



THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND 2007 - 2014



National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

Dar-es-Salaam

October, 2015

PREFACE

This publication of National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2014 is the first in the series of publications with GDP at constant 2007 prices which provides an overview of the Tanzania Mainland economy. It contains time series of main aggregates such as economic growth, disposable income, final consumption expenditures, imports and exports and regional GDP estimates at current and constant prices for the period of 2007 to 2014.

The main data sources used in the compilation of the National Accounts estimates include, 2007 Household Budget Survey (HBS); Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08; 2006 Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS); 2006 Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household Survey; Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008; 2006 Foreign Direct Investment Survey and the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Secondary information was extracted from administrative records which include information on import and export of goods and services, Government Finance Statistics (GFS) and Value Added Tax (VAT) collections. Data from specific studies such as Trade and Transport Margins were also used.

The adoption of the United Nations System of National Accounts - SNA 1993 and partly SNA 2008 makes it possible to compare the Tanzania national accounts aggregates with those of other countries.

I recognize the contribution from numerous organizations both public and private which provided basic data and information. The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) also welcomes views and comments from users for improving the national accounts estimates in the future.



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I. INTRODUCTION

The National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland 2007 - 2014 publication gives consolidated estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and other allied aggregates of Tanzania Mainland. It is the first in the series of publications with GDP at 2007 prices. GDP figures are also available in the “Economic Survey 2014” published by the Ministry of Finance. The estimates for 2014 are provisional while those of 2013 have been revised.

The main sources of the National Accounts Statistics data are surveys such as Household Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey 2006, Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08, Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008, Foreign Direct Investment Survey 2006 and the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Additional data are also collected on other economic activities in Tanzania Mainland.

II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The concepts and definitions conform to the United Nations recommendations on the subject as given in the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA 1993).

The following are definitions of the main aggregates:

The System of National Accounts (SNA)

A *System of National Accounts* is a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macro-economic accounts based on the internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications, and accounting procedures. In 1953, the United Nations Statistical Office produced the first version of “A System of National Accounts” which was later revised in 1968. Since then, the SNA has undergone extensive revisions in line with country experiences.

The version “SNA 2008” was published in 2008. It is an update of “SNA 1993” which reflects evolving needs of users, new developments in the economic environment and research and development. Therefore countries have been advised to adopt it. Generally, the SNA’s basic structure has remained almost the same.

The following are short definitions of the main aggregates and are given for the convenience of readers and users;

- *Gross Domestic Product (GDP)* is the sum of value added of all domestic producers in the economy. It represents the money value of all goods and services produced within a country out of economic activity during a specified period, usually a year, before the provision for the consumption of fixed capital.
- GDP at basic prices excludes any taxes payable on products and includes any subsidies receivable on products while purchasers' prices include taxes as well as trade and transport margins.
- GDP at market prices is equal to the GDP at basic prices plus taxes less subsidies on products.
- *Gross National Income (GNI)* is equal to GDP plus net primary income from abroad.
- *Gross National Disposable Income* is the sum of Gross National Income plus net current transfers from the rest of the world.
- *Gross Fixed Capital Formation* consists of net additions to the assets of producers' tangible reproducible goods whose expected lifetime use is more than one year.
- *Production* in an economic sense can be described as an activity carried out under the control and responsibility of an institutional unit that uses inputs of labour, capital, and intermediate goods and services to produce outputs of goods and services. These outputs must be of a kind that can be delivered to other units.
- *Consumption of Fixed Capital* is a cost of production, relating to the wear and tear of fixed assets in the process of their use. It measures the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets during the accounting period. This current value may differ substantially from the historic costs prevailing at the time when the assets were acquired.
- *Compensation of Employees* is the total remuneration payable by an enterprise to employees for work done by them during the accounting period. Unlike employees, workers who are the sole or joint owners of the unincorporated enterprise where they work are classified as self-employed. Workers engaged in production for own final consumption and unpaid family workers also fall in this category.
- *Taxes on products* are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold or used. They include taxes on imports that become

payable when products enter the country. Taxes on products are proportional to or vary otherwise with the value or quantity of the goods and services on which they are levied.

- *Subsidies* are current transfers that government pays to producers that constitute additions to the income receivable from their output.
- The *Basic Price* is the amount actually receivable by the producer, in other words the amount the producer pockets. It does not include any taxes on products but, on the other hand, it includes subsidies on products.
- The *Purchaser's Price*, derived as the sum of all supply components, is the amount paid by the purchaser excluding deductible VAT. They include taxes on imports that become payable when products enter the country.

Geographical Coverage

The estimates presented in this report relate to Tanzania Mainland only.

Estimates of GDP by Region

Regional estimates of Gross Domestic Product at current prices are presented

for the period of 2007-2014. With the exception of Agriculture, Mining and Manufacturing; estimates of the remaining activities are based on the number of registered establishments in the region.

Household Final Consumption

This consists of the expenditure of resident households on goods and services. It includes goods produced for own consumption and imputed expenditures made by Government and Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) on behalf of households.

NPISHs Final Consumption

This consists of expenditure incurred by Non-Profit Institutions Serving Household on goods and services other than those relating to health and education services.

Government Final Consumption

This consists of expenditures incurred by both Central and Local Governments on goods and services other than those relating to the provision of health and education services.

III. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Tanzania Mainland uses the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 which classifies economic activities into 15 categories namely: (A)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing; (B) Mining and Quarrying; (C) Manufacturing; (D) Electricity, (E) Water Supply and Sewerage; (F) Construction; (G) Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repairs of motor vehicles, motorcycles, personal and household goods; (H) Transport and Storage (I) Accommodation and Food Services (J) Information and Communication (K) Financial and Insurance Activities (L) Real Estate Activities; (M) Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; (N) Administrative and Support Services (O) Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security (P) Education; (Q) Human Health and Social Welfare (R) Art, Entertainment and Recreation; (S) Other Services Activities, and (T) Activities of Households as Employers.

A: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The activity includes the exploitation of vegetable and animal natural resources, comprising the activities of growing of crops, raising and breeding of animals, harvesting of timber and other plants, animals or animal products from a farm or their natural habitats.

i. Agriculture

1. Crop

This activity covers: major food and cash crops as well as other crops. Major food crops include maize, paddy, sorghum, millet, cassava, beans, Irish

potatoes and sweet potatoes. On the other hand, major cash crops include cotton, tea, coffee, sisal, tobacco and cashew nuts.

Other crops include green bananas, vegetables, fresh fruits, sugar cane, nuts, dried fruits, oil seeds and pyrethrum.

2. Livestock

The activity includes: raising and breeding animals (cattle, goats, sheep and pigs); sold milk and other livestock products and by-products; sold chicken, other poultry and eggs; and changes in inventories of cattle, goat and sheep.

ii. Forestry and logging

This activity includes the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in an unprocessed form (e.g. pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests.

iii. Fishing and aquaculture

The activity includes capture fishery and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater environments, with the

goal of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products (e.g. aquatic plants, pearls, sponges etc).

B: Mining and Quarrying

Mining and quarrying include the activities of extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be underground, on the surface mining or well operation. It also includes supplementary activities aimed at preparing the crude materials for marketing, for example, crushing, and grinding, cleaning, drying, sorting, concentrating ores, liquefaction of natural gas and agglomeration of solid fuels. These operations are often accomplished by the units which extract the resource and/or other located nearby.

Mining and quarrying is divided into four industries which are:

(a) Mining of coal and lignite and extraction of peat; (b) Crude petroleum and natural gas; (c) Mining of metal ores; and (d) Other mining and quarrying

C: Manufacturing

Manufacturing activity involves physical or chemical (industrial) transformation of materials, substances,

or components into final or semi processed goods. These materials include products of agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying as well as products of other manufacturing activities.

D: Electricity

The activity covers provision of electric power, natural gas, through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains, and pipes. Specifically, the activity involves generation of electricity mainly from hydro, thermal and gas sources. It also includes electricity transmission and distribution activities. The main sources of data are the power generation companies.

E: Water Supply and Sewerage

The activity includes collection and purification of water for water supply purposes, desalting of sea water to produce water as the principal product of interest and collection of water directly from wells for use by water supply companies or used on own account in agriculture or households. It also includes water distribution activities.

F: Construction

This activity includes general construction and specialized construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations,

the erection of prefabricated buildings or structures on the site and also construction of a temporary nature.

General construction is the construction of entire dwellings, office buildings, stores and other public and utility buildings, farm buildings etc., it also includes construction in civil engineering works such as motorways, streets, bridges, tunnels, railways, airfields, harbours and water projects, irrigation systems, sewerage systems, industrial facilities, pipelines and electric lines, sports facilities etc.

G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles and Personal and Household Goods

The activity includes wholesale and retail sale (sale without transformation) of any type of goods, as well as rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. It also includes repair of motor vehicles and installation and repair of personal and household goods. The activity involves the buying and selling of goods.

H: Transport and Storage

This activity includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, pipeline, road, water or air and associated activities such as cargo handling, storage etc. The activity also includes renting of transport equipment with driver or

operator and postal and courier activities.

I: Accommodation and Food Services

This activity includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travelers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. The amount and type of supplementary services provided within this section can vary widely.

J: Information and Communication

The activity covers publishing activities, motion picture, video and television programming production, sound recording and music publishing, programming and broadcasting activities, e.g., radio and television broadcasting, telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy and related activities and information service activities e.g. data processing; news agencies.

K: Financial and Insurance Activities

The activity covers financial services, insurance and reinsurance, voluntary pension funding, auxiliary to financial service. It also includes the activities of holding assets, such as holding companies, trusts, funds and similar financial entities.

L: Real Estate Activities

This activity includes selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate. Activities in this industry may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures.

M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities

This activity includes specialized professional, scientific and technical activities. These activities require a high degree of training, as well as making specialized knowledge and skills available to users.

N: Administrative and Support Services

The activity includes a variety of services that support general business operations. Administrative and support services involves rental and leasing; employment; travel agency; tour operator; reservation service and related activities; security and investigation; services to buildings and landscape; office.

O: Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

The activity includes the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws, legislative activities, taxation, national defence, public order and safety, immigration services, foreign affairs and the administration of government programmes. This activity also includes compulsory social security activities.

P: Education

This activity includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programmes etc. The activity includes public as well as private education.

Q: Human Health and Social Welfare

The activity includes the provision of health and social services. It includes a wide range of activities, starting from health care provided by trained medical professionals in hospitals and other facilities, other residential care activities that still involve a degree of health care activities to social work activities without any involvement of health care professionals.

R: Art, Entertainment and Recreation

This activity includes a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live

performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sports and recreation activities.

S: Other Services Activities

This industry (as a residual category) includes the activities of membership organizations, the repair of computers and personal and household goods and a variety of personal service activities not covered elsewhere in the classification.

T: Activities of Households as Employers

Activities of households as employers include domestic personnel such as maids, cooks, waiters, valets, butlers, laundresses, gardeners, gatekeepers, chauffeurs, caretakers, governesses, babysitters, tutors, secretaries etc. The activity allows the domestic personnel employed to state the activity of their employer in censuses or studies, even though the employer is an individual. The product produced by this activity is consumed by the employing household.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Overview of GDP Compilation

The methodologies used are based on the 1993 SNA and partly the 2008 SNA. The following two approaches were adopted for the 2007 revision of National Accounts:

(i) Production Approach

In this approach, GDP estimates at market prices are derived by summing up the gross value added at basic prices

of each industry and adding taxes less subsidies on products. This approach was used for the GDP compilation of all activities except the Government and Central Bank.

(ii) Expenditure Approach

Expenditure approach; considers the income expenditure for the purpose of consumption or capital formation. It was used in estimating GDP for the Government and the Central Bank. Not all products purchased by domestic buyer come from domestic production; some come from outside the country. Therefore, the GDP at market prices by this approach is derived by adding up the purchases that are made for final consumption, capital formation, and export less imports (net export).

V. COMPILATION OF GROSS VALUE ADDED BY ACTIVITY

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

The estimates were made for the detailed level of economic activities;

- crops
- livestock
- forestry
- fishing

The benchmark values for estimating crops, livestock, forestry and fishing were obtained from the Household Budget Survey (HBS) 2007; Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Co-operatives; Agriculture Sample Census

(AGSC) 2007/08, Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development.

1. Crops

The gross output at current price was derived by multiplying volume of crops by type by the respective price (adjusted CPI). The output for other crops was indirectly estimated based on domestic use by other sectors.

Intermediate consumption for crops was estimated as a ratio of output per hectare obtained from the AGSC 2007 and inputs per hectare obtained from agriculture special studies.

2. Livestock

Livestock covers activities of rearing indigenous and improved cattle, goats, sheep, pigs, donkeys and horses, guinea pigs and rabbits, indigenous and commercial chicken and other poultry.

The estimates were derived from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development data that include number of livestock. From National Bureau of Statistics: AGSC 2007/08 and CPI for livestock were used.

The gross output estimates of livestock were estimated by multiplying number of slaughtered animals and their by-products with their respective prices.

The intermediation consumption for livestock was estimated as the total cost of inputs such as animal feed; vaccines, dips and sprays; insemination doses and stud fees; veterinary services; rental of buildings and machinery; and cost of transport. Stock data from the AGSC 2007/08 were used for compilation of capital formation of animals and poultry.

3. Forestry and Logging

Estimates were compiled from Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism data and National Bureau of Statistics data on producer price charged.

The gross output was estimated based on volume and respective prices of forest products.

Intermediate Consumption of forestry products was estimated based on the reconciliation of the Supply and Use Table (SUT).

4. Fishing

The information for estimating fishing output was from Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development on volume data and National Bureau of Statistics on HBS and CPI for fish.

The gross output for fishing activity were estimated based on the volume of

fish catch, fishery products and their respective prices.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on the reconciliation of the SUT.

Mining and Quarrying

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics - Household Budget Survey 2007 and Annual Survey of Industrial Production 2007 and 2008, Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax (VAT), Imports and Exports data; Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation – expenditure on gas exploration; and Ministry of Energy and Minerals - volume data.

The gross output and intermediate consumption of this activity were derived based on the data from Annual Survey of Industrial production 2007, Value Added Tax, Household Budget Survey 2007, and Mineral production data from Ministry of Energy and Minerals.

Manufacturing

Data sources were from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey 2007, Employment and Earnings Survey 2006 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – Value Added Tax (VAT) data.

The gross output was derived from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007. Adjustments were made using the structure of ASIP 2008, in which industries engaging less than 10 employees were covered in detail. The ASIP 2008 based on ISIC 4, was first converted to 2-digit ISIC 3.1. Grossing-up factors for each industry were made based on ASIP 2008. Data on employment and income from Labour Force Survey (ILFS) 2006 were used to estimate formal and informal output.

Electricity,

The estimates were compiled using information from National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP) 2007, Households Budget Survey 2007 and TANESCO - audited report on detailed revenue and expenditure.

Gross output of electricity at basic prices was estimated based on the value of electricity distributed to different consumers.

Intermediate consumption was estimated based on different uses of electricity mainly in manufacturing industries such as generation of electricity, repair and maintenance of civil works.

Water Supply and Sewerage

The estimates were derived using data from National Bureau of Statistics: Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007 and Household Budget Survey 2007, Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 and Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT data.

The gross output was estimated as value of water expenditure in agriculture, hunting and related services. Other values include cost incurred in collection, purification and distribution of water by businesses; and value of household final consumption on natural water as residual from aggregated output of natural water by industries including publishing, printing and record media; manufacture of rubber, plastic products; other non-metallic products; metal products excluding machinery; furniture; and manufacturing .n.e.c.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from different uses of water by Households, Agriculture, Manufacturing industries, Mining, Construction, Hotels and Other Businesses.

Construction

Data were collected from Ministry of Finance – general government budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics - Annual Survey of Industrial Production (ASIP), 2007

and 2008 and Households Budget Survey, 2007.

The gross output for this industry was estimated as a sum of output of residential buildings, non-residential buildings, civil engineering works, repair and maintenance of buildings, repair and maintenance of civil engineering works, construction services as input in construction

The intermediate consumption of construction was estimated as sum of value of all goods and services from other industries utilized as inputs in construction activities. Among the intermediate consumption items are petroleum and medium oils, gas fuel and oils; construction services as input in construction, other products of wood; articles of cork, plaiting materials and straw; other non-metallic mineral products; motor spirit (gasoline), including aviation spirit; wood, sawn, shaped, fiberboard, veneer, plywood etc.

Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

Data were obtained from Tanzania Revenue Authority - export and import of goods and Value Added Tax data, Bank of Tanzania - Balance of Payments data, National Bureau of statistics - Trade Margin Survey data

Gross output was derived as the total value of the trade margins realized on the goods purchased for re-sale. The gross output for trade activities aggregated from wholesale trade services, retail trade services, and maintenance, repair and installation (except construction services).

The intermediate consumption for each industry was estimated based on VAT and income from Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 for both formal and informal components. In each industry the adjustment was made to reflect the input as percentage of traded goods of VAT turnover. Intermediate consumption for informal trade was estimated using proxy income adjusted by I/O ratio from special study on trade margin.

Transport and Storage

The estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority – VAT turnover, Tanzania and Zambia Railways Authority – financial reports, Tanzania Railways Limited – financial reports, Bank of Tanzania - Balance of Payments and National Bureau of Statistics – HBS 2007

1. Land Transport

Gross output for land transport was estimated by aggregating outputs of road, railway and transport via pipelines. The output was estimated based on the total revenue received from transportation of goods and passengers (operating revenue) and non-operating revenue. Revenue items were extracted from the audited reports of the rail operators while road transport revenue was extracted from VAT data. Intermediate inputs at purchaser's prices were estimated from the National Accounts files.

Output of railway transport was estimated from total revenue received for transportation of passengers and freight.

Output of road transport for passengers and taxi services was estimated as total use adjusted for imports. (Output = total use – imports).

Output of road transport for freight and transport services via pipelines was estimated as total use adjusted for imports and transport margins. (Output = total use - imports + transport margins).

Intermediate consumption for land transport was estimated from expenditure as total cost of land transport of passengers and freight

incurred in land transport and pipeline services; supporting services and travel agency; other business services; public administration, defense and social security, health and social works, wholesale and retail excluding motor vehicle repairs and education services. The intermediate consumption for transport via pipelines was estimated as cost of crude petroleum and natural gas.

2. Water Transport Services

Gross output was estimated from financial reports of Tanzania Ports Authority and VAT data.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from different uses of water transport services by other industries including manufacturing industries, supporting transport services, financial intermediation, communication and providers of maintenance and installation services other than construction.

3. Air Transport Services

Data for this activity were obtained from air transport operators; National Bureau of Statistics – Households Budget Survey; and Bank of Tanzania – Balance of Payments

Gross output was derived from the air operators returns. Imports and exports

of air transport services were obtained from the Balance of Payments statistics. Passenger and freight revenue constitute 10 and 90 percent of the total air transport revenue respectively.

Intermediate input was estimated for different uses of air transport services by other industries including manufacturing industries, supporting transport services, financial intermediation, rental, communication and providers of maintenance and installation services other than construction.

4. Supporting Transport Services

Estimates were compiled using data from TRA - VAT data, NBS – Households Budget Survey (HBS), 2007.

Gross output was estimated on the basis of VAT turnover.

Intermediate consumption was estimated from the use of the respective transport supporting services by other industries including petroleum and medium oils, gas-fuel and oils, repair and maintenance of civil engineering works, air transport services of passengers, repair and maintenance of buildings, rental services of non-residential real estate, travel arrangement, tour operator and

related services, other support services and consumption by residents in the Rest Of the World (ROW).

Accommodation and Food Services

Information was collected from National Bureau Statistics - Household Budget Survey 2007, Tanzania Revenue Authority - Value Added Tax turnover.

Gross output for this activity was estimated on basis of Integrated Labour Force Survey, (ILFS), 2007 for both formal and informal income and VAT turnover which excluding special relief. In the VAT, accommodation services for visitors output was computed by summing VAT turnover for hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging including sleeping car operations (carried on separately) while output for food services was computed by adjusting labour force income by 5 percent upward.

Intermediate consumption for both formal and informal activities was estimated based on hotel gross output for accommodations services and food serving services multiplied by specific input as percentage of gross output. The input as percentage of gross output was computed based on trade margin and gross output for each

activity divided by specific intermediate consumption.

Information and Communication

Data collected were income and expenditure statements report from telecommunication companies. Publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information. Information requested was VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA). CPI as deflator was provided by National Bureau of Statistics.

Gross output estimates were derived as sum of gross output of publishing, audiovisual, programming, broadcasting, IT and other related information services from the VAT turnover.

Gross output of telecommunication was estimated as sum of gross output of fixed telephone, mobile telecommunications and internet, data transmission. Data used were VAT turnovers for estimating gross output of internet and data transmission, while fixed telephone and mobile telecommunications gross output was estimated as net sales and other income for telecommunication companies.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of

telecommunication companies' financial reports.

Financial and Insurance Activities

Data collected were income and expenditure statements from central bank, commercial banks and insurance companies. For auxiliary financial services information requested for VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) and CPI as deflator was provided by National Bureau of Statistics.

Gross output was obtained as sum of net interest income (FISIM) from commercial banks and the output of the central bank was derived at cost (sum of compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital and intermediate consumption).

Intermediate consumption was derived from income and expenditure statements of central bank and commercial banks.

Gross output estimates for insurance was derived by summing up gross output of non-life insurance and life insurance extracted from income and expenditure statements. Hence, gross output estimates for non-life insurance was obtained as gross earned premium plus investment income less incurred claims plus changes in equalization provision. Gross output for life

insurance was derived by gross earned premium plus investment income less benefits due plus increases (–) decreases (+) in actuarial reserves.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of financial reports of respective insurance companies.

Gross output of auxiliary financial services was estimated as sum of net sales and other income which were obtained as VAT turnover from Tanzania Revenue Authority.

Intermediate consumption was estimated on the basis of financial reports of bureau de change and other services auxiliary to financial intermediation was derived as adjusted VAT purchases by fixed ratio.

Real Estate

Estimates were compiled using data from Tanzania Revenue Authority - VAT data and National Bureau of Statistics - HBS 2007.

Gross output for this industry was estimated as a sum of output of real estates services, renting of machinery/equipment, computer and related services, research and development services, and other business activities. The industry also constitutes some informal activities.

Public Administration and Defense

Data collected were from budget documents, PSPF, PPF, NSSF, GEPF and LAPF - income and expenditure statements.

Gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated based on the analysis of budget documents. The value of output of public administration is non-market production and was estimated as the sum of cost of intermediate consumption and compensation of employees from government accounts. Consumption of fixed capital was estimated on the basis of investment expenditure of general government.

The products of general government are sales, public administration and public administration non-market allocated to industry of individual and collective consumption expenditure by general government.

Estimates were derived directly from Government accounts. The value added was derived as a total of personal emoluments, pensions, gratuities and a portion of travelling allowances. The indicator for growth is the level of employment.

Education

Data collected were from budget documents, NBS - Households Budget Survey 2007, Non-profit Institutions Serving Household Survey 2007; Ministry of Education - number of enrolled pupils/students

Gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated on the basis of analysis of budget documents and expenditure on education by private households as extracted from Households Budget Survey 2007 and non-profit Institutions Serving Households.

Gross Value Added (GVA) for public schools at current prices to a large extent was estimated from government expenditure on education. Gross output at constant prices was estimated by deflating output at current prices using CPI on education.

The value added at current prices for private schools were estimated by inflating gross output at constant prices using CPI for education. Gross output at constant prices was estimated based on the number of enrolled students.

Health and Social Work

Data collected were from budget documents, National Bureau of Statistics Households Budget Survey 2007, Ministry

of Health and Social Welfare - Tanzania National Health Accounts 2005/06.

Gross output and intermediate consumption were estimated based on analysis of budget documents, Households Budget Survey 2007, non-profit institutions serving households and Tanzania National Health Account 2005/06.

Gross Value Added for public health facilities at current prices was estimated from government expenditure on health. Gross value added at constant prices was estimated by deflating GVA at current prices using CPI on health. The value added at current prices for private health facilities was estimated by inflating GVA at constant prices using CPI for health. GVA at constant prices was estimated on the basis of the number of patients attended.

Other Service Activities

Estimates were obtained using VAT data, HBS 2007 survey data and NPISH and ILFS survey data.

Gross output and intermediate consumption in the benchmark year were estimated based on VAT turnover. Data from HBS, NPISHs and ILF were used to estimate informal part of other community, Social and personal services.

Gross Output at current prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark

output using value index derived from CPI (all items) and index of urban population growth rates. Gross Output at constant prices was estimated by extrapolating benchmark output using growth rates of urban population as a quantity index.

VI. MACRO ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN GRAPHS, CHARTS AND FIGURES

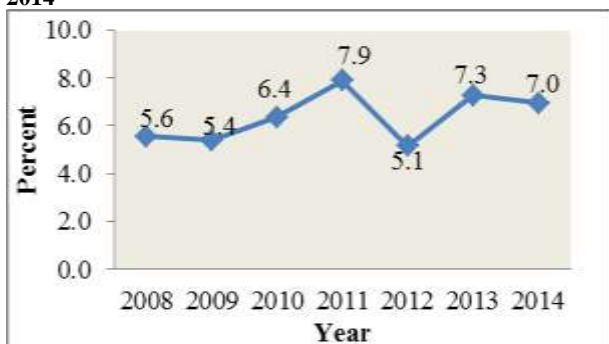
The average annual growth rates of total GDP at 2007 market prices for the period 2008 to 2014 are shown in Graph 1. The results show that GDP in real terms grew by 7.0 percent in 2014 compared to 7.3 percent in 2013. The highest growth rate of 7.9 percent was recorded in 2011 and lowest growth rate of 5.1 percent was recorded in 2012.

Graph 2 shows that, in 2014, agriculture, forestry and fishing activities grew by 3.4 percent compared to 3.2 percent recorded in 2013. The increase was attributed to good weather and well distributed rainfall in the agricultural seasons.

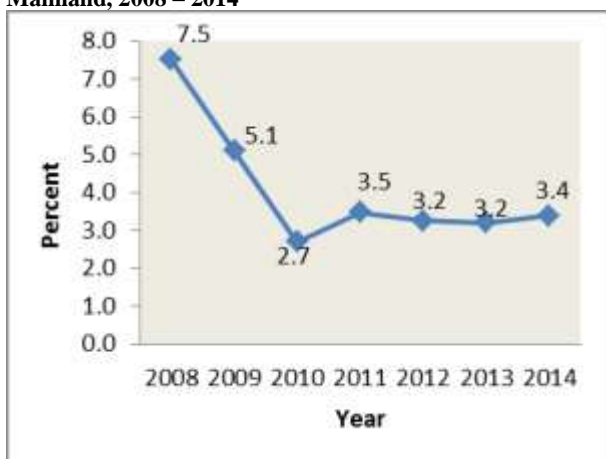
Graph 3 shows that, industrial and construction activities grew by 10.3 percent in 2014 compared to 9.5 percent in 2013. The recorded growth rate was attributed to the increase in mineral production, construction and manufacturing activities during the

reference period. The highest growth rate of 12.0 percent was recorded in 2011 while the lowest growth rate of 3.3 percent was recorded in 2009.

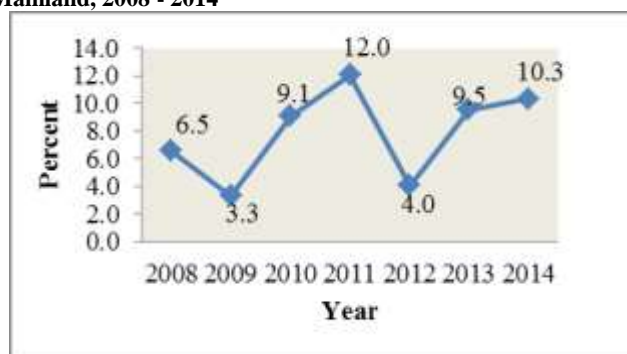
Graph 1: Average Annual Growth Rates of Total GDP at 2007 Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 – 2014



Graph 2: Average Annual Growth Rates of Agriculture Forest and Fishing GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 – 2014

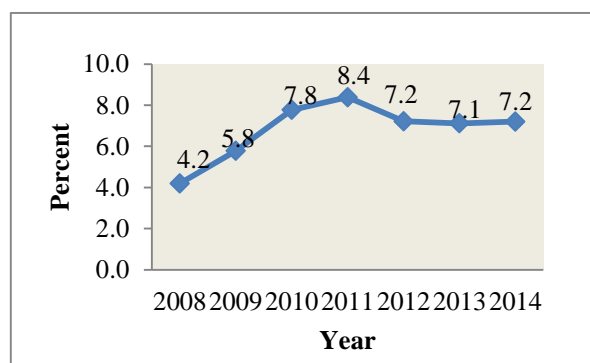


Graph 3: Average Annual Growth Rates of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 - 2014



Graph 4 shows that service activities grew by 7.2 percent in 2014 compared to 7.1 percent in 2013. The lowest increase over the period 2008 to 2014 was 4.2 percent in 2008.

Graph 4: Average Annual Growth Rates of Service GDP at 2007 Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 – 2014



Gross Domestic Product at Constant Market Prices

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market price is among the most important economic indicators. Total GDP at 2007 prices adjusted for Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM) and taxes were TZS 38,547 billion and TZS 41,231 billion in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The average annual growth rate in 2014 was 7.0 percent. In 2014 the highest and lowest growth rates of 14.1 percent and 0.5 percent were recorded in construction and professional, scientific and technical activities respectively.

Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices

Chart 1 shows that in 2014, shares of GDP at current prices after adjustment for taxes and FISIM were: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (31 percent), Industry and Construction (25 percent) and Services (44 percent).

Chart 1: Share of Gross Domestic Product at Basic Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2014

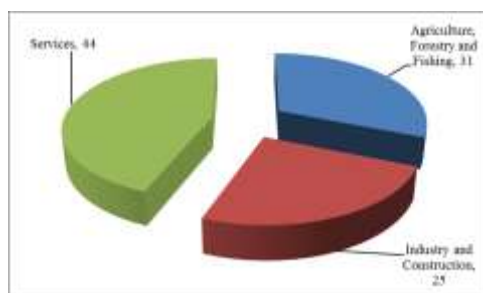


Table 1: Gross Domestic Product and Some Allied Aggregates (Summary Table), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Item	TZS Billion							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
AT CURRENT PRICES								
1. Gross Domestic Product at b.p.	24,949	30,592	35,246	41,021	49,501	57,563	66,473	72,989
2. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770	32,765	37,727	43,836	52,763	61,434	70,953	79,442
3. Gross National Income at b.p.	25,014	30,626	35,344	41,127	49,633	57,548	66,335	72,791
4. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,835	32,799	37,825	43,942	52,895	61,418	70,816	79,245
5. Net Domestic Product at b.p.	22,189	27,512	31,793	37,308	45,504	53,254	61,797	67,846
6. Net National Income at b.p.	22,254	27,545	31,891	37,415	45,636	53,239	61,660	67,649
7. Net National Income at m.p.	24,076	29,718	34,372	40,230	48,897	57,109	66,140	74,102
8. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,428	11,031	10,884	12,572	17,325	18,786	21,625	25,944
9. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	10,510	9,479	11,965	17,538	17,511	21,516	24,625
10. Government Final Consumption Exp.	4,968	5,276	6,599	6,452	7,294	9,055	11,580	10,997
11. Household Final Consumption Exp.	16,335	20,826	24,829	28,512	34,415	40,669	48,836	51,038
12. Net Savings	3,616	4,531	3,999	6,638	8,490	8,500	6,800	12,669
AT 2007 PRICES								
13. Gross Domestic Product at b.p	24,949	26,351	27,628	29,441	31,674	33,421	35,673	38,137
14. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	8,428	9,486	9,410	10,492	12,771	12,898	13,472	14,410
15. Gross Capital Formation	8,794	9,098	8,205	10,059	13,051	12,277	13,436	13,696
PER CAPITA GDP								
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
16. Per Capita GDP at current market prices	699,127	830,024	927,330	1,045,848	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,724,416
17. Per Capita GDP at current basic prices	651,556	774,987	866,357	978,685	1,146,674	1,319,496	1,482,850	1,584,331

b.p.: basic price
m.p.: market price
Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised
p: provisional

Table 2: Selected Important Ratios at Current or Constant Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1. Compensation of Employees to Net Domestic Product (NDP) at b.p.	15.7	14.5	14.0	13.8	15.3	16.6	18.0	19.7
2. Gross Capital Formation to GDP at m.p.	32.8	32.1	25.1	27.3	33.2	28.5	30.3	31.0
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	19.9	17.2	18.6	15.5	14.5	15.5	17.2	14.7
4. Household Final Consumption Expenditure to Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	65.4	67.8	69.9	68.3	68.4	69.7	72.5	68.1
5. Savings to Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	14.5	14.7	11.3	15.9	16.9	14.6	10.1	16.9
6. GFCF at current prices / GDP at current b.p.	33.8	36.1	30.9	30.6	35.0	32.6	32.5	35.5
7. GFCF at constant prices /GDP at constant b.p.	33.8	36.0	34.1	35.6	40.3	38.6	37.8	37.8
8. Agriculture, Fishing, Hunting and Forestry to GDP at current b.p.	28.8	30.8	32.4	32.0	31.3	33.2	33.3	31.5
9. Industry and Construction to GDP at current b.p.	21.7	21.9	19.9	21.7	24.3	23.3	24.2	25.0
10. Services to GDP at current b.p.	50.9	48.2	48.7	47.3	45.5	44.7	43.8	44.7

b.p.: basic price
m.p.: market price
Exp.: Expenditure

r: revised
p: provisional

Table 3: Gross Domestic Product Estimates at Current Market Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

	TZS Million							
Economic Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,181,357	9,432,725	11,407,717	13,110,123	15,488,232	19,095,551	22,129,214	22,969,225
Crops	3,603,539	5,013,561	6,036,056	7,285,021	8,686,663	11,035,044	12,413,982	12,851,664
Livestock	2,513,284	3,062,768	3,643,718	3,968,924	4,572,949	5,194,037	5,839,240	5,843,715
Forestry	639,762	752,278	881,217	956,104	1,146,811	1,507,793	2,167,981	2,492,043
Fishing	424,772	604,118	846,726	900,074	1,081,809	1,358,678	1,708,011	1,781,803
Industry and Construction	5,406,038	6,700,408	7,018,516	8,900,127	12,026,624	13,393,627	16,108,617	18,240,277
Mining and quarrying	935,412	991,017	1,073,019	1,779,711	2,688,584	3,001,179	2,986,466	2,923,420
Manufacturing	1,880,032	2,283,594	2,597,316	3,021,536	4,031,541	4,599,919	4,575,334	4,445,568
Electricity supply	232,622	306,628	354,862	406,272	303,444	533,283	546,670	598,390
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	247,646	264,520	261,294	247,825	275,053	325,969	373,549
Construction	2,117,074	2,871,523	2,728,799	3,431,314	4,755,231	4,984,193	7,674,179	9,899,350
Services	12,692,496	14,748,265	17,147,365	19,386,862	22,544,171	25,712,641	29,102,168	32,605,808
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	3,193,697	3,744,883	4,426,467	5,571,372	6,389,279	7,271,716	8,378,449
Transport and storage	1,572,854	1,969,499	2,320,841	2,537,407	2,728,970	2,733,618	2,986,347	3,438,076
Accommodation and food services	481,997	559,793	680,669	720,772	733,958	887,972	902,810	872,341
Information and communication	615,066	722,548	912,732	1,151,748	1,244,894	1,454,665	1,624,384	1,700,411
Financial and insurance activities	756,075	959,279	1,178,853	1,408,477	1,772,783	2,070,163	2,308,705	2,694,444
Real estate	1,601,266	1,716,408	1,921,328	2,036,908	2,277,778	2,612,765	2,672,147	2,955,417
Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	450,188	552,630	728,207	813,502	810,126	902,695	1,003,126
Administrative and support service activities	793,110	850,083	895,051	978,846	1,098,620	1,427,909	1,711,730	2,003,202
Public administration and defence	2,179,164	2,282,704	2,511,953	2,668,756	3,338,192	4,017,280	4,936,071	5,227,502
Education	851,208	1,007,308	1,193,228	1,380,170	1,463,767	1,607,317	1,893,665	2,172,080
Human health and social work activities	438,415	532,163	663,618	735,665	820,894	919,307	1,019,987	1,151,978
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	105,579	114,977	125,499	144,046	169,112	188,996	221,912
Other service activities	254,462	294,114	344,078	366,539	406,498	472,947	534,380	619,835
Activities of households as employers	93,329	104,904	112,524	121,402	128,896	140,180	148,536	167,035
FISIM, unallocated	-331,002	-289,027	-327,342	-376,200	-557,921	-638,332	-867,157	-826,396
All Economic Activities	24,948,888	30,592,371	35,246,256	41,020,912	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	72,988,914
<i>Taxes on products</i>	1,821,544	2,172,568	2,480,568	2,815,106	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585
GDP at current market prices	26,770,432	32,764,940	37,726,824	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,442,499

r: revised p: provisional

Table 4: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

	Percent							
Economic Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.8	28.8	30.2	29.9	29.4	31.1	31.2	28.9
Crops	13.5	15.3	16.0	16.6	16.5	18.0	17.5	16.2
Livestock	9.4	9.3	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.4
Forestry	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.1
Fishing	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2
Industry and Construction	20.2	20.4	18.6	20.3	22.8	21.8	22.7	23.0
Mining and quarrying	3.5	3.0	2.8	4.1	5.1	4.9	4.2	3.7
Manufacturing	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6
Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Construction	7.9	8.8	7.2	7.8	9.0	8.1	10.8	12.5
Services	47.4	45.0	45.5	44.2	42.7	41.9	41.0	41.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.5
Transport and storage	5.9	6.0	6.2	5.8	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.3
Accommodation and food services	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
Information and communication	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4
Real estate	6.0	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5
Public administration and defence	8.1	7.0	6.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.6
Education	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other service activities	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
FISIM, unallocated	-1.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	-1.0
All Economic Activities	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.8	93.7	93.7	91.9
Taxes on products	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	8.1
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4a: Annual Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2008 - 2014

Economic Activity	Percent						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7.5	5.1	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.4
Crops	7.8	5.5	3.7	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.0
Livestock	8.1	5.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Forestry	3.8	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.7	5.1
Fishing	7.2	0.5	0.9	2.6	2.9	5.5	2.0
Industry and Construction	6.5	3.3	9.1	12.0	4.0	9.5	10.3
Mining and quarrying	-9.8	18.7	7.3	6.3	6.7	3.9	9.4
Manufacturing	11.4	4.7	8.9	6.9	4.1	6.5	6.8
Electricity supply	8.1	4.3	13.4	-4.3	3.3	13.0	9.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2.3	4.6	2.2	-1.2	2.8	2.7	3.7
Construction	9.7	-3.8	10.3	22.9	3.2	14.6	14.1
Services	4.2	5.8	7.8	8.4	7.2	7.1	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	6.5	2.7	10.0	11.3	3.8	4.5	10.0
Transport and storage	1.8	6.9	10.7	4.4	4.2	12.2	12.5
Accommodation and food services	3.3	1.0	3.7	4.1	6.7	2.8	2.2
Information and communication	11.9	26.6	24.4	8.6	22.2	13.3	8.0
Financial and insurance activities	18.8	18.4	12.6	14.8	5.1	6.2	10.8
Real estate	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical activities	30.6	15.8	29.9	4.8	-5.8	5.4	0.5
Administrative and support service activities	-1.8	0.4	8.6	5.1	23.8	12.2	6.0
Public administration and defence	-6.3	-0.7	-5.0	15.9	9.1	7.8	3.9
Education	9.5	9.2	6.4	5.6	7.4	4.3	4.8
Human health and social work activities	5.5	7.4	3.3	5.3	11.4	8.8	8.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	6.4	3.0	7.3	7.7	11.0	5.7	5.7
Other service activities	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7
Activities of households as employers	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
FISIM, unallocated	6.8	20.0	7.9	22.6	1.2	0.1	9.7
All Economic Activities	5.6	4.8	6.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	6.9
Taxes on products	4.8	12.8	3.8	12.1	0.4	14.2	7.7
GDP at market prices	5.6	5.4	6.4	7.9	5.1	7.3	7.0

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 5: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Economic Activity (2007 = 100) , Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Economic Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	100.0	122.2	140.6	157.3	179.6	214.5	240.9	241.8
Crops	100.0	129.1	147.3	171.5	195.0	237.8	258.5	257.3
Livestock	100.0	112.8	127.4	136.8	155.1	173.0	190.7	186.7
Forestry	100.0	113.3	126.3	132.5	153.8	195.4	268.2	293.4
Fishing	100.0	132.6	185.0	194.9	228.3	278.6	332.1	339.7
Industry and Construction	100.0	116.3	118.0	137.1	165.4	177.0	194.4	199.5
Mining and quarrying	100.0	117.4	107.1	165.7	235.5	246.4	236.1	211.3
Manufacturing	100.0	109.1	118.5	126.5	157.8	173.0	161.6	147.0
Electricity supply	100.0	122.0	135.4	136.7	106.7	181.5	164.6	164.8
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	100.0	100.5	102.6	99.2	95.3	102.9	118.7	131.2
Construction	100.0	123.6	122.1	139.1	156.9	159.4	214.1	242.1
Services	100.0	111.5	122.6	128.6	138.0	146.8	155.1	162.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	100.0	113.4	129.4	139.1	157.3	173.8	189.4	198.4
Transport and storage	100.0	123.0	135.5	133.8	137.8	132.5	129.0	132.1
Accommodation and food services	100.0	112.4	135.3	138.2	135.1	153.2	151.5	143.2
Information and communication	100.0	105.0	104.7	106.2	105.7	101.1	99.6	96.5
Financial and insurance activities	100.0	106.8	110.9	117.7	129.0	143.3	150.5	158.5
Real estate	100.0	105.4	116.0	120.7	132.5	148.9	149.2	161.6
Professional, scientific and technical activities	100.0	108.2	114.7	116.4	124.0	131.1	138.6	153.2
Administrative and support service activities	100.0	109.2	114.5	115.3	123.1	129.3	138.1	152.5
Public administration and defence	100.0	111.8	123.9	138.5	149.6	164.9	188.0	191.6
Education	100.0	108.0	117.2	127.5	128.0	130.9	147.9	161.9
Human health and social work activities	100.0	115.0	133.5	143.2	151.7	152.5	155.5	162.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100.0	108.4	114.5	116.6	124.2	131.3	138.8	154.2
Other service activities	100.0	109.3	120.7	121.3	126.7	138.5	146.9	159.7
Activities of households as employers	100.0	109.5	114.4	120.3	124.4	131.8	136.0	149.0
FISIM, unallocated	100.0	81.7	77.2	82.2	99.4	112.3	152.5	132.5
All Economic Activities	100.0	116.1	127.6	139.3	156.3	172.2	186.3	191.4
Taxes on products	100.0	113.8	115.2	126.0	130.2	153.9	155.9	208.6
GDP at market prices	100.0	115.9	126.7	138.4	154.4	171.0	184.1	192.7

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

TZS Million								
Economic Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	7,181,357	7,720,033	8,113,750	8,332,436	8,621,829	8,901,917	9,186,731	9,497,468
Crops	3,603,539	3,884,784	4,098,750	4,248,443	4,454,219	4,640,787	4,801,783	4,993,855
Livestock	2,513,284	2,715,826	2,859,665	2,900,642	2,948,017	3,001,944	3,062,481	3,129,647
Forestry	639,762	663,869	697,692	721,555	745,684	771,590	808,231	849,445
Fishing	424,772	455,555	457,643	461,796	473,910	487,597	514,235	524,521
Industry and Construction	5,406,038	5,759,171	5,949,363	6,489,910	7,271,804	7,566,057	8,287,309	9,144,464
Mining and quarrying	935,412	843,949	1,001,653	1,074,285	1,141,798	1,217,823	1,264,845	1,383,349
Manufacturing	1,880,032	2,094,035	2,192,207	2,388,391	2,554,119	2,659,200	2,831,400	3,024,323
Electricity supply	232,622	251,361	262,100	297,238	284,394	293,804	332,080	363,110
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	240,898	246,507	257,755	263,336	260,050	267,407	274,507	284,755
Construction	2,117,074	2,323,320	2,235,648	2,466,660	3,031,443	3,127,824	3,584,477	4,088,927
Services	12,692,496	13,225,206	13,989,391	15,076,525	16,341,278	17,520,835	18,767,585	20,119,051
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	2,645,347	2,817,146	2,893,444	3,181,783	3,541,265	3,675,197	3,839,852	4,223,837
Transport and storage	1,572,854	1,601,242	1,712,475	1,896,112	1,980,177	2,062,518	2,314,221	2,603,499
Accommodation and food services	481,997	497,897	502,992	521,540	543,173	579,598	595,724	609,111
Information and communication	615,066	688,106	871,411	1,084,423	1,177,462	1,439,326	1,631,263	1,762,116
Financial and insurance activities	756,075	898,007	1,062,921	1,197,164	1,374,537	1,445,140	1,534,231	1,699,700
Real estate	1,601,266	1,628,117	1,656,750	1,687,264	1,719,706	1,754,126	1,790,574	1,829,107
Professional, scientific and technical activities	318,677	416,091	481,737	625,810	655,947	617,853	651,358	654,930
Administrative and support service activities	793,110	778,586	781,579	849,168	892,397	1,104,372	1,239,495	1,313,618
Public administration and defence	2,179,164	2,042,643	2,027,532	1,926,209	2,231,564	2,435,459	2,625,280	2,728,183
Education	851,208	932,429	1,017,818	1,082,540	1,143,385	1,228,099	1,280,673	1,341,507
Human health and social work activities	438,415	462,620	497,047	513,696	541,093	602,632	655,861	709,310
Arts, entertainment and recreation	91,527	97,422	100,381	107,674	116,005	128,764	136,162	143,933
Other service activities	254,462	269,097	284,963	302,194	320,944	341,382	363,702	388,120
Activities of households as employers	93,329	95,802	98,341	100,947	103,623	106,369	109,188	112,082
FISIM, unallocated	-331,002	-353,602	-424,177	-457,867	-561,275	-568,183	-568,580	-623,558
All Economic Activities	24,948,888	26,350,808	27,628,327	29,441,005	31,673,636	33,420,626	35,673,045	38,137,425
Taxes on products	1,821,544	1,909,825	2,153,392	2,234,499	2,505,661	2,515,833	2,873,500	3,093,939
GDP at market prices	26,770,432	28,260,633	29,781,719	31,675,504	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,231,364

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 7: Shares of Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Prices by Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

	Percent							
Economic Activity	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	26.8	27.3	27.2	26.3	25.2	24.8	23.8	23.0
Crops	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.1
Livestock	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.2	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.6
Forestry	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Industry and Construction	20.2	20.4	20.0	20.5	21.3	21.1	21.5	22.2
Mining and quarrying	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Manufacturing	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3
Electricity supply	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Construction	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.8	8.9	8.7	9.3	9.9
Services	47.4	46.8	47.0	47.6	47.8	48.8	48.7	48.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	9.9	10.0	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.2
Transport and storage	5.9	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.3
Accommodation and food services	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Information and communication	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.3
Financial and insurance activities	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1
Real estate	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.2
Public administration and defence	8.1	7.2	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.6
Education	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3
Human health and social work activities	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other service activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Activities of households as employers	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
FISIM, unallocated	-1.2	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.6	-1.6	-1.5	-1.5
All Economic Activities	93.2	93.2	92.8	92.9	92.7	93.0	92.5	92.5
Taxes on products	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.5	7.5
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

r: revised

p: provisional

VII. EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Generally, there are three approaches in computing GDP namely income, production and expenditure. In the expenditure approach, GDP is derived as the sum of all final uses of goods and services, measured at purchasers' prices, plus net exports. The components involved in estimating GDP are final consumption by households and government, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, also export and imports of goods and services.

Chart 2: Percentage Composition of GDP at Current Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 and 2014

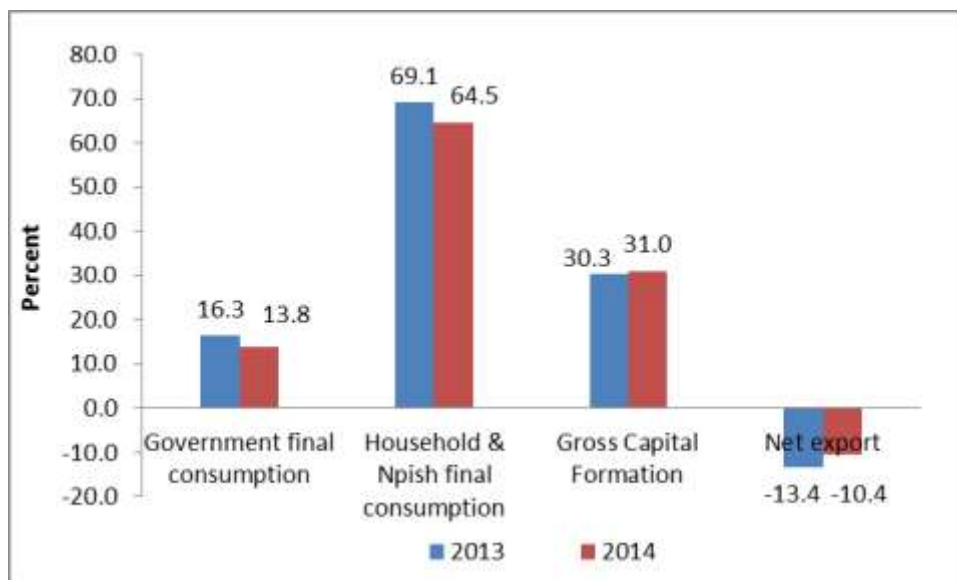


Table 8: Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
GDP at market prices	26,770,432	32,764,940	37,726,824	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,442,499
Final consumption expenditure	21,393,841	26,193,622	31,537,868	35,083,358	41,841,724	49,878,463	60,582,187	62,223,281
Government	4,968,234	5,275,677	6,599,152	6,451,836	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641
Households	16,348,965	20,826,214	24,829,200	28,512,137	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	51,037,943
NPISH	76,642	91,730	109,516	119,385	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697
Gross capital formation	8,793,915	10,509,733	9,478,925	11,965,491	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,624,724
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	11,030,529	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897
Changes in inventories	366,228	-520,796	-1,404,814	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,319,173
Exports of goods and services	5,064,729	6,110,226	6,554,600	8,217,681	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677
Exports of goods fob	2,691,889	3,694,632	4,108,282	5,343,694	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890
Exports of services	2,372,840	2,415,594	2,446,318	2,873,987	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787
Imports of goods and services	8,482,053	10,088,034	9,913,855	12,769,425	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791
Imports of goods fob	(7,190,625)	8,257,337	7,662,104	10,130,044	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787
Imports of services	(1,291,428)	1,830,697	2,251,751	2,639,381	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 9: Gross Domestic Product at 2007 Market Prices by Type of Expenditure, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Type of Expenditure	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
GDP at constant market prices	26,770,432	28,260,633	29,781,719	31,675,504	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,169,581
Final consumption expenditure	21,393,841	22,706,012	24,295,407	25,027,803	26,905,659	28,264,851	31,196,676	32,263,480
Government	4,968,234	4,699,279	5,300,030	4,783,899	5,037,638	5,707,564	6,739,439	6,704,573
Households	16,348,965	17,923,139	18,902,730	20,145,771	21,763,218	22,438,759	24,334,261	25,428,597
NPISH	76,642	83,594	92,648	98,133	104,803	118,528	122,977	130,310
Gross capital formation	8,793,915	9,097,588	8,205,467	10,058,938	13,050,736	12,276,817	13,435,670	13,696,058
Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	9,485,695	9,410,248	10,491,670	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	14,410,368
Changes in inventories	366,228	-388,106	-1,204,781	-432,731	279,891	-621,443	-36,418	-714,310
Exports of goods and services	5,064,729	5,396,769	5,586,651	5,965,581	6,568,665	7,622,632	7,669,987	9,027,964
Exports of goods fob	2,691,889	3,136,102	3,431,601	3,579,243	3,829,149	4,276,141	3,899,109	4,914,108
Exports of services	2,372,840	2,260,668	2,155,050	2,386,338	2,739,516	3,346,491	3,770,878	4,113,857
Imports of goods and services	8,482,053	8,643,421	8,432,918	9,674,397	12,176,077	12,080,306	13,409,881	13,798,824
Imports of goods fob	(7,190,625)	7,044,465	6,588,008	7,657,947	9,829,831	9,561,025	10,750,945	10,926,381
Imports of services	(1,291,428)	1,598,956	1,844,910	2,016,450	2,346,245	2,519,281	2,658,936	2,872,443

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

Table 10: Implicit Deflators of Gross Domestic Product by Type of Expenditure (2007 = 100), Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Implied Deflators	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Gross domestic product at market prices	100	116	127	138	154	171	184	193
Final consumption expenditure	100	115	130	140	156	176	194	193
Households	100	112	125	135	145	159	172	164
Government	100	116	131	142	158	181	201	201
NPISH	100	110	118	122	127	130	135	145
Gross capital formation	100	116	116	119	134	143	160	180
Gross fixed capital formation	100	116	116	120	136	146	161	180
Changes in inventories	100	134	117	140	76	205	300	185
Exports of goods and services	100	113	117	138	167	172	163	171
Exports of goods fob	100	118	120	149	191	202	191	192
Exports of services	100	107	114	120	132	132	135	147
Imports of goods and services	100	117	118	132	156	168	164	172
Imports of goods fob	100	117	116	132	158	174	168	175
Imports of services	100	114	122	131	147	147	148	162

r: revised

p: provisional

NPISH: Non Profit Institutions Serving Households

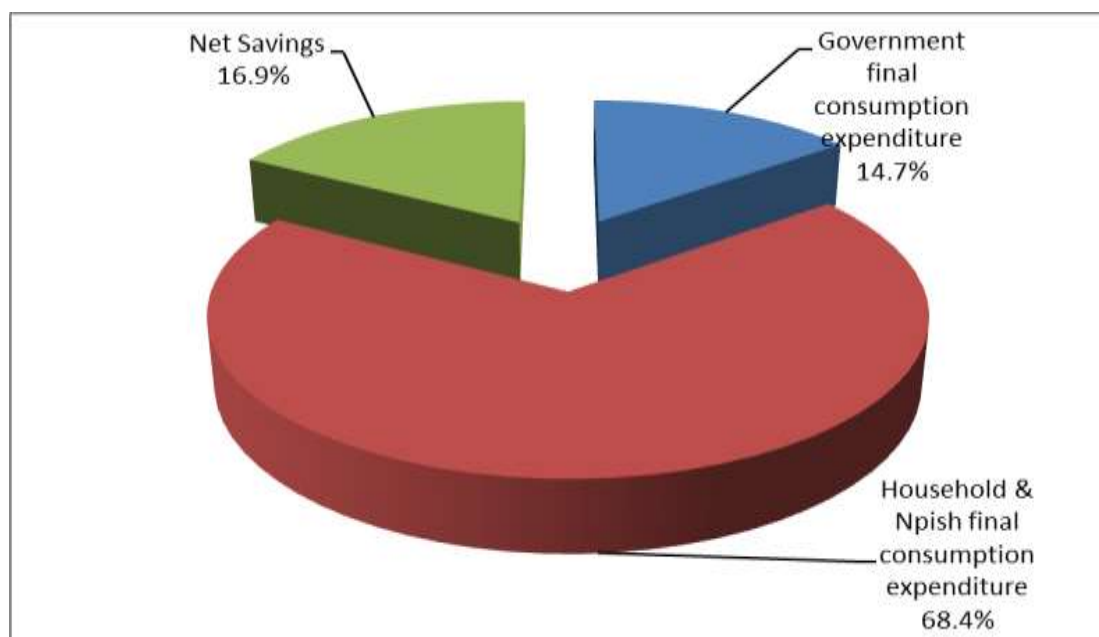
VIII. NET NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

Disposable Income is the sum of all current transfers except social transfers in kind receivable less all current transfers payable.

Net National Disposable Income is the sum of all current transfers in cash or in kind receivable by resident institutional units from non-resident units less all current transfers in cash or in kind payable by resident institutional units to non-resident units.

Alternatively, Net National Disposable Income can be derived from net national income. Net National Disposable Income can be derived by summing up final consumption expenditure by household, government and net national savings.

Chart 3: Percentage Composition of Net National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices, , Tanzania Mainland, 2014



In 2014, Net National Disposable Income at current market price increased to TZS 74,891,801 million from TZS 67,382,062 million in 2013, equivalent to an increase of about 11.1 percent. The change was attributed to a significant increase in final consumption expenditures by household and government.

Table 11: National Disposable Income at Current Market Prices and Its Appropriation, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

	TZS Million							
Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1. Compensation of employees	3,488,390	3,976,765	4,453,976	5,155,878	6,974,061	8,814,805	11,125,472	13,350,566
<i>Plus:</i> 2. Operating surplus	18,701,069	23,534,851	27,338,827	32,152,489	38,529,741	44,439,589	50,672,004	54,495,445
<i>Equals:</i> 3. Net Domestic Product at basic price	22,189,459	27,511,616	31,792,803	37,308,367	45,503,802	53,254,394	61,797,476	67,846,012
<i>Plus:</i> 4. Net primary income from ROW	64,754	33,763	98,198	106,470	131,947	-15,808	-137,570	-197,510
<i>Equals:</i> 5. Net National Income at basic price.	22,254,213	27,545,378	31,891,002	37,414,837	45,635,749	53,238,586	61,659,906	67,648,502
<i>Plus:</i> 6 Taxes on products	1,821,544	2,172,568	2,480,568	2,815,106	3,261,475	3,870,726	4,480,385	6,453,585
<i>Equals:</i> 8. Net National Income at m.p.	24,075,757	29,717,947	34,371,570	40,229,943	48,897,224	57,109,312	66,140,291	74,102,087
<i>Plus:</i> 9. Net current Transfers from ROW	919,724	1,007,108	1,165,431	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,714
<i>Equals:</i> 10 .Net National Disposable Income at m.p	24,995,481	30,725,054	35,537,001	41,721,455	50,331,381	58,378,509	67,382,062	74,891,801
11. Government final consumption expenditure	4,968,234	5,275,677	6,599,152	6,451,836	7,293,792	9,055,182	11,580,484	10,996,641
<i>Plus:</i> 12. Household final consumption expenditure	16,334,646	20,826,214	24,829,200	28,512,137	34,415,269	40,669,370	48,835,596	51,037,943
<i>Plus:</i> 13. Non Profit Institutions Serving Households	76,642	91,730	109,516	119,385	132,664	153,911	166,107	188,697
<i>Plus:</i> 14. Net Savings	3,615,960	4,531,433	3,999,133	6,638,097	8,489,657	8,500,046	6,799,875	12,668,519
<i>Equals:</i> 15. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,995,481	30,725,054	35,537,001	41,721,455	50,331,381	58,378,509	67,382,062	74,891,801

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 12: Capital Finance at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1.Net Savings	3,615,960	4,531,433	3,999,133	6,638,097	8,489,657	8,500,046	6,799,875	12,668,519
2.Consumption on fixed capital	2,759,429	3,080,756	3,453,452	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903
3.Net capital transfer from ROW	1,187,617	625,845	577,636	752,072	1,083,508	1,221,541	1,140,398	918,471
4. Finance of Gross Accumulation	7,563,005	8,238,033	8,030,221	11,102,714	13,570,468	14,030,680	12,615,638	18,729,894
5. Changes in Inventories	366,228	-520,796	-1,404,814	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,319,173
6.Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	11,030,529	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897
7.Net Lending(+)/Borrowing(-) from ROW	-6,076,446	-2,271,700	-1,448,705	-862,777	-3,968,007	-3,479,837	-8,900,427	-5,894,830
8. Gross Accumulation	7,563,005	8,238,033	8,030,221	11,102,714	13,570,468	14,030,680	12,615,638	18,729,894

Table 13: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Basic Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Item	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1. Gross Domestic Product at basic price.	24,948,888	30,592,371	35,246,256	41,020,912	49,501,106	57,563,488	66,472,842	72,988,914
2. Net primary incomes from ROW	64,754	33,763	98,198	106,470	131,947	-15,808	-137,570	-197,510
2.1 Primary incomes receivable	133,227	146,275	210,541	225,223	285,405	205,970	207,821	193,878
Less: 2.2 Primary incomes payable	68,473	112,512	112,342	118,754	153,459	221,778	345,391	391,388
Equals: 3. Gross National Product at b.p	25,013,641	30,626,134	35,344,454	41,127,382	49,633,053	57,547,679	66,335,272	72,791,404
Less: 4. Consumption of fixed capital	2,759,429	3,080,756	3,453,452	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903
Equals: 5. Net National Product at basic price	22,254,213	27,545,378	31,891,002	37,414,837	45,635,749	53,238,586	61,659,906	67,648,502
Plus: 6. Net current transfers from abroad	919,724	1,007,108	1,165,431	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,714
6.1 Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,102,243	1,254,814	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964
Less: 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	95,135	89,383	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,250
Equals: 7. Net National Disposable Income at b.p	23,173,937	28,552,486	33,056,433	38,906,349	47,069,906	54,507,783	62,901,676	68,438,216
8. Gross National Disposable Income at b.p	25,933,365	31,633,241	36,509,885	42,618,894	51,067,209	58,816,876	67,577,043	73,581,118
9. Gross National Income at basic prices	25,013,641	30,626,134	35,344,454	41,127,382	49,633,053	57,547,679	66,335,272	72,791,404

Row: Rest of the world

b.p.: basic price

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 14: Relation Among National Accounting Aggregates at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Heading	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1. Gross Domestic Product at m.p.	26,770,432	32,764,940	37,726,824	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,442,499
<i>Plus:</i> 2. Net primary incomes from ROW	64,754	33,763	98,198	106,470	131,947	-15,808	-137,570	-197,510
<i>Equals:</i> 3. Gross National Income at m.p.	26,835,186	32,798,702	37,825,022	43,942,488	52,894,528	61,418,406	70,815,657	79,244,989
<i>Less:</i> 4. Consumption of fixed capital	2,759,429	3,080,756	3,453,452	3,712,545	3,997,304	4,309,093	4,675,366	5,142,903
<i>Equals:</i> 5. Net National Income at m.p.	24,075,757	29,717,947	34,371,570	40,229,943	48,897,224	57,109,312	66,140,291	74,102,087
<i>Plus:</i> 6. Net current transfers received from abroad	919,724	1,007,108	1,165,431	1,491,512	1,434,157	1,269,197	1,241,771	789,714
6.1 Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,102,243	1,254,814	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964
<i>Less:</i> 6.2 Current transfer payable	90,312	95,135	89,383	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,250
<i>Equals:</i> 7. Net National Disposable Income at m.p.	24,995,481	30,725,054	35,537,001	41,721,455	50,331,381	58,378,509	67,382,062	74,891,801

m.p.: market price

ROW: Rest of the world

r: revised

p:provisional

IX. EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

Current external balance is the balancing item in the Rest of the World Account (ROW). The account records all transactions between domestic economy and the rest of the world. Total external transaction receivable includes export of goods and services, primary income and current transfers receivable. While, external transaction payable comprises imports of goods and services, primary income and current transfers payable. Therefore, the balance is the current external balance.

Primary Income

These are incomes that accrue to institutional units as a result of their involvement in the processes of production and ownership of assets that may be needed for the purposes of production.

Exports

Exported goods are valued at f.o.b (free on board). This is a value in the market at the frontier of the exporting country, excluding the costs of transport and insurance.

Imports

Imported goods are valued at c.i.f. (cost, insurance, freight) which is the value in the market at the frontier of the importing country, including transport charges and insurance.

Exports and Imports of Goods and Services

Exports and imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, grants or gifts of goods and services from residents to non-residents. In Tanzania Mainland, the exports of goods comprise traditional and non-traditional commodities while imported goods are classified as consumer, intermediate and capital goods. The share of imports to GDP at current market prices was 29.9 percent in 2014 as compared to 31.1 percent in 2013. However, the value of imports was more than exports by TZS 8,270,113 million in 2014 compared to TZS 9,520,648 million in 2013.

Chart 4: Percentage Share of Export and Imports of Goods and Services to GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

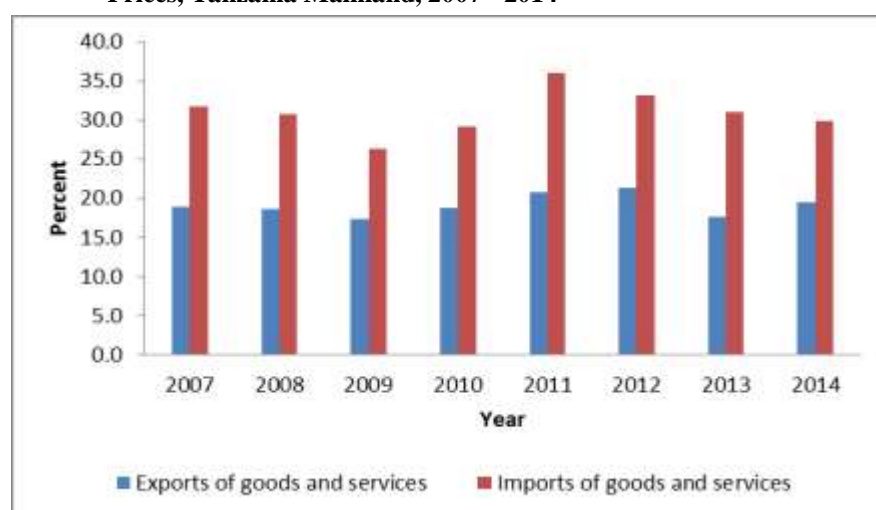


Table 15: International Transactions at Current Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

	TZS Millions							
Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1. Export of goods and services:	5,064,729	6,110,226	6,554,600	8,217,681	10,951,622	13,076,463	12,524,115	15,476,677
1.1 Export of goods	2,691,889	3,694,632	4,108,282	5,343,694	7,331,021	8,653,332	7,436,719	9,424,890
1.2 Export of services	2,372,840	2,415,594	2,446,318	2,873,987	3,620,601	4,423,131	5,087,395	6,051,787
2. Primary incomes receivable	133,227	146,275	210,541	225,223	285,405	205,970	207,821	193,878
3. Current transfers receivable	1,010,036	1,102,243	1,254,814	1,602,104	1,579,336	1,434,915	1,340,462	885,964
4. Total external transactions receivable by the Nation	6,207,991	7,358,743	8,019,955	10,045,009	12,816,364	14,717,348	14,072,398	16,556,519
5. Import of goods and services:	7,834,896	10,088,034	9,913,855	12,769,425	19,014,968	20,341,955	22,044,763	23,746,791
5.1 Import of goods	6,543,469	8,257,337	7,662,104	10,130,044	15,572,614	16,631,037	18,113,063	19,084,787
5.2 Import of services	1,291,428	1,830,697	2,251,751	2,639,381	3,442,354	3,710,919	3,931,700	4,662,003
6. Primary incomes payable	68,473	112,512	112,342	118,754	153,459	221,778	345,391	391,388
7. Current transfers payable	90,312	95,135	89,383	110,592	145,180	165,718	98,691	96,250
8. Current external balance	-1,785,690	-2,936,938	-2,095,626	-2,953,762	-6,497,242	-6,012,104	-8,416,448	-7,677,909
9. Total external transactions paid by the Nation	6,207,991	7,358,743	8,019,955	10,045,009	12,816,364	14,717,348	14,072,398	16,556,519
10. Current external balance	-1,785,690	-2,936,938	-2,095,626	-2,953,762	-6,497,242	-6,012,104	-8,416,448	-7,677,909
11. Errors and omissions	-4,290,756	665,238	646,921	2,090,984	2,529,236	2,532,267	-483,979	1,783,079
12. Net lending (+) or Borrowing (-) from the ROW	-6,076,446	-2,271,700	-1,448,705	-862,777	-3,968,007	-3,479,837	-8,900,427	-5,894,830

r: revised

p: provisional

X. GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross Capital Formation (GCF) is the sum of gross fixed capital formation, change of inventories and acquisition less disposals of valuables.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is the total value of a producers' acquisition, less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. This includes tangible and non-tangible (improved) assets. The National Accounts of Tanzania Mainland contain estimates of gross fixed capital formation by activity. The estimates are classified by ownership i.e. public and private sectors.

Changes in inventories are equal to the total value of all goods that enter the inventories of producers minus all goods that are withdrawn from them. Producers keep inventories of goods they produce either as finished products or work-in-progress, materials and supplies for use as intermediate consumption, and of goods purchased for resale.

Acquisitions less disposals of valuables are assets not primarily used for production or consumption. Instead, valuables are assets acquired as stores of value. Examples are monuments, sculptures, precious stones and jewellery. Such items are currently not recorded in the National Accounts of Tanzania.

Gross Capital Formation at current market prices was TZS. 24,624,724 million in 2014 compared to TZS. 21,516,065 million in 2013. Increase of 14.4 percent was attributed to an increase in buildings and other works.

Table 16: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

TZS Million								
Type of Capital Formation	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
A. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	11,030,529	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897
1. Buildings and structures	4,412,818	5,994,649	5,459,585	6,398,105	9,020,030	9,749,137	13,003,643	16,412,457
2. Transport equipment	839,147	614,938	321,560	540,326	714,739	973,039	756,503	864,771
3. Machinery and equipment	1,320,318	2,138,307	2,501,175	2,693,112	4,062,855	3,925,903	3,226,518	3,664,483
4. Other machinery and equipment	1,465,476	1,774,695	1,988,127	2,223,366	2,649,631	3,202,977	3,607,045	3,868,854
5. Animal resources	126,173	123,473	113,057	30,806	105,573	177,509	197,045	197,045
6. Research and development	263,754	384,468	500,236	686,489	771,939	757,573	834,576	936,288
B. Changes in inventories	366,228	-520,796	-1,404,814	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,319,173
C. Gross capital formation	8,793,915	10,509,733	9,478,925	11,965,491	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,624,724

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 17: Gross Capital Formation at Current Prices by Public and Private Sectors, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

TZS Million								
Type of Capital Formation	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
A. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	11,030,529	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897
1. Central Government	1,975,450	2,614,235	2,590,330	3,017,329	4,175,269	4,184,586	4,274,455	5,221,922
2. Parastatals	218,277	286,794	290,596	326,877	415,794	307,566	282,222	309,716
3. Institutions	241,875	318,782	314,540	339,450	462,571	320,857	296,084	326,768
4. Private	5,992,085	7,810,718	7,688,274	8,888,549	12,271,132	13,973,130	16,772,570	20,085,490
B. Changes in inventories	366,228	-520,796	-1,404,814	-606,714	213,708	-1,275,622	-109,266	-1,319,173
C. Gross capital formation	8,793,915	10,509,733	9,478,925	11,965,491	17,538,474	17,510,517	21,516,065	24,624,724

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 18: Gross Capital Formation at 2007 Prices by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Type of Capital Formation	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
A. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	9,485,695	9,410,248	10,491,670	12,770,844	12,898,260	13,472,088	14,410,368
1. Buildings and structures	4,412,818	4,894,892	4,674,153	5,214,691	6,551,560	6,768,270	7,844,184	8,247,120
2. Transport equipment	839,147	627,860	303,351	498,395	623,353	802,462	620,454	711,458
3. Machinery and equipment	1,320,318	1,898,040	2,222,709	2,275,096	2,983,425	2,640,466	2,109,731	2,426,691
4. Other machinery and equipment	1,465,476	1,603,604	1,687,027	1,821,530	1,916,871	2,007,048	2,188,044	2,306,933
5. Animal resources	126,173	105,968	87,016	91,924	73,262	102,345	107,907	107,907
6. Research and development	263,754	355,331	435,992	590,034	622,374	577,669	601,768	610,259
B. Changes in inventories	366,228	-388,106	-1,204,781	-432,731	279,891	-621,443	-36,418	-714,310
C. Gross capital formation	8,793,915	9,097,588	8,205,467	10,058,938	13,050,736	12,276,817	13,435,670	13,696,058

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 19: Gross Fixed Capital Formation at Current Prices by Kind of Economic Activity, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Kind of Economic Activity	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
1. Agriculture forestry and fishing)	146,098	170,883	150,078	220,999	329,171	357,926	430,551	518,360
2. Mining and quarrying	742,672	862,568	736,699	1,084,524	1,472,605	1,574,866	1,786,655	2,177,110
3. Manufacturing	1,226,914	1,522,490	1,447,530	1,855,275	2,546,741	2,744,257	3,142,614	3,732,189
4. Electricity and water supply	805,492	1,051,644	1,025,286	1,169,292	1,628,528	1,759,510	2,033,379	2,462,208
5. Construction	3,477,893	4,721,507	4,907,511	5,311,495	7,328,376	8,021,570	9,277,737	11,092,895
6. Wholesale and retail trade and accomodation and food services	60,319	73,737	70,701	69,271	86,624	93,678	102,258	129,590
7. Transport, storage and communication	1,636,598	2,237,212	2,199,165	2,482,490	3,395,654	3,660,765	4,185,004	5,054,006
8. Financial intermediation, real estate and B.S	87,946	102,139	88,881	88,308	138,598	148,060	182,110	207,344
9. Public administration, education, health and O.S	243,755	288,349	257,889	290,552	398,470	425,506	485,024	570,196
10. Gross fixed capital formation	8,427,687	11,030,529	10,883,740	12,572,205	17,324,767	18,786,138	21,625,331	25,943,897

Note: B.S = Business Services
O.S = Other Services

XI. REGIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The compilation of Regional National Accounts in Tanzania Mainland follows the procedures recommended in the SNA 1993. The administratively demarcated area called “a Region” is an economic territory for the purpose of compilation of Regional National Accounts.

Coverage

The Regional GDP estimates cover all goods and services produced in a region. The estimates also include goods and services imported into and exported from the region.

The Statistical Business Register (SBR) provides a frame from which samples are drawn purposely for data collection in the regions. SBR is a directory (list) of all operating establishments in Tanzania Mainland. The directory records all establishments engaging at least one worker on permanent or temporary basis.

Methodology

Regional Gross Domestic Product (RGDP) can either be compiled using the bottom up or top down approach. The bottom up approach makes use of the basic data by type of activities in the regions. In the top down approach, the total economy GDP is distributed to the regions using appropriate indicators by activity.

In Tanzania Mainland, the existing RGDP estimates are compiled using the top down approach; that is RGDP estimates at current prices are compiled from the National aggregates. However, in practice the compilation of regional GDP by using expenditure approach is difficult due to the absence of system of recording net exports between one region and another.

Importance

The RGDP facilitates:

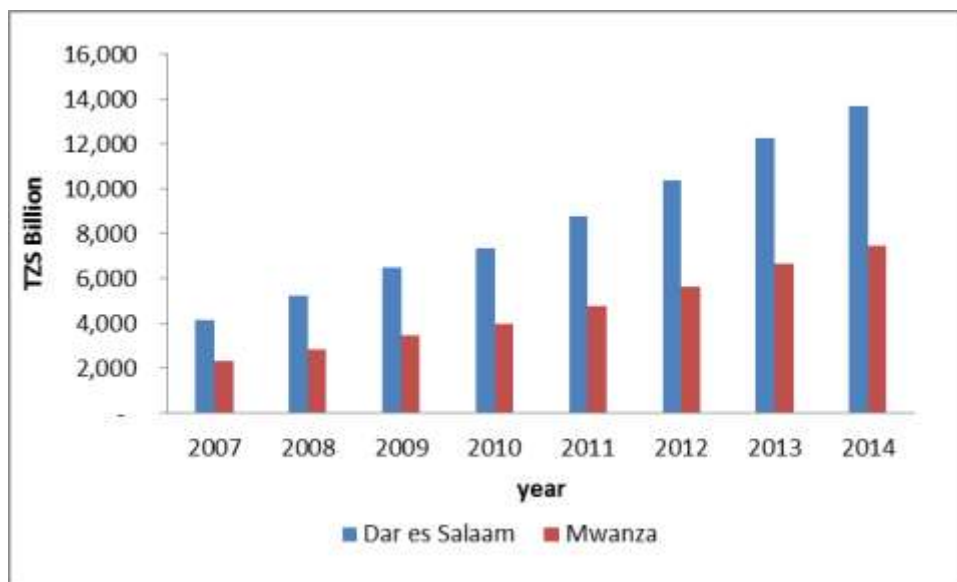
- (a) Monitoring and evaluation of the economic performance of the region;
- (b) Decision-making process in the region and formulation of economic policies;
- (c) Comparison of levels, shares and growth rates within regions in the country; and
- (d) Updating the Regional Social Economic Profiles.

Regions with the Largest Shares of GDP

Dar es Salaam and Mwanza regions contribute significantly to the total GDP at current prices. From the year 2007 to 2014, the average contribution by the two regions was about 25.8 percent, of which, 16.7 percent was contributed by Dar es Salaam and 9.1 percent was contributed by Mwanza. The share of the two regions is attributed to the concentration of economic activities such as manufacturing, mining, accommodation and food services, real estate

For the year 2014, the RGDP at current prices for Dar es Salaam region amounted to TZS 13,664,110 million compared to TZS 12,259,974 million recorded in the previous year, representing an increase of about 11.5 percent. The annual percentage change of RGDP at current prices between 2013 and 2014 for Mwanza region was 12.0.

Chart 5: Regional Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices (TZS Billion) for Dar es Salaam and Mwanza, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014



Per Capita Gross Domestic Product

Per Capita Gross Domestic Product is obtained by dividing the Total Gross Domestic Product by the total population in a given year. It shows how much of the country's total income each person would get if this was distributed equally.

In the Tanzania Mainland economy, GDP per capita at current prices shows an increasing trend, ranging from TZS 699,127 in 2007 to TZS 1,724,416 in 2014. It has increased by 8.9 percent in 2014 from 2013.

Chart 6: Per Capita Gross Domestic Product ('000) at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

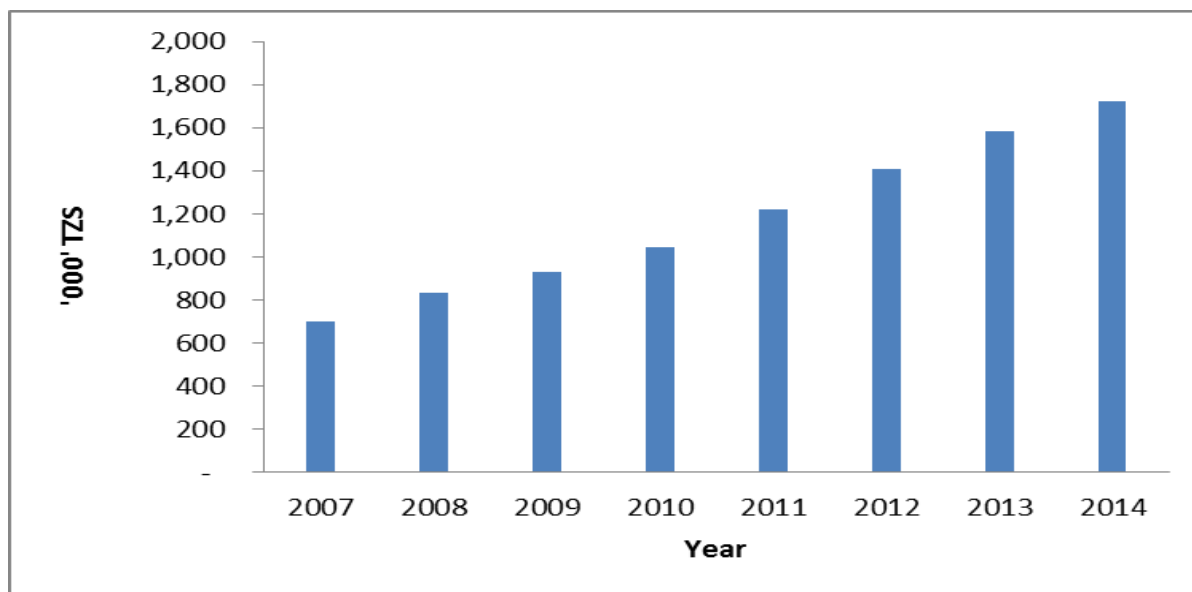


Table 20: Regional GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Region	TZS Million							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Dodoma	807,032	999,783	1,141,329	1,390,889	1,629,710	1,904,068	2,151,647	2,415,052
Arusha	1,209,310	1,515,015	1,762,138	2,136,514	2,497,812	2,929,003	3,366,418	3,773,519
Kilimanjaro	1,260,747	1,566,492	1,737,659	1,952,844	2,426,866	2,788,912	3,217,876	3,606,689
Tanga	1,494,190	1,606,756	1,782,323	2,037,701	2,505,042	2,884,020	3,312,524	3,702,020
Morogoro	1,447,953	1,659,720	1,841,074	2,136,943	2,602,233	3,001,144	3,433,705	3,852,961
Pwani	506,084	614,183	681,294	825,706	978,880	1,135,341	1,285,513	1,437,909
Dar es salaam	4,174,004	5,235,448	6,484,117	7,368,793	8,807,745	10,402,309	12,259,974	13,664,110
Lindi	518,742	626,865	695,361	843,880	999,604	1,159,599	1,312,577	1,477,630
Mtwara	648,206	804,940	892,894	1,258,435	1,363,242	1,625,221	1,788,397	2,009,895
Ruvuma	1,072,773	1,331,171	1,476,625	1,616,732	2,042,814	2,341,755	2,699,334	3,026,759
Iringa	1,435,513	1,771,758	1,965,354	2,310,923	2,791,441	3,224,478	3,677,346	4,123,066
Mbeya	1,915,970	2,352,899	2,762,034	3,226,572	3,849,235	4,500,842	5,272,770	5,910,522
Singida	491,592	599,573	665,087	898,282	997,621	1,178,718	1,305,922	1,469,686
Tabora	1,099,529	1,361,029	1,524,403	1,686,498	2,110,684	2,426,906	2,786,134	3,122,090
Rukwa	926,214	1,152,772	1,303,563	1,482,717	1,818,199	2,100,974	2,414,520	2,708,989
Kigoma	813,172	994,223	1,124,275	1,229,885	1,545,842	1,779,335	2,051,034	2,287,944
Shinyanga	1,604,994	1,987,053	2,246,973	2,659,742	3,181,439	3,693,951	4,203,285	4,710,940
Kagera	1,078,323	1,323,798	1,496,960	1,711,292	2,091,867	2,418,560	2,793,235	3,130,034
Mwanza	2,315,821	2,850,517	3,468,976	4,016,270	4,769,027	5,619,758	6,654,600	7,451,706
Mara	1,031,773	1,271,159	1,410,056	1,589,876	1,971,697	2,266,604	2,612,931	2,915,540
Manyara	918,491	1,139,786	1,264,327	1,455,527	1,781,579	2,052,714	2,353,486	2,645,435
Tanzania Mainland	26,770,432	32,764,940	37,726,824	43,836,018	52,762,581	61,434,214	70,953,227	79,442,499

r: revised

p: provisional

Table 21: Regional Shares of GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Region	Percent							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Dodoma	3.01	3.05	3.03	3.17	3.09	3.10	3.03	3.04
Arusha	4.52	4.62	4.67	4.87	4.73	4.77	4.74	4.75
Kilimanjaro	4.71	4.78	4.61	4.45	4.60	4.54	4.54	4.54
Tanga	5.58	4.90	4.72	4.65	4.75	4.69	4.67	4.66
Morogoro	5.41	5.07	4.88	4.87	4.93	4.89	4.84	4.85
Pwani	1.89	1.87	1.81	1.88	1.86	1.85	1.81	1.81
Dar es salaam	15.59	15.98	17.19	16.81	16.69	16.93	17.28	17.20
Lindi	1.94	1.91	1.84	1.93	1.89	1.89	1.85	1.86
Mtwara	2.42	2.46	2.37	2.87	2.58	2.65	2.52	2.53
Ruvuma	4.01	4.06	3.91	3.69	3.87	3.81	3.80	3.81
Iringa	5.36	5.41	5.21	5.27	5.29	5.25	5.18	5.19
Mbeya	7.16	7.18	7.32	7.36	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.44
Singida	1.84	1.83	1.76	2.05	1.89	1.92	1.84	1.85
Tabora	4.11	4.15	4.04	3.85	4.00	3.95	3.93	3.93
Rukwa	3.46	3.52	3.46	3.38	3.45	3.42	3.40	3.41
Kigoma	3.04	3.03	2.98	2.81	2.93	2.90	2.89	2.88
Shinyanga	6.00	6.06	5.96	6.07	6.03	6.01	5.92	5.93
Kagera	4.03	4.04	3.97	3.90	3.96	3.94	3.94	3.94
Mwanza	8.65	8.70	9.19	9.16	9.04	9.15	9.38	9.38
Mara	3.85	3.88	3.74	3.63	3.74	3.69	3.68	3.67
Manyara	3.43	3.48	3.35	3.32	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.33
Tanzania Mainland	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

r: revised**p: provisional**

Table 22: Regional Per Capita GDP at Current Market Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

	TZS							
Region	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
Dodoma	413,635	498,758	554,412	658,638	753,165	913,841	1,011,390	1,111,818
Arusha	794,045	964,736	1,089,267	1,283,361	1,459,323	1,728,729	1,933,172	2,108,357
Kilimanjaro	820,812	998,267	1,084,322	1,193,765	1,453,932	1,700,466	1,927,968	2,123,423
Tanga	813,093	854,481	926,620	1,035,992	1,245,992	1,410,138	1,583,923	1,731,116
Morogoro	733,081	820,947	890,084	1,010,243	1,203,514	1,352,785	1,511,773	1,656,913
Pwani	510,378	605,126	655,939	777,081	900,817	1,033,380	1,145,034	1,253,378
Dar es salaam	1,448,528	1,768,045	2,132,851	2,363,207	2,756,812	2,383,368	2,655,398	2,797,694
Lindi	596,583	706,379	767,948	913,678	1,061,282	1,341,117	1,503,942	1,677,336
Mtwara	520,193	632,858	688,032	950,790	1,010,382	1,278,841	1,390,125	1,543,295
Ruvuma	845,543	1,021,361	1,102,947	1,175,791	1,446,666	1,700,756	1,919,307	2,106,945
Iringa	870,430	1,054,726	1,149,851	1,330,118	1,582,194	1,962,155	2,215,720	2,459,831
Mbeya	790,536	940,310	1,069,813	1,212,015	1,403,251	1,662,416	1,895,336	2,067,639
Singida	390,603	463,139	499,715	656,888	710,523	859,978	930,926	1,023,631
Tabora	527,087	626,935	674,914	717,850	863,955	1,059,034	1,180,744	1,284,981
Rukwa	686,298	824,076	898,936	986,384	1,166,859	1,338,931	1,490,059	1,618,883
Kigoma	507,909	595,672	646,094	677,937	817,398	836,181	941,015	1,024,826
Shinyanga	470,532	559,837	608,451	692,319	795,626	1,108,019	1,235,338	1,356,573
Kagera	470,248	556,303	606,080	667,464	785,922	856,688	959,260	1,042,171
Mwanza	709,128	847,264	1,001,273	1,126,185	1,299,682	1,429,220	1,645,136	1,790,731
Mara	632,589	751,077	802,791	872,185	1,042,175	1,299,785	1,461,960	1,591,617
Manyara	739,530	884,734	945,634	1,048,427	1,235,688	1,440,369	1,599,832	1,742,119
Tanzania Mainland	699,127	830,024	927,330	1,045,848	1,222,224	1,408,223	1,582,797	1,724,416

Note:

– Denotes that the region was non existent

r: revised

p: provisional

XII. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Total GDP at 2007 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2014
Percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
	26,770,432	28,260,633	29,781,719	31,675,504	34,179,297	35,936,459	38,546,546	41,231,364
2006	6.5	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4
2007	8.5	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.6
2008		5.6	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4
2009			5.4	5.9	6.5	6.2	6.4	6.5
2010				6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.7
2011					7.9	6.5	6.8	6.8
2012						5.1	6.2	6.5
2013							7.3	7.1
2014								7.0

Appendix 2: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Agriculture Forestry and Fishing GDP at 2007 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2014
Percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
	7,181,357	7,720,033	8,113,750	8,332,436	8,621,829	8,901,917	9,186,731	9,497,468
2006	2.4	4.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7
2007	2.4	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
2008		7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.1
2009			5.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5
2010				2.7	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
2011					3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
2012						3.2	3.2	3.3
2013							3.2	3.3
2014								3.4

r: revised
p: provisional

Appendix 3: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Industry and Construction GDP at 2007 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
	5,406,038	5,759,171	5,949,363	6,489,910	7,271,804	7,566,057	8,287,309	9,144,464
2006	8.6	7.9	6.7	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.7	8.0
2007	11.0	8.8	6.9	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.9	8.2
2008		6.5	4.9	6.3	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.8
2009			3.3	6.2	8.1	7.1	7.6	8.0
2010				9.1	10.6	8.3	8.6	9.0
2011					12.0	8.0	8.5	9.0
2012						4.0	6.8	7.9
2013							9.5	9.9
2014								10.3

r: revised

p: provisional

Appendix 4: Annual Average Rates of Growth of Services GDP at 2007 Prices, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2014

Percent

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013r	2014p
	12,692,496	13,225,206	13,989,391	15,076,525	16,341,278	17,520,835	18,767,585	20,119,051
2006	7.2	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
2007	8.5	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
2008		4.2	5.0	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.8
2009			5.8	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
2010				7.8	8.1	7.8	7.6	7.5
2011					8.4	7.8	7.6	7.5
2012						7.2	7.2	7.2
2013							7.1	7.2
2014								7.2

r: revised

p: provision

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