296,064.8	306,817.7	321,045.6	325,862.2
All economic activities	114,202,816.4	124,786,233.8	135,258,748.9	144,790,631.7	158,082,422.8	173,948,675.5	191,909,227.2
Taxes on products	9,794,956.0	9,753,960.1	10,125,604.5	11,376,505.4	12,737,609.6	12,805,009.3	13,937,265.9
GDP at market prices	123,997,772.4	134,540,193.9	145,384,353.3	156,167,137.1	170,820,032.4	186,753,684.8	205,846,493.1
Population	52.6	54.3	56.0	57.7	59.9	61.7	64.2
Per capita nominal GDP	2,356,506.8	2,479,310.8	2,597,725.0	2,705,393.1	2,854,071.6	3,025,884.9	3,204,244.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data; and p, provisional data



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Activity, Percentage Share in Total GDP at Current Prices

Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^p
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	27.4	27.1	26.4	26.1	26.2	26.8	26.3
Crops	15.4	14.9	15.1	14.6	15.0	16.3	16.1
Livestock	7.5	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.2
Forestry and hunting	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Fishing	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Industry and construction	26.9	27.8	29.7	29.6	30.5	30.1	30.8
Mining and quarrying	5.2	5.3	6.6	7.2	9.0	9.1	10.1
Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.3	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.3
Electricity supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	13.1	13.9	14.1	13.8	13.7	13.4	12.8
Services	37.8	37.9	36.5	36.5	35.9	36.3	36.1
Wholesale and retail trade; and repairs	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.2	8.4	8.6
Transport and storage	6.8	7.2	7.4	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Information and communication	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Financial and insurance activities	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3
Real estate	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Administrative and support service activities	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
Public administration and defence	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3
Education	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Human health and social work activities	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other service activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Activities of households as employers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All economic activities	92.1	92.8	92.7	92.3	92.5	93.1	93.2
Add Taxes on products	7.9	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.5	6.9	6.8
Total GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data; and p, provisional data



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Constant 2015 Prices

Millions of TZS							
Activity	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^p
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	29,504,235.8	30,802,622.4	32,323,672.8	33,588,777.4	34,711,276.9	36,184,322.1	37,677,354.6
Crops	15,679,337.7	16,372,350.9	17,196,814.9	17,818,275.8	18,295,699.5	19,064,329.9	19,820,709.9
Livestock	8,276,692.0	8,687,237.9	9,119,558.7	9,574,892.2	10,054,947.1	10,560,053.6	11,092,430.8
Forestry and hunting	3,339,085.2	3,499,684.4	3,612,827.3	3,739,795.4	3,857,005.8	4,021,644.1	4,166,921.9
Fishing	2,209,120.9	2,243,349.2	2,394,471.9	2,455,814.1	2,503,624.4	2,538,294.5	2,597,292.1
Industry and construction	31,344,128.1	34,912,846.6	37,251,857.4	39,085,651.6	41,147,936.3	43,234,379.7	45,565,453.9
Mining and quarrying	4,659,195.2	5,485,112.4	5,887,451.7	6,442,881.3	7,138,148.9	7,945,920.5	8,605,294.9
Manufacturing	9,623,500.7	10,184,558.4	10,646,278.5	11,155,761.8	11,624,144.0	12,128,561.6	12,712,637.7
Electricity supply	928,174.5	994,879.2	1,049,610.1	1,154,204.3	1,242,132.0	1,290,959.7	1,477,092.9
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	477,510.2	510,410.6	540,159.2	575,213.0	606,754.2	621,827.5	647,164.7
Construction	15,655,747.5	17,737,886.1	19,128,358.0	19,757,591.1	20,536,757.2	21,247,110.3	22,123,263.6
Services	45,453,302.0	48,133,894.8	50,196,792.3	52,618,667.3	55,393,899.1	58,736,452.2	62,613,069.7
Wholesale and retail trade; and repairs	10,480,203.6	10,984,479.6	11,216,401.4	11,578,145.8	12,031,598.4	12,542,371.5	13,142,577.3
Transport and storage	8,736,560.6	9,493,190.7	10,293,275.6	10,658,344.0	11,061,950.4	11,510,656.7	11,990,434.2
Hotels and restaurants	1,604,390.7	1,645,950.1	1,419,653.9	1,514,711.3	1,651,098.6	1,788,241.5	1,895,759.3
Information and communication	1,989,717.3	2,133,312.4	2,313,032.1	2,524,609.7	2,712,410.7	2,917,297.2	3,334,135.3
Financial and insurance activities	4,094,972.3	4,281,167.0	4,412,967.5	4,599,676.8	5,024,300.6	5,760,338.8	6,557,880.7
Real estate	3,354,517.7	3,505,484.8	3,663,972.3	3,827,459.9	3,997,459.8	4,168,722.1	4,347,171.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	763,332.1	821,635.6	881,833.4	942,012.5	996,609.1	1,051,695.7	1,102,103.6
Administrative and support service activities	3,054,288.2	3,311,752.9	3,569,799.8	3,817,046.9	3,993,799.1	4,191,804.6	4,452,482.6
Public administration and defence	5,064,968.5	5,238,490.6	5,438,145.7	5,713,411.3	6,024,202.8	6,358,312.0	6,674,838.9
Education	3,046,789.4	3,257,405.7	3,365,354.6	3,537,610.7	3,724,729.4	3,955,485.3	4,202,312.5
Human health and social work activities	1,746,730.9	1,833,514.0	1,953,479.4	2,065,349.0	2,176,986.2	2,308,205.5	2,540,398.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	350,027.3	389,225.2	372,119.5	444,488.0	528,722.0	622,264.3	728,773.1
Other service activities	971,690.0	1,037,083.3	1,089,265.4	1,181,814.3	1,249,425.4	1,333,611.7	1,411,680.1
Activities of households as employers	195,113.5	201,203.0	207,491.7	213,987.3	220,606.7	227,445.5	232,522.6
All economic activities	106,301,665.9	113,849,363.9	119,772,322.5	125,293,096.3	131,253,112.4	138,155,154.0	145,855,878.1
Taxes on products	8,872,802.2	9,289,874.7	8,951,215.3	9,658,416.8	9,994,080.5	10,365,862.6	10,779,440.7
Total GDP at market prices	115,174,468.0	123,139,238.5	128,723,537.8	134,951,513.1	141,247,192.9	148,521,016.6	156,635,318.8
Population	52.6	54.3	55.9	57.7	59.9	61.7	64.2
Per capita real GDP (TZS)	2,188,825.0	2,269,213.7	2,302,746.7	2,337,859.9	2,358,050.0	2,407,147.8	2,438,214.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data; and p, provisional data



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity, Percentage Growth Rates at Constant 2015 Prices

Activity	Percent						
	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^r	2023 ^r	2024 ^p
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	5.4	4.4	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.2	4.1
Crops	5.2	4.4	5.0	3.6	2.7	4.2	4.0
Livestock	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Forestry and hunting	4.9	4.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.3	3.6
Fishing	9.2	1.5	6.8	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.3
Industry and construction	9.7	11.4	7.3	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4
Mining and quarrying	1.5	17.7	7.2	9.6	10.8	11.3	8.3
Manufacturing	8.3	5.8	4.5	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8
Electricity supply	5.8	7.2	5.5	10.0	7.6	3.9	14.4
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	7.4	6.9	5.8	6.5	5.5	2.5	4.1
Construction	13.7	13.3	9.1	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.1
Services	6.5	5.9	4.3	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.6
Wholesale and retail trade; and repairs	6.6	4.8	2.1	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.8
Transport and storage	11.8	8.7	8.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2
Hotels and restaurants	5.2	2.6	-13.7	6.7	9.0	8.3	6.0
Information and communication	9.1	7.2	8.4	9.1	7.4	7.6	14.3
Financial and insurance activities	-0.5	4.5	3.1	4.9	9.2	14.6	13.8
Real estate	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.9	7.6	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.5	4.8
Administrative and support service activities	5.6	8.4	7.8	6.9	4.6	5.0	6.2
Public administration and defence	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.0
Education	6.6	6.9	3.3	5.1	5.3	6.2	6.2
Human health and social work activities	8.4	5.0	6.5	5.7	5.4	6.0	10.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13.7	11.2	-4.4	19.4	19.0	17.7	17.1
Other service activities	6.5	6.7	5.0	8.5	5.7	6.7	5.9
Activities of households as employers	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.2
All economic activities	7.1	7.1	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.6
Taxes on products	6.3	4.7	-2.3	6.6	3.5	3.7	4.0
Total GDP at market prices	7.0	6.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.5

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data; and p, provisional data



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.5: Production of Major Agricultural Crops

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 ^r	2022/23 ^P	2023/24 ^P	2024/25 ^P
'000' Tonnes							
Food crops:							
Maize	5,817.5	6,711.0	6,908.3	7,039.0	8,010.9	10,083.8	10,719.5
Rice	2,009.2	3,038.1	2,629.5	2,688.0	2,332.2	3,046.3	2,533.7
Wheat	62.4	79.0	70.3	70.0	86.5	118.5	115.8
Pulses	1,407.8	1,858.7	2,135.5	2,236.0	2,802.8	2,492.1	2,471.3
Cash crops:							
Coffee	66.6	59.3	73.0	66.8	82.5	69.4	72.3
Seed cotton	349.0	349.0	122.8	144.8	173.7	281.9	149.4
Tea	37.2	28.7	27.5	24.8	26.8	21.1	16.3
Cashewnuts	225.1	232.7	210.8	240.1	189.1	244.8	528.3
Tobacco	72.6	37.5	58.5	70.7	125.6	155.1	117.5
Sisal	33.3	36.4	39.3	43.6	48.6	51.8	72.4
Pyrethrum	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.2	3.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and respective Crop Board
Note: p denotes provisional data; r, revised data; and n.a., not available

Table A1.6: Agricultural Production Indices

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22 ^r	2022/23 ^P	2023/24 ^P	2024/25 ^P
2013/14=101							
Food crops:							
Maize	86.4	99.7	102.6	104.5	119.0	170.8	174.3
Paddy	119.7	181.0	156.7	160.2	139.0	157.3	113.7
Wheat	37.3	47.3	42.1	41.9	51.8	163.5	151.6
Pulses	82.9	109.5	125.8	131.7	165.1	142.7	126.2
Cash crops:							
Coffee	136.6	121.6	149.3	137.1	169.1	165.2	121.2
Cotton	90.5	141.9	98.3	58.9	70.6	138.6	99.6
Tea	107.2	82.7	79.2	71.5	77.1	58.9	49.9
Cashewnuts	173.0	178.8	158.8	184.5	145.3	123.7	340.3
Tobacco	84.1	52.9	64.5	81.9	145.5	146.5	135.0
Sisal	88.1	87.8	80.9	115.3	128.7	128.7	176.8
Pyrethrum	30.5	38.0	36.5	39.4	64.2	64.2	50.4

Source: Ministry of Agriculture
Note: p denotes provisional data; and n.a., not available



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.7: Production of Selected Industrial Products

Commodity	Unit	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^p	2023 ^p	2024 ^p
Biscuits	Tonnes	18,113.0	22,991.0	27,355.0	29,653.0	26,667.0	26,612.0
Wheat flour	Tonnes	680,393.0	763,461.0	733,287.0	684,708.0	817,883.0	858,021.0
Sugar, refined	'000' Tonnes	439.1	460.6	433.1	478.3	438.0	415.0
Distilled spirit	'000' Lts	32,366.0	33,287.0	22,066.0	22,489.0	34,658.0	39,925.0
Beer	'000' Lts	391,299.0	378,349.0	375,960.0	456,035.0	501,592.0	635,737.0
Chibuku	'000' Lts	20,350.0	21,712.0	23,266.0	24,366.0	23,614.0	23,288.0
Cigarattes	Mill Pcs	8,369.0	7,320.0	7,021.0	12,201.0	11,493.0	10,066.0
Textiles	'000' Sq. Mt.	n.a	n.a	86,564.0	70,716.0	60,015.0	68,455.0
Sisal ropes and twines	Tonnes	9,287.0	8,076.0	8,583.0	6,171.0	5,132.0	4,426.0
Fishnet and products	Tonnes	254.0	261.0	273.0	461.0	570.0	384.0
Plywood	Cubic Mt.	1,177.0	1,249.0	1,339.0	670.0	n.a	n.a
Pyrethrum extract	Tonnes	145.0	154.0	164.0	173.0	153.0	130.0
Paints	'000' Lts	58,024.0	56,755.0	62,785.0	64,028.0	66,497.0	56,996.0
Cement	'000' Tonnes	6,514.7	6,494.8	6,614.6	7,598.1	7,415.1	7,799.9
Rolled steel	Tonnes	203,018.0	191,365.0	248,074.0	277,079.0	338,558.0	379,265.0
Iron sheets	Tonnes	100,963.0	107,836.0	119,864.0	129,038.0	20,950.0	67,181.0
Aluminium sheets/circles	Tonnes	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	12,171.0	23,421.0
Dry cells	'000' Pcs	120,000.0	132,000.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Note: r denotes revised data; and p, provisional data

Table A1.8: Industrial Production Indices

	1985=101							
Commodity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^p	2023 ^p	2024 ^p
Biscuits and pasta	1,663.4	1,709.9	1,831.4	2,324.7	2,765.9	2,998.3	2,696.4	2,690.8
Wheat flour	1,558.6	1,744.5	1,748.6	1,962.1	1,884.6	1,759.7	2,102.0	2,205.1
Sugar, refined	286.0	282.1	392.1	411.3	386.7	427.1	391.1	370.5
Distilled spirit	2,372.5	2,780.0	3,364.4	3,460.2	2,293.8	2,337.7	3,602.7	4,150.2
Beer	523.8	586.9	516.5	499.4	496.3	601.9	662.1	839.1
Chibuku	202.8	190.5	186.2	198.6	212.9	222.9	216.0	213.1
Cigarattes	278.0	297.1	313.9	274.6	263.4	457.7	431.1	377.6
Textiles	89.6	148.1	n.a	n.a	149.1	121.8	103.3	117.9
Sisal ropes and twines	56.5	56.2	64.0	55.7	59.2	42.6	35.4	30.5
Fishnet and products	204.2	237.5	264.6	271.9	284.4	480.2	593.8	400.0
Plywood	62.5	64.4	74.1	78.6	84.3	42.2	n.a	n.a
Pyrethrum extract	343.6	356.4	371.8	394.9	420.5	443.6	392.3	333.3
Paints	2,943.3	3,520.9	4,254.0	4,160.9	4,603.0	4,694.1	4,875.1	4,178.6
Cement	1,063.3	1,159.2	1,649.3	1,644.3	1,674.6	1,923.6	1,877.2	1,974.7
Rolled steel	44,820.7	57,401.1	53,994.1	50,894.9	65,977.1	73,691.2	90,042.0	100,868.4
Iron Sheets	748.2	744.5	893.5	954.3	1,060.7	1,141.9	185.4	594.5
Aluminium sheets/circles	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	56.2	108.1
Dry cells	276.6	260.8	272.1	299.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

Source: National Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Tanzania computations

Notes: p denotes provisional data; r, revised data; n.a, not available



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.9: Mineral Recoveries

Item	Unit	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ^P	2023 ^P	2024 ^P
Diamond	'000' Carats	381.3	416.7	147.2	62.5	442.0	132.6	373.3
Gold	Kilograms	39,304.0	48,408.0	55,805.0	59,638.0	56,943.0	54,760.3	61,680.8
Gemstone	Tonnes	284.3	1,929.7	23,564.5	7,197.2	12,752.1	55,954.8	46,299.1
Salt	'000' Tonnes	36.4	99.5	84.0	113.0	181.8	159.0	83.0
Gypsum	'000' Tonnes	241.3	256.5	443.9	598.1	604.4	549.8	821.2
Limestone	'000' Tonnes	2,944.0	5,527.0	6,788.0	8,506.0	7,741.0	10,128.7	9,731.2
Pozzolana	Tonnes	91,645.0	263,064.0	160,078.0	216,934.0	226,038.3	351,988.2	287,136.9
Coal	'000' Tonnes	627.7	712.1	690.0	976.3	2,511.4	3,256.5	3,904.5
Tanzanite	Kilograms	n.a	n.a	51,542.0	177,145.5	14,487.5	32,870.6	28,823.0
Phosphate	Tonnes	1,351.0	n.a	28,376.0	24,493.0	26,596.8	31,745.1	29,833.7
Copper	'000' Pounds	n.a	n.a	3,761.1	3,352.6	6,827.9	5,285.4	1,654.2

Source: Ministry of Minerals

Note: p denotes provisional data; and n.a, not available

Table A1.10(i): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural) - Main Groups

Period	Headline overall index	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sport and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accommodation services	Insurance services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services
New Weight (%)	100.0	28.2	1.9	10.8	15.1	7.9	2.5	14.1	5.4	1.6	2.0	6.6	2.1	2.1
2022-Jan	105.6	107.0	103.1	106.2	105.9	105.5	103.5	105.4	102.4	104.0	101.4	106.2	100.4	104.3
Feb	106.2	108.6	103.3	106.4	106.5	105.6	103.5	105.5	102.4	104.0	101.4	106.5	100.5	104.4
Mar	107.1	110.6	103.3	107.0	107.3	105.7	103.5	105.5	102.4	104.0	101.4	106.5	100.5	105.0
Apr	107.9	112.2	103.5	106.9	108.6	105.8	103.7	107.0	102.4	103.9	101.5	107.2	100.5	105.0
May	108.4	112.3	103.5	106.7	108.5	106.3	103.8	110.5	102.5	104.0	101.5	107.2	100.5	105.2
Jun	108.9	112.7	103.4	106.9	108.8	106.8	104.3	112.4	102.4	104.2	101.9	107.2	100.5	105.2
Jul	109.0	113.1	103.4	107.1	108.5	107.1	104.4	112.5	102.5	104.4	101.9	107.3	100.5	105.3
Aug	108.6	111.6	103.4	107.3	108.3	107.1	104.2	112.5	102.5	104.3	101.9	107.3	100.5	105.4
Sep	108.7	111.9	103.5	107.6	108.0	107.2	104.6	112.3	103.2	104.7	101.9	107.2	100.5	105.3
Oct	108.7	112.6	103.6	107.5	108.1	107.7	104.6	110.4	103.3	104.6	101.9	107.9	100.1	105.5
Nov	109.2	113.9	103.6	107.7	107.7	108.0	104.9	110.5	103.5	104.7	101.9	108.4	100.1	105.7
Dec	110.0	116.1	103.7	108.4	107.9	108.2	105.1	110.7	103.7	104.7	101.9	108.6	100.2	106.0
2023-Jan	110.8	117.6	103.7	108.9	108.0	108.7	105.3	111.9	104.1	105.0	104.3	109.2	100.4	106.5
Feb	111.3	119.1	103.8	109.1	108.1	108.6	105.4	111.8	104.0	105.2	104.8	109.4	100.4	106.4
Mar	112.1	121.4	103.8	109.5	108.5	108.8	105.4	112.0	104.1	105.6	104.8	110.3	100.0	106.4
Apr	112.5	122.4	104.3	109.9	108.9	109.1	105.5	111.6	104.2	105.8	104.9	110.7	100.1	106.7
May	112.8	121.8	105.1	110.2	109.4	109.4	105.5	112.0	104.4	105.9	105.2	112.3	100.1	107.0
Jun	112.8	121.5	105.2	110.6	110.0	109.5	105.6	111.9	104.4	106.1	105.2	112.7	100.1	108.0
Jul	112.7	120.0	107.4	110.7	109.8	110.1	106.3	112.9	104.6	106.7	105.2	112.8	100.8	109.3
Aug	112.3	117.8	107.3	110.9	109.8	111.5	106.3	113.2	104.7	106.9	105.3	112.8	100.8	109.5
Sep	112.3	118.2	107.3	110.8	109.4	111.4	106.4	113.4	104.9	107.5	105.5	113.0	100.7	109.5
Oct	112.2	117.6	107.2	110.7	109.2	111.4	106.3	113.8	104.7	107.6	105.5	113.1	100.7	109.3
Nov	112.7	118.1	107.9	111.2	110.7	111.9	106.4	113.7	104.9	108.2	105.5	113.3	100.7	109.5
Dec	113.3	118.8	107.9	111.8	112.3	112.0	106.4	114.4	105.1	108.4	105.5	113.2	100.8	110.8
2024-Jan	114.1	119.4	107.9	111.9	113.3	112.3	107.2	115.6	105.2	109.0	107.2	114.6	101.1	114.1
Feb	114.6	121.3	108.1	112.0	113.4	112.4	107.6	115.0	106.0	109.1	107.7	114.5	101.5	114.0
Mar	115.5	123.1	108.2	112.2	113.7	112.7	107.6	116.8	106.0	109.2	107.7	114.7	101.6	114.2
Apr	116.1	124.1	108.5	112.3	114.6	112.7	107.7	117.2	106.1	109.3	107.7	115.3	101.6	114.6
May	116.2	123.7	108.6	112.4	115.1	113.0	107.7	117.6	106.2	109.6	108.7	115.2	101.7	115.8
Jun	116.3	122.6	108.6	112.6	117.3	113.3	107.7	117.8	106.2	109.6	108.8	115.8	101.8	115.8
Jul	116.0	121.3	109.3	112.8	117.2	113.6	108.0	118.1	106.1	109.9	108.8	116.2	101.8	115.8
Aug	115.8	121.1	109.7	112.9	115.7	113.7	108.1	118.1	105.9	109.7	108.8	116.2	101.8	115.7
Sep	115.9	121.2	109.6	113.0	115.8	113.8	108.3	118.3	106.1	110.2	108.8	116.3	102.0	115.7
Oct	115.5	120.5	109.6	112.9	115.1	113.8	108.3	117.9	106.1	110.0	108.8	116.2	102.0	116.3
Nov	116.0	121.9	109.8	113.0	115.2	114.2	108.3	118.1	106.1	110.4	108.8	116.3	101.9	116.4
Dec	116.9	124.3	110.3	113.2	115.6	114.7	108.4	118.4	106.2	110.5	108.8	116.4	101.9	116.6
2025-Jan	117.6	125.8	111.8	114.0	115.8	114.7	108.8	118.4	106.0	110.8	112.0	116.5	101.9	117.7
Feb	118.3	127.3	112.0	114.2	116.9	114.8	108.9	118.8	106.0	111.0	112.2	116.6	102.1	117.8
Mar	119.3	129.8	112.0	114.5	118.0	115.1	109.1	119.2	106.1	111.0	112.2	116.7	102.3	118.0
Apr	119.8	130.6	112.1	114.5	118.9	115.3	109.3	119.7	106.2	111.1	112.2	117.1	102.5	118.0
May	119.8	130.6	112.3	114.7	119.1	115.6	109.5	119.6	106.2	111.2	112.2	117.3	102.4	118.1
Jun	120.2	131.5	112.4	114.9	119.3	115.6	109.6	119.6	106.3	111.1	112.2	117.3	102.4	118.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Notes: Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from Base December 2015=100 to Base 2020 = 100



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.10(ii): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural) - Other Selected Groups

Base: 2020 = 100

Period	Core index	Non-core index	Energy, fuel and utilities index	Services index	Goods index	Education services and products ancillary to education index	All items less food and non-alcoholic beverages
New Weight (%)	73.9	26.1	5.7	37.2	62.8	4.1	71.8
2022-Jan	105.7	105.2	106.1	104.3	106.4	104.5	105.0
Feb	106.0	106.8	106.5	104.6	107.2	104.6	105.3
Mar	106.3	109.2	109.0	104.7	108.5	104.7	105.7
Apr	106.9	110.7	113.9	105.0	109.6	104.7	106.2
May	107.4	111.3	116.4	105.9	109.9	104.7	106.9
Jun	107.9	111.9	115.9	106.8	110.2	104.9	107.4
Jul	107.9	112.2	115.2	106.8	110.4	104.9	107.5
Aug	107.8	110.8	115.3	106.8	109.7	105.0	107.5
Sep	107.9	111.1	113.0	106.9	109.8	105.1	107.5
Oct	107.6	112.0	112.9	106.4	110.1	104.9	107.2
Nov	107.6	113.4	112.0	103.7	104.3	103.3	107.3
Dec	107.9	116.1	113.2	106.6	112.0	104.9	107.6
2023-Jan	108.4	117.6	113.4	107.3	112.9	106.5	108.2
Feb	108.5	119.2	113.3	107.4	113.6	106.8	108.2
Mar	108.7	121.7	114.4	107.6	114.8	106.8	108.5
Apr	109.0	122.6	114.3	107.7	115.4	106.8	108.7
May	109.5	121.7	115.1	108.3	115.4	107.1	109.1
Jun	109.7	121.6	115.9	108.5	115.4	107.2	109.4
Jul	110.2	119.7	114.5	109.0	114.8	108.0	109.8
Aug	110.3	117.9	114.6	109.2	114.1	108.2	110.1
Sep	110.3	118.1	114.0	109.3	114.2	108.3	110.1
Oct	110.2	117.7	113.9	109.3	113.9	108.2	110.1
Nov	110.5	119.2	117.9	109.3	114.8	108.3	110.6
Dec	111.2	119.8	119.0	108.6	114.6	107.6	111.2
2024-Jan	111.9	120.2	120.9	111.0	115.9	109.7	112.0
Feb	112.5	120.9	121.4	110.7	117.0	110.0	112.0
Mar	112.9	122.8	122.0	111.2	118.1	110.0	112.5
Apr	113.2	124.4	124.9	111.3	119.0	110.2	112.9
May	113.5	124.2	126.4	111.5	119.1	110.9	113.2
Jun	113.7	123.7	131.6	111.7	119.0	111.2	113.8
Jul	113.8	122.3	131.2	111.8	118.6	111.3	114.0
Aug	113.7	121.6	127.4	111.7	118.2	111.3	113.7
Sep	113.8	121.6	127.1	111.7	118.3	111.6	113.8
Oct	113.8	120.5	124.9	111.7	117.8	111.4	113.6
Nov	114.1	121.6	124.6	111.7	118.6	111.6	113.7
Dec	114.4	123.7	125.2	111.8	119.9	111.8	114.0
2025-Jan	115.0	125.0	125.1	112.1	120.8	114.1	114.4
Feb	115.2	126.9	128.0	112.2	121.9	114.3	114.7
Mar	115.4	130.1	131.6	112.3	123.4	114.4	115.2
Apr	115.7	131.5	134.0	112.5	124.1	114.4	115.5
May	115.8	131.2	134.1	112.6	124.1	114.4	115.6
Jun	115.8	132.5	134.4	112.6	124.6	114.4	115.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Notes: Please note that NBS has adjusted CPI figures from Base December 2015=100 to Base 2020 = 100



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Table A1.10(iii): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), Twelve Months Percentage Change - Main Groups

Period	Headline	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Clothing and footwear	Housing, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Information and communication	Recreation, sports and culture	Education services	Restaurants and accommodation services	Insurance services	Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods and services
New Weight (%)	100.0	28.2	1.9	10.8	15.1	7.9	2.5	14.1	5.4	1.6	2.0	6.6	2.1	2.1
2022-Jan	4.0	6.3	1.9	3.1	3.5	3.0	1.9	4.4	1.3	1.9	1.0	3.7	0.3	2.2
Feb	3.7	6.1	1.8	2.8	3.5	3.0	1.3	3.7	1.2	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.2	2.1
Mar	3.6	6.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	2.8	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.1	0.2	2.4	0.2	2.5
Apr	3.8	6.6	1.2	2.3	3.9	2.8	1.3	3.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	2.1	0.2	2.4
May	4.0	5.5	1.2	2.1	4.3	3.3	1.5	7.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	2.6
Jun	4.4	5.9	1.1	2.3	4.6	3.6	1.3	8.9	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.4
Jul	4.5	6.5	1.2	2.4	4.1	3.9	1.4	8.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.2	2.3
Aug	4.6	7.8	0.7	2.3	3.4	3.6	1.1	8.1	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.2	2.2
Sep	4.8	8.3	1.0	2.6	3.2	3.6	1.4	7.9	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.2	2.2
Oct	4.9	9.1	0.9	2.5	3.7	4.2	1.3	6.1	1.2	2.2	0.7	2.3	-0.2	2.4
Nov	4.9	9.2	0.8	2.1	2.8	4.0	1.5	6.1	1.2	2.0	0.7	2.6	-0.2	2.3
Dec	4.8	9.7	0.8	2.6	2.7	3.7	1.7	5.1	1.3	2.0	0.7	2.7	-0.1	2.5
2023-Jan	4.9	9.9	0.6	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.8	6.2	1.7	1.0	2.9	2.8	0.0	2.1
Feb	4.8	9.6	0.4	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.8	6.0	1.6	1.2	3.3	2.7	-0.1	1.9
Mar	4.7	9.7	0.5	2.4	1.1	2.9	1.7	5.7	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.1	-0.5	1.3
Apr	4.3	9.1	0.8	2.8	0.3	3.1	1.8	4.3	1.7	1.8	3.3	3.2	-0.4	1.6
May	4.0	9.7	0.5	2.4	1.1	2.9	1.7	5.7	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.1	-0.5	1.3
Jun	3.6	7.8	1.7	3.5	7.8	1.1	1.3	-0.4	1.9	1.9	3.3	5.1	-0.4	2.6
Jul	3.3	6.1	3.8	3.4	1.2	2.7	1.9	0.4	2.1	2.2	3.3	5.1	0.2	3.9
Aug	3.3	5.6	3.7	3.4	1.4	4.1	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.5	3.3	5.1	0.2	4.0
Sep	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.0	1.3	3.9	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.7	3.5	5.4	0.1	3.9
Oct	3.2	4.5	3.5	3.0	1.0	3.4	1.7	3.1	1.4	2.8	3.5	4.9	0.6	3.6
Nov	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.6	1.4	2.9	1.3	3.4	3.5	4.5	0.6	3.5
Dec	3.0	2.3	4.1	3.2	4.0	3.6	1.3	3.3	1.3	3.5	3.5	4.3	0.6	4.5
2024-Jan	3.0	1.5	4.1	2.8	4.9	3.3	1.8	3.3	1.0	3.8	2.7	5.0	0.7	7.1
Feb	1.8	4.2	4.2	2.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	2.9	1.9	3.6	2.8	4.6	1.0	7.1
Mar	3.0	1.4	4.3	2.4	4.8	3.6	2.1	4.4	1.9	3.4	2.8	4.1	1.6	7.3
Apr	3.1	1.4	4.0	2.1	5.2	3.3	2.0	5.1	1.8	3.3	2.8	4.1	1.5	7.5
May	3.1	1.6	3.4	2.0	5.2	3.3	2.0	5.0	1.7	3.4	3.3	2.6	1.6	8.2
Jun	3.1	0.9	3.2	1.8	6.6	3.5	1.9	5.2	1.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.7	7.2
Jul	3.0	1.8	4.2	2.7	5.0	3.5	2.1	2.9	1.9	3.6	2.8	4.6	1.0	7.1
Aug	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.8	5.3	1.9	1.7	4.3	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.1	1.0	5.6
Sep	3.1	2.5	2.2	1.9	5.8	2.1	1.8	4.3	1.1	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.3	5.7
Oct	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.0	5.4	2.1	1.8	3.6	1.3	2.3	3.1	2.7	1.3	6.4
Nov	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	4.1	2.1	1.8	3.8	1.2	2.0	3.1	2.6	1.2	6.3
Dec	3.1	4.6	2.2	1.2	2.9	2.1	1.9	3.5	1.0	2.0	3.2	2.8	1.1	5.3
2025-Jan	3.1	5.3	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.7	4.5	1.7	0.8	3.1
Feb	3.2	5.0	3.5	2.0	3.1	2.2	1.2	3.2	0.0	1.7	4.2	1.8	0.7	3.3
Mar	3.3	5.4	3.5	2.0	3.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	0.1	1.6	4.1	1.7	0.7	3.3
Apr	3.2	5.3	3.4	2.0	3.8	2.3	1.5	2.1	0.1	1.7	4.1	1.6	0.8	3.0
May	3.2	5.6	3.4	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.7	1.7	0.1	1.5	3.2	1.8	0.7	2.0
Jun	3.3	7.3	3.5	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	1.4	3.1	1.3	0.6	2.0

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Notes: NBS adjusted CPI from Base December 2015=100 to Base 2020 = 100



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A1.0 Output and Prices Statistics, Tanzania Mainland

Table A1.10(iv): National Consumer Price Index (Urban and Rural), Twelve Months Percentage Change - Other Selected Groups

Base:2020= 100

Period	Core	Non-Core	Energy, fuel and utilities	Services index	Goods index	Education services and products ancillary to education	All items less food and non-alcoholic beverages
New Weight (%)	73.9	26.1	5.7	37.2	62.8	4.1	71.8
2022-Jan	3.3	6.0	7.3	2.9	4.7	2.3	3.1
Feb	3.0	5.6	5.8	2.4	4.4	2.2	2.7
Mar	2.7	6.1	6.3	1.9	4.5	2.0	2.4
Apr	2.8	6.5	9.9	1.7	5.0	1.4	2.6
May	3.0	6.8	13.5	2.7	4.8	1.5	3.4
Jun	3.4	7.4	12.9	3.4	5.0	1.5	3.9
Jul	3.5	7.5	11.2	3.5	5.2	1.5	3.8
Aug	3.2	9.0	9.6	3.2	5.5	1.6	3.4
Sep	3.3	9.5	7.9	3.4	5.7	1.7	3.5
Oct	3.0	10.6	8.7	2.8	6.2	1.7	3.3
Nov	2.7	11.3	7.7	2.7	6.1	1.6	3.1
Dec	2.5	11.6	7.9	2.5	6.2	1.5	2.9
2023-Jan	2.5	11.8	6.9	2.9	6.1	1.9	3.0
Feb	2.4	11.5	6.4	2.7	6.0	2.1	2.8
Mar	2.3	11.4	5.0	2.7	5.8	2.0	2.7
Apr	2.0	10.7	0.4	2.6	5.3	2.0	2.3
May	2.0	9.4	-1.1	2.2	5.0	2.3	2.1
Jun	1.7	8.7	0.0	1.6	4.7	2.3	1.8
Jul	2.1	6.6	-0.6	2.1	4.0	3.0	2.2
Aug	2.2	6.4	-0.6	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.4
Sep	2.3	6.3	0.9	2.2	4.0	3.1	2.4
Oct	2.5	5.0	0.8	2.7	3.4	3.1	2.6
Nov	2.6	5.0	5.3	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.0
Dec	3.1	3.2	5.1	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.3
2024-Jan	3.2	2.2	6.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.8
Feb	3.7	1.4	7.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.5
Mar	3.9	0.9	6.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.7
Apr	3.9	1.4	9.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.9
May	3.6	2.1	9.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7
Jun	3.6	1.8	13.5	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.0
Jul	3.3	2.2	14.6	2.5	3.2	3.0	3.8
Aug	3.2	3.1	11.2	2.3	3.6	2.8	3.3
Sep	3.2	3.0	11.5	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.4
Oct	3.2	2.4	9.7	2.2	3.5	2.9	3.2
Nov	3.3	2.1	5.7	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.9
Dec	3.3	3.3	5.3	1.6	3.8	2.9	2.5
2025-Jan	2.7	4.0	3.5	1.0	4.2	4.0	2.1
Feb	2.5	5.0	5.4	1.4	4.2	4.0	2.4
Mar	2.2	6.0	7.9	1.0	4.5	4.0	2.3
Apr	2.2	5.7	7.3	1.1	4.3	3.8	2.3
May	2.1	5.6	6.1	1.0	4.2	3.2	2.1
Jun	1.9	7.1	2.1	0.9	4.7	2.9	1.7

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

Notes: NBS has adjusted CPI figures from Base December 2015=100 to Base 2020 = 100



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2.0 United Republic of Tanzania Government Finance Statistics

Table A2.1: Central Government Operations

	Millions of TZS						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Total revenue (including LGAs)	18,527,293.2	21,051,754.9	20,594,735.2	24,389,523.2	26,241,759.4	29,833,112.0	34,885,098.3
Total revenue - central government	17,868,195.0	20,352,708.1	19,837,680.3	23,500,055.3	25,256,847.8	28,686,559.1	33,492,897.6
Tax revenue	15,387,287.9	17,472,133.5	17,317,613.5	20,029,211.6	21,411,398.9	24,764,015.8	28,551,098.5
Taxes on imports	5,668,220.5	5,994,225.3	6,564,357.6	7,879,144.1	8,325,996.4	9,328,766.1	10,644,719.0
Taxes on local goods	3,709,774.4	3,840,566.2	3,700,549.9	3,422,252.4	4,102,528.0	4,848,916.1	5,650,946.6
Income taxes	5,072,401.5	6,490,239.8	6,015,741.0	7,517,312.4	7,601,040.8	9,080,613.1	10,274,739.9
Other taxes	936,891.5	1,147,102.2	2,264,146.9	1,210,502.6	1,381,833.7	1,505,720.6	1,980,692.9
Non- tax revenue	2,480,907.1	2,880,574.6	2,520,066.8	3,470,843.7	3,845,448.9	3,922,543.3	4,941,799.1
LGA own sources	659,098.2	699,046.8	757,055.0	889,467.9	984,911.6	1,146,552.9	1,392,200.7
Total expenditure ¹	22,265,372.0	23,502,650.9	26,585,306.7	31,136,330.4	34,431,748.2	36,346,762.8	40,721,660.5
Recurrent expenditure	13,811,190.4	14,201,147.8	14,883,722.6	16,055,989.4	20,475,131.8	21,710,341.5	26,168,823.8
Wages and salaries	6,658,458.2	7,006,311.0	6,141,565.6	8,087,392.4	9,046,205.3	9,978,925.6	11,264,893.9
Interest payments	2,408,680.1	2,299,499.7	2,528,537.9	2,866,272.4	3,680,654.6	4,633,598.1	5,053,893.2
Domestic ³	1,622,507.9	1,458,831.0	1,815,444.5	2,077,767.4	2,633,591.1	2,975,759.7	3,178,839.7
Foreign	786,172.2	840,668.7	713,093.4	788,505.0	1,047,063.4	1,657,838.3	1,875,053.5
Other goods, services and transfers	4,744,052.1	4,895,337.1	5,026,360.6	5,102,324.6	7,748,271.9	7,097,817.8	9,850,036.7
Development expenditure and net lending	8,454,181.5	9,926,992.6	11,701,584.2	15,080,341.0	13,956,616.5	14,636,421.3	14,552,836.7
Local	6,496,222.3	6,832,823.1	9,251,759.3	11,461,638.2	12,244,992.5	11,182,316.4	11,989,140.5
Foreign	1,957,959.3	3,094,169.5	2,449,824.8	3,618,702.8	1,711,623.9	3,454,104.9	2,563,696.2
Overall balance before grants	3,738,078.8	3,076,385.5	-5,990,571.5	-6,746,807.2	-8,189,988.8	-6,513,650.8	-5,836,562.2
Grants	461,201.3	927,848.2	702,851.5	708,492.2	596,380.3	634,687.6	821,174.3
Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	103,202.0	0.0	113,796.3	0.0
Project	285,340.0	662,509.7	527,487.8	519,323.4	506,327.7	400,988.1	747,850.6
Basket funds	175,861.3	211,972.3	175,363.7	85,966.8	90,052.5	119,903.2	73,323.7
Overall balance after grants	-3,276,877.4	2,148,537.4	-5,287,720.0	-6,038,315.0	-7,593,608.5	-5,878,963.2	-5,015,387.9
Expenditure float	-10,242.6	-15,750.3	-7,318.0	-2,187.1	-12,956.4	-8,723.3	0.0
Adjustments to cash and other items (net)	-952,123.2	-579,926.5	-722,879.1	-77,073.8	-75,618.9	-231,130.1	-974,661.4
Overall balance (cheques cleared)	-4,229,000.6	-2,728,463.9	-6,010,599.1	-6,117,575.8	-7,682,183.8	-6,118,816.6	-5,990,049.4
Financing:	4,229,000.6	2,728,463.9	6,010,599.1	6,117,575.8	7,682,183.8	6,118,816.6	5,990,049.4
Foreign financing (net)	1,191,823.2	2,351,539.9	2,651,378.7	3,267,573.3	3,084,660.5	3,843,497.3	1,842,629.3
Loans	2,766,976.2	4,379,847.2	5,078,402.1	5,926,333.0	5,978,206.4	6,814,998.6	5,194,271.8
Program loans	125,396.0	126,094.2	210,238.6	1,291,742.6	1,851,237.4	2,013,708.2	1,754,589.1
Development project loans	2,597,299.3	4,195,187.6	4,791,056.7	4,627,830.3	4,126,969.1	4,801,290.5	3,439,682.7
o/w: Non- concessional borrowing	1,144,822.3	1,822,093.1	3,121,190.2	1,809,493.7	3,011,725.4	1,908,389.0	1,729,837.9
Basket support	44,280.9	58,565.3	77,106.9	6,760.1	0.0	40,312.1	32,678.0
Amortization	-1,575,153.1	-2,028,307.3	-2,427,023.4	-2,658,759.6	-2,893,546.0	-3,011,813.4	-3,384,320.6
Domestic (net) ³	3,037,177.5	376,924.0	3,359,220.4	2,850,002.5	4,597,523.4	2,275,319.3	4,147,420.1
Bank and non bank financing	3,037,177.5	376,924.0	3,359,220.4	2,850,002.5	4,597,523.4	2,275,319.3	4,147,420.1
Bank borrowing	2,383,403.3	-404,856.6	1,808,932.4	1,846,493.2	2,426,063.1	-270,653.6	1,209,326.8
Non-bank (net of amortization)	653,774.1	781,780.6	1,550,288.0	1,003,509.3	2,171,460.3	2,545,972.9	2,938,093.3
Domestic and contingent debt amortization	3,713,606.8	3,976,811.2	3,262,551.9	3,044,431.8	3,513,913.7	3,257,143.9	4,459,593.0
Borrowing/Roll over	-3,713,606.8	-3,976,811.2	-3,262,551.9	-3,044,431.8	-3,513,913.7	-3,257,143.9	-4,459,593.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

Note: ¹ Exclude amortization and expenditure float, includes road fund and retention expenditures; ² domestic Interest payments and amortization include cash and non-cash; ³ positive value means financing and a negative value means repayment; and p denotes provisional data



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2.0 United Republic of Tanzania Government Finance Statistics

Table A2.2: Outstanding Treasury Bills by Investor

Millions of TZS							
Period	Total	Bank of Tanzania	Commercial banks	Non-banks financial institutions	Other financial institutions	Other official entities	Private sector
2020	1,745,951.0	68,024.8	1,278,180.9	29,390.5	237,602.2	118,604.3	14,148.3
2021	1,810,818.7	73,407.2	1,384,099.4	11,400.0	219,914.5	118,197.2	3,800.4
2022	2,066,194.3	47,368.4	1,798,622.0	0.0	187,881.0	29,858.8	2,464.1
2023	2,839,428.0	84,999.3	2,346,456.6	20,000.0	197,835.0	47,104.5	143,032.7
2024	2,659,772.5	393,202.4	1,975,235.9	0.0	247,897.6	39,771.0	3,665.6
2023-Jan	2,060,275.2	47,368.4	1,798,172.0	0.0	182,837.0	29,433.7	2,464.1
Feb	2,297,928.0	0.0	2,060,720.4	20,000.0	184,560.8	30,185.7	2,461.1
Mar	2,721,921.0	0.0	2,464,527.9	20,000.0	203,235.0	31,697.0	2,461.1
Apr	2,719,841.8	0.0	2,469,077.9	14,250.0	202,650.0	31,602.8	2,261.1
May	2,775,660.5	1,000.0	2,541,448.9	8,579.0	188,450.0	33,692.8	2,489.8
Jun	2,685,437.7	32,579.0	2,410,397.2	8,579.0	192,500.0	38,192.8	3,189.8
Jul	3,009,520.1	3,500.0	2,617,721.0	14,250.0	201,100.0	36,312.6	136,636.5
Aug	2,987,412.6	3,500.0	2,574,464.0	14,250.0	204,880.0	52,394.1	137,924.5
Sep	3,050,362.7	13,500.0	2,626,147.6	4,250.0	208,630.0	58,582.2	139,252.9
Oct	3,069,333.6	21,631.6	2,616,066.0	15,000.0	224,464.4	52,812.4	139,359.2
Nov	2,899,234.5	3,500.0	2,476,705.9	15,000.0	210,684.4	52,424.5	140,919.7
Dec	2,839,428.0	84,999.3	2,346,456.6	20,000.0	197,835.0	47,104.5	143,032.7
2024-Jan	2,704,414.3	6,000.0	2,289,355.8	20,500.0	193,711.1	51,612.7	143,234.7
Feb	3,082,577.3	9,901.3	2,616,124.1	35,988.5	243,007.4	32,277.8	145,278.2
Mar	2,992,641.5	40,603.6	2,485,581.8	30,488.5	255,903.6	34,525.8	145,538.2
Apr	2,938,142.0	3,500.0	2,456,475.4	35,988.5	258,403.6	38,205.8	145,568.7
May	2,832,088.8	15,375.0	2,354,950.5	29,488.5	250,503.6	36,459.4	145,311.9
Jun	2,906,333.3	92,435.5	2,411,436.4	0.0	240,086.4	27,293.9	135,081.1
Jul	2,718,066.4	50,694.5	2,363,436.8	0.0	273,137.4	26,993.9	3,803.9
Aug	2,634,683.9	122,806.9	2,213,106.4	0.0	270,290.2	26,191.0	2,289.5
Sep	2,494,489.8	467,189.6	1,744,563.7	0.0	259,673.3	19,391.0	3,672.3
Oct	2,496,301.5	289,355.6	1,916,417.7	0.0	272,026.0	16,491.0	2,011.3
Nov	2,577,957.0	248,098.4	2,008,779.8	0.0	274,313.2	41,911.0	4,854.6
Dec	2,659,772.5	393,202.4	1,975,235.9	0.0	247,897.6	39,771.0	3,665.6
2025-Jan	2,634,487.5	184,420.5	2,203,871.3	0.0	206,120.1	37,691.0	2,384.6
Feb	2,407,598.4	120,131.8	2,071,520.0	0.0	178,628.0	35,403.0	1,915.6
Mar	2,208,143.4	62,850.6	1,955,590.7	0.0	156,076.0	31,780.0	1,846.1
Apr	2,263,462.9	67,600.0	2,004,521.3	0.0	160,256.8	27,380.0	3,704.8
May	2,171,482.9	110,500.0	1,873,971.3	0.0	163,776.0	21,150.0	2,085.6
Jun	2,022,088.4	49,000.0	1,787,013.3	0.0	163,195.0	21,150.0	1,730.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: Other official entities comprise BoT Special Funds; and other financial institutions consists of insurance industry stakeholders and pension funds



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

2.0 United Republic of Tanzania Government Finance Statistics

Table A2.3: Central Government Stocks, Bonds and Notes by Holder

Millions of TZS

End of period	Bank of Tanzania	Banks	Non-bank financial institutions	Other financial institutions	Other official entities	Private sector	Others	Total
2020	1,230,397.7	5,615,784.8	88,109.5	5,649,212.1	185,371.6	1,069,036.3	123,931.0	8,257,948.5
2021	1,148,172.2	6,592,487.6	86,862.5	8,197,795.5	345,690.1	1,582,046.6	151,171.8	18,104,226.2
2022	2,178,687.8	7,351,623.4	154,827.1	8,436,446.5	635,842.2	1,919,048.5	241,241.8	20,917,717.3
2023	2,060,078.4	7,916,247.2	562,633.5	9,515,487.8	595,858.1	2,411,586.1	277,304.3	23,339,195.3
2024	1,960,078.4	7,989,756.2	1,066,016.1	10,650,969.8	695,653.6	3,698,660.8	495,088.3	26,556,223.1
2021-Mar	1,235,397.7	5,758,133.9	87,789.5	5,748,333.2	202,804.0	1,170,899.8	145,409.3	14,348,767.2
Jun	1,154,820.2	5,817,281.7	91,547.5	5,975,872.3	253,897.4	1,364,917.9	146,171.8	14,804,508.7
Sep	1,169,370.4	6,117,511.5	87,837.5	6,054,230.4	316,205.5	1,449,630.4	151,171.8	15,345,957.4
Dec	1,148,172.2	6,592,487.6	86,862.5	8,197,795.5	345,690.1	1,582,046.6	151,171.8	18,104,226.2
2022-Mar	1,148,172.2	6,840,589.9	58,362.5	8,214,622.2	426,729.5	1,668,040.3	151,171.8	18,507,688.3
Jun	2,648,172.2	6,784,222.0	63,799.5	8,218,238.0	528,533.9	1,742,491.2	151,171.8	20,136,628.6
Sep	2,648,172.2	6,991,077.6	70,479.5	8,288,900.8	618,584.2	1,822,311.1	206,171.8	20,645,697.2
Dec	2,178,687.8	7,351,623.4	154,827.1	8,436,446.5	635,842.2	1,919,048.5	241,241.8	20,917,717.3
2023-Mar	2,125,724.4	7,397,761.1	251,267.1	8,657,949.9	596,566.9	1,970,234.8	237,304.3	21,236,808.4
Jun	2,125,724.4	7,920,417.3	420,696.2	9,103,178.6	597,166.9	2,108,466.0	277,304.3	22,552,953.6
Sep	2,060,078.4	7,935,768.7	508,263.0	9,292,840.6	596,816.9	2,288,194.4	277,304.3	22,959,266.2
Dec	2,060,078.4	7,916,247.2	562,633.5	9,515,487.8	595,858.1	2,411,586.1	277,304.3	23,339,195.3
2024-Mar	2,060,078.4	7,914,532.8	651,935.5	9,809,944.2	591,510.1	2,583,626.9	277,304.3	23,888,932.1
Jun	1,960,078.4	8,051,647.4	676,271.3	10,379,054.7	685,269.7	2,903,505.5	282,248.3	24,938,075.2
Sep	1,960,078.4	8,040,620.6	796,598.9	10,653,467.0	689,697.1	3,355,125.0	425,818.3	25,921,405.2
Dec	1,960,078.4	7,989,756.2	1,066,016.1	10,650,969.8	695,653.6	3,698,660.8	495,088.3	26,556,223.1
2025-Mar	1,960,078.4	8,223,648.9	1,178,541.2	10,781,202.0	700,632.8	3,917,755.4	662,438.3	27,424,296.8
Jun	1,860,078.4	8,357,943.0	1,273,484.6	10,955,518.1	698,237.8	4,304,597.8	719,178.3	28,169,037.9

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: All figures are in face value; other financial institutions comprise insurance industry stakeholders and pension funds, while others comprise non-residents and Bank of Tanzania Special Funds

Table A3.1: Depository Corporations Survey

End of Period	Domestic assets (net)					M3, TOTAL sum (2-5) or sum (9-12)	Extended		Broad Money		Currency in circulation outside banks				Foreign currency deposits	TOTAL sum (9,15)	of which: Bank reserves
	Domestic credit (net)						M2, TOTAL sum (9-11)	M1, TOTAL sum (9,10)	Narrow Money								
	Foreign assets (net)	Claims on government (net)	Claims on other domestic sectors (net)														
			3	4	5												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
2023-Jan	8,668,499.1	10,942,436.5	27,521,477.7	-8,329,080.4	38,803,332.8	30,383,836.8	18,832,976.1	5,326,433.7	13,506,542.4	11,550,860.7	8,419,496.1	9,482,244.6	4,155,811.0				
Feb	7,595,121.6	11,549,301.2	27,957,978.3	-8,229,411.0	38,872,990.1	30,479,832.8	18,842,031.7	5,291,148.0	13,550,883.7	11,637,801.1	8,393,157.3	9,390,971.0	4,099,823.1				
Mar	8,697,090.6	10,604,004.8	28,535,695.3	-8,723,631.4	39,113,159.2	30,495,473.4	18,618,658.7	5,371,111.4	13,247,547.2	11,876,814.8	8,617,685.8	9,236,419.8	3,865,308.4				
Apr	8,635,892.3	11,490,414.0	28,702,882.6	-8,868,169.1	39,961,519.9	31,048,846.3	19,248,269.9	5,424,773.7	13,823,496.2	11,800,576.3	8,912,673.6	9,483,277.2	4,038,503.4				
May	7,810,956.3	11,732,984.4	29,161,177.4	-8,525,047.0	40,179,551.2	31,342,845.2	19,286,246.1	5,646,046.7	13,640,199.4	12,056,439.1	8,836,866.0	9,580,126.8	3,944,080.1				
Jun	10,455,137.1	11,750,594.0	29,835,556.8	-8,856,335.8	42,184,952.1	32,593,687.3	20,352,398.9	6,161,493.2	14,190,905.7	12,241,238.5	9,591,264.8	10,850,658.1	4,689,164.9				
Jul	10,769,205.3	11,408,801.0	30,060,018.1	-9,596,244.8	42,641,779.6	32,811,692.0	20,505,082.0	6,347,690.6	14,157,391.4	12,306,610.1	9,830,087.5	10,194,808.5	3,847,117.9				
Aug	10,934,908.6	11,276,186.2	30,608,816.9	-9,681,818.8	43,138,092.9	33,286,596.0	20,771,905.8	6,460,681.7	14,311,224.1	12,514,690.2	9,851,496.8	10,392,843.5	3,932,161.8				
Sep	10,121,593.5	11,795,353.6	30,791,279.7	-9,567,182.7	43,141,044.1	33,425,163.7	20,611,248.9	6,475,902.5	14,135,346.4	12,813,914.8	9,715,880.4	9,943,688.9	3,467,786.4				
Oct	9,677,967.4	12,667,657.0	31,216,402.2	-10,606,106.8	42,955,919.9	33,459,608.2	20,568,592.4	6,316,756.6	14,251,835.8	12,891,015.9	9,496,311.7	9,825,203.7	3,508,447.1				
Nov	9,970,803.4	12,666,359.4	31,875,550.4	-10,927,559.9	43,585,153.4	33,436,682.1	20,286,904.1	6,373,227.2	13,913,676.9	13,149,778.0	10,148,471.3	10,066,517.5	3,693,290.3				
Dec	11,302,394.0	11,353,926.4	32,102,008.6	-10,749,695.0	44,008,632.0	34,007,797.9	20,600,169.0	6,484,986.1	14,115,182.9	13,407,628.9	10,000,834.1	10,099,827.9	3,614,841.8				
2024-Jan	10,376,089.9	12,003,476.3	32,427,258.7	-11,043,080.2	43,763,744.7	33,773,235.7	20,492,745.6	6,106,629.0	14,386,116.7	13,280,490.1	9,990,509.0	10,411,892.7	4,305,263.7				
Feb	10,242,897.9	12,330,952.2	32,668,118.6	-11,272,625.2	43,969,343.5	33,836,720.9	20,546,251.8	6,083,595.3	14,462,656.5	13,290,469.1	10,132,622.6	10,138,065.5	4,054,470.2				
Mar	11,635,002.7	10,876,582.5	33,346,166.0	-11,330,321.7	44,527,409.6	34,130,076.2	20,862,852.0	6,325,533.0	14,537,318.9	13,267,224.2	10,397,333.4	10,185,541.3	3,860,008.2				
Apr	10,089,106.0	11,535,986.5	33,757,647.6	-11,063,754.3	44,318,985.8	33,825,297.9	20,263,255.4	6,146,685.4	14,116,570.0	13,562,042.5	10,493,688.0	10,066,586.7	3,919,901.3				
May	10,975,470.0	12,389,795.7	33,983,942.0	-12,256,303.5	45,092,904.1	34,246,942.4	21,092,973.0	6,521,807.7	14,571,165.3	13,153,969.5	10,845,961.7	11,046,430.8	4,524,623.1				
Jun	12,238,300.5	11,479,940.4	34,980,848.1	-11,937,022.8	46,762,066.3	35,265,988.5	21,995,770.5	7,076,462.7	14,919,307.7	13,270,218.0	11,496,077.8	10,926,298.3	3,849,835.5				
Jul	12,226,665.0	11,895,675.8	35,354,575.1	-12,545,527.6	46,931,366.2	35,480,597.1	22,175,981.4	7,085,632.4	15,090,349.0	13,304,615.7	11,450,789.1	10,896,539.8	3,810,907.4				
Aug	13,100,622.8	11,445,701.8	35,730,875.8	-12,584,699.3	47,692,501.1	35,693,732.3	22,085,876.9	7,302,047.5	14,783,829.5	13,607,855.4	11,998,768.8	11,053,099.3	3,751,051.8				
Sep	13,704,308.5	10,986,748.8	36,174,134.8	-12,800,638.4	48,064,553.8	35,633,628.8	21,825,391.8	7,353,512.0	14,471,879.8	13,811,266.2	12,427,925.8	11,133,677.5	3,780,165.5				
Oct	13,773,647.0	11,618,473.0	36,517,775.9	-12,666,854.4	49,243,041.5	36,498,020.0	22,273,847.4	7,408,217.1	14,865,630.2	14,224,172.7	12,745,021.5	11,765,802.3	4,357,585.2				
Nov	13,296,516.6	12,257,139.2	36,741,792.3	-12,777,728.3	49,517,719.8	37,172,493.6	22,817,050.0	7,597,125.3	15,219,924.7	14,355,443.6	12,345,226.2	11,858,954.0	4,261,828.7				
Dec	13,558,246.1	11,461,586.5	36,097,413.8	-12,212,225.1	48,905,021.3	37,139,746.8	22,905,501.6	7,351,599.6	15,553,902.0	14,234,245.2	11,765,274.5	12,024,467.6	4,672,868.0				
2025-Jan	13,242,117.1	12,679,039.1	36,576,108.6	-12,662,789.6	49,834,475.3	37,415,193.0	23,073,024.9	6,997,661.4	16,075,363.4	14,342,168.2	12,419,282.2	11,670,294.9	4,672,633.4				
Feb	14,706,157.9	11,853,435.2	36,982,658.7	-12,893,853.6	50,648,398.1	37,830,227.8	23,118,774.5	6,954,545.5	16,164,229.0	14,711,453.3	12,818,170.7	12,078,696.1	5,124,150.6				
Mar	15,442,112.0	12,109,997.3	37,999,278.9	-13,409,498.9	52,141,889.2	38,536,016.5	23,541,744.2	7,189,994.3	16,351,749.9	14,994,272.3	13,605,872.7	11,793,076.4	4,603,082.0				
Apr	14,658,600.8	13,233,457.9	38,755,828.4	-13,310,166.5	53,337,718.6	39,491,016.0	24,013,084.2	7,024,125.0	16,985,959.2	15,478,321.9	13,846,312.6	11,878,886.7	4,854,761.7				
May	14,028,106.2	13,021,121.2	39,792,013.5	-13,499,741.9	53,341,499.0	39,798,062.1	24,214,911.6	7,438,930.0	16,775,981.6	15,583,150.5	13,543,436.9	11,800,686.8	4,361,756.9				
Jun	15,509,514.2	12,061,236.7	40,549,041.7	-12,636,512.7	55,483,279.8	41,713,982.1	25,653,866.2	7,874,760.4	17,779,105.7	16,060,115.9	13,769,297.7	12,451,723.6	4,576,963.1				

Note: * Other deposits include saving and time deposits in national currency



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3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table A3.2: Bank of Tanzania - Assets

Millions of TZS

End of period	Foreign assets			Claims on government			Lending to banks	Revaluation account	Premises and equipment	Items in process of collection	Other assets	Total
	Foreign exchange	SDRs	Quota in the IMF	Advances	Other securities	Total						
2023	13,942,283.9	17,724.7	1,307,389.0	10,358,757.5	2,053,515.5	12,412,273.0	514,668.2	-1,496,204.2	1,452,405.5	58,850.3	1,934,617.4	30,202,756.4
2024	13,579,259.6	7,642.7	1,231,976.9	11,590,974.6	2,028,525.9	13,619,500.5	1,545,254.2	-1,772,937.8	1,502,218.0	13,259.7	2,108,996.3	31,908,257.2
2022-Jan	14,356,022.0	1,241,808.1	1,271,392.5	6,129,331.4	1,150,670.0	7,280,001.4	216,598.8	-1,548,219.2	1,304,750.1	0.0	852,548.4	24,974,902.2
Feb	12,608,229.8	1,244,960.7	1,274,706.2	6,946,077.0	1,160,817.4	8,106,894.4	83,610.8	-1,548,217.1	1,305,730.8	87,140.1	1,784,433.7	24,947,489.4
Mar	12,654,396.0	1,235,316.8	1,264,831.9	7,005,060.3	1,209,484.1	8,214,544.4	61,940.4	-1,548,198.4	1,304,597.6	0.0	1,773,938.5	24,961,367.1
Apr	13,011,218.0	23,155.9	1,225,369.2	7,461,255.7	1,226,458.7	8,687,714.4	63,540.4	-1,548,181.7	1,303,718.6	453.0	1,778,529.2	24,545,517.1
May	12,354,631.7	22,900.1	1,234,833.1	8,415,022.5	1,197,726.2	9,612,748.7	18,851.3	-1,548,182.4	1,313,633.7	2,482.8	1,780,130.2	24,792,029.1
Jun	12,189,771.0	22,906.4	1,235,172.7	5,494,027.4	2,654,925.0	8,148,952.5	330,851.3	-1,548,169.1	1,328,956.9	0.0	1,796,991.2	23,505,432.9
Jul	13,056,625.2	22,388.2	1,207,231.4	6,270,296.9	2,656,925.5	8,927,222.4	333,393.8	-1,553,706.0	1,323,198.3	0.0	1,768,382.3	25,084,735.7
Aug	12,645,867.5	20,736.9	1,195,977.6	7,000,552.5	2,660,232.3	9,660,784.8	333,393.8	-1,553,556.2	1,332,840.8	777.8	1,787,459.2	25,424,282.2
Sep	11,953,267.0	17,001.6	1,171,432.9	7,712,824.5	2,667,097.9	10,379,922.5	143,076.8	-1,553,220.2	1,436,380.8	918.3	1,813,914.8	25,362,694.4
Oct	11,210,445.7	17,130.4	1,180,309.0	9,103,923.1	2,176,152.2	11,280,075.3	148,268.3	-1,553,235.0	1,441,592.7	10,649.7	1,825,441.9	25,560,678.0
Nov	10,961,115.7	20,811.6	1,206,927.1	9,065,141.4	2,113,276.3	11,178,417.8	148,280.0	-1,544,835.1	1,444,293.2	12,043.0	1,884,549.1	25,311,602.3
Dec	12,850,288.5	21,077.1	1,222,320.5	7,460,598.2	2,142,188.4	9,602,786.6	160,280.0	-1,544,850.0	1,443,558.3	12,046.0	1,885,454.1	25,652,961.1
2023-Jan	11,476,143.6	32,160.2	1,238,562.6	7,798,240.7	2,143,675.4	9,941,916.1	160,737.9	-1,358,673.9	1,444,848.2	6,735.9	1,699,944.2	24,642,374.8
Feb	10,918,797.1	11,311.5	1,218,712.4	8,608,584.5	2,150,342.8	10,758,927.2	158,237.9	-1,358,688.6	1,444,831.9	6,071.4	1,831,980.2	24,990,181.1
Mar	11,889,118.4	11,485.0	1,237,412.2	8,072,906.2	2,058,677.2	10,131,583.4	228,280.0	-1,358,435.1	1,445,606.1	5,559.5	1,808,317.0	25,398,926.5
Apr	11,661,311.9	11,541.3	1,243,468.7	8,670,673.2	2,069,127.3	10,739,800.4	238,280.0	-1,404,254.7	1,443,559.6	27,082.5	1,817,652.7	25,778,442.4
May	11,255,771.8	13,261.8	1,228,023.0	10,015,478.9	2,077,123.2	12,092,602.1	228,280.0	-1,404,316.5	1,444,833.8	11,970.2	1,817,648.9	26,688,075.1
Jun	12,969,911.1	14,362.7	1,231,998.5	7,463,226.6	2,081,966.8	9,545,193.4	191,665.3	-1,416,697.8	1,442,345.4	37,031.5	2,106,251.5	26,122,061.5
Jul	13,045,923.3	21,068.9	1,283,464.5	7,424,075.8	2,087,390.2	9,511,466.0	193,280.0	-1,416,747.7	1,438,521.3	36,945.4	1,896,809.1	26,010,730.7
Aug	12,967,796.0	15,493.4	1,293,059.7	7,924,381.3	2,025,285.0	9,949,666.2	223,268.3	-1,416,805.6	1,438,125.2	37,031.4	1,857,982.1	26,365,616.7
Sep	12,351,440.5	15,511.5	1,294,574.7	8,824,307.6	2,033,863.7	10,857,971.3	353,224.1	-1,416,866.4	1,440,309.6	7,996.6	1,882,905.4	26,787,067.3
Oct	11,605,963.4	34,974.2	1,295,083.9	9,870,637.3	2,042,589.9	11,913,227.1	237,224.1	-1,416,932.2	1,445,051.8	3,964.1	1,836,732.0	27,008,784.4
Nov	12,270,067.6	17,717.4	1,306,853.4	10,458,375.4	2,052,543.0	12,510,918.4	217,997.2	-1,421,596.6	1,449,952.3	320.1	1,838,042.6	28,248,295.4
Dec	13,942,283.9	17,724.7	1,307,389.0	10,358,757.5	2,053,515.5	12,412,273.0	514,668.2	-1,496,204.2	1,452,405.5	58,850.3	1,934,617.4	30,202,756.4
2024-Jan	13,075,109.0	38,011.7	1,315,663.3	10,912,798.0	2,060,272.6	12,973,070.5	232,103.3	-1,496,227.0	1,452,673.8	5,330.7	1,911,332.6	29,565,345.1
Feb	12,652,480.7	38,806.4	1,343,170.3	10,934,272.8	2,062,960.1	12,997,232.9	242,649.3	-1,496,249.2	1,458,457.0	5,525.9	1,953,177.0	29,254,523.4
Mar	13,605,912.4	38,989.9	1,349,522.0	9,905,101.4	2,071,993.9	11,977,095.3	351,292.0	-1,496,271.9	1,479,706.2	4,422.1	1,950,521.0	29,325,616.7
Apr	12,532,241.0	38,965.5	1,348,678.9	11,268,111.7	2,081,029.4	13,349,141.1	241,418.3	-1,496,294.4	1,481,033.9	3,046.8	1,926,770.4	29,494,910.8
May	13,627,634.6	3,109.0	1,367,481.4	11,939,413.9	2,091,484.1	14,030,898.0	289,038.3	-1,496,357.9	1,482,137.6	5,269.9	1,916,198.1	31,297,503.4
Jun	14,112,259.9	3,128.2	1,375,920.9	10,186,863.8	1,889,861.2	12,076,725.0	594,830.5	-1,502,245.4	1,487,115.8	5,131.5	1,948,881.3	30,174,248.7
Jul	13,994,208.9	24,351.9	1,407,025.9	10,726,294.8	1,894,165.4	12,620,460.2	453,518.5	-1,511,210.2	1,491,116.8	7,631.4	1,890,247.7	30,453,498.0
Aug	14,540,104.4	5,742.9	1,439,208.3	11,356,051.0	1,910,613.7	13,266,664.7	994,245.8	-1,511,232.8	1,496,887.9	5,826.0	1,924,318.6	32,241,422.1
Sep	14,612,743.1	5,836.8	1,462,735.5	11,656,990.6	1,949,033.7	13,606,024.3	1,638,002.6	-1,485,201.3	1,496,964.0	7,128.2	1,966,233.9	33,394,943.0
Oct	14,471,090.6	5,659.2	1,418,226.4	12,351,381.5	2,009,684.5	14,361,066.0	1,204,079.6	-1,485,023.4	1,498,191.3	14,933.1	2,207,024.9	33,782,765.2
Nov	13,201,748.4	5,459.3	1,368,148.2	12,322,610.8	2,022,588.7	14,345,199.6	1,287,424.3	-1,772,923.0	1,501,891.2	47,187.2	2,447,562.4	32,513,778.0
Dec	13,579,259.6	7,642.7	1,231,976.9	11,590,974.6	2,028,525.9	13,619,500.5	1,545,254.2	-1,772,937.8	1,502,218.0	13,259.7	2,108,996.3	31,908,257.2
2025-Jan	13,318,715.6	27,481.1	1,291,005.2	11,988,709.7	2,036,942.1	14,025,651.8	632,164.1	-1,772,929.4	1,509,197.4	43,738.1	2,693,341.5	31,850,546.9
Feb	14,817,971.0	13,752.4	1,352,194.5	10,818,977.7	2,002,434.8	12,821,412.5	579,227.5	-1,772,943.9	1,507,528.3	75,745.2	2,604,952.2	32,086,960.3
Mar	15,035,909.3	14,250.2	1,401,147.1	11,015,806.0	1,959,444.1	12,975,250.2	514,751.0	-1,772,958.3	1,507,944.9	6,878.4	2,751,667.3	32,531,473.5
Apr	14,042,561.9	14,696.6	1,445,039.2	12,241,766.7	1,968,419.1	14,210,185.8	477,826.9	-1,772,973.6	1,511,149.0	67,121.5	2,885,405.6	32,985,385.1
May	13,709,683.9	15,935.8	1,448,594.3	12,508,732.5	2,005,760.9	14,514,493.3	477,748.2	-1,773,009.0	1,512,697.9	51,643.7	3,037,173.7	33,098,910.0
Jun	14,988,909.9	439,266.1	1,423,588.8	11,338,940.5	1,873,304.2	13,212,244.8	385,898.3	-1,780,992.6	1,522,043.6	1,304.9	3,793,240.6	34,115,772.5

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: SDRs denotes special drawing rights; and IMF, International Monetary Fund



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3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table 3.3: Bank of Tanzania - Liabilities

Millions of TZS										
End of period	Currency in circulation	Central government deposits	Banks' deposits	Other deposits	Foreign liabilities	International Monetary fund	Allocation of SDRs	Other liabilities	Capital and reserves	Total
2019	5,248,193.3	3,530,767.7	2,648,656.9	2,394,581.6	48,471.0	1,161,073.1	602,915.8	3,098,671.5	-61,041.9	18,672,289.0
2020	5,501,995.0	6,112,906.9	2,164,643.4	2,436,613.8	75,480.0	1,095,995.2	630,670.9	2,634,783.6	100,000.0	20,753,088.8
2021	6,013,271.4	6,664,649.5	3,325,942.4	3,235,283.6	208,455.1	1,108,671.5	1,838,694.6	2,859,030.3	258,164.8	25,512,163.2
2022	6,748,333.4	7,369,988.6	3,754,139.8	2,171,627.0	569,485.6	1,034,440.9	1,756,923.9	2,472,256.0	-224,234.1	25,652,961.1
2023	7,655,286.1	10,288,890.6	3,811,652.5	2,192,083.8	320,665.2	1,047,028.2	1,879,198.5	2,907,951.9	99,999.6	30,202,756.4
2024	8,672,945.9	10,903,820.7	4,933,574.7	1,524,935.5	88,112.6	1,169,639.5	1,770,803.6	2,744,424.7	100,000.0	31,908,257.2
2022-Jan	5,773,235.7	6,712,900.1	3,185,241.7	3,613,280.2	39,089.3	1,108,671.5	1,827,458.4	2,615,025.4	100,000.0	24,974,902.2
Feb	5,602,053.0	6,960,196.1	3,266,881.6	3,633,355.7	41,824.0	1,108,671.5	1,832,221.4	2,402,286.2	100,000.0	24,947,489.4
Mar	5,649,415.9	7,314,911.3	3,261,723.9	2,447,244.5	649,381.5	1,108,671.5	1,818,028.3	2,611,990.2	100,000.0	24,961,367.1
Apr	5,816,158.5	7,127,030.8	3,577,915.6	2,625,119.5	47,174.2	1,108,671.5	1,761,306.0	2,382,141.0	100,000.0	24,545,517.1
May	5,921,307.2	7,857,589.8	3,333,585.8	2,318,157.2	44,644.3	1,044,785.9	1,774,909.0	2,397,049.9	100,000.0	24,792,029.1
Jun	6,358,408.2	5,929,884.8	3,710,387.4	2,207,603.1	42,745.6	1,044,785.9	1,775,397.2	2,336,220.7	100,000.0	23,505,432.9
Jul	6,420,957.7	7,442,004.7	3,323,900.6	2,326,310.6	284,817.6	1,034,440.9	1,735,235.3	2,697,864.5	-180,796.3	25,084,735.7
Aug	6,585,204.3	6,548,819.7	3,991,662.5	2,249,679.9	500,466.6	1,034,440.9	1,719,059.4	2,967,585.2	-172,636.2	25,424,282.2
Sep	6,660,830.6	7,379,670.1	3,529,596.6	2,401,476.2	75,466.1	1,034,440.9	1,683,779.7	2,807,348.6	-409,914.5	25,362,694.4
Oct	6,767,928.2	7,545,597.9	3,525,692.7	2,522,173.2	105,760.9	1,034,440.9	1,696,537.8	2,774,773.7	-412,227.4	25,560,678.0
Nov	6,735,853.8	7,355,000.0	3,102,061.3	2,476,191.9	134,881.5	1,034,440.9	1,734,798.0	3,227,645.8	-489,270.9	25,311,602.3
Dec	6,748,333.4	7,369,988.6	3,754,139.8	2,171,627.0	569,485.6	1,034,440.9	1,756,923.9	2,472,256.0	-224,234.1	25,652,961.1
2023-Jan	6,420,720.2	6,749,415.5	3,582,633.4	2,130,677.3	118,765.8	1,034,440.9	1,780,269.7	2,963,495.4	-138,043.3	24,642,374.8
Feb	6,299,465.5	7,337,126.6	3,543,545.2	2,148,614.3	65,950.5	1,034,440.9	1,751,737.6	2,947,343.9	-138,043.3	24,990,181.1
Mar	6,343,417.3	7,951,071.1	3,302,896.8	2,038,917.2	73,983.9	1,034,440.9	1,778,616.2	3,013,626.5	-138,043.3	25,398,926.5
Apr	6,435,268.2	7,806,006.0	3,501,808.3	2,505,926.9	93,926.8	1,034,440.9	1,787,321.6	2,513,743.6	100,000.0	25,778,442.4
May	6,644,725.7	8,902,169.8	3,389,569.9	2,209,719.1	164,525.1	1,053,577.0	1,765,120.4	2,458,668.1	100,000.0	26,688,075.1
Jun	7,192,010.8	6,705,276.2	4,232,338.5	2,291,531.1	65,094.6	1,047,028.2	1,770,834.7	2,717,947.3	100,000.0	26,122,061.5
Jul	7,448,848.9	7,358,604.0	3,601,390.0	2,093,266.0	73,992.3	1,047,028.2	1,844,810.3	2,459,151.2	83,639.6	26,010,730.7
Aug	7,515,076.6	7,469,876.9	3,657,657.5	2,161,950.0	82,341.8	1,047,028.2	1,858,602.1	2,483,276.3	89,807.2	26,365,616.7
Sep	7,532,537.5	8,162,825.0	3,311,073.5	2,127,785.0	106,882.8	1,047,028.2	1,860,779.8	2,559,232.2	78,923.3	26,787,067.3
Oct	7,412,066.5	8,505,265.5	3,487,127.5	1,971,982.7	94,781.6	1,047,028.2	1,861,511.6	2,533,178.9	95,841.8	27,008,784.4
Nov	7,422,230.6	9,035,918.6	3,816,567.0	2,024,071.3	82,916.0	1,047,028.2	1,878,428.6	2,803,466.7	137,668.4	28,248,295.4
Dec	7,655,286.1	10,288,890.6	3,811,652.5	2,192,083.8	320,665.2	1,047,028.2	1,879,198.5	2,907,951.9	99,999.6	30,202,756.4
2024-Jan	7,190,783.1	9,966,418.9	4,439,099.0	1,753,554.2	285,059.3	1,047,028.2	1,891,091.7	2,892,310.8	100,000.0	29,565,345.1
Feb	7,101,664.9	10,091,803.3	4,271,374.9	1,709,533.6	90,300.1	1,047,028.2	1,930,629.4	2,912,189.0	100,000.0	29,254,523.4
Mar	7,278,536.6	10,346,016.8	3,674,779.7	1,894,927.7	90,219.6	1,047,028.2	1,939,759.1	2,954,348.9	100,000.0	29,325,616.7
Apr	7,230,876.9	10,653,337.4	3,873,688.0	1,613,002.7	108,261.5	1,047,028.2	1,938,547.4	2,930,168.6	100,000.0	29,494,910.8
May	7,513,234.3	10,821,546.5	4,970,139.5	1,503,508.0	332,180.3	1,047,028.2	1,965,573.4	3,044,293.1	100,000.0	31,297,503.4
Jun	8,039,712.1	10,004,667.1	3,890,897.3	1,749,676.2	83,955.9	1,152,242.8	1,977,704.1	3,175,393.1	100,000.0	30,174,248.7
Jul	8,232,834.3	9,992,213.5	4,044,098.8	1,639,906.2	82,121.4	1,169,639.5	2,022,413.4	2,050,675.8	1,219,595.1	30,453,498.0
Aug	8,322,349.8	11,271,928.7	4,102,985.1	1,651,478.5	245,008.3	1,169,639.5	2,068,671.3	2,194,471.4	1,214,889.4	32,241,422.1
Sep	8,466,684.1	11,910,701.9	4,186,899.9	1,555,209.5	89,645.6	1,169,639.5	2,102,488.6	3,225,979.2	687,694.7	33,394,943.0
Oct	8,589,148.4	11,646,818.3	5,050,933.1	1,592,646.9	106,095.1	1,169,639.5	2,038,512.7	2,901,276.4	687,694.7	33,782,765.2
Nov	8,625,807.1	11,054,151.1	4,506,812.3	1,735,017.6	75,786.1	1,169,639.5	1,966,531.8	3,280,032.4	100,000.0	32,513,778.0
Dec	8,672,945.9	10,903,820.7	4,933,574.7	1,524,935.5	88,112.6	1,169,639.5	1,770,803.6	2,744,424.7	100,000.0	31,908,257.2
2025-Jan	8,153,753.9	10,080,757.7	5,237,688.0	1,883,473.7	213,328.8	1,169,639.5	1,855,649.0	3,156,256.2	100,000.0	31,850,546.9
Feb	8,040,461.7	9,653,617.0	5,995,922.5	1,951,530.7	137,709.6	1,169,639.5	1,943,600.5	3,094,478.7	100,000.0	32,086,960.3
Mar	8,169,936.6	9,808,291.7	5,652,469.5	2,009,344.3	146,674.7	1,169,639.5	2,013,963.4	3,461,153.7	100,000.0	32,531,473.5
Apr	8,140,182.0	10,128,551.1	5,269,669.5	2,468,755.5	86,047.1	1,169,639.5	2,077,052.5	3,545,488.0	100,000.0	32,985,385.1
May	8,435,848.0	10,279,929.2	5,129,149.1	2,233,909.8	123,362.7	1,228,086.2	2,082,162.5	3,486,462.4	100,000.0	33,098,910.0
Jun	8,918,670.6	10,148,669.7	5,406,678.0	2,020,496.2	84,702.0	1,228,075.3	2,046,220.4	4,162,260.3	100,000.0	34,115,772.5

Source: Bank of Tanzania

Note: SDRs denotes special drawings rights



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3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table 3.4: Commercial Banks Assets

Millions of TZS

End of period	Domestic assets						Foreign assets			
	Cash	Deposits with Bank of Tanzania	Treasury securities	Other securities	Loans and bills	Other	Liquid	Others	Fixed assets	Total
2024	1,321,346.4	4,734,820.7	8,091,990.8	175,307.2	38,785,674.1	2,885,528.3	3,204,275.7	3,224,783.9	2,935,342.1	65,359,069.1
2022-Jan	974,606.5	3,225,367.0	6,933,945.5	96,078.6	23,431,390.7	2,453,944.4	2,156,495.7	522,349.5	2,563,005.5	42,357,183.4
Feb	874,725.6	3,184,129.0	7,149,365.6	92,428.6	23,916,480.0	2,468,772.3	2,110,003.4	687,383.4	2,565,391.4	43,048,679.3
Mar	880,419.4	3,232,697.5	7,162,257.5	87,137.0	24,697,923.3	2,481,132.4	2,105,852.5	410,001.2	2,584,620.9	43,642,041.8
Apr	902,869.8	3,437,287.6	6,981,202.3	88,655.0	24,930,891.3	2,458,453.4	1,721,842.0	437,994.4	2,610,813.6	43,570,009.4
May	940,844.6	3,270,695.5	7,203,120.0	93,368.6	25,338,251.2	2,387,728.4	1,973,349.6	656,877.8	2,611,613.2	44,475,849.0
Jun	1,024,477.1	3,541,680.2	7,173,641.4	91,901.1	25,977,989.2	2,406,749.8	2,283,732.4	642,897.8	2,606,144.2	45,749,213.1
Jul	909,346.3	3,229,938.4	7,216,534.0	92,189.3	26,217,632.8	2,420,742.1	1,852,318.5	661,382.8	2,593,329.7	45,193,413.9
Aug	1,031,720.2	3,859,843.0	7,202,053.0	161,328.0	26,888,462.6	2,397,553.9	2,071,488.7	655,921.4	2,602,811.2	46,871,182.2
Sep	1,011,673.9	3,285,235.3	7,439,931.2	174,828.1	27,280,415.4	2,448,892.5	1,891,874.4	819,423.9	2,602,600.4	46,954,875.2
Oct	1,029,641.6	3,377,884.6	7,712,316.4	175,345.4	28,130,503.7	2,654,256.1	1,674,203.7	542,686.2	2,607,133.7	47,903,971.5
Nov	1,051,732.4	3,033,335.8	7,789,592.8	178,799.3	29,087,238.3	2,587,539.5	1,742,162.4	636,799.9	2,599,621.2	48,706,821.7
Dec	1,039,313.0	3,465,992.2	7,949,575.6	205,717.2	29,180,888.5	2,558,805.1	1,772,427.0	627,064.7	2,628,483.9	49,428,267.3
2023-Jan	1,094,286.5	3,616,284.0	7,905,499.1	209,307.5	29,513,538.7	2,487,940.0	2,287,255.7	726,214.6	2,642,641.4	50,482,967.5
Feb	1,008,317.5	3,464,015.5	8,290,155.3	209,950.2	30,112,824.8	2,536,926.9	1,913,022.9	486,672.5	2,654,229.8	50,676,115.3
Mar	972,305.9	3,184,061.1	8,470,918.8	211,396.5	30,685,084.5	2,454,645.3	1,760,900.1	787,525.8	2,658,914.1	51,185,752.2
Apr	1,010,494.5	3,398,290.7	8,681,393.5	213,705.8	30,572,928.7	2,559,896.7	1,646,714.0	872,599.0	2,681,927.1	51,637,950.1
May	998,679.0	3,528,340.4	8,789,645.7	219,340.2	31,021,315.0	2,421,094.4	1,867,992.2	964,904.7	2,696,302.1	52,507,613.7
Jun	1,030,517.7	3,577,823.3	8,853,488.6	222,720.0	31,589,010.0	2,645,750.0	2,178,347.4	926,088.9	2,720,919.6	53,744,665.3
Jul	1,101,158.3	3,408,084.8	8,980,525.2	222,655.5	31,901,952.6	2,565,186.0	2,705,297.6	1,194,207.2	2,736,354.5	54,815,421.8
Aug	1,054,394.9	3,589,153.5	8,987,974.3	255,068.8	32,356,520.8	2,666,275.5	2,694,753.6	1,493,757.2	2,722,149.6	55,820,048.3
Sep	1,056,635.0	3,051,099.1	9,026,247.8	220,686.3	32,672,326.5	2,677,200.6	2,997,207.2	1,459,434.9	2,731,494.7	55,892,332.2
Oct	1,095,309.9	3,302,574.7	8,979,283.0	228,728.5	33,248,399.1	2,616,690.9	2,601,973.2	1,567,988.7	2,741,905.7	56,382,853.7
Nov	1,049,003.3	3,581,430.9	8,651,521.7	218,270.0	34,043,096.6	2,667,987.3	2,927,185.5	1,144,835.0	2,767,972.3	57,051,302.6
Dec	1,170,300.0	3,589,178.4	8,641,460.5	168,590.6	34,038,756.2	2,712,820.0	3,091,549.8	1,066,627.8	2,801,894.9	57,281,178.4
2024-Jan	1,084,154.2	4,248,433.1	8,412,782.7	168,539.7	34,477,728.6	2,746,795.3	2,837,826.3	1,247,662.7	2,793,094.1	58,017,016.8
Feb	1,018,069.6	4,001,237.4	8,681,634.8	160,711.8	34,805,141.1	2,709,706.6	2,703,322.2	1,552,618.5	2,812,710.6	58,445,152.6
Mar	953,003.6	3,492,280.8	8,513,782.3	175,568.3	35,836,363.1	2,902,002.0	2,779,537.0	1,690,588.8	2,816,510.6	59,159,636.4
Apr	1,084,191.4	3,647,308.1	8,494,155.9	179,244.0	36,214,755.1	3,002,378.5	2,562,609.6	1,407,662.5	2,810,644.6	59,402,949.8
May	991,426.6	4,604,666.3	8,396,795.6	185,449.9	36,626,252.1	2,997,847.3	3,211,648.4	1,486,693.6	2,820,655.4	61,321,435.2
Jun	963,249.4	3,713,014.4	8,613,441.8	223,671.0	37,489,282.8	2,920,743.7	3,947,384.4	1,353,476.8	2,841,916.7	62,066,180.9
Jul	1,147,201.9	3,856,829.7	8,467,268.1	179,442.1	37,925,637.6	2,815,234.5	3,690,336.0	1,835,432.2	2,863,286.5	62,780,668.6
Aug	1,020,302.3	3,811,161.1	8,284,732.9	179,497.9	38,545,360.9	2,838,839.1	3,528,993.9	2,476,118.2	2,886,750.0	63,571,756.4
Sep	1,113,172.0	3,980,541.5	8,168,229.3	184,570.6	39,008,323.7	2,877,034.3	4,059,340.9	2,234,133.0	2,898,671.9	64,524,017.2
Oct	1,180,931.3	4,758,057.0	7,837,070.8	177,881.6	39,346,183.4	2,810,611.3	3,769,127.3	2,534,632.2	2,912,775.2	65,327,270.2
Nov	1,028,681.8	4,155,577.3	7,989,581.1	166,902.5	39,513,739.0	2,960,617.6	4,081,526.7	3,235,570.4	2,931,856.6	66,064,053.1
Dec	1,321,346.4	4,734,820.7	8,091,990.8	175,307.2	38,785,674.1	2,885,528.3	3,204,275.7	3,224,783.9	2,935,342.1	65,359,069.1
2025-Jan	1,156,092.5	5,062,034.6	8,046,147.9	236,568.5	39,251,801.7	2,910,760.8	3,250,393.5	3,697,304.3	2,938,914.2	66,550,018.1
Feb	1,085,916.2	5,767,039.2	7,987,283.8	232,746.3	39,794,042.3	2,967,808.6	3,059,311.5	3,817,206.6	2,947,079.8	67,658,434.4
Mar	979,942.3	5,295,366.2	8,039,908.1	230,371.0	40,989,028.6	3,062,907.8	3,880,968.9	3,487,884.7	2,968,458.5	68,934,836.2
Apr	1,116,057.0	4,898,971.8	8,189,325.2	240,528.0	42,006,509.7	3,225,000.7	4,067,343.8	3,794,832.8	2,979,987.0	70,518,556.2
May	996,918.0	4,890,304.1	8,019,729.7	293,620.0	42,576,663.9	3,269,390.6	3,546,533.4	3,807,811.7	2,986,094.8	70,387,066.3
Jun	1,043,910.2	5,249,708.3	7,988,063.7	325,092.8	44,141,686.5	3,576,980.3	3,571,475.0	3,555,053.9	3,017,024.4	72,468,995.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Banks



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table 3.5: Commercial Banks Liabilities

Millions of TZS								
End of period	Domestic liabilities				Foreign liabilities		Capital and Reserves	Total
	Deposits	Due to Bank of Tanzania	Due to other banks	Other	Foreign banks	Due to others		
2024	40,052,776.6	841,874.5	2,084,315.4	7,844,224.2	730,491.8	4,003,732.4	9,801,654.2	65,359,069.1
2022-Jan	26,064,380.6	103,161.0	1,868,240.7	5,622,692.1	420,762.8	2,036,119.8	6,241,826.3	42,357,183.4
Feb	26,586,426.9	26,045.4	2,247,607.4	5,595,541.7	114,119.0	2,145,212.9	6,333,726.1	43,048,679.3
Mar	26,616,485.2	38,418.9	2,251,327.5	6,007,671.5	146,775.4	2,131,748.0	6,449,615.4	43,642,041.8
Apr	26,627,067.0	38,503.8	1,939,306.1	5,854,259.5	366,208.8	2,227,755.8	6,516,908.4	43,570,009.4
May	26,967,068.6	34,047.0	2,313,053.5	5,725,660.7	358,257.9	2,477,670.8	6,600,090.5	44,475,849.0
Jun	28,038,265.7	36,047.0	2,750,641.2	5,376,209.9	354,412.6	2,653,212.0	6,540,424.9	45,749,213.1
Jul	27,387,838.6	36,227.4	2,800,180.1	5,371,025.9	366,460.7	2,663,242.4	6,568,438.8	45,193,413.9
Aug	29,033,870.5	36,319.7	2,603,218.7	5,699,045.1	377,138.2	2,462,195.0	6,659,395.0	46,871,182.2
Sep	29,457,362.6	94,286.8	1,192,990.3	6,069,081.2	316,842.2	3,041,311.7	6,783,000.5	46,954,875.2
Oct	29,993,551.5	94,376.9	1,153,176.7	6,157,211.3	315,621.0	3,309,089.6	6,880,944.5	47,903,971.5
Nov	30,200,211.0	94,476.3	1,446,553.3	6,183,239.4	287,869.0	3,570,034.9	6,924,437.7	48,706,821.7
Dec	30,724,928.3	90,596.6	1,760,011.4	6,268,386.0	378,532.0	3,316,291.0	6,889,521.9	49,428,267.3
2023-Jan	31,362,959.5	94,554.5	1,441,540.7	6,421,589.6	386,559.1	3,771,802.1	7,003,962.0	50,482,967.5
Feb	31,450,852.2	94,753.0	1,523,150.4	6,418,127.6	406,658.4	3,694,607.4	7,087,966.4	50,676,115.3
Mar	31,722,684.4	164,838.8	1,436,509.2	6,533,650.8	453,242.0	3,649,067.9	7,225,759.2	51,185,752.2
Apr	32,052,881.2	164,931.1	1,269,112.0	7,004,048.0	430,060.4	3,453,992.8	7,262,924.6	51,637,950.1
May	32,346,648.5	165,023.8	1,419,378.0	6,689,938.4	645,474.8	3,890,299.8	7,350,850.2	52,507,613.7
Jun	33,744,553.2	142,374.5	1,830,516.5	6,805,601.4	601,250.5	3,381,363.3	7,239,005.9	53,744,665.3
Jul	34,214,632.9	332,360.3	1,452,828.8	6,857,319.2	603,358.0	3,911,567.4	7,443,355.3	54,815,421.8
Aug	34,530,500.0	293,924.5	1,294,667.1	7,648,250.5	686,879.2	3,855,100.0	7,510,727.1	55,820,048.3
Sep	34,553,509.5	374,224.5	1,195,822.9	7,035,206.9	764,168.5	4,217,716.1	7,751,683.7	55,892,332.2
Oct	34,684,638.5	296,974.5	1,292,384.7	7,754,885.4	693,335.1	3,784,855.3	7,875,780.2	56,382,853.7
Nov	35,206,935.3	287,324.5	1,136,836.0	7,631,777.3	753,301.4	3,992,204.2	8,042,924.0	57,051,302.6
Dec	35,352,534.3	168,874.5	1,183,798.3	7,544,442.7	783,089.4	4,151,948.6	8,096,490.5	57,281,178.4
2024-Jan	35,926,063.7	168,874.5	1,032,173.1	7,717,439.0	887,644.1	4,085,636.9	8,199,185.5	58,017,016.8
Feb	36,199,796.5	168,874.5	1,144,978.8	7,538,342.6	901,063.1	4,137,752.5	8,354,344.6	58,445,152.6
Mar	36,331,885.3	168,867.7	1,404,864.8	7,875,185.6	838,753.5	3,978,214.7	8,561,864.9	59,159,636.4
Apr	36,585,351.9	192,337.7	1,325,312.5	7,994,960.4	808,357.4	3,968,766.3	8,527,863.6	59,402,949.8
May	37,095,397.4	234,344.5	1,478,409.5	8,187,324.2	918,780.1	4,529,629.4	8,877,550.1	61,321,435.2
Jun	37,951,102.1	300,874.5	1,665,606.1	7,839,439.7	972,327.6	4,440,140.2	8,896,690.7	62,066,180.9
Jul	38,222,284.4	267,474.5	1,575,012.6	8,156,186.1	861,162.4	4,665,500.2	9,033,048.4	62,780,668.6
Aug	38,756,770.4	512,692.4	1,887,156.3	7,733,278.0	901,396.1	4,584,486.1	9,195,977.1	63,571,756.4
Sep	39,174,842.0	627,920.2	2,282,620.3	7,611,531.9	935,405.5	4,457,777.6	9,433,919.9	64,524,017.2
Oct	40,262,183.4	729,768.2	2,024,273.3	7,605,381.1	809,997.3	4,388,361.5	9,507,305.3	65,327,270.2
Nov	40,205,647.0	928,664.5	2,127,966.4	7,647,779.5	982,313.8	4,483,745.6	9,687,936.2	66,064,053.1
Dec	40,052,776.6	841,874.5	2,084,315.4	7,844,224.2	730,491.8	4,003,732.4	9,801,654.2	65,359,069.1
2025-Jan	40,983,301.8	330,401.5	1,431,383.6	8,677,438.2	959,620.9	4,226,725.9	9,941,146.2	66,550,018.1
Feb	41,773,440.1	301,274.5	1,481,567.4	8,786,240.8	976,704.3	4,213,744.7	10,125,462.7	67,658,434.4
Mar	43,894,482.5	301,274.5	1,952,340.7	8,334,377.5	1,012,081.1	4,465,425.6	10,558,574.3	70,518,556.2
Apr	42,988,704.1	290,874.5	1,918,997.4	8,215,582.9	942,577.7	4,201,826.2	10,376,273.4	68,934,836.2
May	43,721,757.6	371,274.5	1,640,202.1	8,926,586.0	895,147.1	4,275,642.4	10,556,456.5	70,387,066.3
Jun	45,627,866.2	264,274.5	1,747,391.8	9,025,187.9	893,652.9	4,346,397.0	10,564,224.8	72,468,995.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Banks



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table 3.6: Commercial Banks Domestic Assets

Millions of TZS

End of period	Bank of Tanzania	Other financial corporations	Central Government	Public non-financial corporations	State and local Government	Private sector	Other assets	Total
2024	6,056,167.0	1,145,300.9	10,158,949.9	610,067.9	22,985.4	34,219,810.3	6,716,728.0	58,930,009.5
2022-Jan	4,199,973.5	830,156.4	7,540,494.0	379,713.0	46,129.9	20,989,623.0	5,692,248.4	39,678,338.1
Feb	4,058,854.5	463,604.2	7,743,494.6	412,663.4	45,778.6	21,782,263.4	5,744,633.7	40,251,292.5
Mar	4,113,116.9	447,837.4	7,763,937.7	400,277.1	45,946.5	22,218,236.9	6,136,835.6	41,126,188.1
Apr	4,340,157.5	451,854.2	7,587,241.2	409,055.5	44,703.1	22,408,148.8	6,169,012.8	41,410,173.0
May	4,211,540.2	465,500.9	7,792,464.2	372,158.0	46,435.2	22,811,758.3	6,145,764.9	41,845,621.6
Jun	4,566,157.3	573,051.1	7,747,911.4	363,904.9	45,855.4	23,504,095.3	6,021,607.5	42,822,582.9
Jul	4,139,284.7	562,841.8	7,795,476.8	383,982.7	44,476.3	23,799,412.8	5,954,237.5	42,679,712.6
Aug	4,891,563.3	565,768.4	7,770,097.3	354,178.1	44,621.8	24,241,337.1	6,276,206.2	44,143,772.1
Sep	4,296,909.2	574,922.4	8,009,242.1	348,198.0	44,658.7	24,705,748.1	6,263,898.4	44,243,576.9
Oct	4,407,526.2	579,637.6	8,343,405.5	321,119.3	43,781.0	25,428,502.3	6,563,109.7	45,687,081.6
Nov	4,085,068.3	590,069.7	8,513,758.4	313,243.6	59,443.7	25,878,680.4	6,887,595.3	46,327,859.4
Dec	4,505,305.3	570,315.4	8,658,168.6	297,824.1	58,186.3	26,344,253.0	6,594,722.9	47,028,775.6
2023-Jan	4,710,570.5	571,239.2	8,622,140.0	281,110.6	57,177.2	26,509,062.2	6,718,197.5	47,469,497.2
Feb	4,472,333.0	651,134.9	9,005,398.7	261,763.2	57,370.2	26,887,148.2	6,941,271.6	48,276,419.9
Mar	4,156,367.0	657,906.4	9,193,503.2	269,881.6	57,162.3	27,450,766.3	6,851,739.6	48,637,326.3
Apr	4,408,785.2	703,060.9	9,401,946.1	335,434.3	54,841.1	27,511,385.3	6,703,184.2	49,118,637.1
May	4,527,019.4	679,444.6	9,492,494.0	268,494.7	53,894.2	28,058,127.0	6,595,242.9	49,674,716.8
Jun	4,608,340.9	661,774.8	9,668,346.0	257,902.8	55,117.8	28,726,153.3	6,662,593.5	50,640,229.1
Jul	4,509,243.1	637,891.1	9,913,258.0	532,720.2	53,938.7	28,742,867.3	6,525,998.8	50,915,917.0
Aug	4,643,548.4	678,915.9	10,099,076.1	590,422.0	53,944.2	29,191,440.9	6,374,190.1	51,631,537.5
Sep	4,107,734.0	682,264.1	10,418,816.1	426,818.3	53,997.2	29,533,614.9	6,212,445.4	51,435,690.0
Oct	4,397,884.6	696,445.7	10,529,846.1	430,296.6	53,049.7	29,943,053.7	6,162,315.4	52,212,891.8
Nov	4,630,434.3	739,393.0	10,378,764.7	427,010.8	52,991.1	30,548,751.7	6,201,936.6	52,979,282.1
Dec	4,759,478.4	759,002.2	10,386,857.2	428,225.7	52,544.6	30,747,328.1	5,989,564.5	53,123,000.7
2024-Jan	5,332,587.3	752,836.4	10,152,283.4	415,060.1	51,919.3	31,093,278.7	6,133,562.7	53,931,527.8
Feb	5,019,307.0	777,594.9	10,443,702.0	412,436.4	51,715.2	31,278,975.1	6,205,481.2	54,189,211.9
Mar	4,445,284.3	763,155.6	10,351,586.1	460,331.7	51,479.5	31,947,482.3	6,670,191.0	54,689,510.7
Apr	4,731,499.6	789,948.0	10,103,368.2	394,092.0	50,949.6	32,398,649.4	6,964,170.8	55,432,677.7
May	5,596,093.0	921,997.2	10,380,431.7	405,178.2	51,643.7	32,481,038.1	6,786,711.5	56,623,093.3
Jun	4,676,263.7	1,044,748.4	10,678,532.8	404,490.8	34,279.8	33,372,764.6	6,554,239.5	56,765,319.7
Jul	5,004,031.6	1,567,659.9	10,430,145.6	316,062.1	34,235.9	33,351,340.0	6,551,425.3	57,254,900.3
Aug	4,831,463.5	1,612,923.8	10,550,040.5	391,545.9	34,538.4	33,591,541.1	6,554,591.2	57,566,644.2
Sep	5,093,713.5	1,607,063.5	10,447,033.0	539,528.3	33,445.4	33,894,772.4	6,614,987.2	58,230,543.3
Oct	5,938,988.3	1,544,079.0	10,032,277.5	550,303.6	22,338.6	34,302,079.9	6,633,443.7	59,023,510.7
Nov	5,184,259.1	1,520,310.8	10,115,489.4	553,764.9	22,782.1	34,542,553.3	6,807,796.5	58,746,956.0
Dec	6,056,167.0	1,145,300.9	10,158,949.9	610,067.9	22,985.4	34,219,810.3	6,716,728.0	58,930,009.5
2025-Jan	6,218,127.1	1,175,007.7	10,138,962.2	613,233.7	22,618.0	34,664,997.9	6,769,373.6	59,602,320.2
Feb	6,852,955.4	1,232,535.9	10,128,281.2	623,667.0	22,512.9	35,002,519.9	6,919,443.9	60,781,916.2
Mar	6,275,308.5	1,412,525.6	10,268,669.4	625,034.1	22,594.8	35,839,214.1	7,122,636.1	61,565,982.6
Apr	6,015,028.8	1,418,797.2	10,436,405.8	641,159.4	23,524.0	36,571,775.3	7,549,689.0	62,656,379.5
May	5,887,222.2	1,539,869.0	10,212,409.7	618,365.3	22,937.7	37,501,525.8	7,250,391.4	63,032,721.1
Jun	6,293,618.5	1,573,618.5	10,360,682.4	616,192.0	21,554.3	38,232,549.9	8,244,250.6	65,342,466.2

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Banks



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table 3.7: Commercial Banks Lending and Holdings of Securities

Millions of TZS

End of Period	Domestic lending								Total	Lending to deposit ratio	Securities
	Loans to banks	Loans to other financial corporations	Loans central government	Loans state and local government	Loans public non-financial corporations	Loans other non-financial corporations	Loans to other resident sectors	Loans to non-residents			
2024	1,403,053.7	674,381.1	2,029,959.1	22,985.4	609,256.9	17,252,863.1	16,793,174.7	3,201,366.1	41,987,040.1	97.7	8,057,945.3
2022-Jan	1,010,666.1	578,521.8	565,664.4	46,129.9	379,713.0	9,724,103.7	11,126,591.7	501,698.4	23,933,089.1	87.3	6,931,469.5
Feb	1,047,767.3	211,025.6	553,245.0	45,778.6	412,663.4	10,678,657.7	10,967,342.3	666,709.1	24,583,189.1	87.6	7,146,884.2
Mar	1,396,352.2	207,742.1	560,796.2	45,946.5	400,277.1	11,127,481.3	10,959,327.9	389,145.3	25,087,068.7	89.4	7,159,771.8
Apr	1,433,167.4	204,024.6	565,154.9	44,703.1	409,055.5	10,927,493.8	11,347,292.0	417,120.3	25,348,011.6	89.8	6,978,711.2
May	1,476,580.8	220,938.4	548,460.2	46,435.2	372,158.0	11,320,807.5	11,352,871.1	635,981.7	25,974,232.9	92.5	7,201,457.1
Jun	1,378,026.4	288,779.4	533,386.0	45,855.4	363,904.9	11,793,787.7	11,574,249.3	621,278.7	26,599,267.8	93.4	7,171,975.6
Jul	1,308,487.6	275,396.4	538,058.7	44,476.3	383,982.7	11,993,390.4	11,673,840.7	639,767.1	26,857,399.9	90.5	7,216,534.0
Aug	1,635,985.4	287,960.9	527,160.2	44,621.8	354,178.1	12,393,272.2	11,645,283.9	634,305.5	27,522,768.2	94.7	7,202,053.0
Sep	1,576,608.5	292,040.2	528,426.8	44,658.7	348,198.0	12,568,523.6	11,921,959.6	797,809.8	28,078,225.2	91.4	7,439,931.2
Oct	1,661,957.9	295,924.0	590,205.1	43,781.0	321,119.3	12,998,476.4	12,219,040.1	521,070.7	28,651,574.4	92.3	7,712,316.4
Nov	2,047,339.7	317,666.8	683,281.6	59,443.7	313,243.6	13,286,810.1	12,379,452.9	615,169.0	29,702,407.3	93.8	7,789,592.8
Dec	1,741,707.9	309,102.1	667,709.0	58,186.3	297,824.1	13,398,312.7	12,708,046.4	605,420.8	29,786,309.3	92.9	7,949,575.6
2023-Jan	1,938,631.2	290,967.2	675,756.9	57,177.2	281,110.6	13,336,523.6	12,933,372.1	704,541.2	30,218,079.9	90.3	7,905,499.1
Feb	2,102,812.6	368,801.3	674,359.4	57,370.2	261,763.2	13,592,590.0	13,055,128.1	464,981.7	30,577,066.5	91.0	8,290,155.3
Mar	2,112,293.9	353,097.2	681,700.3	57,162.3	269,881.6	14,192,875.6	13,018,073.7	765,978.6	31,451,063.1	93.3	8,470,918.8
Apr	1,845,467.4	389,877.4	679,668.6	54,841.1	335,434.3	13,815,933.1	13,451,706.9	850,993.8	31,423,922.5	92.8	8,681,393.5
May	1,871,699.8	350,701.2	661,964.3	53,894.2	268,494.7	14,448,751.9	13,365,809.0	943,206.6	31,964,521.6	92.3	8,789,645.7
Jun	1,713,346.1	329,223.2	773,973.4	55,117.8	257,902.8	14,318,682.9	14,140,763.8	904,042.2	32,493,052.1	90.9	8,853,434.5
Jul	1,580,003.3	350,623.8	891,848.7	53,938.7	532,720.2	14,626,038.8	13,866,779.2	1,171,895.6	33,073,848.2	91.5	8,980,525.2
Aug	1,386,920.0	346,594.7	1,070,217.7	53,944.2	590,422.0	14,844,487.8	14,063,934.6	1,471,161.6	33,827,682.5	91.1	8,987,974.3
Sep	1,202,195.0	350,331.7	1,351,684.2	53,997.2	426,818.3	15,053,104.8	14,234,195.3	1,436,822.2	34,109,148.7	91.9	9,026,247.8
Oct	1,195,099.7	370,064.8	1,509,679.1	53,049.7	430,296.6	15,256,958.0	14,433,251.3	1,545,397.3	34,793,796.4	93.2	8,979,283.0
Nov	1,198,962.4	368,678.5	1,686,359.0	52,991.1	424,970.6	15,897,396.8	14,413,738.3	1,122,181.3	35,165,277.9	93.5	8,651,521.7
Dec	898,235.1	393,198.6	1,704,512.6	52,544.6	426,185.5	15,940,142.7	14,623,937.1	1,043,720.7	35,082,476.9	92.6	8,641,460.5
2024-Jan	1,031,377.7	376,505.2	1,698,616.6	51,919.3	413,019.9	16,096,386.3	14,809,903.6	1,224,568.8	35,702,297.4	93.1	8,412,782.7
Feb	1,121,725.8	400,029.5	1,721,183.1	51,715.2	410,396.2	16,125,042.9	14,975,048.3	1,529,516.9	36,334,658.0	94.4	8,681,562.4
Mar	1,393,118.9	381,682.5	1,797,462.5	51,479.5	458,291.5	16,752,445.2	15,001,882.8	1,667,421.0	37,503,784.1	96.9	8,513,782.3
Apr	1,612,809.8	378,006.4	1,568,871.1	50,949.6	394,092.0	15,896,692.3	16,313,333.8	1,384,304.3	37,599,059.4	96.2	8,494,155.9
May	1,448,654.1	485,968.3	1,946,636.1	51,643.7	405,178.2	16,638,613.5	15,649,558.1	1,463,264.7	38,089,516.7	95.7	8,396,685.9
Jun	1,327,448.0	555,654.6	2,028,091.1	34,279.8	404,490.8	17,259,497.6	15,879,820.9	1,329,751.9	38,819,034.7	95.5	8,613,441.8
Jul	1,381,077.4	1,104,256.5	1,925,877.5	34,235.9	315,251.1	16,990,210.4	16,174,728.8	1,811,511.0	39,737,148.6	97.7	8,467,268.1
Aug	1,356,375.5	1,129,394.7	2,228,307.6	34,538.4	390,734.9	17,360,786.6	16,045,223.3	2,452,093.4	40,997,454.3	99.5	8,284,732.9
Sep	1,349,287.1	1,140,627.9	2,241,803.7	33,445.4	538,717.3	17,433,018.0	16,271,424.3	2,209,965.4	41,218,289.1	98.7	8,168,229.3
Oct	1,406,603.9	1,092,064.9	2,158,206.7	22,338.6	549,492.6	17,024,949.4	17,092,527.3	2,510,567.0	41,856,750.4	98.0	7,798,983.0
Nov	1,425,932.3	1,057,787.3	2,088,908.3	22,782.1	552,953.9	17,187,422.8	17,177,952.4	3,211,867.3	42,725,606.3	99.3	7,952,278.3
Dec	1,403,053.7	674,381.1	2,029,959.1	22,985.4	609,256.9	17,252,863.1	16,793,174.7	3,201,366.1	41,987,040.1	97.7	8,057,945.3
2025-Jan	1,446,699.5	674,181.7	2,055,814.3	22,618.0	609,882.5	17,547,184.4	16,895,421.3	3,672,889.8	42,924,691.6	97.8	8,046,147.9
Feb	1,543,850.8	680,877.5	2,103,997.5	22,512.9	622,356.0	17,746,096.9	17,074,350.7	3,792,550.1	43,586,592.4	97.4	7,987,283.8
Mar	1,651,928.4	849,690.2	2,191,761.2	22,594.8	623,723.1	18,435,886.3	17,213,444.6	3,461,401.4	44,450,430.0	96.8	8,039,908.1
Apr	1,909,205.4	853,751.5	2,210,080.6	23,524.0	637,808.2	18,790,100.8	17,582,039.2	3,768,041.1	45,774,550.8	97.7	8,189,325.2
May	1,631,392.9	874,131.4	2,155,680.0	22,937.7	615,514.1	19,382,069.2	17,894,938.6	3,781,293.8	46,357,957.7	99.3	8,019,729.7
Jun	2,299,404.4	892,505.9	2,335,618.8	21,554.3	612,338.8	19,901,236.4	18,079,028.0	3,528,521.7	47,670,208.2	98.1	7,988,063.7

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Banks

Table 3.8: Commercial Banks Domestic Lending by Economic Activities

End of Period	Agriculture	Fishing	Financial intermediaries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Building and construction	Real estate	Mortgage	Lending	Transport and communication	Trade	Tourism	Hotels and restaurants	Warehousing and storage	Electricity	Gas	Water	Education	Health	Personal and Other services	Total
2024	4,722,698.6	79,813.6	754,275.4	500,316.4	3,643,132.0	1,695,133.5	833,781.9	625,375.5	7,101.0	1,807,888.2	4,723,948.8	504,199.3	548,930.9	31,067.3	266,524.3	776,496.9	26,784.9	344,939.5	221,570.0	15,417,300.8	37,292,737.7
2025-Jan	1,606,978.3	30,975.4	276,567.3	473,597.8	2,061,295.8	1,091,173.8	726,613.1	466,641.1	3,395.8	1,118,455.2	3,623,862.3	249,220.8	524,703.3	36,731.3	98,345.6	364,435.5	18,605.0	228,966.1	92,755.0	8,874,495.2	21,938,013.86
Feb	1,667,204.9	36,033.5	286,501.4	531,502.2	2,266,487.3	1,052,391.4	723,296.3	407,238.7	3,932.7	1,057,398.4	3,591,743.5	260,616.5	525,912.4	33,765.9	116,374.9	441,425.1	19,410.4	233,298.4	100,110.8	9,012,482.4	22,367,147.06
Mar	1,735,653.4	31,590.1	297,585.0	560,019.3	2,366,866.6	1,067,701.7	738,658.6	399,833.3	3,914.5	1,099,692.5	3,794,234.8	254,703.3	531,122.7	43,392.3	110,970.8	456,963.5	20,668.8	245,819.9	96,377.5	9,084,182.3	22,949,655.30
Apr	1,829,622.3	33,460.5	291,065.5	558,705.5	2,337,633.9	1,045,381.4	727,866.7	395,224.7	3,853.9	1,004,980.2	3,847,988.1	249,478.5	519,532.3	42,782.6	117,898.9	477,862.1	21,072.8	238,313.5	102,241.1	9,261,463.8	23,106,136.34
May	1,869,988.7	34,302.1	295,237.1	599,181.4	2,419,530.4	1,067,584.8	706,890.8	399,350.9	3,754.2	994,865.7	3,943,866.2	238,967.5	528,538.2	42,654.2	121,351.3	419,763.7	21,821.5	243,696.8	111,166.6	9,320,188.3	23,410,393.46
Jun	1,996,031.5	33,725.3	364,738.2	591,598.8	2,499,358.5	1,110,551.8	724,953.0	417,166.7	3,789.2	1,081,479.3	3,965,091.1	246,178.3	537,412.3	36,663.1	150,025.3	593,545.9	20,484.1	238,945.3	120,141.8	9,399,248.0	24,131,866.40
Jul	2,002,917.4	46,884.5	362,876.1	639,854.9	2,622,883.8	1,118,926.8	730,471.5	418,023.3	3,114.67	1,109,967.8	3,903,070.8	240,129.4	525,902.1	37,645.1	136,585.4	582,052.2	20,885.9	242,437.4	133,778.2	9,561,838.0	24,430,776.07
Aug	2,026,971.7	46,130.9	382,641.4	612,745.2	2,760,123.1	1,072,932.1	747,277.6	3,798.8	1,190,991.2	3,863,933.6	3,843,890.8	241,202.2	524,447.0	35,990.7	131,171.7	446,520.1	20,993.8	246,993.6	141,325.9	9,622,095.1	24,774,364.13
Sep	2,063,411.3	49,792.8	393,756.5	571,072.3	2,868,453.3	1,162,813.0	769,490.2	425,646.6	7,780.5	1,181,231.5	3,991,055.6	241,299.6	534,822.2	21,989.4	123,749.1	465,564.4	20,656.7	248,775.2	135,577.9	10,116,393.3	25,406,434.47
Oct	2,313,053.2	50,314.6	444,494.8	648,047.2	2,729,416.6	1,095,311.3	808,953.9	427,003.3	7,544.4	1,214,218.8	4,165,243.0	238,924.9	532,804.0	6,609.0	120,281.6	527,766.1	20,497.1	257,067.3	139,719.5	10,300,495.1	26,040,766.60
Nov	2,321,675.3	53,818.1	453,102.9	654,361.7	2,662,923.9	1,194,217.3	786,537.1	434,377.4	7,456.8	1,179,219.9	4,443,699.2	241,390.2	531,516.8	6,591.4	130,717.5	575,542.2	21,628.5	273,531.0	144,064.4	10,445,784.4	26,583,926.12
Dec	2,329,922.4	55,421.9	438,517.0	575,930.9	2,709,518.7	1,200,622.5	748,504.0	450,054.1	5,935.9	1,207,009.3	4,556,403.3	243,796.3	511,274.5	8,315.2	130,251.1	619,353.2	28,768.7	270,543.2	132,844.1	10,884,255.7	27,116,843.12
2023-Jan	2,367,381.7	55,006.8	424,812.7	590,812.4	2,651,513.2	1,227,462.6	724,517.2	447,949.4	4,333.1	1,196,913.0	4,366,685.5	244,221.0	516,988.5	10,951.7	120,793.2	735,291.2	28,903.0	258,356.3	133,950.5	11,112,662.9	27,221,521.02
Feb	2,405,84.7	55,356.5	501,131.1	605,954.2	2,731,650.4	1,208,007.5	713,292.9	461,115.9	4,272.2	1,234,802.7	4,423,359.3	246,769.8	513,700.8	10,432.2	117,925.7	630,843.3	28,247.0	259,999.8	132,849.3	11,366,907.9	27,650,760.97
Mar	2,461,860.2	53,828.7	482,089.2	605,471.1	2,769,498.0	1,251,162.3	702,048.4	458,271.1	5,486.5	1,287,454.7	4,483,175.4	245,545.1	521,265.1	10,188.4	127,503.2	912,811.5	28,827.5	263,335.1	137,040.0	11,461,821.4	28,248,373.13
Apr	2,491,084.9	54,504.9	479,888.1	651,959.7	2,722,850.6	1,241,094.6	705,687.9	469,786.9	6,148.1	1,280,244.5	4,606,721.9	250,213.3	520,091.0	10,047.6	125,914.2	811,611.7	28,779.1	235,488.7	133,685.7	11,550,335.9	28,367,120.34
May	2,637,966.3	49,850.4	486,962.5	632,326.1	2,696,029.9	1,244,506.2	646,304.7	526,763.8	8,258.1	1,360,778.8	4,597,229.2	254,426.6	516,355.5	9,055.8	139,285.8	794,296.3	28,514.2	304,628.9	127,993.4	11,831,963.3	28,592,725.70
Jun	2,810,161.7	51,618.1	531,058.1	630,437.0	2,850,998.5	1,344,509.5	677,900.1	511,282.6	30,481.4	1,320,502.0	4,816,674.9	290,857.1	522,229.8	8,453.9	126,787.5	799,386.6	20,385.1	302,904.8	150,190.3	11,768,050.1	29,567,869.09
Jul	2,936,841.7	52,821.9	538,971.2	654,263.2	2,828,946.7	1,470,971.2	661,092.8	542,205.7	6,013.8	1,356,396.5	4,633,640.9	559,214.9	533,051.2	18,186.4	121,335.6	754,039.0	27,177.6	302,760.2	146,398.8	11,915,687.5	30,002,371.73
Aug	3,100,129.6	52,930.7	456,700.1	760,042.2	2,824,379.8	1,400,135.6	689,502.5	545,185.2	7,828.3	1,322,530.1	4,774,787.2	564,629.5	532,811.6	16,597.9	143,688.2	728,036.0	26,947.6	311,101.1	139,783.9	12,176,850.3	30,574,607.37
Sep	3,247,255.3	54,855.4	459,154.7	761,718.5	2,849,394.5	1,425,428.7	701,447.0	520,293.9	7,645.4	1,358,293.1	4,775,691.3	573,214.5	517,146.5	16,943.7	160,060.8	536,491.4	26,763.7	315,406.2	174,976.6	12,550,660.4	31,061,857.28
Oct	3,120,891.7	55,078.5	490,358.3	740,706.2	3,057,692.5	1,490,595.9	734,920.0	527,828.0	7,577.3	1,388,164.8	4,458,129.3	582,442.9	501,163.6	28,825.9	159,037.6	643,758.4	26,326.6	314,207.9	181,005.4	13,126,107.6	31,643,919.50
Nov	468,689.9	55,905.9	769,550.6	769,550.6	3,092,562.2	1,472,480.3	811,296.9	536,370.9	31,636.4	1,477,110.3	4,423,742.1	586,886.8	526,690.6	12,749.9	243,410.0	689,565.7	26,143.2	310,873.8	177,335.9	13,396,522.4	32,332,075.39
Dec	3,351,467.1	58,897.8	483,415.9	785,402.9	3,131,985.6	1,483,149.7	807,280.2	536,716.5	6,869.1	1,420,264.4	4,473,369.7	617,475.2	533,952.3	13,502.1	291,296.0	799,195.3	26,311.1	318,200.5	189,918.0	13,546,243.4	32,874,622.83
2024-Jan	3,400,938.2	56,978.1	478,206.6	767,394.2	3,140,679.7	1,428,684.6	830,940.0	544,381.4	8,441.3	1,419,095.9	4,426,090.3	622,453.5	537,540.9	7,978.9	296,565.7	775,573.0	26,806.1	306,909.2	198,969.0	13,703,857.0	33,009,253.58
Feb	3,605,679.0	64,369.3	449,668.9	728,954.1	3,191,538.6	1,419,998.3	824,877.3	552,808.7	8,431.4	1,454,233.0	4,440,849.8	632,562.1	535,505.2	18,991.2	322,135.5	705,485.2	26,457.0	316,949.3	199,992.5	13,815,577.4	33,315,261.82
Mar	3,737,337.3	65,229.3	443,947.7	762,711.9	3,453,676.9	1,407,649.2	864,082.6	557,152.8	8,590.2	1,436,902.4	4,405,855.4	635,232.2	541,909.2	19,145.4	302,465.5	670,857.6	26,613.6	320,626.6	185,777.6	14,243,699.7	34,089,663.02
Apr	4,006,596.9	62,809.7	465,142.4	770,207.5	3,515,746.6	1,400,598.8	879,144.4	536,645.0	34,955.8	1,453,832.3	4,415,774.2	613,515.0	537,914.1	15,369.8	331,139.0	595,717.3	26,122.8	331,257.7	176,511.6	14,406,178.7	34,565,020.56
May	4,107,231.5	57,832.2	476,055.4	743,598.8	3,488,781.8	1,501,600.0	908,210.0	572,616.3	8,502.3	1,465,396.7	4,489,242.8	582,017.3	526,281.5	13,850.7	325,222.4	586,707.2	24,894.6	336,265.3	180,223.9	14,441,089.1	34,833,927.03
Jun	4,305,532.5	77,591.7	634,742.6	761,680.5	3,495,773.6	1,596,023.8	876,046.3	574,086.1	8,924.2	1,535,663.5	4,666,527.6	582,846.4	516,800.8	13,807.0	314,149.3	689,281.8	19,902.7	337,194.2	188,834.0	14,654,099.1	35,803,928.57
Jul	4,246,104.1	78,848.2	627,836.7	781,955.9	3,505,849.9	1,574,188.3	881,560.2	577,146.7	8,800.7	1,577,177.6	4,665,462.9	591,388.1	534,955.2	17,854.4	290,612.5	616,292.4	27,861.8	333,462.6	193,303.8	14,860,841.6	36,009,776.94
Aug	4,320,687.3	79,882.7	633,045.8	776,229.3	3,550,397.1	1,652,222.5	888,884.8	567,245.8	8,853.0	1,596,250.6	4,673,347.0	578,109.2	538,965.8	17,854.4	301,851.2	586,760.4	27,877.2	336,412.6	189,242.6	15,316,234.6	36,641,363.98
Sep	4,371,329.1	77,821.6	638,329.4	747,608.0	3,639,328.4	1,736,533.7	882,741.6	575,653.8	8,396.1	1,644,664.2	4,695,561.5	567,876.4	521,319.7	20,115.4	271,100.7	581,933.1	27,816.3	344,862.5	219,977.8	15,530,561.3	37,103,240.60
Oct	4,508,937.7	76,832.2	628,724.5	782,560.0	3,468,898.6	1,756,552.5	831,236.3	582,517.2	8,879.2	1,645,675.0	4,753,275.9	512,830.8	494,175.0	27,741.0	279,665.2	646,844.9	27,022.5	348,169.3	224,264.7	16,375,733.1	37,979,448.56
Nov	4,580,833.8	78,840.1	655,693.3	800,673.5	3,383,761.6	1,717,434.9	815,943.9	584,428.1	8,268.3	1,643,561.5	4,716,203.0	506,829.7	518,618.4	30,353.2	260,338.2	744,336.0	26,800.1	350,712.2	221,484.7	15,854,939.2	37,501,755.93
Dec	4,722,698.6	79,813.6	754,275.4	500,316.4	3,643,132.0	1,695,133.5	833,781.9	625,375.5	7,101.0	1,807,888.2	4,723,948.8	504,199.3	548,930.9	31,067.3	266,524.3	776,496.9	26,784.9	344,939.5	221,570.0	15,417,300.8	37,292,737.72
2025-Jan	4,809,993.7	91,240.0	779,178.0	532,205.3	3,707,146.6	1,700,082.4	850,844.8	623,191.3	7,333.8	1,863,753.7	4,649,497.0	466,443.1	544,562.8	29,266.9	257,020.9	808,167.1	27,000.9	346,426.1	229,873.3	15,617,213.2	37,799,370.81
Feb	4,937,569.2	89,114.3	800,535.2	523,527.5	3,731,504.6	1,746,688.0															



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

3.0 Monetary Statistics

Table 3.9: Commercial Banks Deposits

Millions of TZS

End of period	Central government	State and local government	Other financial corporations	Public non-financial corporation	Other non-financial corporation	Other residents	Other depository corporation	Deposits of non-residents	Total	of which		
										Transferrable deposits in national currency	Other deposits in national currency*	Foreign currency deposits
2024	1,412,908.2	846,723.3	3,344,422.7	2,363,605.5	571,472.7	32,926,552.5	761,931.5	730,491.8	42,958,108.1	16,444,708.3	14,090,520.6	12,422,879.3
2022-Jan	386,984.1	549,681.6	1,583,535.0	1,864,564.8	306,016.6	21,760,582.6	541,377.3	420,762.8	27,413,504.8	10,529,763.3	9,301,765.6	7,581,975.9
Feb	393,066.9	506,324.0	1,819,278.8	2,082,344.8	321,313.5	21,857,165.7	965,258.1	114,119.0	28,058,870.9	10,751,973.1	9,673,206.5	7,633,691.3
Mar	439,464.7	540,666.5	1,953,932.3	2,112,288.3	298,913.7	21,710,684.3	1,015,707.4	146,775.4	28,218,432.6	10,858,615.9	9,814,000.3	7,545,816.4
Apr	383,491.5	451,812.4	1,722,800.1	2,335,700.1	1,109,774.1	21,006,980.3	709,751.5	366,208.8	28,086,518.8	10,713,645.2	9,897,570.3	7,475,303.3
May	472,460.6	405,571.2	1,718,451.7	2,036,749.5	325,797.7	22,480,498.5	689,859.1	358,257.9	28,487,646.2	10,709,286.0	10,002,588.0	7,775,772.2
Jun	505,387.1	389,371.2	2,047,896.0	2,040,563.2	376,501.8	23,183,933.5	768,690.7	354,412.6	29,666,756.0	11,103,084.0	10,509,759.8	8,053,912.3
Jul	557,459.4	386,122.7	1,952,698.2	1,517,692.7	399,903.3	23,131,421.7	765,767.8	366,460.7	29,077,526.5	11,024,603.7	10,514,672.7	7,538,250.2
Aug	539,196.8	379,603.2	2,287,177.9	1,609,460.4	389,490.1	24,368,138.8	767,039.6	377,138.2	30,717,245.2	12,034,960.7	10,535,851.8	8,146,432.7
Sep	726,624.3	456,953.5	2,322,755.7	1,713,182.9	832,082.5	24,132,388.0	557,768.2	316,842.2	31,058,597.3	11,927,446.7	10,915,594.5	8,215,556.1
Oct	803,346.5	527,713.8	2,312,042.4	2,005,353.6	814,855.0	24,333,586.7	537,912.8	315,621.0	31,650,431.9	12,430,786.3	11,120,644.8	8,099,000.7
Nov	869,809.3	439,713.1	2,266,149.0	2,160,292.7	410,529.0	24,923,527.1	711,805.5	287,869.0	32,069,694.9	12,681,273.8	11,226,176.9	8,162,244.1
Dec	703,533.6	416,636.6	2,464,930.2	2,099,659.7	423,421.6	25,320,280.2	780,076.0	378,532.0	32,587,069.9	13,033,371.9	11,267,198.7	8,286,499.3
2023-Jan	869,490.9	461,928.3	2,401,972.4	2,072,335.6	473,287.8	25,953,435.5	836,708.7	386,559.1	33,455,718.2	13,295,216.5	11,410,838.3	8,749,663.4
Feb	875,207.5	445,156.2	2,394,064.6	2,139,354.1	497,207.7	25,975,069.6	857,525.1	406,658.4	33,590,243.1	13,419,218.8	11,524,535.2	8,646,489.1
Mar	767,322.1	411,293.0	2,407,373.4	2,128,706.5	476,035.3	26,299,276.1	768,078.5	453,242.0	33,711,326.9	13,161,287.4	11,754,811.5	8,795,227.9
Apr	842,137.5	667,909.6	3,479,979.6	1,583,232.1	1,491,270.0	24,830,489.8	538,671.0	430,060.4	33,863,750.0	13,461,039.2	11,710,117.9	8,692,592.9
May	949,521.6	668,048.3	3,661,821.2	1,471,242.4	469,635.4	26,075,901.1	708,003.5	645,474.8	34,649,648.5	13,696,818.3	11,907,850.0	9,044,980.2
Jun	756,568.0	731,727.9	2,602,915.1	1,959,666.2	455,779.6	27,994,464.4	632,725.6	601,250.5	35,735,097.2	13,886,320.4	12,058,118.1	9,790,658.7
Jul	656,348.4	628,472.0	2,688,177.2	1,845,673.9	508,312.9	28,543,996.9	658,308.4	603,358.0	36,132,647.6	13,779,430.2	12,231,042.9	10,122,174.5
Aug	1,301,700.7	583,564.0	2,593,869.2	1,974,030.3	487,052.3	28,891,984.3	611,118.8	686,879.2	37,130,198.7	14,267,610.3	12,418,235.9	10,444,352.5
Sep	1,317,614.8	513,423.8	2,322,854.8	2,014,496.2	478,327.1	29,224,407.6	494,127.4	764,168.5	37,129,420.3	14,101,031.8	12,707,405.9	10,320,982.6
Oct	1,269,173.6	500,333.6	2,294,743.9	2,244,631.8	472,833.3	29,172,096.0	668,128.9	693,335.1	37,315,276.2	14,371,046.3	12,826,812.9	10,117,417.0
Nov	1,186,168.1	438,087.3	2,524,266.4	2,524,144.5	489,169.0	29,231,268.0	482,232.2	753,301.4	37,628,636.9	13,953,643.0	13,046,152.1	10,628,841.9
Dec	1,155,076.6	474,703.3	2,607,721.6	2,026,317.3	477,097.9	29,766,694.2	586,889.3	783,089.4	37,877,589.6	14,317,506.5	13,087,532.2	10,472,550.8
2024-Jan	1,154,234.0	587,424.6	2,689,368.4	2,045,393.1	497,067.8	30,106,809.7	385,237.9	887,644.1	38,353,179.7	14,583,649.8	13,223,370.4	10,546,159.5
Feb	1,015,892.9	606,609.8	2,607,979.0	2,079,065.1	508,725.3	30,397,417.3	389,035.3	901,063.1	38,505,787.9	14,713,362.2	13,192,763.0	10,599,662.7
Mar	1,103,747.5	612,949.9	2,593,059.9	2,080,102.5	511,065.8	30,534,707.1	441,279.4	838,753.5	38,715,665.7	14,482,829.9	13,192,325.0	11,040,510.8
Apr	1,260,838.9	646,222.7	2,701,115.8	2,264,474.4	596,753.3	30,376,785.7	439,177.9	808,357.4	39,093,726.2	14,478,238.6	13,509,479.3	11,106,008.2
May	1,197,895.1	956,548.5	2,994,326.4	2,012,372.8	560,482.7	30,571,667.0	573,373.0	918,780.1	39,785,445.6	15,126,462.7	13,043,167.0	11,615,815.9
Jun	1,270,531.6	962,107.7	3,086,252.8	1,778,242.1	618,045.5	31,506,454.1	437,934.2	972,327.6	40,631,895.5	15,356,092.2	13,123,641.4	12,152,161.8
Jul	1,160,540.3	928,742.3	3,277,979.2	1,915,389.5	588,939.1	31,511,234.2	437,874.3	861,162.4	40,681,861.4	15,340,428.0	13,264,493.1	12,076,940.2
Aug	1,096,901.0	971,570.5	3,133,827.2	2,018,796.0	636,746.0	31,995,830.7	428,849.3	901,396.1	41,183,916.8	14,979,625.2	13,532,241.0	12,672,050.6
Sep	1,153,311.8	1,011,738.7	3,120,262.4	2,039,986.2	623,538.7	32,379,315.9	491,447.8	935,405.5	41,755,007.0	14,891,807.5	13,747,386.8	13,115,812.7
Oct	1,125,919.8	1,022,512.5	3,115,142.5	2,452,057.9	625,762.3	33,046,708.2	514,117.3	809,997.3	42,712,217.8	15,249,275.5	14,070,577.2	13,392,365.1
Nov	1,147,227.5	916,177.0	3,104,961.4	2,311,537.2	656,769.6	33,216,201.8	675,732.5	982,313.8	43,010,920.8	15,565,473.8	14,129,051.8	13,316,395.1
Dec	1,412,908.2	846,723.3	3,344,422.7	2,363,605.5	571,472.7	32,926,552.5	761,931.5	730,491.8	42,958,108.1	16,444,708.3	14,090,520.6	12,422,879.3
2025-Jan	1,404,740.2	799,169.9	3,488,029.2	2,431,739.4	596,641.4	33,667,722.0	563,170.6	959,620.9	43,910,833.5	16,458,977.3	14,194,983.7	13,256,872.5
Feb	1,442,593.0	735,240.8	3,628,726.3	2,599,301.4	605,771.3	34,204,400.2	579,781.9	976,704.3	44,772,519.2	16,446,999.0	14,659,010.2	13,666,510.1
Mar	1,325,412.5	669,046.2	3,725,676.2	2,635,159.0	615,595.5	35,343,227.3	684,551.9	942,577.7	45,941,246.2	16,655,096.0	14,820,840.0	14,465,310.2
Apr	1,284,390.4	636,065.7	3,652,440.4	2,562,725.9	635,775.5	36,407,475.0	647,788.1	1,012,081.1	46,838,742.0	17,098,740.4	14,987,416.7	14,752,584.9
May	1,425,774.2	591,169.9	3,617,727.3	3,043,466.3	568,282.7	35,901,111.4	654,655.1	895,147.1	46,697,333.9	16,774,483.5	15,376,633.6	14,546,216.8
Jun	1,362,915.7	576,091.2	3,779,308.7	2,737,152.4	619,765.3	37,915,548.6	727,169.7	893,652.9	48,611,604.5	18,176,821.0	15,915,197.9	14,519,585.5

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Banks



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3.0. Monetary Statistics

Table 3.10: Interest Rate Structure

						2025						Percent
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Domestic Currency												
1 Interbank Cash Market Rates												
Overnight	3.89	3.80	3.10	4.29	7.05	7.69	7.87	7.91	7.90	7.95	7.93	
2 to 7 days	4.56	4.42	4.58	5.41	7.55	7.74	8.02	8.02	7.98	7.96	7.96	
8 to 14 days	5.01	4.68	4.72	5.34	7.70	8.51	8.62	8.21	8.08	8.28	8.12	
15 to 30 days	4.83	4.45	5.10	5.76	8.13	8.58	8.77	8.44	8.37	8.35	6.95	
31 to 60 days	5.90	4.80	5.40	6.27	8.02	9.03	8.00	9.83	8.53	8.53	8.53	
61 to 90 days	5.65	5.95	6.31	6.05	8.53	6.75	7.00	9.83	9.11	9.14	9.14	
91 to 180 days	6.48	5.95	6.85	7.54	8.88	7.87	10.42	10.08	12.00	12.00	12.00	
181 and above	7.92	8.93	8.65	9.76	10.59	10.93	10.93	10.93	10.93	10.93	10.93	
Overall Interbank cash market rate	4.50	4.44	4.53	5.37	7.50	7.80	8.06	8.12	8.00	7.98	7.94	
2 Lombard Rate												
	5.98	5.70	4.65	6.44	7.88	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	
3 REPO Rate												
	4.50	4.50	4.02	2.73	4.82	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	
4 Reverse Repo Rate												
	5.95	5.68	6.21	6.29	6.83	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	7.21	
5 Treasury Bills Rates												
35 days	2.37	2.60	2.25	4.20	5.99	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	
91 days	2.88	2.74	2.80	5.36	6.94	7.76	7.76	7.42	7.50	7.50	7.50	
182 days	3.32	3.20	3.47	6.37	8.00	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.47	8.24	8.24	
364 days	4.68	4.85	4.79	7.69	10.72	12.63	11.99	10.11	8.92	8.92	8.92	
Overall Treasury bills rate	4.42	4.78	4.64	7.32	10.67	12.51	11.93	10.10	8.86	8.89	8.89	
5 Treasury Bonds Rates												
2 years	8.14	7.67	6.56	9.75	11.64	11.64	12.55	12.55	12.08	12.08	12.08	
5 years	11.24	9.19	9.04	9.89	10.67	12.41	12.41	13.14	13.14	12.94	12.94	
7 years	11.48	10.09	9.58	9.71	9.71	9.71	9.71	9.71	9.71	9.71	9.71	
10 years	12.51	11.59	10.63	11.35	12.63	14.08	14.08	14.08	14.26	14.26	14.26	
15 years	14.06	13.59	11.70	11.95	14.73	15.76	15.76	14.63	14.63	14.63	14.63	
20 years	15.79	15.27	12.22	12.96	15.30	15.71	15.28	15.28	15.11	15.11	14.50	
25 years					15.55	15.84	15.84	15.84	15.84	15.29	14.80	
6 Re-discount Rate												
	5.67	5.00	5.00	5.00	8.38	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	
7 Savings Deposit Rate												
	2.34	1.96	1.69	1.86	2.80	2.97	2.98	2.86	2.89	2.52	2.90	
8 Overall Time Deposits Rate												
1 month	8.13	7.55	7.16	7.34	8.95	9.60	9.90	9.88	7.94	10.47	9.90	
2 months	6.41	7.26	7.70	7.95	8.66	9.61	9.02	8.81	8.78	9.25	9.85	
3 months	6.69	6.94	7.56	8.10	8.86	8.84	9.24	9.42	9.43	9.85	11.12	
6 months	7.48	7.59	7.90	8.10	9.17	9.86	9.40	9.68	9.36	9.82	10.28	
12 months	8.28	8.27	8.53	8.65	9.17	10.08	9.48	8.14	9.27	9.72	9.79	
24 months	8.66	8.61	8.88	7.91	7.58	7.23	6.94	6.90	6.66	7.49	6.95	
9 Negotiated Deposit Rate												
	9.26	9.47	9.59	9.21	9.86	11.80	11.40	10.35	10.52	10.64	11.21	
10 Overall Lending rate												
Short-term (up to 1 year)	16.66	16.59	16.18	15.76	15.47	15.73	15.14	15.50	15.16	15.18	15.23	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	15.73	16.43	16.79	16.53	15.82	15.70	15.77	15.83	16.15	15.96	15.69	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	18.28	18.05	17.48	17.00	15.96	16.89	16.06	16.56	16.33	16.35	16.49	
Long-term (3-5 years)	17.41	16.73	16.24	15.49	16.06	16.35	15.53	16.44	15.25	15.24	15.38	
Term Loans (over 5 years)	16.21	16.01	15.66	15.55	15.31	15.25	14.09	14.32	13.88	14.19	14.35	
	15.68	15.73	14.74	14.22	14.23	14.45	14.25	14.36	14.19	14.17	14.25	
11 Negotiated Lending Rate												
	13.71	13.87	14.02	13.43	13.06	12.80	13.42	12.94	12.88	12.99	12.68	
Foreign Currency												
1 Deposits Rates												
Call Accounts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Savings Deposits Rate	1.58	0.49	0.32	0.13	0.72	0.90	0.76	0.77	0.53	1.33	0.89	
Overall Time Deposits Rate	2.26	3.11	3.27	3.43	3.81	4.22	3.66	2.98	2.94	3.65	3.60	
1-months	1.22	2.93	2.61	3.28	3.37	4.36	3.52	3.01	2.43	2.46	2.47	
2-months	2.31	3.23	3.24	3.20	3.53	4.77	3.50	2.34	2.08	3.54	3.52	
3-months	2.61	2.80	3.42	3.28	3.84	4.47	3.31	2.23	3.62	3.53	3.03	
6-months	2.52	3.15	3.50	3.56	4.19	3.89	4.11	3.81	3.55	4.61	4.92	
12-months	2.63	3.43	3.57	3.83	4.11	3.62	3.88	3.50	3.01	4.10	4.06	
2 Overall Lending Rate												
	6.50	7.90	8.17	7.84	8.25	8.83	8.97	8.93	8.89	8.81	8.70	
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Short-term (up to 1 year)	7.94	8.70	8.57	9.13	9.06	9.89	9.93	9.99	9.97	9.99	9.93	
Medium-term (1-2 years)	4.74	7.92	8.80	7.21	7.53	7.58	7.64	7.94	8.16	8.39	8.22	
Medium-term (2-3 years)	6.03	6.70	7.06	7.66	8.38	8.81	8.57	8.28	8.23	8.49	6.88	
Long-term (3-5 years)	7.90	8.74	8.87	7.48	7.29	8.18	9.11	8.61	8.36	8.17	9.43	
Term Loans (over 5 years)	5.92	7.43	7.54	7.72	8.97	9.70	9.62	9.83	9.70	9.01	9.06	

Source: Bank of Tanzania and Banks



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.1: Balance of Payments

Item	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Millions of USD					
A. Current account	-1,790.0	-3,449.8	-5,053.5	-2,767.4	-2,063.4
Goods: exports f.o.b.	6,446.8	7,097.4	7,351.8	7,831.8	9,909.4
Traditional	578.4	737.8	752.2	1,066.3	1,440.3
Non-traditional	5,557.4	5,959.1	6,195.7	6,371.6	8,071.5
o/w: Gold	3,025.0	2,692.0	2,909.2	3,121.8	4,049.1
Unrecorded trade	311.1	400.5	403.9	393.9	397.6
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-8,546.6	-11,713.4	-14,445.9	-13,785.4	-14,465.9
Balance on goods	-2,099.8	-4,616.0	-7,094.2	-5,953.6	-4,556.5
Services: credit	2,364.5	3,906.7	5,400.8	6,578.7	7,063.6
Transport	1,330.6	1,840.7	2,015.0	2,304.3	2,581.5
Travel	834.1	1,777.5	2,944.9	3,679.7	3,938.9
Other	199.8	288.5	440.9	594.6	543.3
Services: debit	-1,294.9	-2,002.4	-2,586.8	-2,359.5	-3,103.7
Transport	-631.4	-1,058.1	-1,453.2	-1,280.4	-1,467.3
Travel	-135.6	-286.8	-473.9	-388.0	-638.1
Other	-527.8	-657.4	-659.6	-691.1	-998.3
Balance on services	1,069.7	1,904.4	2,813.9	4,219.2	3,960.0
Balance on goods and services	-1,030.1	-2,711.6	-4,280.2	-1,734.4	-596.5
Primary income: credit	67.4	153.6	218.9	324.4	338.6
Investment income	57.4	103.8	153.2	223.8	263.0
Compensation of employees	10.0	49.8	65.7	100.6	75.6
Primary income: debit	-1,298.5	-1,466.7	-1,638.9	-1,978.3	-2,319.9
Investment income	-1,267.1	-1,423.6	-1,602.4	-1,953.8	-2,244.5
o/w: Interest payments	-311.9	-380.8	-486.7	-762.7	-858.4
Compensation of employees	-31.4	-43.0	-36.5	-24.5	-75.4
Balance on primary income	-1,231.1	-1,313.1	-1,420.0	-1,653.9	-1,981.4
Balance on goods, services and primary income	-2,261.2	-4,024.7	-5,700.2	-3,388.3	-2,577.9
Secondary income: credit	532.6	685.4	940.3	1,294.3	1,027.9
Government	95.7	93.0	96.7	122.6	103.7
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	436.8	592.4	843.5	1,171.7	924.2
o/w: Personal transfers	436.8	592.4	843.5	1,171.7	924.2
Secondary income: debit	-61.4	-110.5	-293.5	-673.4	-513.4
Balance on secondary income	471.2	574.8	646.7	620.9	514.5
B. Capital account	397.9	328.7	284.5	224.0	348.8
Capital transfers: credit	397.9	328.7	284.5	224.0	348.8
General Government	331.5	263.4	219.2	158.7	283.5
Other capital transfer (Investment grant)	305.8	263.4	219.2	158.7	283.5
Debt forgiveness (including MDRI)	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	66.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3
Capital transfers: debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Groups A plus B	-1,392.2	-3,121.1	-4,769.0	-2,543.3	-1,714.5
C. Financial account, excl. reserves and related items	2,582.9	2,973.4	4,092.6	3,344.0	1,886.7
Direct investments	-1,067.1	-1,314.0	-1,543.2	-1,683.2	-1,717.6
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	1,067.1	1,314.0	1,543.2	1,683.2	1,717.6
Portfolio investment	4.9	39.6	-16.2	4.3	-52.4
Other investment	1,510.9	1,619.8	2,565.5	1,656.5	221.5
Assets	155.6	-647.0	98.8	-922.6	-826.8
Loans (Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank)	-124.9	85.9	-118.7	-117.3	-849.2
Currency and deposits	278.0	-733.2	217.4	-804.9	21.2
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-159.1	-120.0	57.7	-566.9	130.9
Other sectors	437.1	-613.3	159.7	-238.0	-109.7
Other assets	2.5	0.4	0.1	-0.4	1.2
Liabilities	1,355.2	2,266.8	2,466.7	2,579.1	1,048.3
Trade credits	13.4	19.3	-12.3	-4.5	27.1
Loans	1,379.0	2,231.5	2,364.8	2,472.3	1,047.8
Monetary authority	0.0	543.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SDR allocation	0.0	543.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	1,096.1	1,407.1	1,446.5	1,721.6	914.3
Drawings	2,177.8	2,632.5	2,698.4	2,905.8	2,131.2
Repayments	-1,081.8	-1,225.4	-1,251.8	-1,184.2	-1,216.9
o/w: Debt forgiveness	-25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	131.9	187.9	331.8	234.7	-47.0
Other sectors	151.0	93.5	586.5	516.1	180.6
Drawings	427.0	348.6	736.3	862.3	802.5
Repayments	-276.0	-255.1	-149.8	-346.3	-622.0
Currency and deposits	-37.2	16.0	114.3	111.3	-26.6
Total, Groups A through C	1,190.8	-147.7	-676.4	800.7	172.1
D. Net errors and omissions	-989.9	146.7	949.9	-977.3	397.4
Overall balance (Total, Groups A through D)	200.9	-1.1	273.5	-176.6	569.5
E. Reserves and related items	-200.9	1.1	-273.5	176.6	-569.5
Reserve assets	-175.2	1.1	-273.5	176.6	-569.5
Use of Fund credit and loans	-25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP(mp) billions of TZS	155,544.7	169,992.2	185,692.1	202,323.9	223,626.1
GDP(mp) millions of USD	67,683.5	73,970.2	80,378.6	80,770.6	85,383.8
CAB/GDP	-2.6	-4.7	-6.3	-3.4	-2.4
Gross official reserves	5,290.4	5,110.3	5,446.1	5,345.5	5,971.5
Months of imports (Excluding FDI related imports)	6.2	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.8
Exchange rate (end of period)	2,299.0	2,304.4	2,328.5	2,630.3	2,604.6
Exchange rate (annual average)	2,298.1	2,298.1	2,310.2	2,504.9	2,619.1

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

Note: p denotes provisional data; o/w, of which; NPISHs, non-profit institution serving households; MDRI, multilateral debt relief initiative; CAB, current account balance; and FDI, foreign direct investment



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.2: Balance of Payments

Item	Millions of TZS				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
A. Current account	-4,157,756.7	-7,929,847.1	-11,669,877.2	-7,011,690.1	-5,456,862.3
Goods: exports f.o.b.	14,815,293.5	16,310,409.0	16,983,214.1	19,568,691.7	25,953,143.6
Traditional	1,329,058.5	1,694,930.0	1,736,700.6	2,655,607.1	3,750,964.2
Non-traditional	12,771,364.6	13,695,131.6	14,313,594.5	15,931,878.6	21,159,560.7
o/w: Gold	6,951,719.2	6,186,587.4	6,721,104.9	7,813,753.3	10,586,155.4
Unrecorded trade	714,870.4	920,347.4	932,919.0	981,205.9	1,042,618.7
Goods: imports f.o.b.	-19,641,239.0	-26,918,883.6	-33,367,750.0	-34,520,212.3	-37,895,960.2
Balance on goods	-4,825,945.5	-10,608,474.6	-16,384,535.9	-14,951,520.6	-11,942,816.6
Services: credit	5,434,120.2	8,978,281.7	12,477,083.8	16,451,099.0	18,482,156.7
Transport	3,057,928.9	4,229,898.5	4,655,509.0	5,763,460.6	6,758,576.2
Travel	1,917,023.8	4,085,251.1	6,802,763.7	9,196,692.0	10,299,966.9
Other	459,167.5	663,132.1	1,018,811.1	1,490,946.4	1,423,613.5
Services: debit	-2,975,758.4	-4,601,837.8	-5,974,765.4	-5,910,479.4	-8,140,171.6
Transport	-1,451,134.9	-2,431,768.5	-3,356,491.4	-3,205,883.5	-3,845,444.5
Travel	-311,659.0	-659,259.4	-1,094,686.8	-971,364.0	-1,675,004.5
Other	-1,212,964.5	-1,510,809.9	-1,523,587.2	-1,733,231.9	-2,619,722.6
Balance on services	2,458,361.7	4,376,444.0	6,502,318.3	10,540,619.6	10,341,985.1
Balance on goods and services	-2,367,583.7	-6,232,030.6	-9,882,217.5	-4,410,901.0	-1,600,831.5
Primary Income: credit	154,912.7	353,066.9	505,923.4	812,594.4	879,975.8
Investment income	131,973.5	238,511.8	354,089.8	560,314.7	683,022.4
Compensation of employees	22,939.2	114,555.1	151,833.5	252,279.7	196,953.4
Primary income: debit	-2,984,171.7	-3,370,623.5	-3,786,952.0	-4,967,230.9	-6,071,662.6
Investment income	-2,911,916.6	-3,271,700.5	-3,702,645.6	-4,906,125.1	-5,873,764.8
o/w: Interest payments	-716,669.7	-874,949.3	-1,125,059.6	-1,917,693.3	-2,244,510.4
Compensation of employees	-72,255.1	-98,923.0	-84,306.4	-61,105.7	-197,897.8
Balance on primary income	-2,829,259.0	-3,017,556.6	-3,281,028.6	-4,154,636.5	-5,191,686.9
Balance on goods, services and primary income	-5,196,842.7	-9,249,587.2	-13,163,246.1	-8,565,537.5	-6,792,518.4
Secondary income: credit	1,180,105.9	1,573,784.1	2,172,099.2	3,241,172.5	2,683,533.2
Government	176,194.8	212,363.3	222,504.5	309,959.5	260,502.4
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	1,003,911.1	1,361,420.8	1,949,594.7	2,931,213.0	2,423,030.8
o/w: Personal transfers	1,003,911.1	1,361,420.8	1,949,594.7	2,931,213.0	2,423,030.8
Secondary income: debit	-141,019.9	-254,044.0	-678,730.3	-1,687,325.1	-1,347,877.1
Balance on secondary income	1,039,086.0	1,317,740.1	1,493,369.0	1,553,847.4	1,335,656.1
B. Capital account	914,292.3	755,389.3	657,217.2	564,594.5	911,034.0
Capital transfers: credit	914,292.3	755,389.3	657,217.2	564,594.5	911,034.0
General Government	702,851.5	605,290.3	506,327.7	400,988.1	739,977.9
Other capital transfer (Investment grant)	702,851.5	605,290.3	506,327.7	400,988.1	739,977.9
Debt forgiveness (including MDRI)	59,060.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial corporations, nonfinancial corporations, households and NPISHs	152,380.7	150,099.0	150,889.5	163,606.4	171,056.1
Capital transfers:debit	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total, Groups A plus B	-3,243,464.4	-7,174,457.8	-11,012,659.9	-6,447,095.6	-4,545,828.4
C. Financial account, excl. reserves and related items	5,936,476.7	6,832,751.1	9,450,665.3	8,344,935.8	4,800,372.6
Direct investments	-2,452,456.9	-3,019,961.2	-3,565,585.9	-4,218,259.4	-4,498,296.7
Direct investment abroad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Direct investment in Tanzania	2,452,456.9	3,019,961.2	3,565,585.9	4,218,259.4	4,498,296.7
Portfolio investment	11,314.3	90,944.3	-37,334.7	9,942.7	-137,141.3
Other investment	3,472,705.6	3,721,845.6	5,922,414.1	4,116,733.7	439,217.2
Assets	357,656.0	-1,487,571.2	222,659.5	-2,330,709.8	-2,199,489.4
Loans (Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank)	-286,961.1	197,085.7	-274,168.3	-264,234.4	-2,214,447.7
Currency and deposits	638,770.3	-1,685,513.3	496,625.5	-2,065,384.9	12,031.4
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	-365,571.6	-275,751.3	130,324.1	-1,429,715.6	297,183.7
Other sectors	1,004,341.9	-1,409,762.0	366,301.4	-635,669.3	-285,152.3
Other assets	5,846.8	856.4	202.3	-1,090.5	2,926.9
Liabilities	3,115,049.6	5,209,416.7	5,699,754.6	6,447,443.4	2,638,706.6
Trade credits	30,903.0	44,349.9	-28,426.7	-12,196.4	68,972.3
Loans	3,169,536.0	5,128,279.6	5,464,267.6	6,179,888.0	2,644,027.3
Monetary authority	0.0	1,248,558.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
SDR allocation	0.0	1,248,558.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
General government	2,519,467.8	3,232,812.4	3,346,788.4	4,314,814.9	2,265,843.0
Drawings	5,005,551.3	6,048,869.7	6,240,334.4	7,293,825.8	5,463,730.2
Repayments	-2,486,083.5	-2,816,057.3	-2,893,546.0	-2,979,010.9	-3,197,887.1
o/w: Debt forgiveness	-59,060.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposit-taking corporations, except the central bank	303,048.9	431,670.0	763,406.7	565,984.3	-120,513.4
Other sectors	347,019.2	215,239.1	1,354,072.5	1,299,088.7	498,697.6
Drawings	981,295.2	801,227.3	1,701,017.8	2,148,756.3	2,098,227.5
Repayments	-634,276.0	-585,988.2	-346,945.2	-849,667.6	-1,599,529.9
Currency and deposits	-85,389.4	36,787.2	263,913.7	279,751.8	-74,293.0
Total, Groups A through C	2,692,894.7	-341,861.6	-1,562,152.5	1,897,840.2	254,544.2
D. Net errors and omissions	-2,230,915.6	341,368.0	2,202,410.3	-2,282,533.5	1,128,600.2
Overall balance (Total, Groups A through D)	461,979.1	-493.6	640,257.8	-384,693.3	1,383,144.5
E. Reserves and related items	-461,979.1	493.6	-640,257.8	384,693.3	-1,383,144.5
Reserve assets	-403,107.0	493.6	-640,257.8	384,693.3	-1,383,144.5
Use of Fund credit and loans	-58,872.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP(mp) billions of TZS	155,544.7	169,992.2	185,692.1	202,323.9	223,626.1
GDP(mp) millions of USD	67,683.5	73,970.2	80,378.6	80,770.6	85,383.8
CAB/GDP	-2.6	-4.7	-6.3	-3.4	-2.4
Gross official reserves	5,290.4	5,110.3	5,446.1	5,345.5	5,971.5
Months of imports(Excluding FDI related imports)	6.2	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.8
Exchange rate (end of period)	2,299.0	2,304.4	2,328.5	2,630.3	2,604.6
Exchange rate (annual average)	2,298.1	2,298.1	2,310.2	2,504.9	2,619.1

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

Note: p denotes provisional data; o/w, of which; NPISHs, non-profit institution serving households; MDRI, multilateral debt relief initiative; CAB, current account balance; and FDI, foreign direct investment



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.3: Tanzania Exports (f.o.b) by Type of Commodity

Millions of USD					
Commodity	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Traditional exports	578.4	737.8	752.2	1,066.3	1,440.3
Cashewnuts	233.5	230.0	164.3	225.6	527.6
Cloves	1.6	62.3	38.0	32.6	3.3
Coffee	138.0	164.3	201.7	210.3	341.6
Cotton	54.4	82.6	108.6	115.6	49.6
Sisal	19.1	20.1	26.1	20.4	29.0
Tea	31.9	32.1	30.8	23.2	18.9
Tobacco	99.8	146.4	182.7	438.5	470.3
Non-traditional exports	5,557.4	5,959.1	6,195.7	6,371.6	8,071.5
Minerals	3,256.9	3,196.7	3,562.5	3,608.5	4,795.6
Gold	3,025.0	2,692.0	2,909.2	3,121.8	4,049.1
Diamond	6.4	29.6	46.9	42.8	46.2
Tanzanite	32.7	23.4	25.1	22.4	18.1
Other minerals (incl. concentrates)	192.9	451.7	581.3	421.5	682.1
Horticultural products	338.8	369.1	294.1	415.4	508.1
Edible vegetables	267.3	295.4	201.0	310.5	390.7
Floriculture	25.2	26.2	23.9	27.6	28.4
Fruits	15.2	19.4	36.7	44.3	54.5
Others	31.2	28.1	32.5	32.9	34.5
Manufactured goods	1,077.5	1,321.6	1,386.3	1,329.0	1,486.7
o/w: Cement	52.0	49.5	62.8	38.6	40.2
Ceramic products	40.3	49.1	39.5	21.9	31.4
Cosmetics	84.1	40.2	47.6	37.8	48.9
Edible oil	12.9	18.9	18.0	24.3	41.3
Fertilizers	85.4	77.5	116.2	38.5	69.5
Glassware	44.8	42.1	51.4	73.0	110.0
Iron and steel	75.8	104.3	90.3	77.2	99.2
Paper and paper products	44.7	69.2	38.8	19.5	40.0
Plastic items	59.4	39.0	39.3	39.4	53.5
Textiles	81.9	115.9	98.9	76.3	92.1
Cereals	283.7	395.3	220.8	155.4	404.6
Maize	24.0	118.3	57.6	36.5	181.3
Rice	250.5	268.7	148.9	109.8	200.8
Other cereals	9.2	8.3	14.3	9.1	22.5
Fish and fish products	142.5	182.2	161.8	173.2	167.2
Oil seeds	186.6	153.2	233.7	295.3	276.9
Other exports	181.0	230.3	190.0	220.0	245.9
o/w: Beans	39.3	54.2	40.8	30.6	1.8
Wood and wood products	66.5	113.5	80.0	84.2	84.1
Cocoa	27.0	26.7	27.8	70.6	105.3
Plants	5.1	3.7	12.4	8.0	10.0
Hides and skins	6.2	5.2	3.9	4.5	5.2
Domestic exports	6,135.7	6,696.9	6,947.9	7,437.9	9,511.8
Re-exports	90.2	110.7	146.6	174.8	186.4
Unrecorded trade	311.1	400.5	403.9	393.9	397.6
Total exports	6,446.8	7,097.4	7,351.8	7,831.8	9,909.4

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Data from 2018 to 2020 have been revised; p denotes provisional data; and o/w, of which



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.4: Tanzania Exports (f.o.b) by Type of Commodity

Millions of TZS					
Commodity	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Traditional exports	1,329,058.5	1,694,930.0	1,736,700.6	2,655,607.1	2,655,607.1
Cashewnuts	536,649.0	528,225.6	379,308.4	563,464.4	563,464.4
Cloves	3,717.3	143,085.4	87,696.7	81,582.6	81,582.6
Coffee	317,072.6	377,535.9	466,031.7	525,658.2	525,658.2
Cotton	124,892.0	189,909.4	250,414.0	285,770.1	285,770.1
Sisal	43,897.6	46,126.4	60,317.2	51,365.3	51,365.3
Tea	73,405.1	73,716.6	71,135.1	57,824.7	57,824.7
Tobacco	229,424.9	336,330.7	421,797.4	1,089,941.8	1,089,941.8
Non-traditional exports	12,771,364.6	13,695,131.6	14,313,594.5	15,931,878.6	15,931,878.6
Minerals	7,484,713.0	7,346,233.6	8,230,012.6	9,041,471.1	9,041,471.1
Gold	6,951,719.2	6,186,587.4	6,721,104.9	7,813,753.3	7,813,753.3
Diamond	14,612.1	67,936.4	108,247.5	108,157.1	108,157.1
Tanzanite	75,113.8	53,778.0	58,055.3	56,048.1	56,048.1
Other minerals (incl. concentrates)	443,267.8	1,037,931.8	1,342,604.9	1,063,512.6	1,063,512.6
Horticultural products	778,650.3	848,181.3	679,198.2	1,031,158.5	1,031,158.5
Edible vegetables	614,287.6	678,877.2	463,983.7	767,637.7	767,637.7
Floriculture	57,929.5	60,129.1	55,229.5	69,194.7	69,194.7
Fruits	34,827.8	44,622.9	84,890.3	111,717.4	111,717.4
Others	71,605.3	64,552.0	75,094.8	82,608.7	82,608.7
Manufactured goods	2,476,282.9	3,037,392.2	3,202,337.5	3,318,440.5	3,318,440.5
o/w: Cement	119,422.4	113,835.1	144,945.1	96,044.5	96,044.5
Ceramic products	92,586.8	112,767.8	91,215.1	54,545.3	54,545.3
Cosmetics	193,200.1	92,467.4	109,949.3	94,643.1	94,643.1
Edible oil	29,650.3	43,495.3	41,524.7	61,208.5	61,208.5
Fertilizers	196,195.6	178,206.8	268,539.4	95,573.4	95,573.4
Glassware	102,863.6	96,670.8	118,635.3	183,004.0	183,004.0
Iron and steel	174,206.5	239,648.6	208,391.1	193,147.5	193,147.5
Paper and paper products	102,681.4	159,051.5	89,569.0	48,962.1	48,962.1
Plastic items	136,495.8	89,536.3	90,861.9	98,760.6	98,760.6
Textiles	188,292.2	266,378.0	228,526.9	191,485.5	191,485.5
Cereals	652,110.0	908,530.4	510,165.7	386,796.4	386,796.4
Maize	55,272.2	271,824.3	133,074.3	89,480.3	89,480.3
Rice	575,745.1	617,636.6	344,121.6	274,665.3	274,665.3
Other cereals	21,092.7	19,069.6	32,969.8	22,650.8	22,650.8
Fish and fish products	327,562.2	418,713.6	373,796.3	435,374.3	435,374.3
Oil seeds	428,840.8	352,409.6	540,400.6	726,190.9	726,190.9
Other exports	415,943.3	529,263.0	438,964.7	549,769.8	549,769.8
o/w: Beans	90,360.0	124,530.3	94,378.0	73,016.4	73,016.4
Wood and wood products	152,932.5	260,867.0	184,716.0	211,033.9	211,033.9
Cocoa	62,029.6	61,439.7	64,309.3	178,533.5	178,533.5
Plants	11,822.1	8,538.3	28,691.9	20,073.7	20,073.7
Hides and skins	14,207.1	12,036.5	9,115.4	11,262.7	11,262.7
Domestic exports	14,100,423.1	15,390,061.6	16,050,295.1	18,587,485.7	18,587,485.7
Re-exports	207,262.2	254,407.8	338,719.0	442,677.1	442,677.1
Unrecorded trade	714,870.4	920,347.4	932,919.0	1,077,373.2	1,077,373.2
Total exports	14,815,293.5	16,310,409.0	16,983,214.1	19,664,859.0	19,664,859.0

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: Data from 2018 to 2020 have been revised; p denotes provisional data; and o/w, of which



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.5: Tanzania Imports (f.o.b) by Commodity Groups

Commodity	Millions of USD				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Capital	1,542.2	1,942.1	2,969.3	2,781.3	3,061.6
Machinery and mechanical appliances	672.5	859.7	1,325.8	1,086.7	1,098.7
Industrial transport equipment	375.4	537.6	988.8	942.7	1,175.7
Electrical machinery and equipment	254.1	303.9	340.5	422.1	462.1
Other capital goods	240.3	240.9	314.2	329.7	325.1
Intermediate	5,846.8	8,476.1	10,064.1	9,604.3	9,933.6
Industrial supplies	2,852.4	4,063.9	4,576.0	4,418.0	5,074.6
o/w: Iron and steel and articles thereof	711.1	1,028.7	986.6	1,226.3	1,350.4
Plastic and articles thereof	476.1	729.1	656.6	642.4	832.4
Fertilisers	154.2	236.8	605.3	328.6	375.9
Fuel and lubricants	1,547.3	2,550.9	3,347.7	3,041.4	2,468.2
o/w: Petroleum products	1,458.5	2,447.3	3,120.8	2,802.2	2,365.4
Parts and accessories	778.6	959.5	1,001.8	954.3	1,147.6
Food and beverages for industrial use	466.9	672.5	818.3	867.3	829.6
Wheat grain	153.1	291.0	392.7	342.2	332.3
Edible oil and its fractions not refined	168.2	169.1	151.0	150.9	158.3
Sugar for industrial use	82.4	121.4	126.9	141.0	172.5
Motor cars for household	201.4	223.6	315.3	322.6	411.9
Consumer	1,155.3	1,293.0	1,410.3	1,397.6	1,468.5
Food and beverages mainly for household consumption	146.6	183.7	236.7	173.1	217.6
Non-industrial transport equipment	96.2	130.0	150.4	157.3	175.8
Motocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	85.3	114.5	131.1	140.3	155.0
Other consumer goods	912.5	979.2	1,023.2	1,067.2	1,077.5
Pharmaceutical products	362.2	325.3	316.5	280.9	284.9
Insecticides, rodenticides and similar products	101.5	125.9	160.5	207.0	147.9
Soap and detergents	56.7	68.9	67.6	57.7	61.9
Textiles apparels	42.1	57.0	58.5	46.7	59.0
Footwear and other products	41.6	48.9	50.6	55.7	58.1
Paper and paper products	23.5	28.4	26.4	30.2	27.9
Total	8,546.6	11,713.4	14,445.9	13,785.4	14,465.9

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data; and o/w, of which



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.6: Tanzania Imports (f.o.b) by Commodity Groups

Commodity	Millions of TZS				
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Capital	3,544,250.5	4,463,282.8	6,859,714.4	6,957,904.5	8,029,066.8
Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,545,421.4	1,975,643.7	3,063,190.5	2,718,977.2	2,875,280.9
Industrial transport equipment	862,679.9	1,235,490.6	2,284,124.2	2,357,100.9	3,088,812.9
Electrical machinery and equipment	583,901.9	698,448.2	786,709.3	1,054,413.6	1,213,746.0
Other capital goods	552,247.4	553,700.3	725,690.5	827,412.8	851,227.0
Intermediate	13,436,913.6	19,479,121.3	23,244,351.9	24,057,485.6	26,017,014.6
Industrial supplies	6,555,286.0	9,339,390.9	10,569,124.9	11,062,258.2	13,283,905.6
o/w: Iron and steel and articles thereof	1,634,323.4	2,363,982.0	2,278,906.4	3,069,290.9	3,540,333.4
Plastic and articles thereof	1,094,170.9	1,675,607.2	1,516,560.4	1,610,061.0	2,181,236.7
Fertilisers	354,241.6	544,163.3	1,397,455.8	821,607.2	984,849.2
Fuel and lubricants	3,555,993.4	5,862,545.0	7,730,105.5	7,622,515.8	6,472,772.6
o/w: Petroleum products	3,351,851.1	5,624,486.9	7,206,047.1	7,020,138.2	6,201,355.6
Parts and accessories	1,789,220.3	2,205,073.9	2,314,526.6	2,389,877.1	3,007,070.7
Food and beverages for industrial use	1,072,897.9	1,545,317.1	1,890,614.4	2,172,470.4	2,168,735.3
Wheat grain	351,907.6	668,907.5	907,400.7	853,460.2	869,377.0
Edible oil and its fractions not refined	386,640.0	388,575.4	348,859.8	376,310.0	414,612.1
Sugar for industrial use	189,402.8	278,823.4	292,971.3	354,293.1	451,229.3
Motor cars for household	462,832.0	513,744.9	728,658.8	808,497.9	1,080,049.3
Consumer	2,655,055.9	2,971,460.4	3,258,638.2	3,499,351.4	3,844,159.0
Food and beverages mainly for household consumption	337,003.4	422,239.3	546,980.1	434,546.2	565,909.6
Non-industrial transport equipment	221,117.2	298,869.0	347,414.3	394,434.6	460,584.3
Motocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	196,045.2	263,172.7	302,920.4	351,843.5	406,621.4
Other consumer goods	2,096,935.3	2,250,352.1	2,364,243.9	2,670,370.6	2,823,231.7
Pharmaceutical products	832,473.5	747,518.4	731,226.3	701,725.9	746,937.0
Insecticides, rodenticides and similar products	233,154.1	289,420.1	370,975.8	518,775.4	387,191.5
Soap and detergents	130,238.2	158,396.3	156,192.8	144,381.0	162,318.9
Textiles apparels	96,658.4	130,983.4	135,159.1	116,848.3	154,606.1
Footwear and other products	95,642.7	112,343.9	116,839.8	139,713.5	152,547.3
Paper and paper products	53,955.4	65,160.4	61,031.2	75,213.8	72,235.4
Total	19,641,239.0	26,918,883.6	33,367,750.0	34,520,212.3	37,895,960.2

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: ^p denotes provisional data; and o/w, of which



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.7: Tanzania Imports (c.i.f) by Commodity Groups

Millions of TZS					
Commodity	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
Capital	3,822,869.7	4,884,109.1	7,583,980.1	7,627,951.1	8,827,086.4
Machinery and mechanical appliances	1,666,642.7	2,162,045.6	3,383,119.4	2,980,182.7	3,161,160.5
Industrial transport equipment	930,399.8	1,351,947.0	2,526,348.2	2,584,115.5	3,396,068.7
Electrical machinery and equipment	629,893.6	764,218.5	870,741.1	1,156,244.0	1,334,187.7
Other capital goods	595,933.5	605,898.0	803,771.3	907,408.9	935,669.5
Intermediate	14,494,078.0	21,310,560.6	25,718,762.0	26,373,995.1	28,602,657.7
Industrial supplies	7,071,910.9	10,218,852.2	11,694,089.8	12,124,573.7	14,601,259.6
o/w: Iron and steel and articles thereof	1,763,445.3	2,586,111.5	2,518,912.2	3,363,337.6	3,890,628.3
Plastic and articles thereof	1,180,382.1	1,833,291.5	1,677,516.3	1,764,917.0	2,398,091.0
Fertilisers	381,843.1	594,526.0	1,549,768.4	900,734.4	1,082,533.7
Fuel and lubricants	3,834,413.8	6,412,372.0	8,553,199.9	8,359,369.8	7,118,365.4
o/w: Petroleum products	3,614,081.5	6,152,077.1	7,971,866.2	7,699,012.6	6,819,542.0
Parts and accessories	1,930,582.1	2,411,475.8	2,558,543.5	2,619,965.6	3,306,380.4
Food and beverages for industrial use	1,157,413.5	1,691,520.4	2,094,462.0	2,381,659.9	2,384,246.9
Wheat grain	380,356.1	733,207.9	1,004,337.7	935,986.1	955,465.3
Edible oil and its fractions not refined	416,491.7	424,782.9	387,742.6	412,161.7	456,017.8
Sugar for industrial use	204,314.6	304,834.2	323,637.8	388,813.3	496,191.9
Motor cars for household	499,019.1	562,092.5	805,876.4	886,390.8	1,187,482.7
Consumer	2,864,427.8	3,250,455.0	3,600,526.9	3,836,966.6	4,225,687.1
Food and beverages mainly for household consumption	363,533.3	462,187.1	604,417.4	476,537.1	621,913.2
Non-industrial transport equipment	238,559.5	326,943.9	384,432.7	432,838.8	506,346.4
Motocycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor	211,506.9	287,905.3	335,138.1	386,168.1	447,041.1
Other consumer goods	2,262,335.0	2,461,324.1	2,611,676.8	2,927,590.7	3,103,544.8
Pharmaceutical products	897,813.9	817,246.4	807,102.8	769,328.1	821,001.7
Insecticides, rodenticides and similar products	251,654.4	316,696.4	409,657.7	568,679.8	425,677.5
Soap and detergents	140,488.2	173,252.3	172,792.4	158,264.9	178,487.0
Textiles apparels	104,257.3	143,355.9	149,054.8	128,095.4	169,906.4
Footwear and other products	103,222.5	122,892.3	129,204.0	153,214.0	167,746.2
Paper and paper products	58,438.1	71,233.4	67,547.0	82,554.3	79,356.4
Total	21,181,375.4	29,445,124.7	36,903,269.0	37,838,912.8	41,655,431.2

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: ^p denotes provisional data; and o/w, of which



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Table A4.8: Tanzania's Exports by Country of Destination

Millions of TZS					
Country	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^P
Australia	10,264.7	11,513.2	8,717.4	11,028.3	15,368.3
Belgium	190,363.1	277,659.5	356,492.1	607,860.8	812,624.4
Burundi	440,862.2	467,813.8	466,829.3	204,053.1	279,779.6
Canada	6,486.0	14,375.2	9,133.0	31,782.0	16,328.3
China	569,816.8	652,111.9	768,645.5	1,115,702.8	1,171,600.6
Democratic Republic of Congo	362,838.5	571,971.3	705,219.3	768,241.1	795,225.0
Denmark	7,476.8	9,070.5	14,323.1	12,928.3	12,464.4
France	32,769.7	48,934.9	97,564.5	72,244.8	110,426.2
Germany	100,018.9	86,399.0	126,787.1	174,908.0	129,627.2
Hong Kong	187,766.8	407,089.8	139,866.1	92,241.6	104,411.5
India	1,380,295.6	2,498,738.8	2,876,231.3	4,085,475.8	3,569,079.8
Indonesia	26,740.6	34,871.0	83,249.0	123,785.8	173,190.6
Ireland	570.3	377.6	8,267.3	256.3	936.4
Italy	54,689.2	77,113.2	103,839.9	109,911.8	144,084.9
Japan	147,587.7	199,274.0	164,763.4	178,959.5	244,999.9
Kenya	659,221.4	1,027,296.1	663,029.6	440,591.2	1,112,582.3
Malaysia	32,022.4	18,950.0	23,879.5	83,213.0	97,866.5
Mozambique	40,598.3	46,371.4	75,716.7	62,942.4	81,779.0
Netherlands	164,067.5	272,374.8	188,915.6	313,476.4	269,851.8
New Zealand	1,645.6	1,428.6	1,441.5	3,202.0	3,447.8
Norway	230.8	1,637.0	46.9	52.1	256.8
Pakistan	119,448.2	143,721.7	201,289.3	246,827.6	303,670.9
Portugal	20,327.4	23,575.8	33,463.7	46,563.9	55,778.5
Russia	13,503.5	16,502.3	16,645.4	18,546.0	15,119.4
Singapore	64,689.6	456,555.0	423,737.6	159,607.0	359,908.7
Somalia	2,836.1	2,127.2	2,226.5	3,190.9	7,843.3
South Africa	2,440,645.7	1,879,145.0	2,369,484.5	4,016,187.5	7,205,062.9
Spain	211,865.9	75,620.0	52,040.2	45,095.7	100,664.9
Sri Lanka	18,045.9	12,713.3	7,075.0	7,455.7	5,372.5
Sweden	4,476.0	5,324.6	15,650.9	2,072.2	4,370.0
Switzerland	1,865,486.8	1,064,689.0	1,032,627.3	653,514.0	741,290.0
Taiwan	5,671.5	1,614.6	2,759.5	4,724.9	579.6
Thailand	12,271.0	12,274.3	10,529.3	12,086.9	12,971.9
Uganda	558,322.3	649,239.3	659,106.1	724,658.2	688,780.7
United Arab Emirates	2,147,222.6	2,161,720.1	1,720,541.2	1,467,709.2	2,330,890.5
United Kingdom	43,172.2	39,810.8	50,704.4	38,999.2	74,797.3
United States	101,740.6	145,284.4	175,577.2	255,666.2	141,555.9
Zambia	148,292.9	164,778.4	212,234.3	240,919.4	560,198.3
Others	1,619,951.0	1,733,750.3	2,094,742.4	2,062,032.4	3,013,318.5
Grand Total	13,814,301.9	15,313,817.7	15,963,393.0	18,498,713.6	24,768,105.0

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.9: Tanzania's Imports (c.i.f) by Country of Origin

Millions of TZS					
Country	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^P
Argentina	41,993.7	222,843.7	25,951.5	62,027.5	26,257.0
Australia	200,073.1	240,783.5	169,377.1	175,311.4	257,049.2
Belgium	145,854.0	288,807.6	446,846.8	195,050.6	282,987.1
Brazil	36,577.2	100,088.6	112,775.2	506,030.5	247,035.2
Burundi	1,438.7	2,157.9	8,237.1	4,790.3	4,057.3
Canada	95,634.5	78,280.2	192,932.2	202,764.5	144,650.1
China	5,403,021.5	7,557,607.7	9,479,981.3	10,911,619.9	13,630,019.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,484.3	6,967.9	6,346.7	13,963.7	24,113.7
Denmark	66,650.6	42,297.0	54,179.6	96,369.5	51,951.5
Finland	130,132.4	169,246.5	380,010.5	237,621.7	195,003.6
France	149,735.2	150,239.0	181,495.5	173,141.4	219,348.9
Germany	562,903.4	518,612.0	609,984.6	586,985.1	889,009.9
Hong Kong	112,511.6	159,040.9	167,286.1	199,966.4	189,367.8
India	2,523,355.6	3,756,744.3	4,109,825.9	5,562,650.4	5,346,211.4
Indonesia	438,305.4	294,634.0	198,336.9	140,745.9	257,519.2
Iran	24,511.1	26,887.8	23,493.7	14,855.9	16,631.3
Ireland	67,550.6	67,811.4	176,419.6	83,109.3	139,399.4
Italy	312,746.2	241,415.0	268,123.4	344,715.6	379,779.2
Japan	843,352.9	1,179,838.5	1,418,411.6	1,475,128.8	1,663,669.7
Kenya	676,561.8	939,852.0	982,384.7	979,362.7	1,086,153.6
Malaysia	180,225.6	373,772.1	538,689.1	556,049.0	525,487.9
Mexico	16,478.0	21,029.8	51,504.4	57,277.4	53,884.6
Mozambique	6,347.4	25,954.9	40,614.2	8,383.6	4,865.2
Netherlands	307,517.5	268,792.8	395,641.1	249,865.9	376,046.2
New Zealand	5,059.1	8,429.6	10,487.7	6,364.6	3,482.4
Norway	27,326.1	29,131.6	42,881.8	36,872.0	26,566.3
Pakistan	70,067.5	97,559.9	216,325.3	144,976.8	89,762.7
Portugal	7,577.0	9,916.0	4,471.0	4,842.8	8,751.1
Russia	305,092.9	303,081.2	778,457.4	699,306.0	823,465.9
Saudi Arabia	1,075,043.5	1,599,669.6	1,888,496.7	1,388,639.1	1,048,931.8
Singapore	106,356.3	215,893.9	318,420.6	258,927.1	176,178.2
South Africa	853,088.2	1,101,339.3	1,324,198.5	1,409,135.6	1,364,360.7
South Korea	266,191.0	398,868.5	754,166.8	625,652.2	756,082.3
Spain	101,573.7	181,054.9	162,518.9	248,899.6	231,194.2
Sri Lanka	6,934.5	12,212.1	13,692.4	13,627.8	14,250.8
Eswatini	78,794.1	92,992.8	79,407.6	110,415.7	116,190.5
Sweden	121,914.8	144,097.3	233,694.6	184,782.6	210,244.7
Switzerland	184,575.0	161,375.6	436,281.0	446,640.5	333,356.0
Taiwan	72,894.2	53,380.3	70,410.0	52,372.5	57,795.1
Thailand	184,246.1	334,313.8	515,112.6	238,931.8	297,000.1
Turkey	502,203.1	539,473.5	614,485.8	730,820.2	423,903.1
Uganda	187,177.4	327,563.8	264,393.4	253,797.4	365,529.8
United Arab Emirates	2,443,525.5	4,319,813.6	4,620,544.7	4,005,906.0	4,449,916.6
United Kingdom	281,126.5	282,084.9	366,047.8	405,462.5	552,999.0
United States	537,273.8	705,887.2	807,678.9	950,257.9	1,148,701.5
Zambia	136,196.5	199,460.7	197,452.9	281,563.7	461,149.5
Zimbabwe	15,834.1	18,198.7	28,268.9	21,375.0	27,992.8
Others	1,230,443.0	1,668,796.0	3,297,637.5	2,663,720.6	2,626,662.0
Grand Total	21,149,476.3	29,538,299.7	37,084,381.5	38,021,077.0	41,624,965.6

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations
Note: p denotes provisional data



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.10: Tanzania's Exports to COMESA countries

Millions of TZS					
Country	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^P
Burundi	440,862.2	467,813.8	466,829.3	204,053.1	279,779.6
Comoros	10,687.8	26,855.1	102,785.4	114,417.9	45,912.2
Democratic Republic of Congo	362,838.5	571,971.3	705,219.3	768,241.1	795,225.0
Djibouti	639.8	44.7	1,199.8	1,609.5	3,068.1
Egypt	9,380.9	8,490.3	13,154.0	62,696.1	41,771.1
Swaziland	344.3	230.5	827.8	804.3	67.2
Eritrea	0.0	135.0	3.2	53.6	441.3
Ethiopia	1,925.6	2,674.1	2,113.1	11,149.6	7,642.1
Kenya	659,221.4	1,027,296.1	663,029.6	440,591.2	1,112,582.3
Libya	874.2	831.1	1,696.9	1,876.5	3,125.3
Madagascar	8,240.6	5,599.8	15,208.4	21,588.7	36,257.9
Malawi	111,151.8	150,859.1	149,091.5	182,214.4	231,673.1
Mauritius	288.4	918.0	10,585.5	9,494.0	2,697.4
Rwanda	501,489.7	566,496.6	486,893.8	419,915.9	567,117.6
Seychelles	1,025.1	4.7	1,292.2	434.6	750.2
Somalia	2,836.1	2,127.2	2,226.5	3,190.9	7,843.3
Sudan	17,048.4	14,382.3	1,816.8	3,594.8	22,718.2
Tunisia	410.1	463.9	119.4	63.5	1,782.2
Uganda	558,322.3	649,239.3	659,106.1	724,658.2	688,780.7
Zambia	148,292.9	164,778.4	212,234.3	240,919.4	560,198.3
Zimbabwe	32,317.4	37,904.2	51,208.1	88,673.9	101,903.1
Total	2,868,197.4	3,699,115.7	3,546,641.0	3,300,241.2	4,511,336.3

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations
Note: p denotes provisional data



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.11: Tanzania's Imports from COMESA Countries

Millions of TZS					
Country	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^P
Burundi	1,438.7	2,157.9	8,237.1	4,790.3	4,057.3
Comoros	135.0	66.1	21.0	29.7	76.4
Democratic Republic of Congo	5,484.3	6,967.9	6,346.7	13,963.7	24,113.7
Djibouti	5,469.5	1.1	866.0	5,342.6	189.9
Egypt	90,035.3	169,000.2	133,045.8	133,428.9	130,019.8
Swaziland	78,794.1	92,992.8	79,407.6	110,415.7	116,190.5
Eritrea	1.8	0.0	2.2	0.0	12.8
Ethiopia	6,324.2	2,684.0	275.7	461.7	1,182.8
Kenya	676,561.8	939,852.0	982,384.7	979,362.7	1,086,153.6
Libya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Madagascar	1,082.1	34,823.7	19,529.3	12,852.1	18,170.3
Malawi	61,465.2	39,343.3	64,879.1	57,763.3	44,185.2
Mauritius	43,903.1	19,170.3	54,027.4	44,781.3	25,279.5
Rwanda	4,868.5	7,552.3	3,908.5	6,244.2	7,744.6
Seychelles	3.4	20.4	3,691.8	151.5	740.3
Somalia	7.6	29.3	168.8	26.7	52.4
Sudan	70.2	24.7	0.6	696.2	1.6
Tunisia	3,935.4	1,585.2	1,879.6	4,343.4	7,343.6
Uganda	187,177.4	327,563.8	264,393.4	253,797.4	365,529.8
Zambia	136,196.5	199,460.7	197,452.9	281,563.7	461,149.5
Zimbabwe	15,834.1	18,198.7	28,268.9	21,375.0	27,992.8
Total	1,318,788.1	1,861,494.4	1,848,786.8	1,931,390.7	2,320,186.4

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.12: Trade with SADC Members States

Millions of USD					
Country	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25 ^p
South Africa					
Exports	1,067.2	821.8	1,030.8	1,601.0	2,774.8
Imports	369.4	476.9	570.4	559.3	535.5
Trade balance	697.8	344.9	460.5	1,041.7	2,239.3
DRC					
Exports	158.6	250.5	306.8	308.9	304.2
Imports	2.4	3.0	2.7	5.5	9.2
Trade balance	156.2	247.5	304.1	303.3	295.0
Zambia					
Exports	64.5	72.1	92.3	96.9	214.7
Imports	59.0	86.4	85.1	112.8	175.8
Trade balance	5.6	-14.3	7.2	-15.9	38.9
Malawi					
Exports	48.5	66.0	64.9	73.2	88.6
Imports	26.6	17.0	27.9	23.0	16.6
Trade balance	21.9	48.9	36.9	50.2	72.0
Mozambique					
Exports	17.7	20.3	33.0	25.0	31.2
Imports	2.7	11.2	17.5	3.3	1.8
Trade balance	15.0	9.0	15.4	21.7	29.4
Swaziland					
Exports	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0
Imports	34.1	40.3	34.2	43.9	44.0
Trade balance	-34.0	-40.2	-33.9	-43.6	-44.0
Comoros					
Exports	4.6	11.7	44.7	46.1	17.4
Imports	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trade balance	4.6	11.7	44.7	46.1	17.4
Zimbabwe					
Exports	13.8	16.6	22.3	35.9	38.8
Imports	6.9	7.9	12.2	8.4	10.6
Trade balance	6.9	8.7	10.1	27.4	28.2
Madagascar					
Exports	3.6	2.4	6.6	8.7	14.0
Imports	0.5	15.1	8.4	5.1	6.9
Trade balance	3.1	-12.6	-1.8	3.5	7.1
Mauritius					
Exports	0.1	0.4	4.6	3.9	1.0
Imports	19.0	8.3	23.3	17.8	9.7
Trade balance	-18.9	-7.9	-18.7	-13.9	-8.7
Namibia					
Exports	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9
Imports	3.8	6.3	7.6	4.3	4.9
Trade balance	-1.9	-5.4	-7.0	-2.9	-3.9
Angola					
Exports	1.6	4.5	2.6	3.4	4.7
Imports	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Trade balance	1.6	4.2	2.6	3.4	4.6
Botswana					
Exports	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Imports	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Trade balance	-0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
Seychelles					
Exports	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3
Imports	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.3
Trade balance	0.4	0.0	-1.0	0.1	0.0
Lesotho					
Exports	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Imports	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Trade balance	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.5
Exports to SADC	1,383.3	1,268.1	1,610.6	2,205.6	3,491.4
Imports from SADC	525.9	673.6	791.5	784.2	816.4
Trade balance	857.3	594.5	819.1	1,421.4	2,674.9

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data



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A4.0 Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade Statistics

Table A4.13: Tanzania Share of Trade with SADC Members States

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Percent 2024/25 ^P
Exports:					
South Africa	77.1	64.8	64.0	72.6	79.5
Democratic Republic of Congo	11.5	19.8	19.0	14.0	8.7
Zambia	4.7	5.7	5.7	4.4	6.1
Malawi	3.5	5.2	4.0	3.3	2.5
Mozambique	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.9
Comoros	0.3	0.9	2.8	2.1	0.5
Zimbabwe	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1
Madagascar	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mauritius	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Angola	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Botswana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Namibia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lesotho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports:					
South Africa	70.2	70.8	72.1	71.3	65.6
Zambia	11.2	12.8	10.7	14.4	21.5
Swaziland	6.5	6.0	4.3	5.6	5.4
Malawi	5.1	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.0
Mozambique	0.5	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.2
Madagascar	0.1	2.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
Mauritius	3.6	1.2	2.9	2.3	1.2
Zimbabwe	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3
Namibia	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.1
Lesotho	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Botswana	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Comoros	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Angola	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority and Bank of Tanzania computations

Note: p denotes provisional data



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A5.0: National Debt Statistics

Table A5.1: Debt Developments

	Millions of USD						
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 ¹	2024/25 ^p
1. Overall total external debt committed ²	29,573.9	33,072.9	35,993.4	37,309.8	43,171.6	34,800.4	39,074.9
Disbursed outstanding external debt	20,029.3	20,958.4	23,250.9	25,392.9	27,889.3	30,416.1	34,053.0
Undisbursed external debt	9,544.6	12,114.5	12,742.5	11,916.9	15,282.3	4,384.3	5,021.9
2. Disbursed external debt by creditor category ²	20,029.3	20,958.4	23,250.9	25,392.8	27,889.3	30,416.1	34,053.0
Bilateral debt	1,057.1	1,113.4	1,168.0	1,165.8	1,114.5	1,108.4	1,429.1
Multilateral debt	9,966.4	10,703.3	11,775.8	12,707.0	14,663.3	17,052.9	19,721.2
Commercial debt	6,922.8	7,051.8	8,056.5	7,406.0	8,053.4	10,944.2	12,024.9
Export credits	2,083.0	2,089.9	2,250.6	4,114.0	4,058.1	1,310.5	877.8
3. Disbursed external debt by borrower category ²	20,029.3	20,958.4	23,250.9	25,392.9	27,889.3	30,416.1	34,053.0
Central government	15,727.2	16,764.6	18,640.1	19,330.0	21,676.0	24,317.5	28,164.9
Public corporations	95.0	49.2	37.2	23.7	23.7	3.8	3.8
Private sector	4,207.1	4,144.6	4,573.6	6,039.2	6,189.6	6,094.8	5,884.3
4. Disbursed external debt by use of funds ²	20,029.3	20,958.4	23,250.9	25,392.9	27,889.3	30,416.1	34,053.0
BOP and budget support	2,836.4	2,705.4	3,395.8	3,002.2	2,954.0	5,358.1	7,454.4
Transport and telecommunication	4,634.0	5,733.3	5,944.0	5,594.7	5,604.2	6,470.5	7,193.0
Agriculture	1,256.0	1,300.0	1,369.0	1,312.0	1,482.0	1,561.1	1,810.0
Energy and mining	3,105.0	3,083.0	3,217.0	4,160.0	4,225.6	4,625.1	4,420.2
Industries	666.0	749.0	805.0	1,309.0	1,443.2	1,224.0	1,175.8
Social welfare and education	3,254.0	3,705.0	4,134.0	4,155.0	4,534.1	6,181.3	6,776.5
Finance and insurance	1,186.0	1,071.0	1,217.0	916.0	978.0	1,197.2	1,386.5
Tourism	171.0	182.0	185.0	229.0	409.3	508.4	590.0
Real estate and construction	1,109.0	1,012.0	1,744.0	1,801.2	2,218.3	1,521.5	1,504.8
Other	1,811.9	1,417.7	1,240.1	2,913.8	4,040.6	1,768.8	1,741.9
5. External debt disbursements ¹	1,469.5	2,212.1	2,300.4	2,844.0	3,866.7	4,898.0	5,035.0
Central government	1,351.1	1,883.2	2,219.4	2,531.1	3,589.0	3,910.2	4,016.5
Public corporations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Sector	118.4	328.9	81.0	312.9	277.7	987.9	1,018.5
6. Actual external debt service ¹	990.5	2,005.9	1,431.2	1,661.5	1,654.9	2,161.1	2,551.9
Principal	693.2	1,710.9	977.1	1,321.5	1,227.9	1,510.1	1,828.7
Interest	297.2	295.0	454.1	340.0	427.0	651.0	723.2
Other payments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7. Net flows on external debt ¹	776.3	501.2	1,323.3	1,522.5	2,638.9	3,387.9	3,206.3
8. Net transfers on external debt ¹	479.1	206.2	869.2	1,182.5	2,211.9	2,736.9	2,483.2
9. External debt arrears by creditors category ²	4,789.3	4,979.7	5,622.4	5,146.7	5,359.4	3,875.5	2,415.0
Principal	2,897.6	2,985.4	3,354.0	2,707.0	2,996.0	2,340.7	1,702.7
Bilateral debt	320.7	329.7	372.5	371.0	230.2	231.8	141.4
Multilateral debt	117.2	137.1	166.1	240.6	84.9	139.6	167.7
Commercial debt	1,281.5	1,246.9	1,619.6	1,035.5	1,733.6	1,387.3	1,090.7
Export credits	1,178.2	1,271.7	1,195.8	1,059.9	947.3	582.1	302.9
Interest	1,891.7	1,994.3	2,268.4	2,439.7	2,363.4	1,534.8	712.3
Bilateral debt	901.4	969.9	1,063.0	1,098.9	1,118.3	251.9	78.7
Multilateral debt	25.2	38.5	59.5	63.7	60.7	95.6	35.5
Commercial debt	536.2	521.6	632.4	724.4	763.9	797.9	414.2
Export credits	428.9	464.3	513.5	552.7	420.5	389.5	183.9
10. Total debt stock	28,412.8	29,708.9	33,773.1	38,265.6	42,681.0	44,113.8	48,396.3
External debt stock	21,921.0	22,952.7	25,519.3	27,832.5	30,252.7	31,950.9	34,765.3
Domestic debt stock	6,491.8	6,756.2	8,253.8	10,433.1	12,428.3	12,163.0	13,631.1
Memorandum items:							
GDP at market (current) prices	56,657.6	61,122.6	65,608.4	71,142.4	77,829.9	78,452.4	83,654.6
External debt stock as percent of GDP	38.7	37.6	38.9	39.1	38.9	40.7	41.6
Total debt stock as percent of GDP	50.1	48.6	51.5	53.8	54.8	56.2	57.9
External debt service as percent of exports	11.9	22.2	16.8	15.0	12.9	13.5	13.5
External debt as percent of exports	264.2	253.6	298.9	250.8	236.7	206.2	206.2
Domestic debt stock as percent of GDP	11.5	11.1	12.6	14.7	16.0	15.5	16.3
End of period exchange rate (TZS/USD)	2,289.5	2,296.5	2,298.9	2,304.2	2,327.5	2,626.9	2,604.6
Period Average exchange rate (TZS/USD)	2,281.6	2,289.9	2,298.1	2,298.1	2,310.2	2,505.5	2,594.1

Source: Bank of Tanzania

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



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A6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.1: Gross Domestic Products by Activity at Current Prices

Activity	Billions of TZS				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^P
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	959.4	1,293.7	1,396.2	1,501.6	1,595.3
Industries	826.2	908.4	1,048.6	1,256.0	1,324.7
Services	2,010.0	2,163.9	2,501.2	2,814.8	3,080.9
Taxes on Products	413.2	414.1	454.3	469.0	571.7
Crops	369.7	380.5	393.7	417.5	447.6
Livestock	331.3	617.9	699.2	775.6	692.5
Forestry	52.0	58.5	60.3	61.7	78.0
Fishing	206.4	236.8	243.0	246.7	377.2
Mining and quarrying	42.9	41.2	44.9	49.6	53.7
Manufacturing	324.9	335.5	438.8	482.3	513.4
Electricity and gas	59.0	59.5	61.7	63.5	66.1
Water supply and sewerage	24.0	26.0	29.2	30.2	35.9
Construction	375.4	446.2	473.9	630.5	655.7
Trade and repairs	211.7	222.8	348.5	337.6	399.7
Transport and storage	141.8	141.2	150.1	158.3	164.5
Accommodation and food services	666.5	755.3	860.0	922.1	1,112.2
Accommodation	571.1	637.9	729.6	775.1	912.8
Food and beverage services	95.5	117.4	130.5	147.0	199.4
Information and communication	70.8	74.8	76.1	83.4	43.7
Financial and insurance activities	144.8	150.8	152.2	373.3	375.3
Real estate activities	348.9	379.5	407.4	437.5	470.3
Professional, scientific and technical	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.6
Administrative and support services	27.9	30.2	31.0	34.1	35.7
Public administration	229.7	230.9	271.3	271.6	290.6
Education	99.8	114.0	129.0	134.9	133.0
Human health and social work	43.5	38.3	39.8	52.9	55.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.8	3.5
Other service activities	58.5	65.9	76.3	83.4	90.1
Domestic services	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9
Less: FISIM	-49.1	-54.9	-55.9	-90.8	-107.3
GDP at basic prices	3,795.6	4,366.1	4,946.0	5,572.3	6,000.9
Taxes on products	413.2	414.1	454.3	469.0	571.7
GDP at purchaser prices	4,208.9	4,780.2	5,400.3	6,041.3	6,572.6
Population in "000"	1,666.0	1,713.0	1,889.0	1,941.9	2,036.5
GDP per capita in TZS "000"	2,526.0	2,790.0	2,859.0	3,111.0	3,227.0
Exchange rate TZS/USD, period average	2,298.0	2,310.0	2,311.0	2,506.0	2,313.6

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar

Note: p denotes provisional data and FISIM stands for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured



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A6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.2: Gross Domestic Products by Activity at Current Prices Percentage Share in Total GDP

Activity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21.2	22.8	27.1	25.9	24.9	24.3
Crops	7.4	8.8	8.0	7.3	6.9	6.8
Livestock	7.8	7.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	10.5
Forestry	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2
Fishing	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.1	5.7
Industry	18.3	19.6	19.0	19.4	20.8	20.2
Mining and quarrying	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	6.8	7.7	7.0	8.1	8.0	7.8
Electricity and gas	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
Water supply and sewerage	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	8.7	8.9	9.3	8.8	10.4	10.0
Services	51.7	47.8	45.3	46.3	46.6	46.9
Trade and repairs	5.0	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.6	6.1
Transport and storage	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5
Accommodation and food services	20.2	15.8	15.8	15.9	15.3	16.9
Accommodation	16.9	13.6	13.3	13.5	12.8	13.9
Food and beverage services	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.0
Information and communication	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	6.2	5.7
Real estate activities	7.7	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.2
Administrative and support services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Public administration	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Education	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.4
Human health and social work	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8
Other service activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Domestic services	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Less FISIM	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
GDP at basic prices	90.1	90.2	91.3	91.6	92.2	91.3
Taxes on products	9.9	9.8	8.7	8.4	7.8	8.7
GDP at purchaser prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician - Zanzibar

Note: ^p denotes provisional data and FISIM stands for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured



Bank of Tanzania Annual Report 2024/25

A6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.3: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Constant 2015 prices

Activity	Billions of TZS					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	619.4	639.8	656.4	682.9	698.4	721.4
Industries	565.8	595.4	607.6	663.8	707.5	747.9
Services	1,601.0	1,585.1	1,715.5	1,847.4	2,030.1	2,211.9
Taxes on Products	291.3	296.0	295.8	304.8	322.7	345.3
Crops	254.9	258.1	263.8	279.8	287.8	306.2
Livestock	171.7	185.7	191.4	195.8	187.3	167.1
Forestry	45.9	43.8	45.6	46.9	50.0	50.0
Fishing	147.0	152.1	155.6	160.3	173.4	198.0
Mining and quarrying	36.4	34.2	36.6	39.9	44.1	51.5
Manufacturing	259.9	276.8	280.9	303.7	324.7	335.4
Electricity and gas	14.5	14.1	12.6	15.4	17.3	19.2
Water supply and sewerage	26.0	26.5	28.5	30.5	31.9	33.9
Construction	228.9	243.8	249.0	274.3	289.5	307.7
Trade and repairs	212.5	228.2	265.3	276.4	311.3	347.4
Transport and storage	127.5	119.1	130.2	135.2	147.6	147.6
Accommodation and food services	562.7	491.0	545.1	609.1	658.8	749.3
Accommodation	457.9	405.9	450.4	505.8	545.4	617.5
Food and beverage services	104.8	85.0	94.7	103.2	113.3	131.8
Information and communication	56.3	54.5	45.6	46.7	41.7	43.7
Financial and insurance activities	98.3	100.4	111.7	115.8	179.0	203.6
Real estate activities	164.2	175.4	187.6	200.9	215.4	231.2
Professional, scientific and technical	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.6
Administrative and support services	27.4	26.1	23.8	23.4	27.4	29.0
Public administration	207.3	234.7	247.1	267.4	273.0	284.0
Education	84.4	92.5	92.2	101.3	105.0	112.4
Human health and social work	32.8	33.2	34.0	37.0	42.9	46.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.5	3.4	3.7
Other service activities	40.1	45.3	49.1	52.2	56.8	61.2
Domestic services	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9
Less FISIM	-25.5	-28.5	-29.3	-31.2	-43.1	-59.1
GDP at basic prices	2,786.2	2,820.3	2,979.5	3,194.1	3,436.0	3,681.1
Taxes on products	291.3	296.0	295.8	304.8	322.7	345.3
GDP at purchaser prices	3,077.5	3,116.3	3,275.3	3,498.8	3,758.6	4,026.4

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Notes: Note: p denotes provisional data and FISIM stands for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured



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A6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.4: Gross Domestic Product by Activity at Constant 2015 Prices, Percentage Annual Growth Rates

Activity	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Percent 2024 ^p
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.6	3.3	2.6	4.0	2.3	3.3
Crops	-5.8	1.3	2.2	6.1	2.8	6.4
Livestock	17.0	8.2	3.0	2.3	-4.3	-10.8
Forestry and hunting	3.8	-4.4	4.0	2.9	6.4	0.1
Fishing	3.3	3.5	2.3	3.0	8.1	14.2
Industry	10.6	5.2	5.1	9.3	6.6	5.7
Mining and quarrying	-1.7	-6.0	9.9	9.1	10.4	17.0
Manufacturing	20.5	6.5	1.1	8.1	6.9	3.3
Electricity and gas	5.2	-3.2	8.0	22.3	12.4	11.2
Water supply and sewerage	12.6	2.0	6.9	7.0	4.6	6.3
Construction	3.1	6.5	8.9	10.2	5.5	6.3
Services	8.6	-1.0	6.9	7.7	9.9	9.0
Trade and repairs	9.2	7.4	14.9	4.2	12.6	11.6
Transport and storage	4.7	-6.6	9.3	3.8	9.2	0.0
Accommodation and food	11.5	-12.7	6.6	11.7	8.2	13.7
Accommodation	11.8	-11.3	6.5	12.3	7.8	13.2
Food and beverage	10.0	-18.9	7.5	9.0	9.8	16.3
Information and communication	5.5	-3.2	-16.3	2.5	-10.8	4.9
Financial and insurance	2.8	2.2	9.9	3.7	54.6	13.7
Real estate	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3
Professional, scientific and technical	-2.9	1.1	5.0	1.4	3.5	6.6
Administrative and support	6.9	-4.6	6.6	-1.5	17.0	5.9
Public administration	11.7	13.2	5.3	8.2	2.1	4.0
Education	7.5	9.7	-0.3	9.8	3.7	7.0
Human health and social work	2.5	1.4	2.4	8.9	15.8	8.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.3	-4.9	1.1	1.9	33.8	8.5
Other service activities	2.0	12.9	6.9	6.2	8.8	7.8
Domestic services	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	3.2
Less: FISIM	2.6	11.7	2.8	6.5	38.1	37.1
GDP at basic prices	7.6	1.2	5.5	7.2	7.6	7.1
Taxes on products	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.0	5.9	7.0
GDP at market prices	7.0	1.3	5.1	6.8	7.4	7.1

Source: Office of Chief Government Statistician

Note: p denotes provisional data; and FISIM, financial intermediation services indirectly measured



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A6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.5: Production of Major Cash Crops

Crop	Tonnes					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^p
Cloves	1,691.0	3,072.1	7,840.8	4,734.1	2,654.6	1,167.4
Clove stem	150.8	542.3	1,664.6	768.8	554.4	185.1
Seaweed	9,663.2	5,387.1	10,530.8	12,593.7	16,652.8	19,716.0
Rubber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Zanzibar State Trading Corporation (ZSTC), Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fishing and AGROTEX Company.

Note: p denotes provisional data

Table A6.6: Production of Selected Commodity

Commodity	Units	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^p
Beverages*	Liters "000"	22,291.0	22,269.0	22,616.0	23,014.0	23,935.0
	Mill. of TZS	8,204.0	8,130.0	8,324.0	8,470.0	5,782.0
Bread	No. "000"	237,918.0	239,242.0	240,814.0	247,750.0	261,426.0
	Mill. of TZS	35,688.0	35,886.0	38,530.0	42,188.0	55,485.0
Wheat flour	Tons	35,513.0	36,843.0	45,704.0	50,565.0	57,139.0
	Mill. of TZS	33,717.0	37,980.0	66,322.0	62,204.0	59,058.0
Diary products	Liters "000"	8,041.0	2,242.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	TZS Mil	9,077.0	4,925.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Noodles	Kgs	387,414.0	380,182.0	282,353.0	288,847.0	287,980.0
	Mill. of TZS	774.0	760.0	705.0	721.0	719.0
Door UPVC	Pcs	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mill. of TZS	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Window UPVC	Pcs	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mill. of TZS	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar	Tons	0.0	7,262.0	4,760.0	27,000.0	8,534.0
	Mill. of TZS	0.0	12,684.0	11,823.0	67,063.0	23,965.0
Gaments dash dash	Pcs	1,392.0	4,125.0	5,913.0	5,122.0	975.0
	Mill. of TZS	29.0	126.0	167.9	169.0	30.0
Jewellery (gold/silver)	Gms	8,315.0	20,369.0	20,037.0	26,966.0	21,259.0
	Mill. of TZS	39.0	90.0	91.0	105.0	119.0
Essential oil products	Liters	234,924.0	289.9	1,540.0	12,823.0	16,649.0
	TZS "000"	955.0	10.0	100.0	777.0	566.0

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician

Note: p denotes provisional data and * includes mineral water, soft drinks and juice; and essential products, clove stem oil, lemongrass oil, cinnamon, leaf oil, eucalyptus citriodora oil, eucalyptus camaldulensis oil and sweet basi oil



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A6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.7: Consumer Price Index

Base: Jan 2017=100																
Period	All items	Food	Non-food	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Insurance And Financial Services	Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services	
New weights (%)	100.0	43.6	57.3	0.2	6.9	18.4	5.5	2.1	9.6	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.9		2.3	
2020	114.0	114.3	113.7	135.2	108.1	115.7	120.3	124.0	111.1	114.8	113.3	113.2	107.1		109.8	
2021	116.0	115.1	121.6	135.1	109.2	118.5	124.5	129.0	114.8	115.6	113.5	125.3	107.3			
2023	106.2	111.2	102.8	101.4	102.5	101.5	106.3	109.1	106.2	101.4	98.6	104.4	100.7	100.0	101.9	
2024 Jan	109.1	116.0	104.4	100.7	103.6	102.3	108.8	109.4	108.4	101.6	103.0	105.6	112.9	100.0	104.1	
Feb	109.5	116.8	104.6	123.8	103.9	102.3	108.9	109.8	108.5	101.7	103.0	105.6	113.2	100.0	104.1	
Mar	109.4	116.2	104.8	123.8	104.3	102.6	109.3	108.0	108.9	101.9	103.0	105.6	113.2	100.0	104.5	
Apr	111.4	120.8	105.1	120.2	123.8	104.6	102.9	109.4	108.0	109.0	102.4	103.0	105.8	100.0	104.6	
May	111.4	121.0	104.9	123.8	103.5	103.0	108.9	106.8	109.0	102.5	103.0	105.8	113.2	100.0	103.8	
Jun	112.1	121.3	105.4	126.3	103.7	104.0	109.1	106.8	108.8	102.6	103.2	105.8	113.2	100.0	103.9	
Jul	112.3	122.1	105.7	121.5	125.5	103.8	104.7	109.1	106.8	108.7	102.7	103.2	105.8	100.0	103.9	
Aug	112.6	123.2	105.4	122.6	125.6	103.4	104.1	109.4	106.8	108.9	102.7	103.2	105.8	100.0	103.9	
Sept	113.3	124.1	106.0	123.4	125.6	103.4	105.4	109.4	106.8	109.1	102.7	103.2	105.8	100.0	103.9	
Oct	113.5	122.1	107.6	121.6	126.0	103.4	109.2	109.7	106.8	108.6	102.7	103.2	105.8	100.0	103.9	
Nov	112.4	120.8	106.6	120.3	126.8	103.8	106.3	110.4	106.8	108.0	104.4	103.2	108.1	100.0	104.4	
Dec	112.8	122.2	106.3	121.7	116.3	105.2	105.2	110.7	106.8	107.9	105.1	105.4	108.1	100.0	104.4	
2025 Jan	114.9	123.7	108.8	120.9	106.8	107.9	112.4	107.6	109.8	105.0	106.5	108.3	113.9	100.0	107.5	
Feb	114.8	123.6	108.8	125.1	106.9	107.7	112.8	107.6	110.0	105.0	106.5	108.3	113.9	100.0	107.8	
Mar	115.0	123.6	109.1	123.5	108.7	107.7	113.0	107.6	110.5	104.7	106.8	108.3	113.9	100.0	108.3	
Apr	116.2	123.5	108.6	123.5	108.6	108.5	113.1	108.4	111.4	104.5	107.8	108.5	113.9	100.0	108.4	
May	116.1	125.8	109.5	123.6	108.8	107.9	113.2	108.4	111.4	104.7	107.8	109.8	113.9	100.0	108.9	
Jun	116.7	127.2	109.4	123.6	108.9	107.8	113.2	108.4	111.4	105.5	108.5	109.8	113.9	100.0	108.9	

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician



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6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.8: Consumer Price Index, Twelve Months Percentage Change

Base: Jan 2017=100

Period	All items	Food	Non-food	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	Clothing and footwear	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance	Health	Transport	Communication	Recreation and culture	Education	Restaurants and hotels	Insurance And Financial Services	Protection and Miscellaneous Goods and Services
New weights (%)	100.0	43.6	57.3	0.2	6.9	18.4	5.5	2.1	9.6	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.9	0.5	2.3
2020	3.4	5.7	1.6	11.3	1.3	2.0	2.3	11.0	-2.3	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.8		2.5
2021	1.7	0.6	2.5	0.0	1.0	2.3	3.4	4.1	3.5	0.6	0.2	10.7	0.1		
2022	5.1	6.1	4.5	0.0	2.4	3.7	9.1	2.3	8.9	1.3	-0.3	0.0	1.2	-1.1	4.1
2023 - Jan	8.4	11.6	6.1	0.0	3.9	4.9	12.1	7.2	14.6	0.6	0.9	3.4	2.3	0.0	2.5
Feb	7.8	10.5	6.0	0.0	2.6	3.5	14.1	11.9	16.2	0.8	-3.5	3.4	2.3	0.0	1.4
Mar	7.1	10.3	4.9	0.0	2.4	3.0	8.6	11.9	14.8	0.8	-3.5	3.4	1.7	0.0	1.3
Apr	7.5	11.5	4.8	0.0	3.7	3.7	6.7	12.3	11.5	1.1	0.3	3.4	1.7	0.0	3.8
May	6.4	9.5	4.3	0.0	3.5	3.7	6.1	13.1	9.3	1.1	-1.3	3.4	1.9	0.0	3.7
Jun	6.5	10.7	3.6	0.7	3.0	2.4	7.1	10.4	7.0	1.1	-1.3	3.4	1.2	0.0	2.2
Jul	6.7	11.8	3.2	0.7	3.1	1.4	7.5	10.3	5.5	1.0	-0.8	14.5	1.3	0.0	2.2
Aug	6.8	12.0	3.2	11.7	0.7	3.2	1.7	8.2	10.5	5.5	1.0	7.1	3.7	0.0	2.3
Sep	7.5	14.4	2.7	0.7	2.4	1.2	7.3	9.6	5.5	0.7	7.1	3.7	-2.3	0.0	1.9
Oct	6.5	11.6	3.0	0.7	2.6	1.8	6.3	7.5	6.6	0.7	7.3	5.1	-3.0	0.0	2.7
Nov	6.3	10.9	3.0	0.7	2.4	1.8	5.5	7.0	7.5	0.7	7.2	5.1	-3.0	0.0	2.7
Dec	5.5	8.8	3.2	0.7	2.1	2.4	5.4	6.2	6.7	1.2	3.5	5.1	-1.3	0.0	2.5
2024 - Jan	5.3	9.2	2.5	4.8	0.0	2.5	3.0	9.5	2.5	11.2	1.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	3.6
Feb	5.1	8.9	2.4	23.8	3.3	1.4	3.1	0.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	2.1	11.3	0.0	4.7
Mar	4.9	7.6	3.0	23.8	3.6	2.3	3.4	-1.2	3.5	1.1	8.6	2.1	11.3	0.0	5.3
Apr	4.9	8.0	2.6	23.8	1.3	2.1	2.9	-1.5	4.0	1.4	4.4	2.3	11.3	0.0	2.9
May	5.3	8.9	2.6	23.8	0.1	2.6	2.6	-3.4	4.0	1.5	4.4	2.3	11.0	0.0	1.6
Jun	5.7	10.6	2.1	25.4	0.7	1.4	1.8	-3.2	3.9	1.5	4.6	2.3	11.8	0.0	1.6
Jul	5.3	9.0	2.4	24.6	0.7	3.2	1.5	-3.1	3.1	1.6	4.0	-7.7	11.7	0.0	1.6
Aug	5.1	8.9	2.3	24.7	0.3	2.7	1.4	-3.1	2.6	1.7	4.0	2.0	11.7	0.0	1.6
Sept	4.8	7.3	2.8	24.7	0.2	3.7	1.5	-2.4	2.6	1.7	4.0	2.0	15.7	0.0	1.6
Oct	5.8	8.2	4.1	25.1	0.0	7.3	1.3	-2.1	1.2	1.7	3.8	0.6	15.7	0.0	0.3
Nov	4.5	6.6	3.0	25.9	0.6	4.6	2.0	-2.4	-0.3	3.3	3.8	2.8	15.7	0.0	0.8
Dec	4.9	8.1	2.5	15.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	-2.4	1.2	3.5	4.9	2.8	13.7	0.0	0.8
2025 Jan	5.3	6.6	4.2	20.1	3.0	5.5	3.3	-1.7	1.3	3.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	0.0	3.3
Feb	4.8	5.8	4.1	1.0	2.8	5.2	3.6	-2.0	1.4	3.3	3.4	2.6	0.6	0.0	3.5
Mar	5.1	6.4	4.1	-0.3	4.2	4.9	3.4	-0.4	1.5	2.8	3.6	2.6	0.6	0.0	3.6
Apr	4.3	4.1	4.4	-0.3	3.9	5.5	3.4	0.3	2.2	2.0	4.6	2.6	0.6	0.0	3.5
May	4.2	3.9	4.4	-0.2	5.1	4.7	4.0	1.5	2.2	2.2	4.6	3.8	0.6	0.0	4.9
Jun	4.1	4.4	3.9	-2.2	5.0	3.6	3.8	1.5	2.4	2.8	5.1	2.1	0.6	0.0	4.8

Source: Office of the Chief Government Statistician



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6.0 Output, Prices and Government Finance Statistics, Zanzibar

Table A6.9: Government Operations

Billions of TZS						
Item	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24 ^r	2024/25 ^p
Total Revenue	787,457.3	740,961.3	908,990.0	1,209.1	1,504.6	1,742.1
Tax Revenue	677,875.7	647,272.1	750,986.0	1,045.6	1,316,267.0	1,536,950.4
Tax on Imports	141,254.7	155,008.8	182,236.5	223.7	244,344.3	313,448.8
VAT and Excise Duties (local)	188,895.8	152,543.9	213,068.8	323.2	407,117.6	505,572.1
Income Tax	136,033.4	143,605.6	172,880.6	231.5	276,151.2	318,835.2
Other taxes	211,691.8	196,113.7	182,800.0	267.2	388,653.9	382,047.5
Non-Tax revenue	109,581.6	93,689.2	158,004.0	163.6	188,315.0	205,189.7
Total Expenditure	1,024,519.4	937,835.5	1,207,630.0	1,468.1	2,210,789.0	3,055,755.0
Recurrent Expenditure	722,724.1	738,670.5	740,897.0	993.0	1,201,234.0	1,487,032.0
Wages and Salaries	369,705.5	406,795.0	414,270.0	627.1	683,687.0	782,338.0
Interest Payment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Foreign	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	353,018.6	331,875.5	326,627.0	365.9	517,547.0	704,694.0
Recurrent (Deficit)/Surplus	353,018.6	331,875.5	326,627.0	365.9	517,547.0	704,694.0
Development Expenditure	440,784.7	267,176.0	627,594.0	783.9	919,618.0	1,515,626.0
Local	301,795.3	199,165.0	466,733.0	475.2	730,344.0	1,310,351.0
Foreign	138,989.4	68,011.0	160,861.0	308.8	189,274.0	205,275.0
Overall Deficit before Grants	-237,062.1	-196,874.2	-298,640.0	-258,971.0	-721.2	-1,340.4
Grants	34,179.1	17,447.0	47,007.1	50,144.7	132,314.4	169,153.9
Overall Deficit after Grants	-202,882.9	-179,427.2	-251,632.9	-208,826.3	131,593.2	0.0
Adjustment to cash and other items	-44,355.0	-10,152.8	6,985.8	-45,162.5	313,697.6	0.0
Overall Deficit cheques issued	-158,527.9	-169,274.4	-258,618.7	-163,663.8	-182,104.4	0.0
Financing:	158,527.9	169,274.4	258,618.7	163,663.8	182,104.4	0.0
Program loans and I/ Support(cash)	115,612.0	115,594.7	117,788.7	123,663.8	107,104.4	267,251.2
Domestic (net)	42,915.9	53,679.8	140,830.0	67,000.0	376,709.5	0.0
Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	27,000.0	301,709.5	414,200.0
Non-Bank	42,915.9	53,679.8	140,830.0	40,000.0	75,000.0	139,945.2
Amortization (local)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning Zanzibar
Note: p denotes provisional data and r denotes revised data



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A7.0 International Economics and Financial Statistics

Table A7.1: Economic Performance in G-7 Countries and the Euro Area

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
							Q1	Q2
Canada								
Real GDP ¹	1.9	-5.0	6.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	-1.6
Inflation ¹	1.9	0.7	3.4	6.8	3.9	2.4	2.3	1.8
France								
Real GDP ¹	1.8	-5.0	6.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	0.1	0.3
Inflation ¹	1.1	0.7	3.4	6.8	3.9	2.4	1.2	0.8
Germany								
Real GDP ¹	1.1	-4.1	3.7	1.4	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.3
Inflation ¹	1.4	0.4	3.2	8.7	6.0	2.5	2.6	2.1
Italy								
Real GDP ¹	0.5	-8.9	8.9	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	-0.1
Inflation ¹	0.6	-0.1	1.9	8.7	5.9	1.1	1.8	1.8
Japan								
Real GDP ¹	-0.4	-4.2	2.7	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.0
Inflation ¹	0.5	0.0	-0.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.5
UK								
Real GDP ¹	1.6	-10.3	8.6	4.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3
Inflation ¹	1.7	0.9	2.6	9.1	7.3	2.5	2.8	3.5
USA								
Real GDP ¹	2.3	-2.2	6.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.1
Inflation ¹	1.8	1.3	4.7	8.0	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.5
EURO AREA								
Real GDP ¹	1.6	-6.0	6.3	3.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.1
Inflation ¹	1.2	0.3	2.6	8.4	5.4	2.4	2.3	2.0

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, Bloomberg system and OECD Statistics.

Note: ¹denotes percent change from the preceding quarter or year



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A7.0 International Economics and Financial Statistics

Table 7.2: World Market Prices for Selected Commodities

Commodity	Unit price	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
								Q1	Q2
Coffee (Arabica)	USD per kg	2.9	3.3	4.5	5.6	4.5	5.6	8.6	8.47
Coffee (Robusta)	USD per kg	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	4.4	5.6	5
Cotton (A index)	USD per kg	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.72
Cloves (Madagascar cif Singapore)	USD per tonne	6.4	5.8	7.6	8.0	7.6	na	na	na
Sisal (UG grade)	USD per kg	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	na	na	na
Tea (Mombasa auction)	USD per kg	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.01
Maize	USD per tonne	170.1	165.5	259.5	318.8	252.7	190.6	214.2	205
Rice (Thai 5%)	USD per tonne	418.0	496.8	458.3	436.8	553.7	588.4	446.7	421.7
Wheat (SRW)	USD per tonne	211.3	227.7	281.7	381.9	257.7	230.9	258.0	242.2
Gold	USD per barrel	1,392.5	1,770.3	1,799.6	1,800.6	1,942.7	2,387.7	2,863.0	3,293.0
Crude oil*	USD per barrel	61.4	41.3	69.1	97.1	80.8	78.7	74.2	65.9
Crude oil**	USD per tonne	63.2	42.2	68.8	97.0	82.0	79.7	75.6	66.1
White products***	USD per oz t	593.3	374.6	630.5	1,019.4	831.2	747.4	705.3	665.4

Source: www.worldbank.org/en/research/commodity-markets, Bloomberg and Tanzania Sisal Board

Note: UG denotes under grade; * average spot price of Brent, Dubai and West Texas Intermediate, equally weighed;

** f.o.b. Dubai; *** average of premium gasoline, gas oil and jet/kerosene, f. o. b. West Mediterranean; na denotes not available and oz t, troy ounce



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