

# National Budget Bulletin

Reform to Grow

June 2022

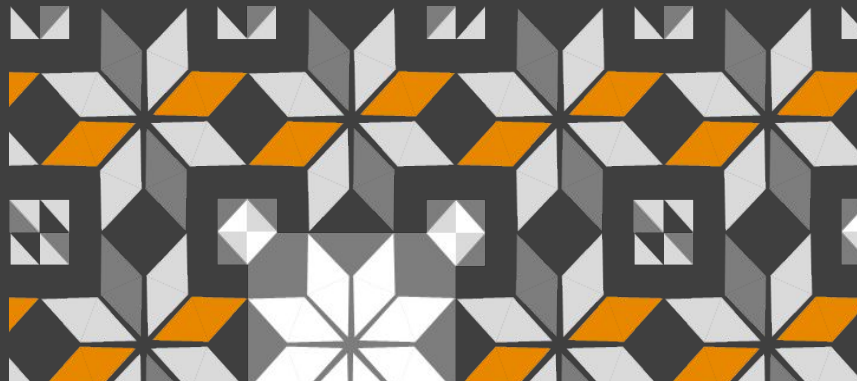




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1



Commentary



In his opening remarks the Minister for Finance, Hon Dr Mwigulu Nchemba highlighted that the East African Community Partner States had agreed the main theme for the 2022/23 budget to be *“Accelerating Economic Recovery and Enhancing Productive Sectors for Improved Livelihoods”*.

Notwithstanding the reference to recovery, projected GDP growth initially shows a reduction to 4.7% for 2022 (as compared to 4.9% in 2021, and 4.8% in 2020) and then increase to 5.3% in 2023. This reflects the impact of the pandemic and Ukraine crisis on economic activity. However, it is still higher than sub-Saharan Africa (2020: -1.7%; 2021 4.5%; 2022 projected 3.8%; 2023 projected 4.0%).

In addition, although the East African Community economies grew by 5.9% in 2021, this was after negative growth of -1.1% in 2020. In terms of other macroeconomic fundamentals, Tanzania remains on a firm base with single digit inflation, stable exchange rate and adequate reserves (4.8 months import cover as at April 2022).

Exports of goods and services increased to USD 10.62bn during the year ending April 2022 (USD 8.56bn: year to April 2021). Exports of goods improved by 10.6% to USD 7.03bn; with gold exports (USD 2.70bn) representing 38.5% of these goods exports in this period, but nevertheless this was a 10.8% decline on the prior year owing to a slowdown in production. Good growth was seen in other goods exports (manufactured goods, other minerals and various agricultural exports (“traditional exports”, horticultural products, cereals)).

Services receipts increased to USD 3.43bn in the year ending April 2022 (2021: USD 2.20bn), supported by receipts from travel and transport. Travel receipts amounted to USD 1.54bn (2021: USD 0.74bn).

At the same time the value of imports of goods during the year ending April 2021 increased to USD 11.09bn (2021: USD 8.06bn) on the back of increased payments for imported raw materials, manufactured goods, machinery and petroleum products.



# Commentary



Objectives stated for the coming year included: domestic revenue of 14.9% of GDP; tax revenue of 11.7% of GDP; and sufficient foreign exchange reserves to cover 4.0 months of imports. In addition, inflation is expected to remain in a single digit range of 3.0% to 7.0% over the medium term.

Catalysing agriculture is a key part of the strategy including 2030 targets to: increase agricultural exports to USD5bn (from USD 1.2bn) and horticulture sales to USD 2bn (from USD 0.75bn); significantly expand areas under irrigation (to 8.5m hectares); increase large scale farms (10,000 from 110 in 2020). Other initiatives include encouraging more investment in meat processing industries for the domestic and foreign markets, especially in the Middle East.

Infrastructure including significant ongoing investments in energy (including the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project), water and transport (including the standard gauge railway, roads network and bridges) continue to be a major focus area.

As of April 2022, Government debt stood at TZS 69.44tn shillings, a 14.4% increase on the prior year (TZS 60.72tn shillings) and comprising external debt of TZS 47.07tn and domestic debt of TZS 22.37tn. In net terms (and excluding future disbursements from existing loans) this debt is projected to increase by TZS 6.26tn in 2022/23.

Reference was also made to expected finalisation of concessional loans from the World Bank (USD 0.5bn) and IMF USD 1.1bn). Government is also looking at alternative sources of funding. Five PPP projects are now at an advanced stage of procuring prospective partners. In addition, reference was made to progress in the country's credit rating exercise, expected to be completed in the coming financial year.

Tax measures announced included certain measures to address cost of living challenges, support domestic manufacturers, reduce costs for the agricultural sector and also widen the tax base. On cost of living, reference was made to the continued provision of fuel subsidies, as well as other measures related to the fuel supply chain. For domestic manufacturers a number of supportive measures were announced in terms of customs duty (both in terms of duty on finished goods and relief on raw materials), as well as no increase in specific excise duty rates on production. As for widening the tax base, the most dramatic announcements were technology related including (i) the introduction of 2% digital services tax on non-resident providers, as well as introduction of an administrative mechanism for application of VAT on such services, and (ii) the expansion of the money transfer levy to "include all electronic transactions".



# Commentary



There was also the commitment made to leverage information and communication technology (“ICT”) systems even more in tax administration (including electronic filing and payment), and to try to register all persons over 18 with the National Identification Authority (“NIDA”) and once are registered, register for a Taxpayer Identification Number (“TIN”) to be used for certain transactional purposes.

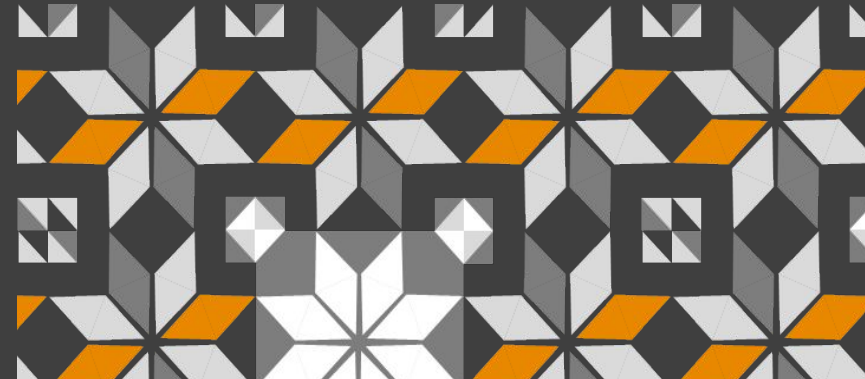
A number of measures were announced for more effective expenditure management by the Government including tighter controls on expenditure (vehicles, travel, meetings), more robust procurement and audit discipline, as well as a drive to leverage ICT systems to drive savings - for example, by ensuring adequate ICT facilities to enable virtual meetings. Seeking to drive a culture change in the way bureaucrats operate, the Minister emphasised in his words that “*we want to replace the expression ‘Government works on papers’ with ‘Government works on records’*”.

Projected Government revenue for 2021/22 is TZS 24.3tn (short of the TZS 25.7tn budget, but still 18% up on 2020/21). Against this background the 2022/23 domestic revenue target of TZS 28tn (of which tax revenue is TZS 23.6tn), representing a 15% increase on the likely 2021/22 outturn, seems quite achievable.





# 2



Tax and other  
legislative changes



## Tax Administration Act

### Power to remit interest and penalties have reverted to the Minister for Finance and Planning

Below is a timeline of events:

- **Finance Act 2018** - Reinstated powers to the Minister for Finance (which were repealed through the Tax Administration Act, 2015) to make Regulations for the better carrying out of the objects of the principal legislation including Regulations to prescribe eligibility, duration and procedure for remission of interest and penalties (“Regulations for remission”). The Regulations for remission were issued in May 2020 with application for remission to be made to the Minister for Finance
- **Finance Act 2021** - Removal of powers granted to the Minister to remit interest and penalties (and subsequent repeal of the May 2020 Regulations)

**Budget Speech 2022:** reinstatement of the power to remit any interest and penalties to the Minister for Finance and Planning who will consult with the Commissioner General (CG) of the Tanzania Revenue Authority. The Minister is expected to issue Regulations to prescribe the procedure of accessing remission.

**Comment:** The speech mentioned that the intention of the amendment is to resolve existing challenges and simplify the process of accessing remission.

However, based on experience, when the remission power was previously with the Minister, it was very difficult to administer compared to when the powers remain with the CG of the TRA who has better visibility of a taxpayer’s affairs. The proposed amendment will make the process of remission more bureaucratic and time consuming.



## Workers Compensation Fund (WCF)

### Reduction of the contribution rate to 0.5% (from 0.6%)

The Budget speech has proposed a reduction of the WCF contribution rate to 0.5% (from 0.6%). The rate of 0.6% was introduced through the Finance Act 2021, a reduction from the original rate of 1%.

The aim of the change is to have a uniform rate between the private and public sector employees.

### PAYE and SDL

There are no proposed changes.





# Direct Taxes

## Income Tax Act

### **Introduction of a presumptive income tax rate of 3.5% for taxpayers with turnover above TZS 11m but not exceeding TZS 100m**

The Budget speech is proposing to introduce a 3.5% income tax rate for taxpayers with turnover above TZS 11m but not exceeding TZS 100m.

There is also a proposal to improve TRA systems to enable payment of taxes through mobile wallets. This will definitely ease the process of remittance of taxes and enhance compliance as a result.

### **Recognition of alternative financing mechanisms**

The Budget speech has proposed to have alternative means of financing (in addition to the conventional borrowing) approved by the Bank of Tanzania in order to promote financial inclusion and ease access to finance.

We expect the Finance Bill to provide further insight on what alternative financing is likely to cover.

### **Powers granted to the Minister for Finance to waive income tax for strategic investors**

The Budget speech proposes to grant the Minister for Finance powers to waive income tax for strategic investors after approval by the National Investment Steering Committee (NISC).

The Investment Act, 1997 already has a requirement for the Minister to confer fiscal incentives approved by the NISC through an order published in the Gazette. The aim of this proposal is to align the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 2004 and the Tanzania Investment Act, 1997.

### **Impose withholding tax on rentals paid by individuals for residential houses, apartments and commercial premises**

The Budget speech is proposing to remove the current exemption of withholding tax on payments made by individuals. The administrative practicality of this is unclear.

As a result, any payment made by individuals for rental of premises, be it residential or commercial, will be subject to a withholding tax of 10%.

### **Introduction of digital services tax (DST)**

The Budget speech proposes an introduction of DST (at the rate of 2% on turnover) to non-resident service providers.

The aim of the introduction is to broaden the tax base and uphold the equity principle of taxation.





# Direct Taxes

## Income Tax Act

### Exemption from Capital Gains Tax on transactions involving free carried interest to the Government and transfer of project assets to a Joint Venture Company

There is a proposal to exempt capital gains tax on any transactions carried out for the implementation of agreements involving (i) transfer or surrender to the Joint Venture company of any project assets and (ii) transfer or issue of free carry shares to the Government.

The aim is to enable a smooth and timely transfer of project assets to the Joint Venture company and of the free carry shares to the Government.

### Exemption from withholding tax on interest on corporate and municipal bonds

The Budget Speech is proposing to exempt withholding tax on the interest payments from corporate and municipal bonds.

Currently, the exemption only applies to (i) Government bonds listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange with a maturity of more than 3 years and (ii) interest paid to resident financial institutions.

The aim is to expand sources of finance for implementation of development projects and also increase the investment products in the market.

### Reduction of withholding tax on payments to non-residents in the film industry

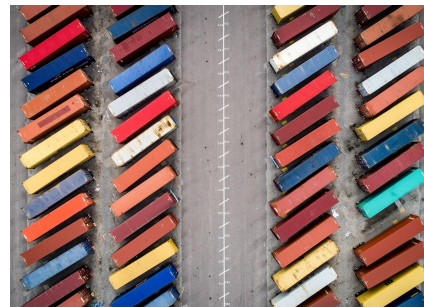
The Budget speech proposes reduction of the withholding tax rate on payments made to non-residents in the film industry from 15% to 10%.

The change is aimed at supporting the growth of the film industry; enhancing transfer of employment; and improving livelihood.

### Withholding tax on payments to small scale miners

Proposed introduction of 2% withholding tax on payments to small scale miners. This proposal is aimed at introducing a special regime of taxation to small scale miners.

**Comment:** In last year's Budget speech a proposal had been made to introduce a 3% income tax on the sale value of minerals by small scale miners. However, the proposal was not included in the Finance Act.





# Direct Taxes

## Income Tax Act

### Income tax on truck and passenger buses

Introduction of income tax of TZS 3,500,000 per year on each truck and passenger buses to increase Government revenue, predictability of the tax regime and enhance transparency in assessment of tax.

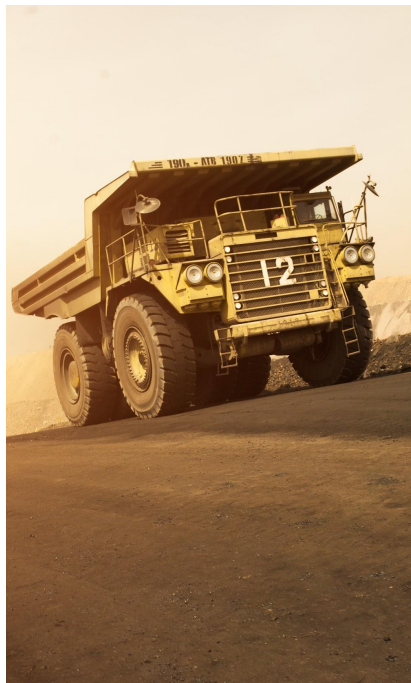
We understand that this will be a final tax.

### Advance tax for retailers of petroleum products

The speech proposes an introduction of an advance income tax of TZS 20 per litre for retailers of petroleum products, to be collected by importers of the products.

The change intends to simplify the payment of income tax by petrol stations and reduce operating costs.

We would expect regulations providing guidance on how the tax will be implemented



## The Mining Act

### Reduction of royalty rates

#### Coal

The Budget Speech proposes a reduction of the royalty rate for coal used as a raw material in factories to 1% (from 3%).

The aim is to reduce production cost and attract investment.

#### Gold

There is a proposal to reduce the royalty rate on gold to be sold to refinery centres to 4% (from 6%)

This aims to grow refineries volume so that they perform to the intended capacity.



# Indirect Taxes

## Value Added Tax (VAT)



### New Exemptions

The Minister has proposed a number of new exemptions in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector in order to promote the growth of the sector and creation of jobs. Detailed analysis is included under **Appendix 1**.

### Abolishment of VAT exemptions

- **Specified data devices including smartphones** (HS Code 8517.12.00), **tablets** (HS Code 8471.30.00 or 8517.12.00) and **modems** (8517.62.00 or 8517.69.00) - being a reversal of VAT exemptions introduced last year, apparently because these exemptions did not meet the intended objective.
- **Air Charter Services** - to equal playing field with other rentals which are generally subject to VAT

### Zero rate on local supplies

The Minister is proposing to introduce VAT zero rate (0%) on the following local supplies:

- Double refined edible oil
- Fertilizer

The zero rate will apply for one year and is intended to provide relief to farmers and consumers during global recession.

### Expansion of scope for VAT deferment

- Expansion of the scope of deferment of VAT by inclusion of items under HS Code 87.16 and 8701.20.90 in the definition of capital goods.

### Simplified registration process for digital service operators

- To amend the VAT Act to allow the digital economy operators to register for VAT without imposing obligation under the Income Tax Act.

- Currently the VAT Act contains provisions for taxation of suppliers of electronic services but there are no mechanism to implement such requirement under the law.

### Minister's power to exempt VAT

A proposal to grant the Minister for Finance powers to exempt VAT on strategic investors

The measure intends to attract investment in the country and align the provisions of the VAT Act and Investment Act for better implementation of Government undertakings.

### VAT on alternative financing arrangements

- Proposal for the VAT Act to recognise and apply similar treatment to equivalent financing arrangement similar to conventional borrowing in order enhance financial inclusion and accessibility of financial services.



# Indirect Taxes

## Excise duty

Due to various economic factors, the Minister has proposed not to make any adjustments to fixed excise duty tariffs on non petroleum excisable products

### License fee for Manufacturers and importers of excisable products

- Reduction of license fees from TZS 500,000 to TZS 300,000 to reduce cost to the manufacturers and importers of excisable goods and to support economic growth and recovery of the Sector after COVID 19 effects and ongoing economic consequences of the Russian-Ukraine conflict

### Exemption of excise duty to exporters of horticultural products

Propose exemption from excise duty on the following:

- Plastic sleeves puneeet, plastic cryovac bags, modified atmosphere packaging MAP bags, plastic sleeves, perforated bags and poly packaging bags (HS Code 3923.29.00)
- Cling film (HS Code 3921.12.90)
- Plastic liners (HS Code 3902.90.00) for horticultural export

The above measure is intended to provide relief to farmers and promote export of horticultural products.

### Imposition of excise duty on sugar confectionary

Propose to impose excise duty on sugar confectionary with HS Code 1806.31 (chocolate), HS Code 1905.31 (biscuit), HS Code 1704 (chewing gum) as follows:

- TZS 500/kg on locally manufactured sugar confectionery
- TZS 700/kg on imported sugar confectionery

### 5% excise duty on lead acid

Impose excise duty on lead-acid, of a kind used for starting piston engines (HS Code 8507.10) to reduce environmental effects caused by consumption of lead acid batteries.





# Indirect Taxes



## Local Government Finance Act

Proposed amendments:

### Cess

- Exempt crop cess on seeds
- Reduce forest produce cess from 5% to 3%

### Service Levy

- Requirement for corporate entities that pay service levy in one Council to pay produce cess in another Council from which it sources agricultural or other produce
- Grants power to the Minister responsible for Local Government to issue Regulations on sharing of moneys collected as service levy from an entity/person among Local Government Authorities

## Other changes

### Export Levy Act

Introduction of export levy of 30% or USD 150/mt (whichever is higher) on copper waste and scrap metals (HS Code 7204 and 7404) so as to protect local manufacturers and ensure sufficient availability of raw materials

### The National Payment System Act

- Reduction of mobile money transaction levy on sending and withdrawing monies from a maximum of TZS 7,000 to a maximum of TZS 4,000 shillings on each transaction.
- Extend the base of the levy to include all electronic transactions

This is a significant change to both the Telecommunications and Financial services sectors.

## The Foreign Vehicle Transit Charges Act

Reduce transit charges for vehicles exceeding 3 axles from USD 16/100 km to USD 10 or its equivalent in convertible currency for every 100 km

## The Insurance Act

Expand the scope for mandatory insurance to include public markets, Commercial buildings, imported goods, marine vessels, ferries and pantoons

## Implementation of the Blueprint for Regulatory Reform

The Government continues to implement Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to improve the Business environment. See more details in **Appendix 2.**



## Changes to the Common External Tariff (CET) rates and the East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004

### The maximum import duty rate for products classified under the 4th band of the revised Common External Tariff 2022 to be 35%

Partner States of the EAC have agreed on the maximum rate for products classified under the 4th band of the revised Common External Tariff to be 35%.

The proposed maximum EAC CET rate of 35% is set to boost intra-EAC trade by USD 18.9 million if adopted by the EAC Partner States.

Under the current EAC CET structure, the maximum tariff is 25% while the other bands are 0% and 10% with few sensitive products attracting higher tariffs ranging from 30% to 100%.

The products under the 4th band include: products of animals such as fish, meats and dairies, agro-processing products including tea and coffee, horticultural products, luxurious goods such as human air, wigs, cosmetics,

perfumes and beverages, refined edible oils, salt, cement, paints, soaps, tanks, packaging items, wood products, leather products, ceramics, furniture, iron and steel products, sugar confectionery such as chewing gum, biscuit, and chocolates, tomato sauces, sausages, peanut butter.

The effective date of implementation of the revised EAC CET is expected to be 01st July, 2022.

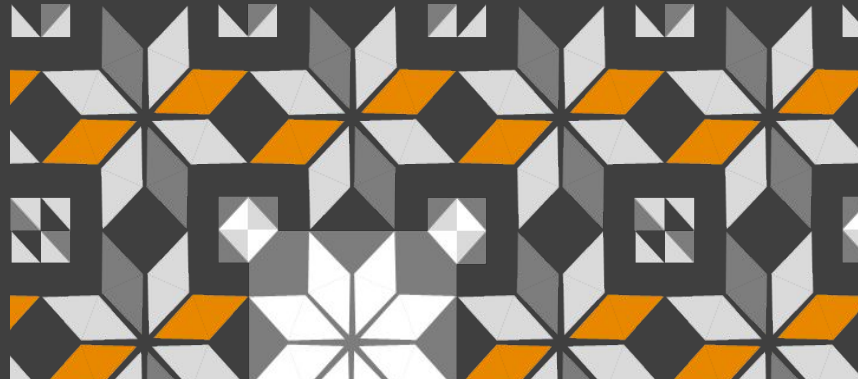
### EAC Partner States agreed to amend the description of the HS Codes 7310.29.20 and 7612.90.10 to read “Cans and ends for beverages and food”

The intention is to provide a room for “cans and ends for packaging of food” to enjoy import duty relief (i.e, 0%) as it has always been applied to beverages only, while in real life these two products compliment each other and serve the same purpose

Other proposed changes to the CET rates are analysed in **Appendix 3**



# 3



## The Economy





## National GDP - Tanzania

In 2021, the national GDP growth rate was 4.9% compared to 4.8% in 2020. The growth, although very minimal, reflects recovery of economic activities from the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic.

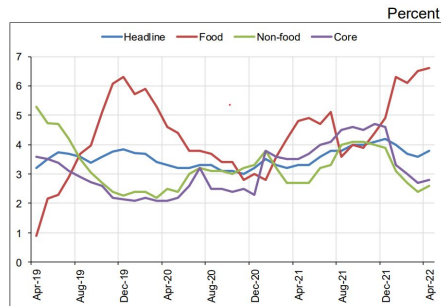
Agriculture, Construction, Trade and Repair, Manufacturing and Mining and Quarrying were amongst the top five economic activities that contributed to more than half (57%) of the GDP growth.

In 2022, the national GDP growth is projected to grow by 4.7% and in 2023 by 5.3%.

## Inflation - Tanzania

The average rate of inflation in 2021 has remained in the single digit at 3.3% same as reported in 2020. The inflation rate in April 2022 was recorded at 3.8% compared to 3.3% same time last year. Much of the increase in inflation was driven by increase in prices of transport, food and energy products.

Chart 1.1a: Twelve-month Inflation



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, Bank of Tanzania computations.

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

## Interest Rates – Tanzania

The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) continued to implement an accommodative monetary policy which helped to reduce interest rates in financial markets and in particular the lending and deposit rates.

Between July 2021 and April 2022 lending interest rate declined slightly to an average of 16.44 percent compared with 16.59 percent in the corresponding period in 2020/21.

Meanwhile, negotiated lending rates to prime customers averaged 13.93 percent compared with 13.73 percent.

Overall interest rates offered on deposit by banks averaged 6.81 percent during July 2021 to April 2022, up from 6.70 percent in the corresponding period in 2020/21.

# The Economy



## Money Supply and Circulation

Money supply continued to grow at a strong pace consistent with the demand of various activities. Between July 2021 and April 2022, extended broad money supply increased by 10% reaching TZS 34 Trillion from TZS 31 trillion in April 2021- an increase of TZS 3.09 trillion or 10%.

## Credit to Private sector

During the period between July 2021 to April 2022 credit to private sector grew by 13.4% reaching TZS 23.4 trillion compared to TZS 20.7 trillion or 4.8% in April 2021. The strong growth was largely attributed to improved business conditions and supportive fiscal and monetary policy measures implemented to address the effects of COVID-19 on economic activities.

A large portion of the credit to private sector was directed to mining and quarrying activities which accounted for 27%, followed by personal activities 26.8%, trade 21.7%, manufacturing 14.8% and agriculture 13.9%.

## Regional Economic Performance

### Real GDP - EAC

In 2021 the economies of countries within the East African Community (EAC) grew at an average of 5.9% compared to a negative growth of 1.1% in 2020. Growth in the regions is attributed to easing of restrictions imposed following the COVID-19 outbreak as well as fiscal and monetary policies undertaken to stimulate economic activities in the affected sectors.

These economies are expected to experience challenges due to high dependency on commodity exports, which exposes them to more volatile output and lower economic growth.



## External Trade

In the ten-months period ending April 2022 the overall balance of payments recorded a surplus of USD 405.5 million compared to a deficit of USD 141.6 million in the same period in 2020/21. This was due to increase in financial inflows in form of grants and loans.

### Export

The value of goods and services exported in the year ended April 2022 increased to USD 10.62 billion up from USD 8.56 billion in 2021.

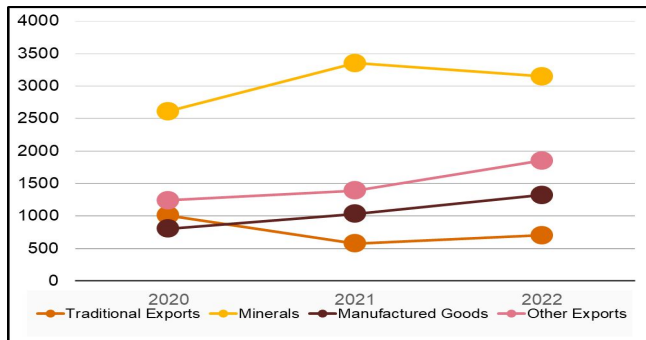
The increase in exports was due to the increased exports of both traditional and non - traditional goods and revenues from tourism activities.

### Import

The value of goods and services imported in the year ended April 2022 was USD 13.29 billion compared to USD 9.27 billion recorded in April 2021. This was mainly driven by increased imports of intermediate goods such as industrial supplies and increase of fuel prices in the world market.

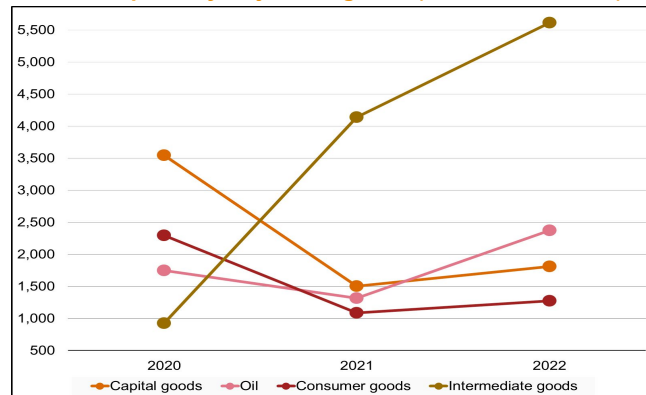


## Trend of Exports by Major Categories (in Millions of USD)



Source: Bank of Tanzania annual reports

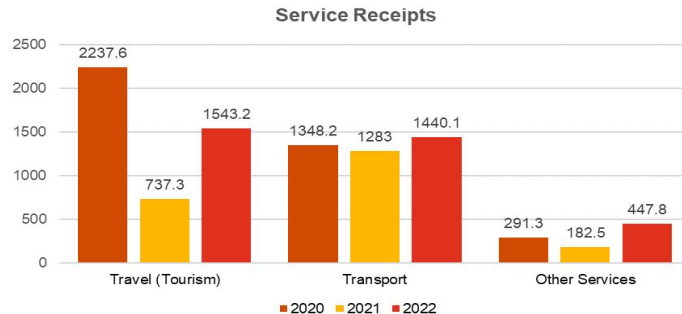
## Trend of Imports by Major Categories (in Millions of USD)



Source: Bank of Tanzania annual reports

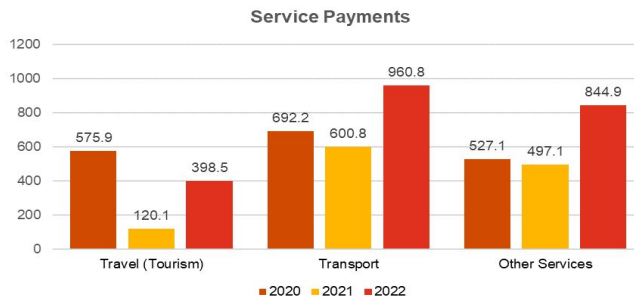
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## Service Receipts



Source: Bank of Tanzania monthly economic review

## Service Payments



Source: Bank of Tanzania monthly economic review

# Past Performance 2021/2022



## Revenue/Collections

Total resources mobilised during the ten month period from July 2021 to April 2022 amounted to TZS 29.84 trillion equivalent to 78.55% of the annual target. These were mobilised from the following sources:

- Tax Revenue amounted to TZS 17.2 trillion, which is equivalent to 78.97 percent of the target;
- Non-tax revenue amounted to TZS 2.03 trillion, which is equivalent to 66.56 percent of the target;
- LGAs own source amounted to TZS 759 billion, equivalent to 87.86 percent of the target;
- Grants and concessional loans disbursed amounted to TZS 3.93 trillion, equivalent to 92.47 percent of the target;
- Loans from domestic sources, amounted to TZS 4.12 trillion, equivalent to 82.57 percent of the target; and
- External non-concessional loans amounted to TZS 1.81 trillion, equivalent to 59.34 percent of the target.

## Expenditure

During the period ending April 2022, the Government had released TZS 29.4 trillion equivalent to 80.95% of the TZS 36.32 trillion planned for the period.

Out of the above released amount, TZS 18.79 trillion was for recurrent expenditure (equivalent to 81.7% of the estimates) while TZS 10.61 trillion was for development expenditure (equivalent to 79.59% of the estimates).

## Development Expenditure

Some of the strategic areas accorded priority in the release of development funds during the fiscal period included Infrastructure, energy, health, education and transportation.

In order to foster economic growth, the Government continued to fund various infrastructure and energy projects including construction of rails, roads, airports, bridges, ports, and rehabilitation and construction of hydropower plants. In addition, the education sector was enhanced with the continual implementation of free basic education policy, construction of schools and provision of educational facilities.

In the health sector, district hospitals and health facilities were constructed and rehabilitated, medical equipment were procured with the aim of improving accessibility to quality healthcare facilities. In 2020/21, the government continued to improve Air transportation and infrastructure by construction and rehabilitation of airports.

# The 2022/2023 Budget Objectives and Targets



## Macroeconomic policy

This is the second year of the implementation of the third Five-Year National Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26) with the overall theme of “Realising Competitiveness and Industrialisation for Human Development”. The main theme for 2022/23 budget as agreed by the EAC Partner States is “Accelerating Economic Recovery and Enhancing Productive Sectors for Improved Livelihoods”. Accordingly, the Government’s priorities are in the following productive sectors: Agriculture; Livestock; Fisheries and Energy. The macroeconomic policy is aligned to the Government’s objective to build the economy and reduce poverty and unemployment especially for the youths.

To achieve the objectives, the following projects will be implemented:

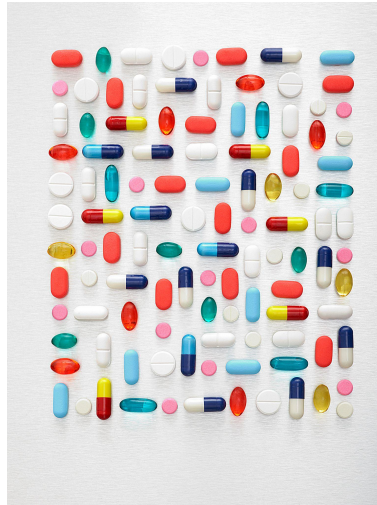
- **Flagship Projects:**
  - **Rail:** construction of the Central Corridor Standard Gauge Railway (SGR);
  - **Road:** completion of construction of regional road networks;
  - **Sea:** improvement of ports to facilitate economic activities, water transport and deep-sea fishing; construction, expansion and rehabilitation of port infrastructure in the Indian Ocean zone; construction of Fisheries port at Kilwa Masoko - Lindi;
  - **Air:** continued to strengthen Air Tanzania; improvement of airports infrastructure in various parts of the country including rehabilitation of Songea, Mtwara, Iringa, Musoma and Songwe airports.
- **Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries:** creating more than 3 million jobs for youths and women in the agricultural sector by 2025 in order to reduce the unemployment; increase the number of large-scale farms from 110 in 2020 to 10,000 in 2030 with focus on commercializing palms and sunflowers farming; transformation of livestock and fisheries sectors by increasing the budget of Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries by TZS 100 billion and through modernizing and increasing productivity; establish eight youth incubation centers starting with 1,000 beneficiaries, who will work to fatten cattle and selling to the meat processing industries with insufficient raw materials.

# The 2022/2023 Budget Objectives and Targets



## Macroeconomic Policy

- **Energy Sector:** continue implementation of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project; pipeline construction project of East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP) from Hoima, Uganda to Tanga, Tanzania; and a project to process and distribute natural gas; continue with the National Grid Stabilization Project with a view of strengthening access to reliable electricity in the country as well as implementing rural energy projects through the Rural Energy Agency (REA).
- **Education, Science and Technology:** implement the Higher Education for Economic Transformation (HEET) Project worth USD 425 million; continue to finance the fee free primary education program; continue to strengthen vocational.



- **Health Sector:** building, rehabilitating and expanding health care infrastructure including construction of new hospitals; strengthening of health services by improving diagnostic services; installation of oxygen generating plants whereby a total of 13 plants have been installed in various hospitals thus bringing health care services closer to citizen; continue to improve specialized and super specialized services in National and Regional Hospitals.

# The 2022/2023 Budget Objectives and Targets



## Revenue Policies for 2022/23

The Government is committed to increasing and strengthening domestic revenue collections by pursuing the following measures:

- Strengthening the use of ICT systems in tax estimation for small entrepreneurs who are incapable of maintaining records and preparing their accounts;
- Investing in the use of technology to facilitate electronic filing of tax returns and timely payment of taxes;
- Strengthening the Government electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) and emphasizing on the use of control numbers;
- Strengthening control systems in Government Agencies, Public Institutions and Corporations to increase efficiency and ensure appropriate dividends and contributions are timely paid;
- Continue improving business environment and opening up more opportunities for the private sector in order to increase private sector's contribution to the economy, employment opportunities and revenue collections at large; and

- Continue establishing one stop centres to ensure all requirements for business services are available in one area.

## Strengthen Cooperation with Development Partners

In the year 2021/22, grants and concessional loans from Development Partners amounted to TZS 3.93 trl equivalent to 92% of the annual target of TZS 4.25 trl. For the year 2022/23, the Government estimates receipt of grants and concessional loans from Development Partners to be TZS 4.65 trl equivalent to 11.2 percent of the total budget.

The increase is as a result of the efforts made by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen cooperation with Development Partners and various nations globally which has facilitated the signing of loans and grant agreements to finance various projects including: land tenure Improvement; improving Primary Education; and a Judicial modernization to bring Judicial services closer to the citizens.

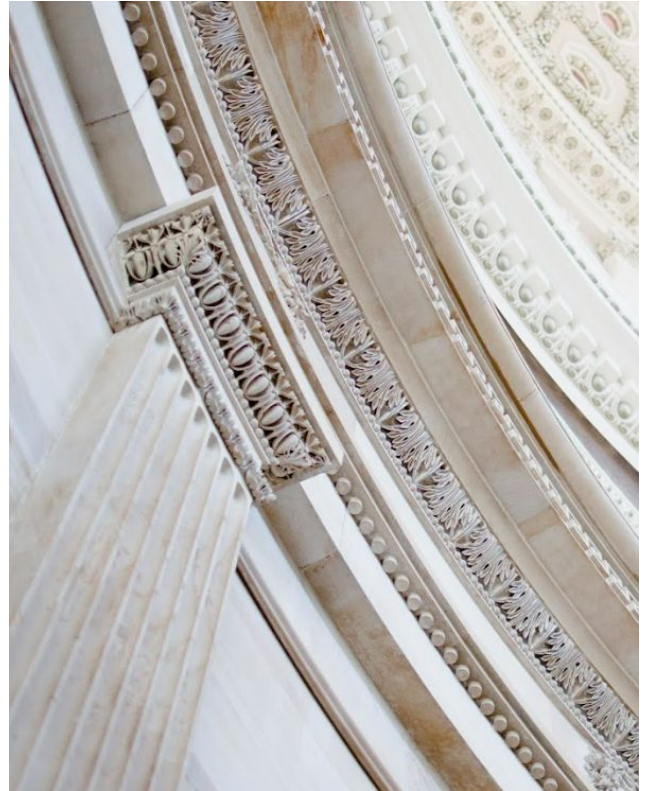
# The 2022/2023 Budget Objectives and Targets



## Expenditure Policies for 2022/23

In 2022/23, the Government will focus on minimizing spending. In implementing this initiative, the Government will carry out the following:

- Minimise spending on domestic and foreign travels, reduce procurement costs, reduce delegation sizes for domestics and foreign meetings and enhance control of fuel consumption of Government vehicles;
- Enhance the public procurement system to ensure achievement of value for money;
- Strengthen the use of information and communication technology to curb expenditures;
- Strengthen Internal Audit Units through capacity building and increasing human capital; and
- Introduce performance audits for development projects.





# Summary of Targeted Revenue Collection for 2021/22 and 2022/23



	2022/2023 12 month Budget TZS' bn	2021/2022 12 month Likely TZS' bn	2021/2022 12 month Budget TZS' bn	2022/23 v 2021/22 Budget Increase	2022/23 v 2021/22 Likely Increase
<b>Domestic Revenue:</b>					
Tax Revenue - TRA	23,653	20,811	21,778	8.6%	13.7%
Non Tax Revenue	3,353	2,640	3,050	9.9%	27.0%
	<b>27,006</b>	<b>23,452</b>	<b>24,828</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>
Local Government Authorities (LGA) own source	1,012	898	864	17.2%	12.7%
<b>Domestic Revenue + LGA</b>	<b>28,018</b>	<b>24,350</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
General budget support	1,949	1,311	1,311	48.7%	48.7%
Foreign loans and grants (incl. MCA (T))	2,699	3,031	2,956	-8.7%	-10.9%
Domestic borrowings	5,780	4,989	4,989	15.9%	15.9%
Non-concessional borrowings	3,034	2,667	3,045	-0.4%	13.8%
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>41,481</b>	<b>36,347</b>	<b>37,992</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>					
Recurrent	26,476	23,228	23,712	11.7%	14.0%
Development	15,005	13,118	14,280	5.1%	14.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,481</b>	<b>36,346</b>	<b>37,993</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>14.1%</b>
<b>Recurrent expenditure</b>					
National Debt Service*	11,308	10,361	10,663	6.0%	9.1%
Wages and Salaries	9,831	8,078	8,151	20.6%	21.7%
Other Charges	5,337	4,789	4,898	8.9%	11.4%
	<b>26,476</b>	<b>23,228</b>	<b>23,712</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>
<b>Development expenditure</b>					
Domestic Financing	12,306	10,192	11,325	8.7%	20.7%
Foreign Financing	2,699	2,926	2,956	-8.7%	-7.8%
	<b>15,005</b>	<b>13,118</b>	<b>14,280</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>



4



# Industry Analysis



# Agriculture

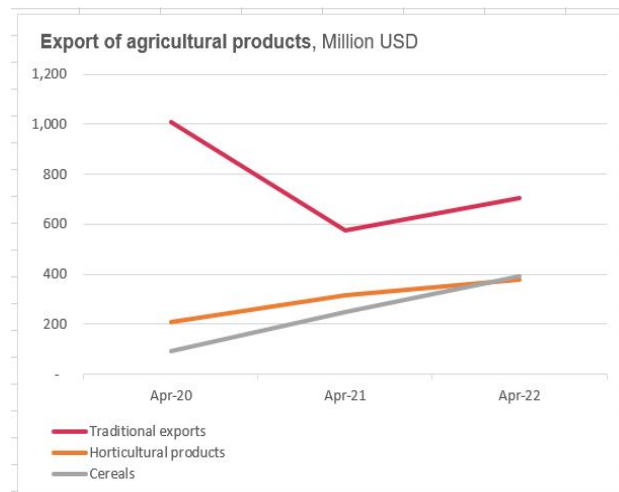


## Agro products exports:

The Minister of Agriculture speech further highlighted the following major agricultural product exports:

	2020		2021	
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Shs' million)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Shs' million)
<b>Rice</b>	184,521	176,490	441,908	476,800
<b>Maize</b>	92,825	58,020	189,277	72,400
<b>Avocado</b>	6,702	14,930	12,250	24,950

According to Bank of Tanzania's monthly economic review, export of agro products over the last 3 years can be summarized as follows:



Source: Bank of Tanzania monthly Economic Report May 22  
 Link: <https://www.bot.go.tz/Publications/Filter/1>



## World commodity prices:

An analysis of the agricultural products prices over the past 3 years as per the BOT monthly Economic Review further highlighted the table on the right (values are in USD per unit of measurement).

As per the analysis by BOT, the increase in prices in 2022 are explained by persistent supply bottleneck escalated by war in Ukraine.

Sisal and tea has remained flat over the last 3 years whereas cotton and coffee has increased year on year

	USD/ kg		
	Apr-20	Apr-21	Apr-22
Sisal	1.70	1.70	1.70
Cotton	1.63	1.70	2.61
Robusta Coffee	1.55	1.60	2.23
Arabica Coffee	3.02	3.50	5.27
Tea (average prices)	2.51	2.78	2.79
Wheat (hard) - USD/mt	*	253.64	366.37
Wheat (soft) - USD/mt	*	241.93	353.67

Source: BOT monthly economic review.

\*Not available



## Sector Plans

Highlights from the speech by the Minister indicates the following:

- Increase agriculture budget from Shs 294bn to Shs 954bn;
  - This budget will continue to increase each year
  - The Objective is to achieve more than 10% growth in the sector by 2030
  - Goal: Ensuring food security and cater for domestic and export demand, increasing exports from USD 1.2bn to more than USD 5bn by 2030, increase sale of horticulture produce from USD 750m to USD 2bn by 2030
  - Create more than 3 million jobs for youths and women by 2025. This will be done through expanding irrigation area to 8.5m hectares (equal to 50% of total area cultivated in country by 2030)
- Scale up small irrigation scheme by constructing irrigation structures such as dams for harvesting rainwater and use available water bodies (lakes and rivers).
  - Increase the number of large scale farms from 110 in 2020 to 10,000 in 2030 with focus on palms and sunflower farming
  - Plans to construct the largest edible oil processing factory in East Africa
  - To ensure availability of raw materials for value added agro products to 100% by 2030 and increase agriculture production through irrigation from 10% to 50%

# Tourism





# Tourism



The year 2021/22 showed a recovery of the tourism industry post COVID-19 pandemic.

According to BOT Monthly Economic Review, the number of international tourist arrivals increased from 552,390 to 1,015,233 with total travel receipts amounting.

to USD 1,543 million (April 2021: USD 737 million).

The BOT report further highlighted that, recovery is however threatened by the Ukraine war as 15% of Tanzania Tourists are from Eastern Europe.



Source: BOT Monthly Economic Review





# Consumer Goods and Services

# Manufacturing and telecommunications

## Major generators of consumption taxes



VAT & Excise Duty on Local Supplies	Total	Total	Variance
9 months to March 2022	2021/22	2020/21	
	Actual	Actual	Prior Yr
	TZS bn	TZS bn	%
Telecommunications	515	419	23%
Beer	395	369	7%
Cigarettes	167	147	13%
Spirits & konyagi	183	151	21%
Soft Drinks	89	101	-13%
Electricity	74	85	-12%
Sugar	71	78	-9%
Cement	50	33	51%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,544</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>4%</b>
Total before refunds	3,223	2,996	8%
Transfers to refund a/c	(761)	(77)	889%
Total after refunds	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>-16%</b>

Proportion of local VAT & Excise collections

47.9%

52.1%

Source: TRA Collections



# Manufacturing and Telecommunications

## Excise and VAT split on excisable products and services



Businesses subject to excise duty	Total	Total	Variance
9 MONTHS to 31 MARCH 2022	2021/22	2020/21	
	Actual	Actual	Prior Yr
	TZS bn	TZS bn	%
<b>Telecommunications</b>			
Excise Duty	296	253	17%
Value Added Tax	219	167	31%
	515	419	23%
<b>Beer</b>			
Excise Duty	266	248	7%
Value Added Tax	130	121	7%
	395	369	7%
<b>Cigarettes</b>			
Excise Duty	125	110	13%
Value Added Tax	42	37	13%
	167	147	13%
<b>Soft Drinks</b>			
Excise Duty	61	53	16%
Value Added Tax	28	49	-43%
	89	101	-13%

**Excise Duty variance** - An indicator of top line performance

**VAT variance** - Can be an indicator of profitability

Source: TRA Collections

# Telecommunications - Limited top line growth

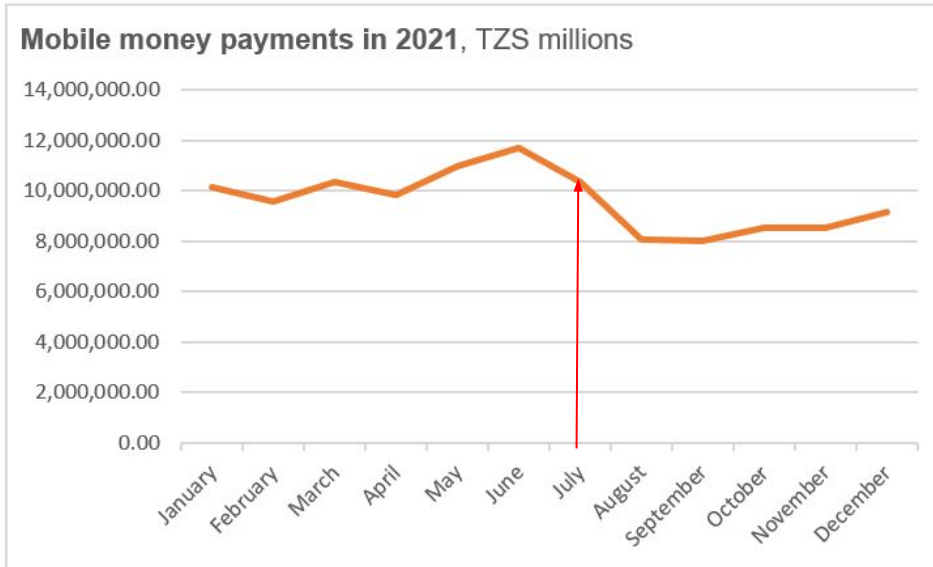


Revenue (USD Mil)	2019	2020	2021	Year-on-year change	2020	2021
Vodacom PLC	450	451	424	Vodacom	0.3%	-5.9%
Tigo	382	366	357	Tigo	-4.2%	-2.5%
Airtel Tanzania	190	236	283	Airtel Tanzania	24.2%	19.9%
HTT Infraco	162	167	170	HTT	3.0%	2.0%

Source: Publicly available information - listed entities: Vodacom, Millicom, Airtel Africa, Helios Towers



# Telecommunications - Decline in mobile money payments



Source: BOT statistics

The impact of the introduction of mobile money transfer levy in July 2021 led to a decrease in the value of the transactions made as can be seen in the chart above. A small recovery was observed after the reduction of the levy

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, likely New York City, viewed from a high angle. The image shows a dense cluster of skyscrapers and buildings along a waterfront. The water is a deep blue-green color, and several small boats are visible. A prominent orange banner is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text "Financial Services". A decorative geometric pattern of overlapping squares and diamonds in shades of grey, white, and orange is positioned on the far left, partially overlapping the banner and the buildings.

# Financial Services



## Economic Overview - Financial Sector

Tanzania's economic performance in 2021 remained relatively stable despite ongoing global challenges (the Ukraine crisis and resurgence of COVID-19 resulting in knock on impacts in terms of supply chain disruptions, high commodity prices, and rising inflation). Whilst overall GDP growth was similar year on year, (2021: 4.9%, 2020: 4.8%), the financial services sector was one of the sectors identified by the National Bureau of Statistics as having good growth (5.6%) in the year. Indeed the Bank of Tanzania ("BOT") Quarterly Economic Bulletin for the quarter ending December 2021 showed an annual real GDP growth for the sector 8.7% (as compared to 3.2% for the quarter ending December 2020).

The economy recorded strong growth of money supply with extended broad money supply (M3) growing at an annual rate of 13.1% in the period July 2021 to April 2022 (as compared to 6.8% in the ten months to April 2021). The growth was due to accommodative monetary policy and some recovery of the private sector from the adverse effect of the pandemic.

The local currency was relatively stable trading at an average of TZS 2,308.87 per US dollar in the ten months to April 2022 (compared with TZS 2,309.48 per US dollar in ten months to April 2021). The stability of the local currency was attributed to low inflation, adequate foreign exchange reserves and prudent monetary and fiscal policies.

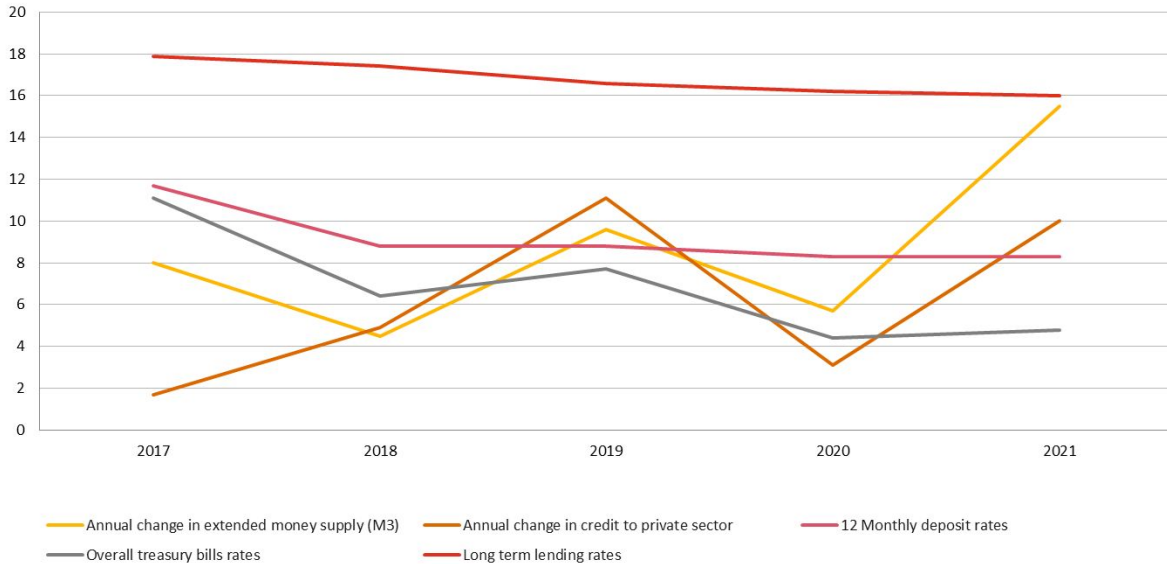
Inflation averaged 3.7% in 2021 (3.3% in 2020) and is projected to remain within the target of 3-5% in the remaining period of 2021/22. The slight increase in inflation is attributed to the increase in oil prices in the world market and dry conditions in some parts of the country. The energy, fuel, and utilities group recorded inflation of 9.9% in April 2022 (compared with 2.3% in April 2021).

Lending interest rates averaged 16.44% in the period July 2021 to April 2022 (16.59% in the ten months to April 2021), while interest rates on bank deposits also decreased slightly to an average of 6.85% (6.70% in the ten months to April 2021).

Credit to the private sector grew by an average rate of 8.4% in the period July 2021 to April 2022 (4.3% in the ten months to April 2021). The strong growth was largely attributed to improved business conditions and supportive fiscal and monetary policy measures implemented to address the adverse effects of COVID-19. Most of the credits to the private sector were extended to mining, micro, small and medium undertakings (categorised as personal loans), trade and manufacturing.



Annual change in money, credit and interest rates (%)

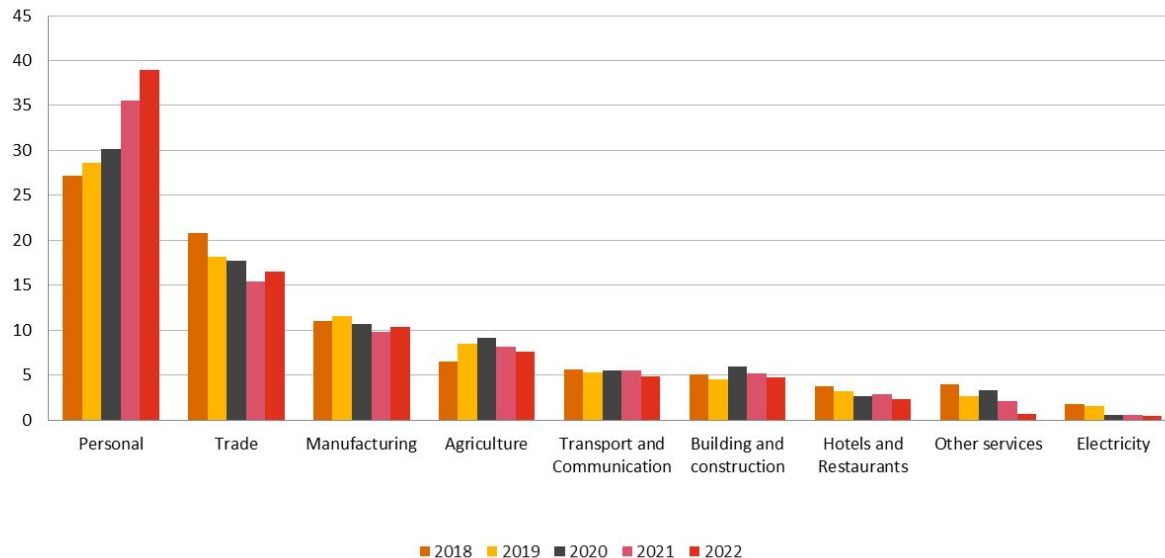


Source: Bank of Tanzania monthly report May 2021





## Share of banks' credit to selected economic activities (%)



Source: Bank of Tanzania quarterly report [(Q4) 2018 - 2022]



## Regulatory developments

Through its public notice issued in July 2021, the BOT implemented a number of measures to promote credits to the private sector and curb rising interest rates as one of the responses to the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. These measures included: reduction of statutory minimum reserve requirement (SMR) for banks that give credits to the agriculture sector; relaxation of agent banking eligibility criteria; limitation of interest rate paid on mobile money trust accounts; introduction of special loan amounting to TZS1.0 trillion to banks and other financial institutions for on-lending to private sector and reduction of risk weight on loans in the computation of regulatory capital requirements for banks.

Furthermore, as a move to increase participation in the Government securities market, in May 2022 the BOT issued the Foreign Exchange Regulations which permit residents of SADC countries, in addition to those in EAC, to invest in the domestic government securities market whilst also allowing Tanzanian citizens to invest in SADC countries without seeking waivers from the BOT.

## Banking sector overview

As per the BOT's monetary policy statement of February 2022, the banking sector, the major provider of financial services, remained profitable, adequately capitalised, with a satisfactory level of liquidity. The quality of assets improved, as indicated by the decline in non-performing loans to 8.2% in December 2021 from 9.3% recorded in June 2021. Banks continued to implement various regulatory measures to address the high level of NPLs, including, enforcing risk-based prudential requirements, and improving credit underwriting standards using credit information reports from Credit Reference Bureaus.

Total capital adequacy ratio was 20.1% above the regulatory requirement of 12.0%. The sector had adequate liquidity with the liquidity ratio remaining above 30% above the regulatory requirement of not less than 20.0%. Furthermore, the Bank of Tanzania continued to implement measures to strengthen risk management practices in the banking sector to ensure stability. These measures included directing banks to implement capital restoration plans, adhering to regulatory requirements, improving financial services delivery, and reducing non-performing loans.



## Banking sector overview cont...

The banking sector continued to be dominated by the two biggest banks, NMB Bank Plc and CRDB Bank Plc. The two banks registered significant growth in 2021 and increased their share of industry total assets and profitability. The industry total assets as of 31 December 2021 was TZS 37,939 billion with the two banks contributing 45% of the industry's total assets. Furthermore, the industry recorded a total profit after tax of TZS 671 billion during the year 2021 with the two banks contributing 82% of the industry's profit after tax.

### Banking sector - Budget speech takeaways

Of interest will be the announcement in the Budget speech that the base of the mobile money transaction levy will be extended to include “all electronic transactions”. The full implications of this will be clearer once the Finance Bill is available.

The banking sector had hoped for some measures to simplify bad debt relief claims - ideally aligned with BOT standards - but there was no such announcement.

## The insurance sector

As of December 2021, the industry had 33 licensed insurers of which 25 transacted general insurance business, 6 insurers transacted life insurance business and 2 reinsurances.

As highlighted by the Tanzania Insurance quarterly report of December 2021, the industry's gross written premiums during the quarter ended December 2021 was TZS 218,364 million compared with TZS 194,713 million recorded in the corresponding period of 2020. This represents a growth of 12%. This performance was above the annual growth target of 10.5%.

General insurance business recorded a total gross written premium of TZS 173,778 million compared with TZS 158,330 million recorded in the previous year representing a growth of 10%. Meanwhile, the volume of life business increased by 23% from TZS 36,382 million recorded in the quarter ended December 2020 to TZS 44,586 million recorded in 2021.

### Insurance sector - Budget speech takeaways

Of interest will be the announcement in the Budget speech of a proposed expansion of the scope for mandatory insurance to include public markets, commercial buildings, imported goods, marine vessels, ferries and pontoons.

An aerial photograph of a mining site. In the center, a long train of dark-colored rail cars is positioned horizontally. To the right of the train, there is a large piece of industrial machinery, possibly a conveyor system or a processing plant, with a white control cabin. To the left of the train, another large piece of machinery is visible, featuring a complex structure with multiple levels and a long, angled conveyor. The ground is dark and shows numerous tire tracks and tracks from heavy machinery. The overall scene is industrial and depicts a large-scale mining operation.

## Mining and Utilities



## 2021 Highlights

### Producing Mines

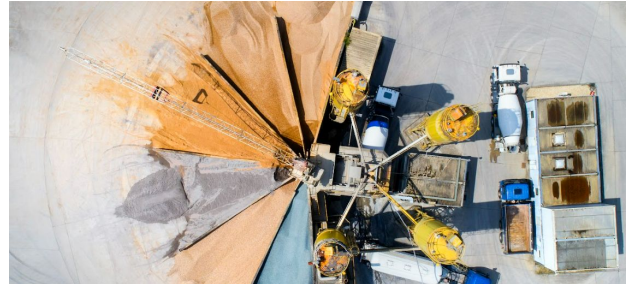
Gold exports for year ended December 2021 declined by 7.2% to USD 2,743.1m<sup>1</sup> (2020: USD 2,957.5m; 2019: USD 2,215.1m). The main reason was a slow down in production.

Production of gold continued to be dominated by the international gold companies including Barrick Gold / Twiga (North Mara, Bulyanhulu) and AngloGold Ashanti group (Geita Gold mine). Gold production at Geita declined in 2021 to 486,000oz (2020: 623,000oz; 2019: 604,000oz)<sup>2</sup>, as did production at Shanta's New Luika mine to 55,280oz (2020: 82,978oz)<sup>3</sup>. On the other hand Bulyanhulu Gold mine recorded a quadruple increase in production from prior year as a result of a ramp up of underground mining and processing operations in 2021. By contrast, Buzwagi mine prepares for closure as mining operations ended in Q3 2021<sup>4</sup>.

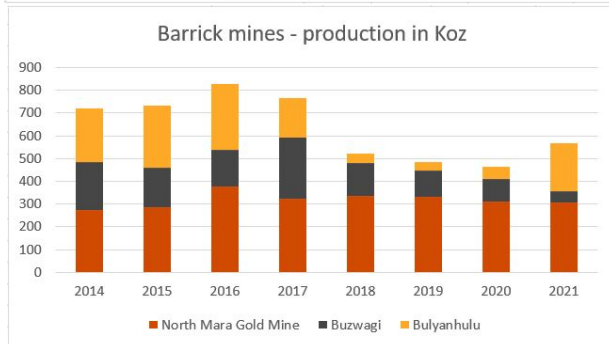
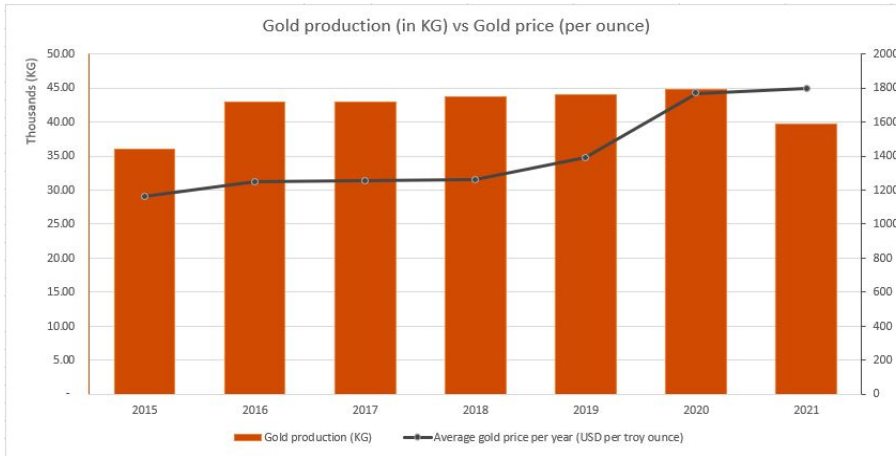
In 2021 payments to Government continue to be significant, for example:

- Barrick<sup>5</sup>: USD 188m of tax contributions and royalties; USD 16m dividends to Government
- Geita<sup>2</sup>: USD 242m (2020: USD 326m; 2019: USD 190m)

A common theme in the annual accounts of the listed entities with Tanzanian subsidiaries is the question of pending VAT refunds<sup>3,4,6</sup>.



1. [BOT - Monthly Economic Review - Jan 2022](#)
2. [Geita - Operational profile - 2021](#)
3. [Shanta Gold - Annual Report and Accounts - 2021](#)
4. [Barrick - Annual Report - 2021](#)
5. [Barrick - Tax Contribution Report - 2021](#)
6. [AngloGold Ashanti - AFS - 2021](#)



**New projects**

The Budget speech made reference to agreements signed by the Government with investors in new projects.

Source: Company websites (by mine); Bank of Tanzania quarterly economic review (total)



## 2022 and Looking forward - Gold

### OreCorp – Nyanzanga project

- Special Mining Licence (SML) granted on 13 December 2021
- Definitive Feasibility Study expected to be completed in Q3 2022
- Target of first gold production in 2025

### Shanta Gold - Singida project

- Mine construction 51% completed
- First gold production expected in Q1 2023<sup>3</sup>



## 2020 and Looking forward - Other

### Kabanga Nickel

- SML granted in October 2021
- BHP to make an initial investment in the project with further investments to be agreed<sup>1</sup>
- Anticipates first production in 2025<sup>7</sup>.

### Strandline Resources

- Completed formation of JV company - Nyati Mineral Sands Limited<sup>2</sup>
- Two mineral sands projects – Fungoni (near Dar es Salaam) and Tajiri (near Tanga port)
- SML for Tajiri project expected soon

### Black Rock Mining

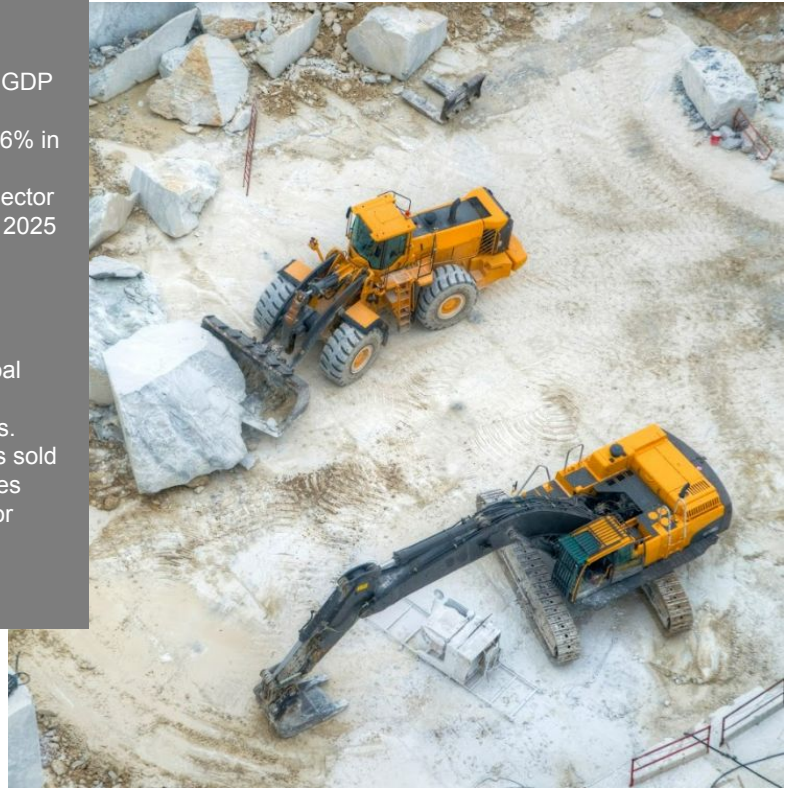
- 25% increase in measured resources making Mahenge the largest measured graphite mineral resource globally
- Major construction activities to commence in Q3 2022
- Targeting first production in Q4 2023

1. [Kabanga Nickel - Media release - 10 Jan 2022](#)
2. [Strandline Resources - Investor Presentation - Feb 2022](#)



## Budget Speech Highlights

- Macro-economic:
  - Mining Sector: 7.2% of 2021 GDP (2020:6.7%)
  - Mining Sector growth rate: 9.6% in 2021 (6.7% in 2020)
  - Government's goal: Mining Sector to contribute 10% of GDP by 2025 as outlined in the National Development Vision 2025.
- Fiscal:
  - Reduced rate of royalty:
    - 1% (from 3%) for coal used as energy raw materials in factories.
    - 4% on gold minerals sold to the refinery centres
  - Final withholding tax of 2% for small scale miners







## Electricity sector overview - Power Sector Master Plan 2020

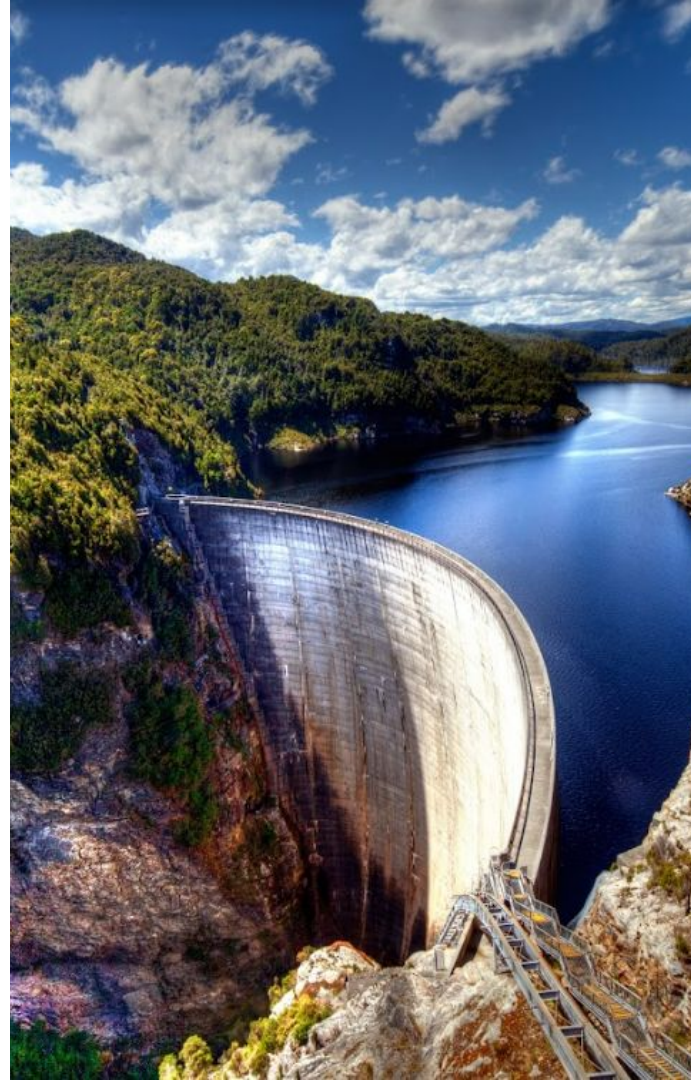
As at 2019 total installed capacity was 1,602MW, comprising interconnected Grid System (1,566MW) and isolated Grid System (36MW). Tanzania’s Power System Master Plan 2020 (“PSMP 2020”) projects the large-scale expansion of the generation, transmission and distribution capabilities, in the 2020 to 2044 plan period as follows:

Grid Installed Capacity	2019 (base year)		2044	
	MW	%	MW	%
Natural gas	893	57%	6,700	33%
Hydro	574	37%	5,690	28%
Coal			5,300	26%
Geothermal			995	5%
Wind			800	4%
Solar			715	4%
Liquid fuel	89	6%		
Biomass	11	1%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,566</b>		<b>20,200</b>	

## Budget speech overview

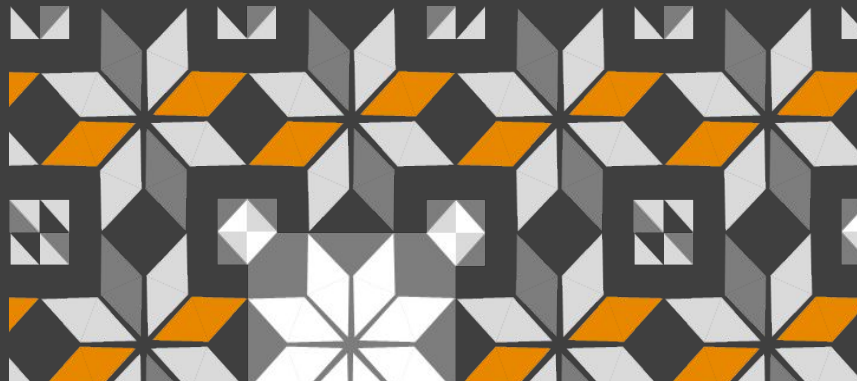
Government will:

- Continue to implement various projects for the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.
- Continue with the National Grid Stabilization Project with a view of strengthening access to reliable electricity in the country as well as implementing rural energy projects through the Rural Energy Agency (REA).
- Other projects to be implemented include Ruhudji (358 MW), Kinyerezi I - Extension (185 MW), Rusumo (80 MW) and Kikonge (300 MW) as well as various power line projects and electrical infrastructure for Standard Gauge Railway (SGR).
- Continued development of Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project





5



Appendices



## Appendix 1 - New VAT exemptions

Item	HS code	Purpose	Condition
<b>New Exemptions</b>			
Standing trees		Stimulate growth of the forest Sector for employment creation and ensure sustainable management of forest resources	
Raw materials for local manufacturing of gas cylinders	7229.90.00, 810.90.00, 401.19.00, 7904.00.00, 4016.93.00, 8481.10.00, and 8309.90.90	Create a fair level playing field with the imported ones which are also exempted	



## Appendix 1 - New VAT exemptions

Item	HS code	Purpose	Condition
Soil testing equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sensor arrays and chameleon sensor reader ;</li><li>- Wetting Front Detectors;</li><li>- Electronic conductivity meter;</li><li>- Nitrate test strips</li></ul>	9026.10.00  9031.80.00  9027.80.00  9027.90.00	Promote research and development in the agriculture sector for sustainable growth and improved productivity	Exemption to be granted only upon approval of the items by the Ministry responsible for agriculture
Agro-net	56.08	Reduce acquisition cost of Agro-net	
Moisture meter; Rain gauge for weather; stations; PH meter; Tissue culture equipment; Tensiometers	9003.18.00 9023.00.90 3822.00.90  8419.89.60 9031.80.00	Improve weather forecasting for planning purposes and in order to reduce risks associated with uncertainty of climate and soil conditions	Exemption to be granted only upon approval of the items by the Ministry responsible for agriculture



## Appendix 1 - New VAT exemptions

Item	HS code	Purpose	Condition
Refrigerated trucks	8704.21.90, 8704.22.90, 8704.23.90, 8704.31.90, 8704.32.90, 8704.90.90	Enhance the growth of agricultural Sector, increase exports and reduce post-harvest losses	Granted on nonconvertible refrigerated trucks and cold rooms upon approval of the Ministry responsible for Agriculture or Livestock & Fisheries
Cold rooms for perishable agricultural products	9406.10.10 and 9406.9010		
Raw materials used in the manufacturing of fertilizers	2528.00.00; 2710.99.00; 3505.20.00	Promote growth of Local industries manufacturing fertilizers and attract investment in the country	Solely and directly used in the manufacturing of fertilizers by an approved manufacturer; and granted upon approval of the Minister responsible for Agriculture
Machineries - Chapter 84 and 85 of the East African Community Common External Tariff			



## Appendix 1 - New VAT exemptions

Item	HS code	Purpose	Condition
Unprocessed green vanilla pods	0905.10.00	Matching other unprocessed agricultural products; and Attracting processing of vanilla in the country	
Locally manufactured Sisal twine		Promote growth of sisal twine production and local creation of jobs	
Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk and yoghurt		Enable domestic milk processors to compete in the Regional and international market	
Dairy packaging materials (Boxes, bottles and plastic packaging satchels)	3923.30.00, 4819.10.00, 4819.20.00, 4819.20.90	Provide relief to the dairy industry in the country and enable local producers to compete in the Regional and international markets	



## Appendix 1 - New VAT exemptions

Item	HS code	Purpose	Condition
Automatic Turning Table for the Lessor Machines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Ear tag supporting table</li><li>- Ear tag (<i>Male and Female</i>);</li><li>- Ear tag Applicators; and</li><li>- Lessor beam Machines</li></ul>	8207.30.00 3926.90.90 8456.90.00 9402.90.90	Enhance identification, registration and traceability of livestock in the country	
Stunning box and Skinning & dehiding pulling machines	8438.50.00 8438.50.00	Improve the quality of hides and skins as well as better quality of meat for domestic consumption and exports	Granted upon approval of the Minister responsible for Livestock and Fisheries
Pasture Seeds (pasture grass seeds) Pasture legumes seeds Pasture multiple tree seeds and pasture cuttings, and rhizomes and stolons	1209.25.00 1209.21.00 1209.29.00	Ensure sufficient availability of pasture seeds and promote the growth of the Sector	





## Appendix 1 - New VAT exemptions

Item	HS code	Purpose	Condition
Imported meteorological equipment and instruments			Only when imported by the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA)
Float for fishing net, Fishing hooks fishing lines	3926.09.10 9507.20.00 9507.90.00 and 9507.30.00	Enhance production of fisheries for improvement of food security	
Item 18 (part I) - machines and tools used by the military and armed forces			Granted upon approval of the goods by the Minister responsible for defense and security



## Appendix 2 - Implementation of BLUEPRINT for Regulatory reforms

Details - Implementation of BLUEPRINT for Regulatory reforms	Change from	Change to	Purpose
Impoundment fee for water stored in irrigation dam	TZS 200/sq. meter	removed	Provide relief to farmers dealing with irrigation farming
Export permit application fee for manufactured fertilizer	USD 0.2/tonne	USD 0.5/tonne	To promote production and utilization of fertilizer in the country; enhance employment and align with Industrialization Policy
Television decoder subscription fee	N/A	TZS 1,000 - TZS 3,000	To increase Government revenue
A levy on equipment used to produce, distribute, duplicate and preserve works of art, writing and other creative works	N/A	1.5%	To increase Government revenue



## Appendix 2 - Implementation of BLUEPRINT for Regulatory reforms

Details - Implementation of BLUEPRINT for Regulatory reforms	Change from	Change to	Purpose
Batch certification fee on imported sugar levied by TBS	TZS 6/kg	TZS 2.5/kg	To provide relief to consumers
Peak expiratory levied by OSHA	TZS 10,000	removed	To improve business environment
Flow test fee by OSHA	TZS 25,000	removed	To improve business environment
Radiation test fee on exports of food chain materials (i.e. fertilizers, tobacco, and tobacco products, and imported relief food) by Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission	0.2% of FOB	0.1% of FOB	To improve business environment, promote export of value added finished products and control illicit trafficking
Student VISA/PASS fee for higher learning institution students in Tanzania - Mozambique students exchange programme (TAMOSE)			Removed



## Appendix 2 (cont.) - Implementation of BLUEPRINT for Regulatory reforms

See Annex 5 to 9 of the 2022/23 National Budget speech for amendment on fees charged by Livestock Sector; fees charged by fisheries Sector; amendment of fees and levies charged by Tanzania Atomic Energy Commissions; Reduction of fire and rescue fees and charges; and amendment of Schedule of gaming fees and levies.

# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
<b>Stay of application (Increase) for one year</b>	Ceramic tiles	6907.21.00; 6907.22.00; and 6907.23.00	25%	35% or USD 1.5 per square meter whichever is higher	To protect local manufacturers of ceramic tiles against cheap, substandard and undervalued imports
	Flat-rolled products	7212.20.00 and 7226.99.00	10%	10% or USD125/MT whichever is higher	To protect local manufacturers against undervalued imports
	Crude vegetable oils of soybeans, groundnuts, coconuts, mustard and linseed	1507.10.00; 1508.10.00; 1513.11.00; 1514.91.00; and 1515.11.00.	0%	10%	To align with sunflower, cotton and other crude oils which attract 10% so as to promote domestic production of vegetable oils
	Baby diapers	9619.00.90	25%	35%	To protect local manufacturer of baby diapers as they have production capacity to meet the demand in the country, employment creation and increase Government revenue



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
<b>Stay of application (Increase) for one year</b>	Cotton Yarn	52.05; 52.06; and 52.07 except subheading 5205.23.00	10%	25%	To protect and promote production of cotton yarns in the country by increasing value addition of locally grown cotton and enhance cotton to cloth (C2C) strategy.
	Windows and doors made of aluminum, iron and steel	7610.10.00 and 7308.30.00	25%	35%	For protection and promotion of growth of SMEs engaged in making windows and doors, employment creation and increase Government revenue
	Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, switches of human or animal hair or of textile materials	6704	25%	35%	To protect local manufacturer of these products, employment creation and increase Government revenue
<b>Stay of application (Decrease) for one year</b>	Inputs used to manufacture soap	3401.20.10	25%	10%	To reduce the cost of these inputs so as to promote growth of local manufacturers of soap, employment creation and increase Government revenue



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Stay of application (Decrease) for one year (cont.)</b>	Other petroleum oil products partly refined	2710.19.10	25%	10%	This measure is intended to protect consumer welfare
	Semi-refined and refined vegetable oils	1507.90.00; 1508.90.00; 15.09; 1510.10.00; 1510.90.00; 1511.90.10; 1511.90.30; 1511.90.90; 1512.19.00; 1512.29.00; 1513.19.00; 1513.29.00; 1514.19.00; 1514.99.00; 1515.19.00; 1515.29.00; 1515.50.00; and 1515.90.00	35%	25% or USD 500/MT whichever is higher	To protect and promote the processing of vegetable oils in the country using locally grown seeds and imported crude palm oil, as well as employment creation



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
	Cane sugar imported under a permit issued by the Tanzania Sugar Board	1701.14.90	100% or USD 460/MT whichever is higher	25%	This measure is intended to cover the sugar production gap in the country
<b>Remission (Decrease) for one year</b>	Raw materials used to manufacture food flavors	1901.90.10; 3302.10.00; and 3505.10.00	10%	0%	To promote growth of local manufacturers of food flavors
	Inputs used to manufacture toughened glass	7005.10.00; 7005.21.00; 7005.29.00; and 7005.30.00	10%	0%	To reduce costs of these inputs used by local manufacturer of toughened glass





# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
<b>Remission (Decrease) for one year (cont.)</b>	Inputs used to manufacture corrugated boxes	4804.19.90; 4804.39.00; 4804.42.00; 4804.51.00; 4804.52.00; 4805.11.00; 4805.19.00; 4805.24.00; 4805.25.00; 4805.93.00; 4810.13.00; 4810.19.00; 4810.31.00; and 4810.32.00	10% or 25%	0%	To encourage domestic investment in production of corrugated boxes and reduce the cost of packaging materials
	Prefabricated building	9406.20.90	25%	0%	To promote livestock sector, attract investment, employment creation and increase Government revenue through multiplier effect from the investment

# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
	Inputs used to manufacture electrical cables	7312.10.00; 7217.20.00; 7408.19.00; 7409.11.00; 7605.21.00; 2710.19.56; 3815.90.00; 5402.19.00; 5903.90.00; 7217.20.00; 7907.00.00; 7312.10.00; and 2712.10.00.	10% or 25%	0%	To reduce the cost of these inputs used by local manufacturers so as to promote the establishment of import substitution industries of electrical cables
<b>Revert back to EAC CET rate</b>	Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	1511.10.00	25%	0%	Protect consumer welfare against skyrocketing price, enhance economic growth, employment creation and value addition



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
<b>Introduction of new HS Codes</b>	Electronic Cigarettes (since it is tobacco substitute)	8543.40.00	N/A	35%	To create a level playing field for local manufacturer of tobacco against importers of electronic cigarettes and employment creation
<b>Continue to grant stay of application (Decrease) for one year</b>	Buses for transportation of more than 25 persons imported and for rapid transport (BRT) project for one year.	8702.10.99 and 8702.20.99	25%	10%	To decongest the city and ease the transportation system within the country.
	Wires of other alloy steel	7229.20.00 and 7229.90.00	10%	0%	To reduce the cost of these inputs used by local manufacturers



## Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
	Milk cans	7310.10.00 and 7310.29.90	25%	0%	To provide relief for the dairy sector in the country.
<b>Continue to grant remission (Decrease) for one year</b>	Organic surface-active agents (Anionic) used by manufacturers of detergents and liquid soaps.	3402.11.00	10%	0%	To reduce the cost of inputs for detergents and liquid soaps manufacturers in the country
	Raw material used in leather processing	3208.20.00 and 3210.00.10	25% or 10%	0%	To promote growth of local leather industries.
	Raw materials used to manufacture different types of fertilizers for fertilizer manufacturers	2710.99.00; 2528.00.00; 3505.20.00	25% or 10%	0%	To promote growth of local manufacturers of fertilizers



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
Continue to grant remission (Decrease) for one year (cont.)	Packaging materials for processed tobacco	5310.10.00	25%	0%	To promote growth of local manufacturers of tobacco
	Packaging materials for processed tea for local manufacturers of tea (blenders)	4819.20.90; 5407.44.00; 3923.29.00	25%	0%	To promote growth of local manufacturers of tea in the country
	CKD for Three-Wheel Motorcycle excluding Chassis and its components	8704.21.90	25%	10%	To reduce cost of production for local manufacturers of Three-Wheel Motorcycles used for cargo transportation.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Continue to grant remission (Decrease) for one year (cont.)</b>	Inputs used to manufacture Glass Reinforced Plastic pipes. (Polyester Film 50mm & 200mm; Tissue Mat 30gr; Chopped Strand Mat/Knitted glass Mat; Mesh cloth liner; Sand holding cloth (Polyester Mesh); Direct Roving (2400 TEX); Direct Roving (600 TEX); Chop Roving; Surface Liner; Rubber O-ring Rubber Gasket; and Resin Cystitis	3920.61.10; 7019.39.00; 7019.31.00; 6006.90.00; 6006.90.00; 7019.12.00; 7019.12.00; 7019.12.00; 3920.10.10; 4016.93.00; 4016.93.00; and 3907.91.00	25% or 10%	0%	To promote local manufacturers of glass reinforced plastic pipes and create more jobs in the country;



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Continue to grant stay of application (Increase) for one year</b>	Cotton yarns	52.05; 52.06; and 52.07	10%	25%	There is a great potential of producing cotton yarns in the country by increasing value addition of cotton and enhance cotton to cloth (C2C) strategy
	New pneumatic tyres of rubber, of a kind used on motorcycles	4011.40.00	10%	25%	To protect local manufacturers of pneumatic tyres;
<b>Remissions effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23</b>	Imported wheat grain	1001.99.10 and 1001.99.90	35%	10%	To reduce the cost of production for manufacturers of wheat flour in the country.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Remissions effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Inputs for the manufacture of essential medical products and supplies for fighting COVID-19 including masks, sanitizers, coveralls, face shields and ventilators for one year.		25% or 10%	0%	To continue promoting domestic production of items for fighting COVID-19 pandemic
	Printed Aluminum Barrier Laminates (ABL)	3920.10.90	25%	0%	To promote competitiveness of domestic industries of toothpaste.
	Refined Bleached Deodorized (RBD) Palm Stearin	1511.90.40	10%	0%	To promote the domestic manufacturers of soaps.





# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Remissions effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Other packing containers, including record sleeves as inputs used by domestic manufacturers of UHT milk	4819.50.00	25%	0%	To promote growth of domestic Milk processing industry;
	Inputs used by domestic processors of cotton lint	3920.30.90; 6305.39.00;7217.90.00;	25%	0%	To promote cotton processing in the country
	Sacks and bags of polymers of ethylene as inputs used by domestic processors of cashew nuts	3923.21.00	25%	0%	To promote growth of the domestic cashew nuts processing industry in the country.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Remissions effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Corks and stoppers used as inputs by domestic manufacturers of local wines	4503.10.00	10%	0%	To promote the growth of grapes farming and wine industries in the country;
	Packaging materials for processed coffee	7310.21.00; 6305.10.00; 3923.50.10; 3923.50.90 and 3920.30.90	25%	0%	To promote domestic coffee processors in the country.
	Packaging materials for seeds used by local producers of agricultural seeds	3923.29.00; 6305.10.00; 4819.40.00; 7310.29.90; 6305.33.00; 6305.20.00; 6304.91.90 and 7607.19.90.	25%	0%	To reduce the cost of packaging materials for domestic producers of agricultural seeds.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Remissions effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Other packing containers, including record sleeves as inputs used by domestic manufacturers of UHT milk	4819.50.00	25%	0%	To promote growth of domestic Milk processing industry;
	Raw materials used to manufacture baby diapers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Super Absorbent Polymer/Powder;</li> <li>❑ Polyethylene Laminated Nonwovens;</li> <li>❑ Spandex;</li> <li>❑ PE Film/Packing Film;</li> <li>❑ PE Film/Packing Film;</li> <li>❑ Non-Woven;</li> <li>❑ Hot Melt Adhesive;</li> <li>❑ Molded Hook;</li> <li>❑ Wet Strength.</li> </ul>	3906.90.00; 5903.90.00; 5402.44.00; 3920.10.10; 5603.11.00; 3506.91.00; 5806.10.00; 4803.00.00;	25% or 10%	0%	To reduce the cost of production for manufacturers of baby diapers in the country.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
	Inputs used by domestic minerals processors	3606.90.00; 6804.10.00; 6813.20.00; 7018.90.00; 7020.00.99; 8202.20.00; 8202.99.00; 8203.20.00; 8205.10.00; 8423.89.90; 8513.10.90; 9002.19.00	25% or 10%	0%	To create value addition of gemstones and employment creation.
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23</b>	Cash registers and Other Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) Machines and Point of Sale (POS)	8470.50.00 and 8470.90.00	10%	0%	To encourage the use of electronic devices for accounting of Government revenues;



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Ceramic tiles	6907.21.00, 6907.22.00 and 6907.23.00	25%	35%	To protect local manufacturers of ceramic tiles in the country;
	Cocoa powder, not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	1805.00.00	0%	10%	To promote domestic cocoa seeds production and enhance value addition in the country.
	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more plated or coated with zinc	7210.41.00; 7210.49.00; 7210.61.00; 7210.69.00; 7210.70.00; 7210.90.00.	Higher of 25% or USD 200/MT	Higher of 25% or USD 250/MT	To protect iron and steel manufacturers in the country

# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates



The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)	Iron and steel products	7209.16.00; 7209.17.00; 7209.18.00; 7209.26.00; 7209.27.00; 7209.28.00; 7209.90.00; 7211.23.00; 7211.90.00; 7226.92.00; and 7225.50.00	10%	Higher of 10% or USD 125/MT	To protect iron and steel manufacturers in the country.
	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of less than 600 mm, clad.	7212.60.00	10%	Higher of 10% or USD 250/MT	To protect iron and steel manufacturers in the country.
	Flat-rolled products of iron or non alloy steel, of a width of less than 600 mm, clad, plated or coated	7212.30.00;	Higher of 25% or USD 200/MT	Higher of 25% or USD 250/MT	To protect iron and steel manufacturers in the country.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Iron and steel reinforcement bars and hollow profiles	HS Code 7213.10.00; 7213.20.00; 7213.99.00;; 7306.61.00; 7306.69.00; 7306.90.00.	Higher of 25% or USD 200/MT	Higher of 25% or USD 250/MT	To protect iron and steel manufacturers in the country.
	Flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more	7225.91.00; 7225.92.00; and 7225.99.00	25%	25% or USD 250/MT	To protect manufacturers of iron and steel products in the country, employment creation and increase Government revenue
	Paper products as raw materials used for manufacturing of packaging materials (corrugated boxes).	4805.24.00 and 4805.25.00	25%	10%	To encourage domestic investment in production of corrugated boxes and reduce the cost of packaging materials.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Monofilament of which any cross sectional dimension exceeds 1mm, rods, sticks and profile shapes whether or not surface worked but not otherwise worked of plastics	3916.10.00, 3916.20.00, 3916.90.00.	0%	10%	These are intermediate products and are used to perform similar function as of aluminum profiles (substitute) falling under Heading 76.04.
	Paper and paper products	4804.29.00;	10%	25%	To protect domestic industry and enhancing competitiveness of domestically produced paper and paper products.
	Safety matches	3605.00.00.	25%	Higher of 25% or USD 1.35/kg	To protect the domestic manufacturers of safety matches.





# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention /Objective
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Nails, tacks, drawing pins, corrugated nails staples and similar articles of iron or steel, whether or not with heads of other materials.	7317.00.00 other than those of heading 83.05	Higher of 25% or USD 350 per metric ton	25%	To protect local producers of these products against imported cheap products.
	Mineral water	2201.10.00	25%	60%	To protect domestic producers of mineral water.
	Gypsum Powder.	2520.20.00	0%	10%	To protect the gypsum powder producers in the country.
	Tanzania together with other EAC partner States to continue grant duty remission on raw materials and industrial inputs used to manufacture textiles and footwear.				To promote textiles and footwear manufacturers in the country.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/Objective
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Crude vegetable oils	1507.10.00, 1580.10.00, 1511.10.00, 1512.11.00, 1513.11.00, 1514.11.00, 1514.91.00, 1515.11.00, 1515.21.00 and 1515.30.00.	10%	25%	To promote domestic production of vegetable oils.
	Cane Sugar (Gap Sugar) imported under a permit issued by the Tanzania Sugar Board.	1701.14.90	35%	Higher of 100% or 460 USD/MT	To cover the gap during scarcity of sugar production in the country.
	Worn items of clothing, footwear and articles.	6309.00.10; 6309.00.20 and 6309.00.90	35% or USD 0.40/Kg	35%	To protect the consumer welfare.



# Appendix 3 - Proposed import duty rates

The proposed changes in the Common External Tariff ("CET").	Item	HS Code	Old rate	New rate	Intention/ Objective
<b>Stay of application effected during 2021/22 which continue to be implemented in 2022/23 (cont.)</b>	Semi-refined and refined vegetable oils.	1507.90.00,	10% or 25%	35%	To protect and promote the processing of vegetable oils in the country using locally grown seeds and save foreign exchange used in the importation of edible oil.
		1508.90.00,			
		1509.90.00,			
		1510.00.00,			
		1511.90.10,			
		1511.90.30,			
		1511.90.90,			
		1512.19.00,			
		1512.29.00,			
		1513.19.00,			
		1513.29.00,			
		1514.19.00,			
		1514.99.00,			
		1515.19.00,			
		1515.20.00,			
1515.50.00 and 1515.90.00.					

Please let us know if you would like to discuss further...

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