TAX STATISTICS REPORT 2023/24 MAINLAND TANZANIA

September, 2025

The United Republic of Tanzania

TAX STATISTICS REPORT 2023/24

MAINLAND TANZANIA

National Bureau of Statistics

Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIT	Company Income Tax
CRMS	Computerized Risk Management System
DRD	Dividends Received Deduction
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MDAs	Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NSS	National Statistical System
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PIT	Personal Income Tax
SNA	System of National Accounts
SS	Statistics Section
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSMP	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
VAT	Value Added Tax
OGL	Other Government Loans
NBC	National Bank of Commence
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WB	World Bank
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Preface

This report is a continuation of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) responsibilities in the production of official statistics for facilitating policy formulation, planning, and decision-making processes. It presents economic performance in terms of revenue collections from various sources in the economy from 2017/18 to 2023/24. This is the eleventh publication on Tax Statistics series for Mainland Tanzania produced by the NBS since 2013/14.

The revenue statistics published in this report are results of collaborative effort of the Ministry of Finance (MoF); Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA); and the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). The Ministry of Finance provided general government revenue and other fiscal data, while information on tax revenue was largely provided by TRA. On the other hand, revenue statistics collected by Local Government Authorities (LGAs) were centrally obtained from PO-RALG. Although each institution has been mandated to produce statistics in its area of jurisdiction, the custodianship of all official statistics in the country is entrusted to NBS as per the Statistics Act Cap 351.

This report comprises detailed data on tax and non-tax revenue. It also contains data on grants, and borrowings from both domestic and external sources. It also presents tax rate by type, individual and company income tax, and tax to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio. Tax statistics are compiled in accordance to international recommended guidelines such as Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014, and the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) gratefully acknowledges the generous support received from the Ministry of Finance, the Tanzania Revenue Authority, and PO-RALG, for their invaluable support throughout the preparation of this report. Their steadfast collaboration remains instrumental, and the NBS anticipates their continued partnership in future undertakings. Heartfelt gratitude is also extended to all NBS staff whose dedication and contributions were pivotal to the successful completion of this report.

Msengwa.

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NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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About This Publication

The Revenue Statistics Report of 2023/24 builds and expands on previous editions. The objective of this publication is to provide comprehensive information related to tax and non-tax revenue collected for the fiscal years 2017/18 to 2023/24. In addition, the report facilitates the contextualization of economic and demographic information provided by other publications as well as offer valuable insights into socio-economic trends.

This publication is the eleventh edition in the series of tax statistics reports produced by NBS since 2013/14. The NBS has been producing tax and Government finance statistics which covered selected tax items from TRA as well as some general government resources extracted from the Annual Economic Survey publication. Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or inkind, made by institutional units to government units (SNA , 2008)

The Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 of Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) methodology classify tax according to its base as follows: income, profits and capital gains (under heading 111 in the GFS Manual of OECD/IMF); payroll (112); property (113); goods and services (114); and other taxes (116). Compulsory social security contributions paid to the general government are also treated as taxes.

Non-tax revenue includes all general government revenue that does not meet the OECD/IMF definition of taxation. It includes certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions; grants; property income; sales of goods and services and miscellaneous revenue.

Methodology

Revenue statistics are produced according to international guidelines for comparison purposes. National Statistics Offices (NSOs) and other producers of official statistics follow guidelines normally provided by UN agencies including the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).

The statistics produced should meet the criteria of fundamental principles of official statistics endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2014. Tax statistics classifications and compilation follow the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 prepared by the IMF whereby tax items fall under revenue classification. Taxes are broadly classified as taxes on income; profits and capital gains as well as on payroll and workforce; taxes on property; taxes on goods and services; taxes on international trade and transactions; and other taxes.

All statistics are based on income, expenses, deductions and other items as reported by taxpayers and traders in tax returns and assessment documents. Nominal data is reported in fiscal year throughout this report. Some figures have been rounded, which may result in minor discrepancies between component values and their corresponding totals as presented in the tables. Additionally, some data were provisional at the time of compilation and are subject to revision upon release of final statistics.

Concepts and Definitions

Revenue

According to International Monetary Fund (IMF), revenue is defined as an increase in net worth resulting from a transaction.

Tax

Tax is a compulsory levy or charge imposed by the state on her citizens or non-citizens that is usually payable in monetary terms. Taxes are compulsory, unrequited payments, in cash or in kind, made by institutional units to government units (SNA, 2008). Basically, there are two types of taxes, namely direct and indirect and each type is classified according to the legal and effective incidence to the final payer.

Direct Taxes

These are taxes levied directly on people's income from employment, business, ownership of property or investment. They include income tax, corporate tax, property tax, Pay as You Earn (PAYE), skills and development levy, individual tax, withholding tax, rental and gaming tax.

Imposition of Income Tax

It is charged and payable for each year of income by every person who: has total income, which is the sum of employment, business and investment income; has a domestic permanent establishment that has repatriated income for the year of income; or receives final withholding payments for the year of income.

Corporate Tax

It is levied on all the corporate taxable profits, accruing to all companies carrying on business in Tanzania. It is generally applied to a company's operating earnings, after expenses such as Cost of Goods sold (COGS), Selling General and Administrative expenses (SG&A) and depreciation have been deducted from a company revenue.

Individual Income Taxes

These refer to tax charged to non-corporate payers who include sole traders (proprietors) taxed at progressive individual income tax rates; and Pay as You Earn (PAYE) is a tax whereby a certain amount of money from employee's gross emoluments is levied.

Gains or Profit from Business

It is a person's income from a business during a year. The following amounts derived from business are regarded as gains or profits and they are taxable service fees; incomings from trading stock (sales of business stocks); gains from sale of business assets or liabilities; sale of depreciable assets; amounts derived as consideration for accepting a restriction on the capacity to conduct the business; and gifts and other payments received by the person in respect of a business.

Gains from Investment

Taxable income from investment includes any dividend, distribution of a trust, gains from life insurance, gains from an interest in an unapproved retirement fund, interest, natural resources payment, rent, or royalty; net gains from realization of investment assets (capital gains); and amounts derived as consideration for accepting a restriction on the capacity to conduct the investment.

Indirect Taxes

These are taxes based on consumption. Categorically they are divided into consumption taxes, other domestic taxes and international trade taxes. Examples of such taxes are Import Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax (VAT). By definition, the legal incidence of the tax falls on the trader who acts as a collecting agent of the Government while the effective incidence falls on the final consumer of goods or services who eventually pays the tax.

Value-Added Tax

It is a consumption tax charged on all taxable goods and services at a standard rate of 18 percent. It is a multi-stage tax levied on the difference between a commodity's price before taxes and its production cost at each stage of production and distribution up to the retail stage. It is also levied on taxable imports made by a person whether or not registered for VAT.

Excise Duty (Local)

It is levied on certain locally manufactured goods and services such as soft drinks, beer, wines, spirit, mobile phone services, plastic shopping bags, satellite television services, cigarettes and petroleum products.

Value Added Tax on Imports

It is levied on all goods and services imported into the country unless such goods and services are specifically exempted under the VAT law. All importers must pay VAT regardless of whether they are registered for VAT. However, importers who are registered for VAT can claim the VAT paid on the imported goods as an input tax in their business. However, for VAT on imported services the input tax is treated as reverse charge hence added to the value of the service.

Other Taxes

Skills and Development Levy.

This tax is based on the total gross emoluments paid by an employer to employees (currently, at a rate of 6 percent). The gross emoluments include salary, wage, leave pay, payment in lieu of leave, subsistence allowance, etc.

Stamp Duty

Referring to the duty paid on certain legal instruments/transactions, affidavit, conveyance and lease agreements. The duty rate is 1 percent based on the consideration applicable to non-businesspersons when issuing a receipt whenever they sell their privately owned assets/properties.

Airport Service Charge

Refers to charges levied on passengers who board an aircraft at any airport in Tanzania.

Port Service Charge

Refers to charges levied on passengers who board passenger shipping vessels at any port in Tanzania.

Motor Vehicle Registration and Transfer Tax

Refers to charges levied when a person is registering or transferring ownership of a motor vehicle or motorcycle.

Motor Vehicle Annual License Fee

It is charged on annual basis according to motor vehicle engine capacity. Note that tractors which are used solely for agriculture are exempted from the annual license fee.

Tax Incentives

Import Duty Relief

It is a relief on the payment of import duty tax for goods and services imported to Tanzania. It is based on the value of goods, the weight, dimensions, or other criteria of the item such as its size. Those exempted from import duty include all importers of raw materials, electronic cash registers, replacement parts, inputs for manufacturing agricultural equipment, inputs for horticulture and agriculture, hotel equipment, computer software, packing materials for manufactured medicaments and solar equipment and accessories.

Import Duty Drawback

It is a scheme, which allows exporters to claim refund of import duties paid on raw materials and other inputs used in the production of goods that are exported from Tanzania. This scheme is used as a measure of removing fiscal obstacles to export development. It includes inputs used in production processes that do not form part of the qualified product e.g. catalysts and some other chemical agents.

Withholding Tax on Dividends and Interest

It refers to taxes paid by investors with incentive certificates. Taxes, Fees, and Levies Collected by Local Government Authorities Tanzania has a two-tier system of Government which is the central government and the local government (the district, town, and municipal or city level). Most of the local government authorities collect taxes, fees, and levies on property tax, service levy, hotel levy or guest house levy, slaughtering fees, billboards and sign fees, market fees, trading license fees, and liquor license fees.

Property Tax

It is charged to owners of properties and is an important source of revenue for urban councils in Tanzania. Some properties like museums, places of worship, aerodromes and land used for sporting purposes, properties of charitable and educational institutions are exempted from property tax. The rate of the tax is fixed by the local authority (the councilors) through enacting by laws depending on the value and location of the property.

Service Levy

This levy is charged on the value of goods manufactured by local industries. It is mainly for urban local authorities, and it replaces the industrial cess. All corporate entities that pay the service levy, are exempted from paying agricultural produce cess. Currently, the levy is charged at a rate of 0.3 percent of the turnover net of VAT for corporate entities.

Other Taxes and Fees

Most local authorities charge and collect fees from different sources such as local markets and stores, slaughtering activities, burial services, billboards and sign fees and liquor fees.

Subsidies

These are funds from central government allocated to support the budget for local government's recurrent and development expenditures.

Executive Summary

The fiscal year 2023/24 marked a period of steady expansion for Tanzania's national budget, with total government resources reaching **TZS 36,676.25 billion**. This represents a **6.13% increase** from the TZS 34,556.45 billion recorded in the previous year. This growth was underpinned by a diverse funding mix including tax and non-tax revenues, domestic borrowing, and external financing. Notably, domestic revenue continued to serve as the backbone of the fiscal framework, accounting for **78.21%** of total resources. While the share of domestic revenue has experienced fluctuations since the 2017/18 cycle, the current year saw a significant surge in collections (excluding LGAs), which rose by **13.57%** to TZS 28,683.34 billion.

Efficiency in revenue mobilization also showed marked improvement when measured against the broader economy. The **Tax Revenue-to-GDP ratio** climbed from 11.90% to **12.46%**, reflecting a 0.56 percentage point gain in tax administration and compliance. Furthermore, the **Total Revenue-to-GDP ratio** strengthened from 14.61% to **15.02%**. These indicators suggest that the government is successfully narrowing the gap between economic activity and formal revenue collection, enhancing the sustainability of the national development agenda.

Regarding the composition of external financing, the profile of non-concessional loans has shown notable volatility over the last three years. After accounting for 27.3% of external revenue in 2021/22 and spiking to 45.8% in 2022/23, the share of non-concessional borrowing normalized to **27.4%** in 2023/24. This stabilization, alongside the modest contributions from domestic borrowing (**5.93%**) and external sources (**12.74%**), highlights a strategic shift toward a more balanced and potentially less costly financing structure for the government.

CHAPTER ONE

Government Resources.

1.0. Introduction

This chapter presents the Government's resource envelope in accordance with the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) Manual 2014, developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Government Finance Statistics framework provides a standardized system for analyzing fiscal policy, assessing public sector performance, and monitoring macroeconomic stability. It is essential for promoting transparency, comparability, and supporting informed decision making.

1.1 Total Resources

Total government resources are categorized into two main groups: namely domestic and external resources. Domestic resources consist of revenue collected within the country (tax revenue, non-tax revenue and borrowings from domestic market) while external resources include all grants as well as concessional and non-concessional loans.

In 2023/24, total government resources amounted to TZS 36.676.25 billion, up from TZS 34,556.45 in 2022/23, equivalent to a growth rate of 6.13 percent. Overall, the trend indicates rising domestic revenue, LGAs and external resources while a notable decrease in domestic borrowing was observed, as presented in (**Table 1.1)**

Table 1. 1: Government Resources by Type of Source, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

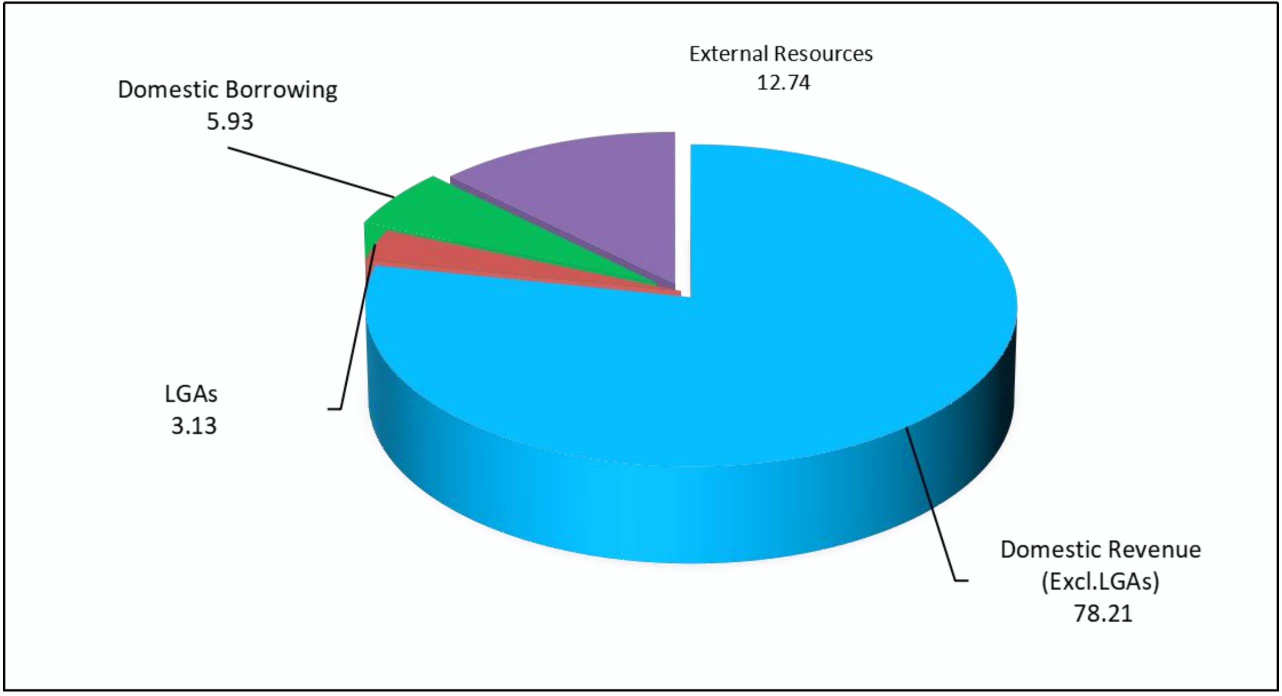
Year	Domestic Resourcss						External Resources		Total *	% change
	Revenue (Excluding LGAs)		LGA		Borrowing (Excluding Rollover)					
	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share		
2017/18	17,286.37	82.08	541.50	2.57	598.65	2.84	2,632.73	12.50	21,059.25	
2018/19	17,716.36	77.08	661.36	2.88	3,037.18	13.21	1,569.33	6.83	22,984.22	9.14
2019/20	20,204.22	84.34	717.25	2.99	376.92	1.57	2,655.98	11.09	23,954.37	4.22
2020/21	19,531.02	72.33	757.05	2.80	3,359.22	12.44	3,354.23	12.42	27,001.53	12.72
2021/22	22,603.91	74.94	889.47	2.95	2,850.00	9.45	3,818.77	12.66	30,162.15	11.71
2022/23	25,256.85	73.09	1,021.04	2.95	4,597.52	13.30	3,681.04	10.65	34,556.45	14.57
2023/24	28,683.34	78.21	1,146.55	3.13	2,175.32	5.93	4,671.04	12.74	36,676.25	6.13

** = Total Government resources before adjustment to cash and expenditure float*

***Source:** Ministry of Finance, 2023/24*

During the year under review, Domestic revenue (Excl. LGAs) accounted for the largest share (78.21 percent) to the Total Government resources, followed by external resources (12.74 percent) and domestic borrowing at 5.93 percent. This indicates that the country primarily financed its budget through domestic revenue, supplemented by external resources and domestic borrowing **(Figure 1.1).**

Figure 1.1: Percentage Distribution of Government Revenue by Type of Sources, Mainland Tanzania 2023/24



1.1.1. Domestic Resources

Domestic Government resources comprise tax revenue (TRA Revenue), non-tax revenue, and domestic borrowings. Revenue collected by local Government Authorities is analyzed separately in Chapter six.

In 2023/24, total domestic Government resources amounted to TZS 32,005.21 billion, representing a 3.66 percent increase from the previous year. This growth was primarily driven mainly by Tax revenue, which totaled TZS 24,740.39 billion and accounted for 77.30 percent of domestic resources. Non-tax revenue contributed TZS 5,089.51 billion or 15.90 percent, while domestic borrowing amounted to TZS 2,175.32 billion equivalent to 6.80 percent of the total **(Table 1.2).**

Table 1. 2: Domestic Government Resources by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

TZS Billion

Year	TRA (Tax) Revenue		Non-Tax Revenue		Domestic Borrowing		Total*	% change
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		
2017/18	15,074.40	81.81	2,753.47	14.94	598.65	3.25	18,426.51	
2018/19	15,359.49	71.72	3,018.23	14.09	3,037.18	14.18	21,414.90	16.22
2019/20	17,474.34	82.05	3,447.13	16.18	376.92	1.77	21,298.40	-0.54
2020/21	17,317.80	73.23	2,970.28	12.56	3,359.22	14.21	23,647.30	11.03
2021/22	20,029.08	76.03	3,464.30	13.15	2,850.00	10.82	26,343.38	11.40
2022/23	21,395.27	69.30	4,882.62	15.81	4,597.52	14.89	30,875.41	17.20
2023/24	24,740.39	77.30	5,089.51	15.90	2,175.32	6.80	32,005.21	3.66

** = Total Government resourses before adjustment to cash and expediture float*

Source: *Ministry of Finance, 2023/24*

1.1.2. External Resources

Government revenue from external sources consists of grants, concessional and non-concessional loans. During the period under review, the Government continued to receive support from Development Partners, multilateral financial institutions, and international commercial banks. The Loans and grants received complement Government financing efforts for the implementation of the Third Five - Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22 – 2025/26.

In 2023/24, total external resources amounted to **TZS 4,671.04 billion** compared to **TZS 3,681.04 billion,** equivalent to 26.89 percent increase. The increase was mainly driven by concessional loans **TZS 4,946.92** billion, followed by non-concessional loans **TZS 2,101.24 billion** and grants **TZS 634.69 billion (Table 1.3).**

Table 1. 3: External Government Resources by Source, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

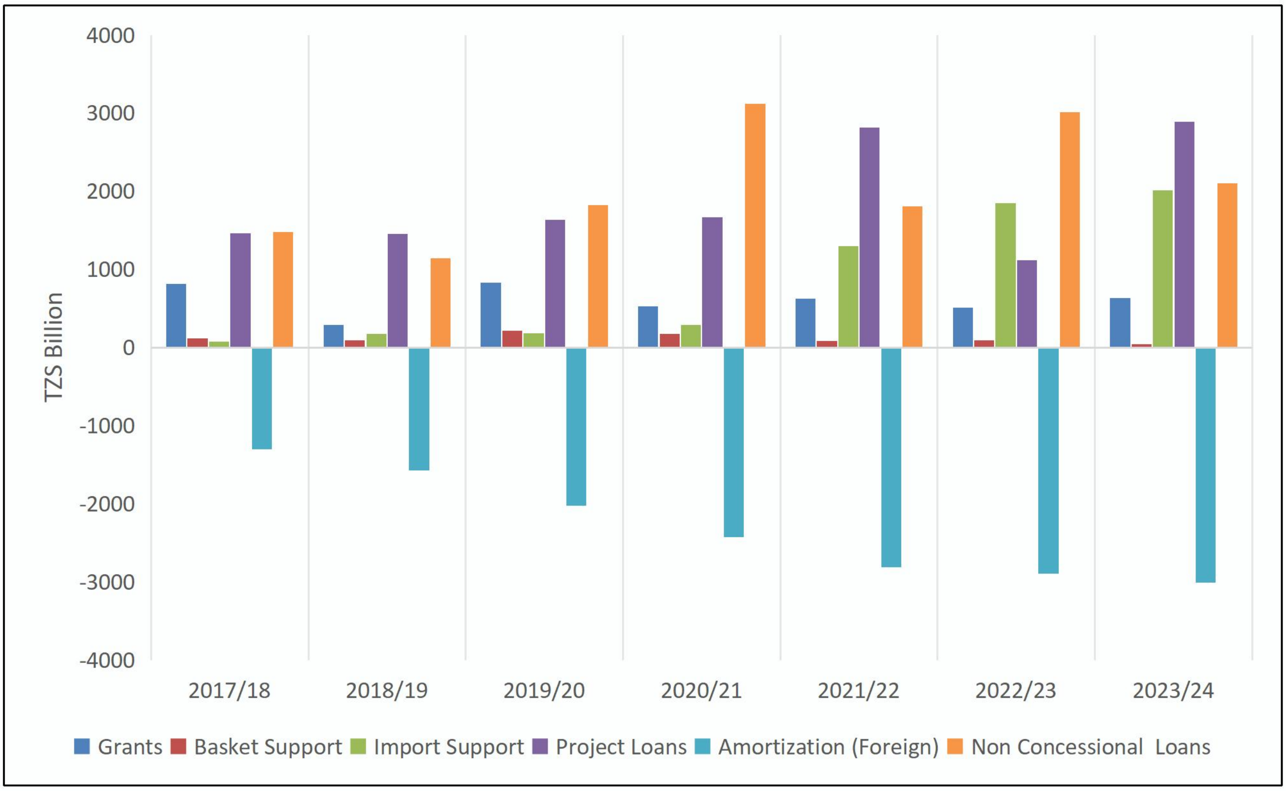
TZS Billion

Year	Grants	Concessional Loans				Non Concessional Loans	Amortization (Foreign)	Total	% Change
		Basket Support	Import Support	Project Loans	Total				
2017/18	813.48	117.17	71.08	1,464.29	1,652.54	1,474.28	-1,307.57	2,632.73	
2018/19	285.34	92.16	169.68	1,452.48	1,714.32	1,144.82	-1,575.15	1,569.33	-40.39
2019/20	831.98	211.97	185.48	1,632.76	2,030.21	1,822.09	-2,028.31	2,655.98	69.24
2020/21	527.49	175.36	287.35	1,669.87	2,132.58	3,121.19	-2,427.02	3,354.23	26.29
2021/22	622.53	85.97	1,298.50	2,818.34	4,202.81	1,809.49	-2,816.06	3,818.77	13.85
2022/23	506.33	90.05	1,851.24	1,115.24	3,056.53	3,011.73	-2,893.55	3,681.04	-3.61
2023/24	634.69	40.31	2,013.71	2,892.90	4,946.92	2,101.24	-3,011.81	4,671.04	26.89

Source: *Ministry of Finance, 2023/24*

Project loans constituted the largest share of external resources in 2023/24, while grants accounted for a much smaller portion compared with previous years. In 2023/24, however, the share of grants increased slightly compared with the levels recorded in 2021/22 and 2022/23 (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1. 2: Composition of External Resources by Funding Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



CHAPTER TWO

Tax and Non-Tax Revenue

2.0 Revenue Collection

Revenue collections composed of Taxes and Non - Tax revenue Collections excluding LGAs collection. In the fiscal year 2023/24 total gross revenue collection increased from 23,682.66 billion in 2022/23 up to 27,134.84 billion equivalents to 14.58 percent increase **(Table 2.1).**

Table 2. 1: Gross Revenue Collection, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

TZS Billion

Year	Taxes	Non Tax	Total[1]	% Change
2017/18	13,037.47	2,211.97	15,249.44	
2018/19	13,289.07	2,356.86	15,645.94	2.60
2019/20	15,139.44	2,729.89	17,869.33	14.21
2020/21	15,633.99	2,213.23	17,847.22	-0.12
2021/22	19,352.08	2,574.84	21,926.92	22.86
2022/23	19,821.41	3,861.58	23,682.99	8.01
2023/24	23,191.89	3,942.96	27,134.84	14.58

1 = Total revenue collection excluding LGAs Own source

***Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2024*

Figure 2. 1: Gross revenue collections, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

2.1. Direct and Indirect Taxes

Tanzania's taxation system is composed of direct and indirect taxes. Direct taxes include payroll and workforce taxes, Pay As You Earn (PAYE), the skills and development levy, corporate income tax, individual or personal income taxes (withholding taxes, rental tax, gaming tax and other income-related taxes. Indirect taxes are applied to consumption, international trade, and other domestic transactions, and are broadly categorized under various duties, levies, and charges.

In the fiscal year 2023/24 gross tax revenue increased to TZS 27,134.84 billion from TZS 23,682.99 billion recorded in the previous financial year equivalent to 14.58 percent increase. **(Table 2.2)**

Table 2. 2: Composition of Taxes collection by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

TZS Billion

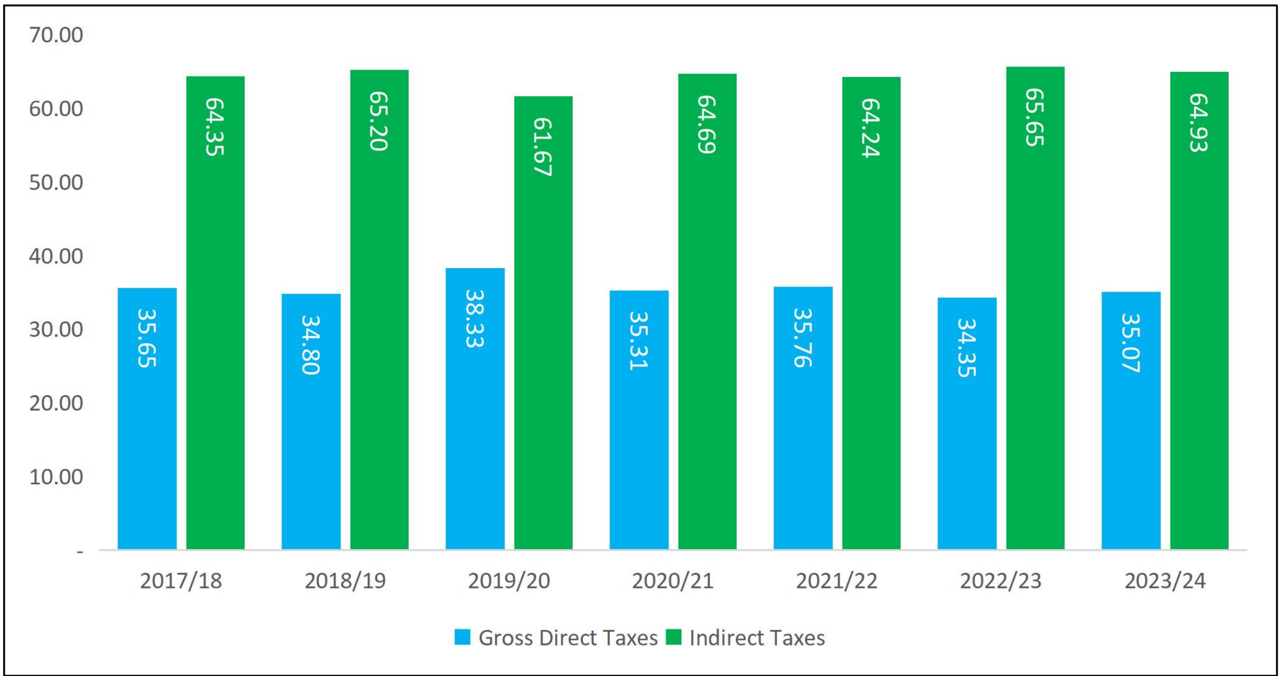
Year	Gross Direct Taxes		Indirect Taxes		Total	% Change
	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share		
2017/18	5,436.98	35.65	9,812.46	64.35	15,249.44	
2018/19	5,444.94	34.80	10,201.00	65.20	15,645.94	2.60
2019/20	6,848.80	38.33	11,020.52	61.67	17,869.33	14.21
2020/21	6,301.25	35.31	11,545.96	64.69	17,847.22	-0.12
2021/22	7,840.21	35.76	14,086.71	64.24	21,926.92	22.86
2022/23	8,133.95	34.35	15,549.04	65.65	23,682.99	8.01
2023/24	9,516.78	35.07	17,618.07	64.93	27,134.84	14.58

Note: Gross direct taxes include VAT which contains Refunds

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2024*

In the fiscal year 2023/24, the share of indirect taxes declined slightly by 64.93 percent, while direct taxes increased by 35.0 percent compared to the previous year **(Figure 2.2)**

Figure 2. 2: Percentage Composition of Taxes collecting by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



2.1.Direct Taxes

This represents a major source of government revenue, collected as taxes on gains and profits from businesses, employment, and investments of individuals, corporations, and other entities. It is levied as a direct tax on individual income, corporate profits, employee earnings, provisional and final withholding, and capital gains.

Total direct taxes increased to TZS 9,434.76 billion in 2023/24 up from TZS 7,974.64 billion in 2022/23, equivalent to 18.31 percent change. During the reference period, corporate taxes and P.A.Y.E. were the largest contributors, accounting for TZS 3,574.29 billion and TZS 3,320.65 billion, respectively. However, tax collected from Skills and Development Levy declined to TZS 358.92 billion in 2023/24 compared to TZS 374.32 in the previous year. **(Table 2.3).**

Table 2. 3: Composition of Direct Tax by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

TZS Billion

Year	PAYE	Skills and development Levy	Individuals	Corporate Taxes	Withholding Taxes	Rental	Gaming	Income tax on each truck & passenger buses	Natural Resources Payments	Others	Less Refunds	Total*	% change
2017/18	2,344.70	282.84	213.42	1,660.24	722.43	94.54	75.47	-	-	43.34	0.57	5,436.41	
2018/19	2,415.43	296.01	216.84	1,563.43	711.40	108.76	89.04	-	-	44.04	79.65	5,365.28	-1.31
2019/20	,552.89	315.41	227.17	2,571.16	948.23	101.71	85.07	-	-	47.18	33.56	6,815.25	27.02
2020/21	2,198.05	285.18	248.63	2,150.59	1,090.63	89.88	127.60	-	-	110.69	0.16	6,301.10	-7.54
2021/22	2,431.53	291.03	239.13	3,289.28	1,221.87	121.33	146.89	-	-	99.15	31.87	7,808.34	23.92
2022/23	2,862.40	374.32	251.03	2,909.96	1,325.02	133.53	168.13	0.02	3.88	105.65	159.31	7,974.64	2.13
2023/24	3,320.65	358.92	284.97	3,574.29	1,476.95	142.79	214.33	-	6.23	137.63	82.02	9,434.76	18.31

** = Total exclude refunds*

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

2.2. Indirect Taxes

Indirect taxes consist of consumption taxes, international trade taxes, and other domestic taxes and charges. In 2023/24, indirect taxes recorded strong growth, reaching 16,637.64 TZS billion. International trade taxes contributed the largest share of 10,550.89 TZS billion, equivalent to 63.42 percent, Consumption taxes accounted for 34.98 percent, while other domestic taxes and charges contributed 7.29 percent, marking the lowest share. The overall indirect taxes increased by 13.68 percent in 2023/24 **(Table 2.4).**

Table 2. 4: Composition of Indirect Taxes by Category, Mainland Tanzania 2017/18 to 2023/24

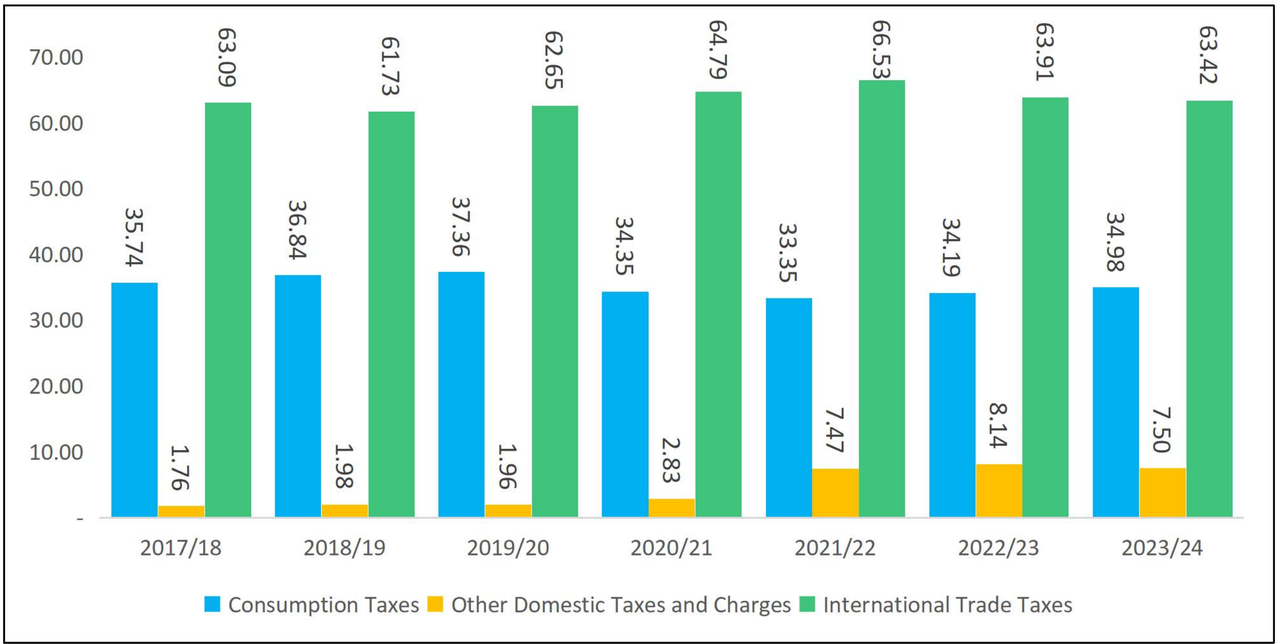
TZS Billion

Year	Consumption Taxes		Other Domestic Taxes and Charges		International Trade Taxes		Less Refunds*	Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	% change
2017/18	3,486.20	35.74	171.40	1.76	6,154.86	63.09	57.45	9,755.01	
2018/19	3,737.84	36.84	200.50	1.98	6,262.67	61.73	54.95	10,146.05	4.01
2019/20	4,037.56	37.36	212.01	1.96	6,770.95	62.65	212.95	10,807.57	6.52
2020/21	3,889.21	34.35	320.21	2.83	7,336.54	64.79	222.70	11,323.27	4.77
2021/22	4,376.29	33.35	979.98	7.47	8,730.43	66.53	963.78	13,122.92	15.89
2022/23	5,004.21	34.19	1,190.85	8.14	9,353.98	63.91	913.51	14,635.52	11.53
2023/24	5,819.57	34.98	1,247.61	7.50	10,550.89	63.42	980.43	16,637.64	13.68

** = Refunds (VAT Refunds, Transfer to ZBR, Custom&Excise refunds and VAT mining)*

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

Figure 2. 3: Percentage Composition of Net Indirect Taxes by Category, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



2.3. Consumption Taxes

Consumption taxes in Tanzania comprise domestic excise and domestic VAT. The analysis of consumption taxes from 2012/13 to 2023/24 highlights key trends in domestic excise taxes, VAT on domestic products, and total aggregate VAT on consumption.

During the fiscal year 2023/24, total net consumption taxes amounted to TZS 4,850.47 billion, reflecting a robust growth of 18.21 percent compared to the previous year. Domestic VAT was the dominant component, contributing TZS 2,876.24 billion, representing 59.30 percent of net consumption taxes. (**Table 2.5**).

Table 2. 5: Composition of Consumption Taxes by Type, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 - to 2023/24

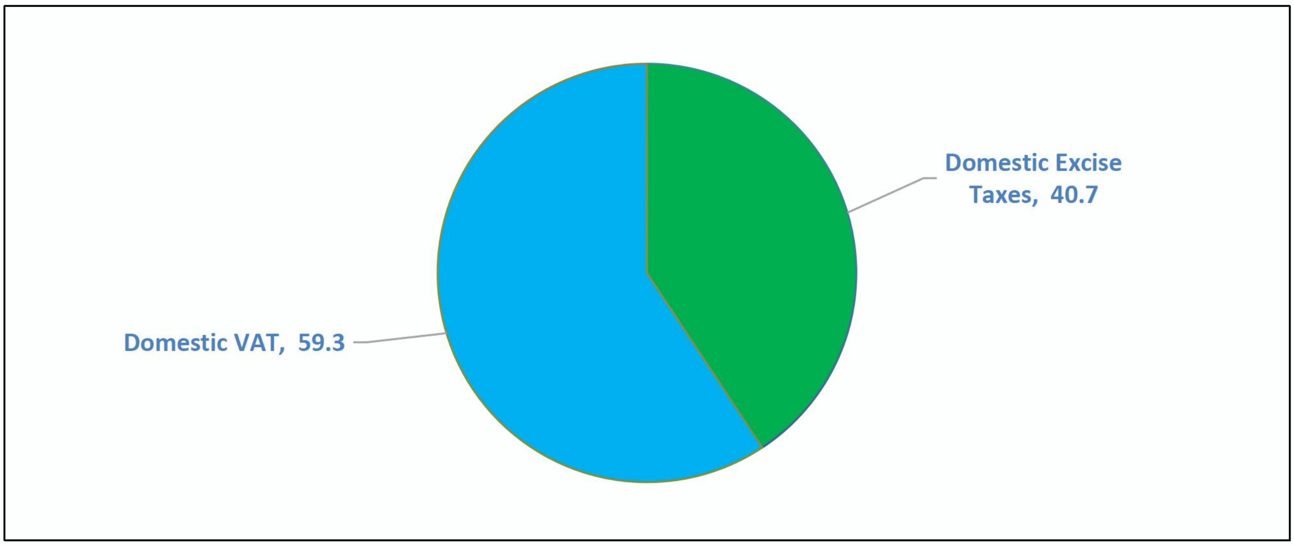
TZS Billion

Year	Domestic Excise Taxes		Domestic VAT				Total*	(%) Change
	Amount	%	Amount	Less refunds	Total*	%		
2017/18	1,059.90	30.87	2,426.29	52.88	2,373.41	69.13	3,433.31	
2018/19	1,232.40	33.32	2,505.44	39.19	2,466.25	66.68	3,698.65	7.73
2019/20	1,274.64	33.18	2,762.92	196.55	2,566.37	66.82	3,841.01	3.85
2020/21	1,255.77	33.93	2,633.44	188.66	2,444.78	66.07	3,700.55	-3.66
2021/22	1,423.37	41.59	2,952.92	954.04	1,998.88	58.41	3,422.25	-7.52
2022/23	1,576.90	38.43	3,427.30	901.01	2,526.29	61.57	4,103.20	19.90
2023/24	1,974.23	40.70	3,845.35	969.10	2,876.24	59.30	4,850.47	18.21

** = Total exclude refunds (VAT Refunds and Transfer to ZBR)*
***Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

Figure 2.4 shows the percentage composition of consumption taxes, whereby domestic VAT account for 59.3 percent and Domestic Excise account for 40.7 percent of consumption taxes

Figure 2. 4: Percentage Composition of consumption Taxes, Mainland Tanzania, 2023/24



Domestic VAT

Domestic VAT is the taxes collected from goods and services consumed in the country minus refunds for commodities used as intermediate consumptions. Specifically, it includes VAT on domestic products and services after all applicable refunds have been deducted. VAT on domestic products accounted for TZS 873.37 billion, while VAT on domestic services contributed TZS 2,971.98 billion (**Table 2.6**).

Table 2. 6: Composition of Net Domestic VAT, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 - to 2023/24

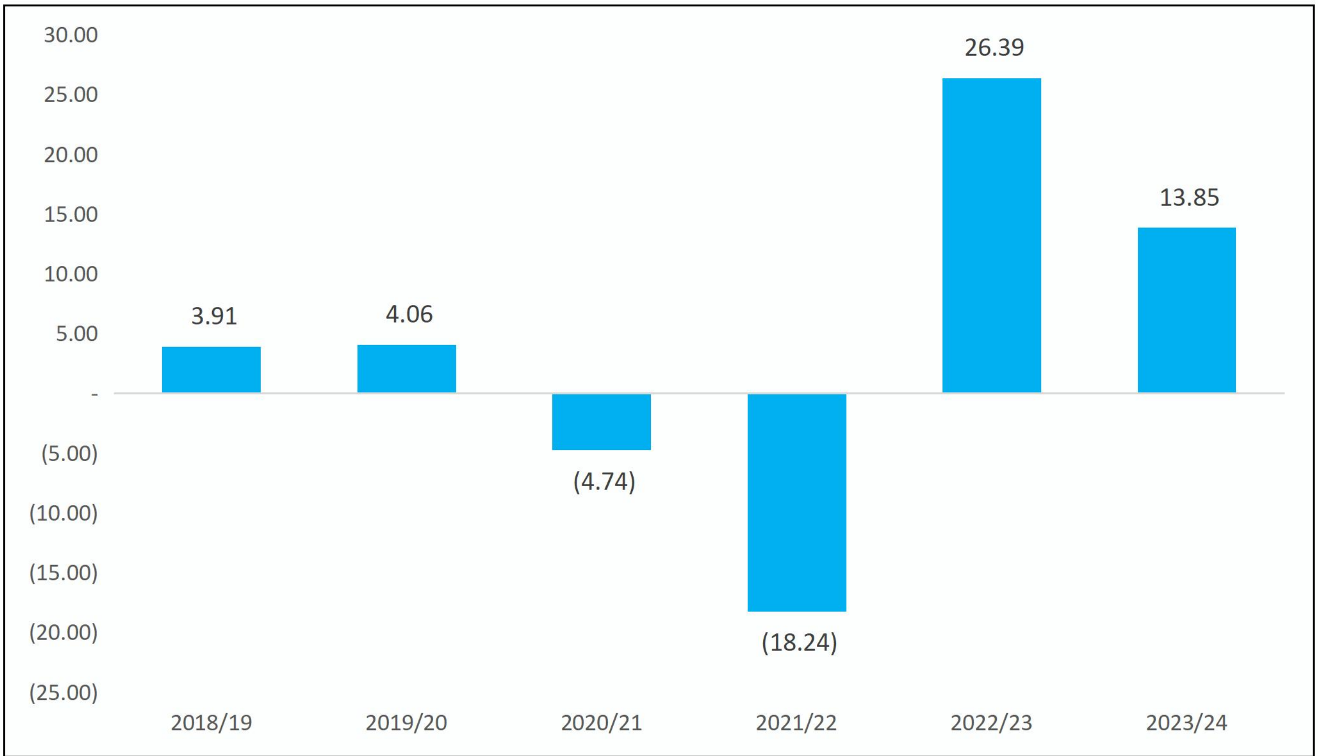
TZS Billion

Year	VAT on Domestic Products	VAT on Domestic Services	Less Refunds	Total*	% change
2017/18	560.62	1,865.67	52.88	2,373.41	
2018/19	591.21	1,914.23	39.19	2,466.25	3.91
2019/20	620.87	2,142.05	196.55	2,566.37	4.06
2020/21	644.34	1,989.10	188.66	2,444.78	-4.74
2021/22	699.48	2,253.45	954.04	1,998.88	-18.24
2022/23	708.44	2,718.87	901.01	2,526.29	26.39
2023/24	873.37	2,971.98	969.10	2,876.24	13.85

** = Total exclude refunds (VAT Refunds and Transfer to ZBR)*
***Source:** Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

Domestic VAT show decline in percentage changes from 26.39 percent in 2022/23 to 13.85 percent in 2023/24 (**Figure 2.5).**

Figure 2. 5: Percentage change of Net Domestic VAT, Mainland Tanzania, 2018/19 to 2023/24



Domestic Excise Taxes

The results in Table 2.7 revealed that in the fiscal 2023/24, beer and soft drinks showed higher growth, with beer excises revenue rising to TZS 358.31 billion to TZS 421.04 billion and soft drinks excises revenue rising to TZS 79.89 billion to TZS 114.98 billion. Overall, total domestic excise taxes grew to TZS 1,974.23 billion in 2023/24, up from TZS 1,576.90 billion in the previous year.

Table 2. 7: Composition of Domestic Excise Taxes by Type of Product, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

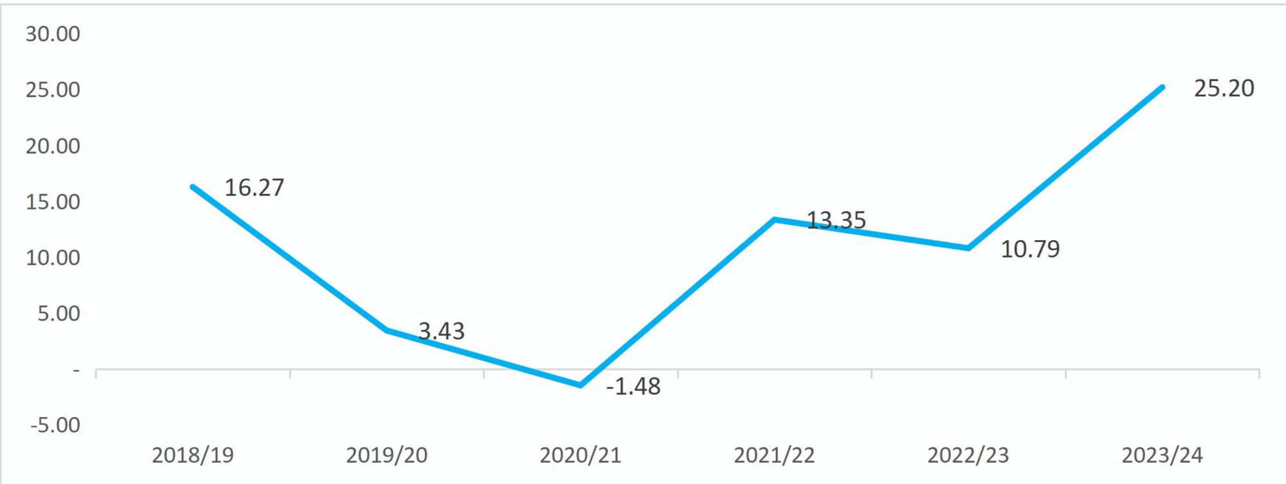
TZS Billion

Year	Beer	Cigarettes	Soft Drinks	Bottled Water	Telecom Services	Spirits and Konyagi	All Other Excises (Domestic)	Total	(%) Change
2017/18	306.68	157.27	47.97	19.51	311.34	69.32	147.81	1,059.90	
2018/19	320.48	155.52	51.60	21.35	230.83	84.10	368.52	1,232.40	16.27
2019/20	304.22	147.20	57.92	20.95	320.29	115.66	308.40	1,274.64	3.43
2020/21	317.31	150.20	72.33	33.24	344.91	157.15	180.62	1,255.77	-1.48
2021/22	346.28	166.74	80.87	60.22	395.85	190.86	182.55	1,423.37	13.35
2022/23	358.31	180.25	79.89	55.92	457.30	230.27	214.97	1,576.90	10.79
2023/24	421.04	209.31	114.98	65.79	467.60	257.34	438.18	1,974.23	25.20

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24.*

In the fiscal year 2023/24, revenue from excisable goods and services recorded growth across all categories, with beer and soft drinks registering the most significant increases, Beer revenue surged to TZS 421.04 billion, up from TZS 358.31 billion the previous year. Meanwhile telecommunication services have the highest contribution of the total Domestic Excise Taxes in all seven years followed by beer. The overall percentage change of domestic excise taxes shows the gradual increase from 10.79 percent to 25.20 percent in 2023/24 from the previous year (**Figure 2.6**).

Figure 2. 6: Percentage change of Domestic Excise Taxes, Mainland Tanzania, 2018/19 to 2023/24



CHAPTER THREE

Value Added Tax

3.0 Introduction

Valued Added Tax (VAT) is a levy charged on the supply of goods and services within Tanzania, including those imported into the country. Tanzania uses a destination-based VAT system, meaning only goods and services consumed domestically are taxed. As a broad-based consumption tax, VAT applies across most sectors rather than targeting specific products, and eligible businesses are required by law to register, charge, and collect VAT on their taxable supplies. For more than a decade, VAT has been a major source of government revenue, with the standard rate remaining at 18 percent for the past twelve years. VAT is applied at each stage of the production and distribution chain based on the value-added. A VAT refund arises when a VAT-registered taxpayer's input tax exceeds its output tax.

3.1.Taxpayers

According to the TRA Taxes and Duties at a Glance 2023/24, it is mandatory for any business that produces taxable supplies worth TZS 200 million or more within a 12-month period to register for VAT. The law also mandates VAT registration for any person engaged in an economic activity involving the supply of professional services as well as for government entity or institution conducting economic activities.

The data shows a steady rise in the total number of registered taxpayers, increasing from 2,739 thousand in 2017/18 to 6,272 thousand in 2023/24, with growth rates ranging from modest single digit increases to significant spikes - most notably 29.11 percent in 2020/21 and 23.32 percent in 2022/23. Likewise, the number of VAT-registered taxpayers has been more volatility: after a dramatic surge of 98.34 percent in 2019/20, the figures declined sharply in 2020/21 (-38.62 percent) and 2021/22 (-29.12 percent), before rebounding with an 18.03 percent growth rate in 2023/24 **(Table 3.1)**

Table 3. 1: Number of Registered Taxpayers and VAT Registered Taxpayers, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

Thousands

Year	Registered (Taxpayers)	% Change	VAT Registered (Taxpayers)	% change
2017/18	2,739		32	
2018/19	2,917	6.50	37	15.90
2019/20	3,181	9.05	74	98.34
2020/21	4,107	29.11	45	-38.62
2021/22	4,455	8.47	32	-29.12
2022/23	5,494	23.32	33	1.48
2023/24	6,272	14.16	38	18.03

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

3.2. Domestic VAT Revenue

Domestic VAT is a category of value-added tax collected on goods and services consumed within the country excluding refund. Key domestically taxed goods and services include beer, cigarettes, cement, electricity and telecommunications.

In 2023/24, total domestic VAT collection increased notably to TZS 2,876.24 billion, up from TZS 2,526.29 billion in 2022/23. VAT from selected products-beer, cigarettes, cement, and sugar-performed strongly, with beer and cement showing the highest growth. VAT on beer rose to TZS 188.75 billion, the highest level in seven years, reflecting stronger consumption and improved tax compliance. Cement also recorded a substantial growth, reaching TZS 75.39 billion compared to TZS 48.68 billion in 2022/23, possibly driven by heightened construction activity. Although VAT from cigarettes declined from the previous year's peak, it remained significant at TZS 66.34 billion, while telecommunication remained the highest contribute to the total Net Domestic VAT revenue collected in all years. These trends highlight a resilient VAT base, with strong performance in manufacturing and consumer sectors and more moderate growth in utilities and telecommunications **(Table 3.2, Figure 3.1).**

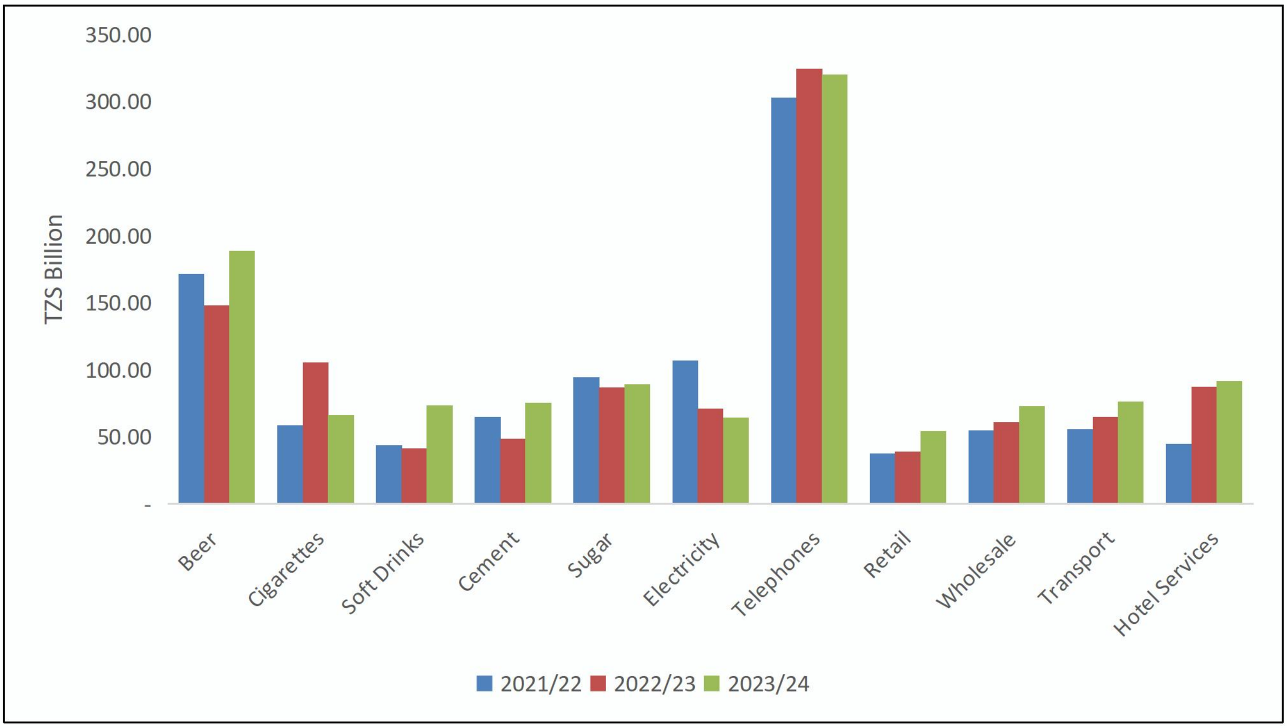
Table 3. 2: Net Domestic VAT Revenue Collected by Type of Goods and Services, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 - 2023/24

TZS Billion

Type of VAT	Type of Product/ Service	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
VAT on Products	Beer	160.69	155.81	145.20	155.43	171.71	148.45	188.75
	Cigarettes	45.83	55.37	52.75	50.39	58.86	105.80	66.34
	Soft Drinks	37.92	36.77	41.64	54.74	43.99	41.81	73.83
	Cement	23.55	32.80	51.30	44.11	65.03	48.68	75.39
	Sugar	76.32	84.86	89.73	91.68	94.54	86.81	89.60
	Other products	216.31	225.61	240.25	247.99	265.35	276.88	379.45
	Sub. Total	**560.62**	**591.21**	**620.87**	**644.34**	**699.48**	**708.44**	**873.37**
VAT on Services	Electricity	99.25	86.27	85.86	109.48	107.16	71.02	64.60
	Telephones	72.74	257.26	250.18	242.54	303.29	324.80	320.20
	Retail	26.40	34.23	39.01	37.22	37.87	39.05	54.41
	Wholesale	45.17	49.42	52.44	47.67	55.02	61.27	72.99
	Transport	51.11	54.70	63.24	56.39	56.04	65.15	76.60
	Hotel Services	73.16	79.88	69.44	18.55	44.85	87.68	91.62
	Other services	1,497.85	1,352.46	1,581.87	1,477.25	1,649.22	2,069.91	2,291.55
	Sub. Total	**1,865.67**	**1,914.23**	**2,142.05**	**1,989.10**	**2,253.45**	**2,718.87**	**2,971.98**
	Total VAT	**2,426.29**	**2,505.44**	**2,762.92**	**2,633.44**	**2,952.92**	**3,427.30**	**3,845.35**
	Less Refunds	**52.88**	**39.19**	**196.55**	**188.66**	**954.04**	**901.01**	**969.10**
	Net Domestic VAT	**2,373.41**	**2,466.25**	**2,566.37**	**2,444.78**	**1,998.88**	**2,526.29**	**2,876.24**

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

Figure 3. 1: Net Domestic Value Added Tax, Mainland Tanzania, 2021/22 – 2023/24



3.3 VAT on Domestic Goods

The data on VAT collection from domestic goods over the years provides insight into the trends and performance of various products contributing to tax revenue. This analysis covers the period from 2017/18 to 2023/24, highlighting key changes in VAT contributions from beer, cigarettes, soft drinks, cement and sugar.

In 2023/24, total VAT collected from domestic products rose to TZS 873.37 billion, up from TZS 708.44 billion in 2022/23 an increase of 23.28 percent. While VAT from cigarettes declined significantly to TZS 66.34 billion from TZS 105.80 billion in the previous year.

However, VAT from beer grew markedly from TZS 148.45 billion to TZS 188.75 billion, indicating stronger revenue performance for this product category. Soft drinks and cement also recorded substantial increases in VAT collections, reflecting rising consumption and improved tax compliance in these sectors (**Table 3.3**).

Table 3. 3: VAT on Domestic Goods by Type of Products, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

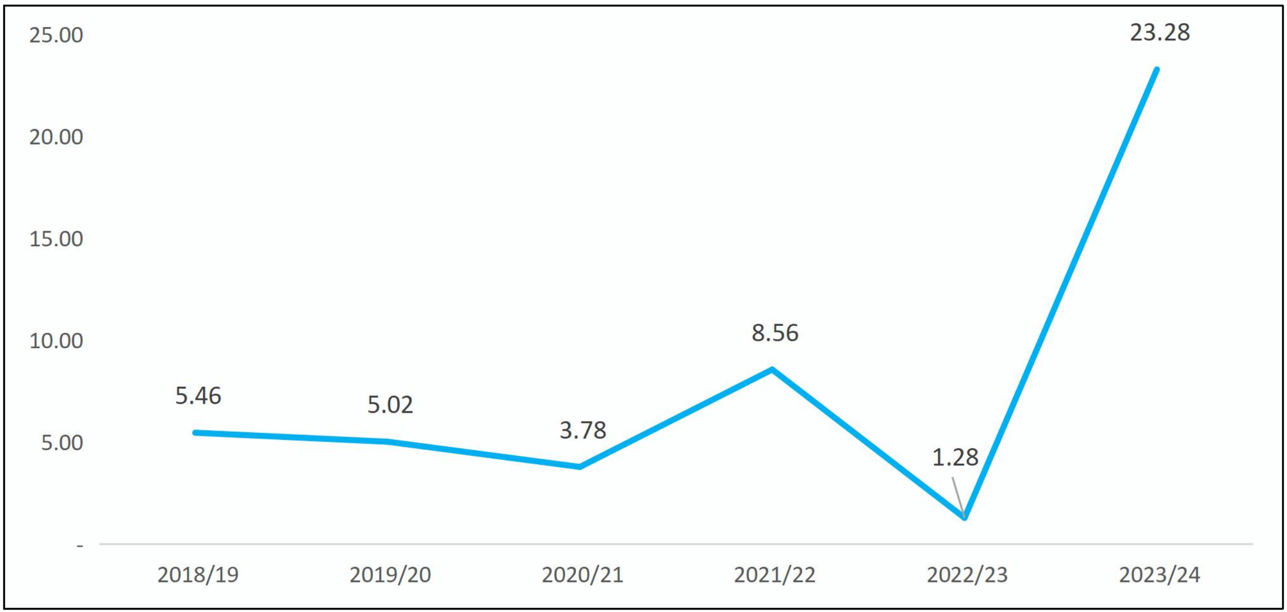
TZS Billion

Year	Beer	Cigarettes	Soft Drinks	Cement	Sugar	Others	Total	% change
2017/18	160.69	45.83	37.92	23.55	76.32	216.31	**560.62**	
2018/19	155.81	55.37	36.77	32.80	84.86	225.61	**591.21**	5.46
2019/20	145.20	52.75	41.64	51.30	89.73	240.25	**620.87**	5.02
2020/21	155.43	50.39	54.74	44.11	91.68	247.99	**644.34**	3.78
2021/22	171.71	58.86	43.99	65.03	94.54	265.35	**699.48**	8.56
2022/23	148.45	105.80	41.81	48.68	86.81	276.88	**708.44**	1.28
2023/24	188.75	66.34	73.83	75.39	89.60	379.45	**873.37**	23.28

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

The annual percentage change of VAT on domestic goods shows significant volatility between 2017/18 and 2023/24. The growth rate was 5.46 percent in 2018/19, which slightly moderated to 3.78 percent in 2020/21. this followed by a sharp rebound in 2021/22 with the rate jumping to 8.56 percent. However, growth nearly stalled in 2022/23 drop sharply to 1.28 percent. The most dramatic shift occurred in the final year 2023/24, where the rate surged to a peak of 23.28 percent, indicating a massive acceleration of growth compared to previous years. **(Figure 3.2)**

Figure 3. 2: Percent change of Total VAT on Domestic Goods, Mainland Tanzania, 2018/19 to 2023/24



3.3.1. VAT on Domestic Services

Value Added Tax (VAT) on domestic services applies to electricity; telecommunication services; retail and wholesale businesses; transport; hotels and other service sectors. In 2023/24, VAT collections from these services showed mixed performance: transport and hotel services recorded growth, rising to TZS 76.60 billion and TZS 91.62 billion respectively, reflecting recovery in mobility and tourism activities. Meanwhile, VAT from electricity continued its downward trend, falling to TZS 64.60 billion, and telecommunication services showed a slight decline to TZS 320.20 billion, though telecommunication services remained a major source of VAT revenue. These patterns illustrate the shifting dynamics and varying economic sensitivities within the service sector (**Table 3.4).**

Table 3. 4: VAT on Domestic Services by Type of Services, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

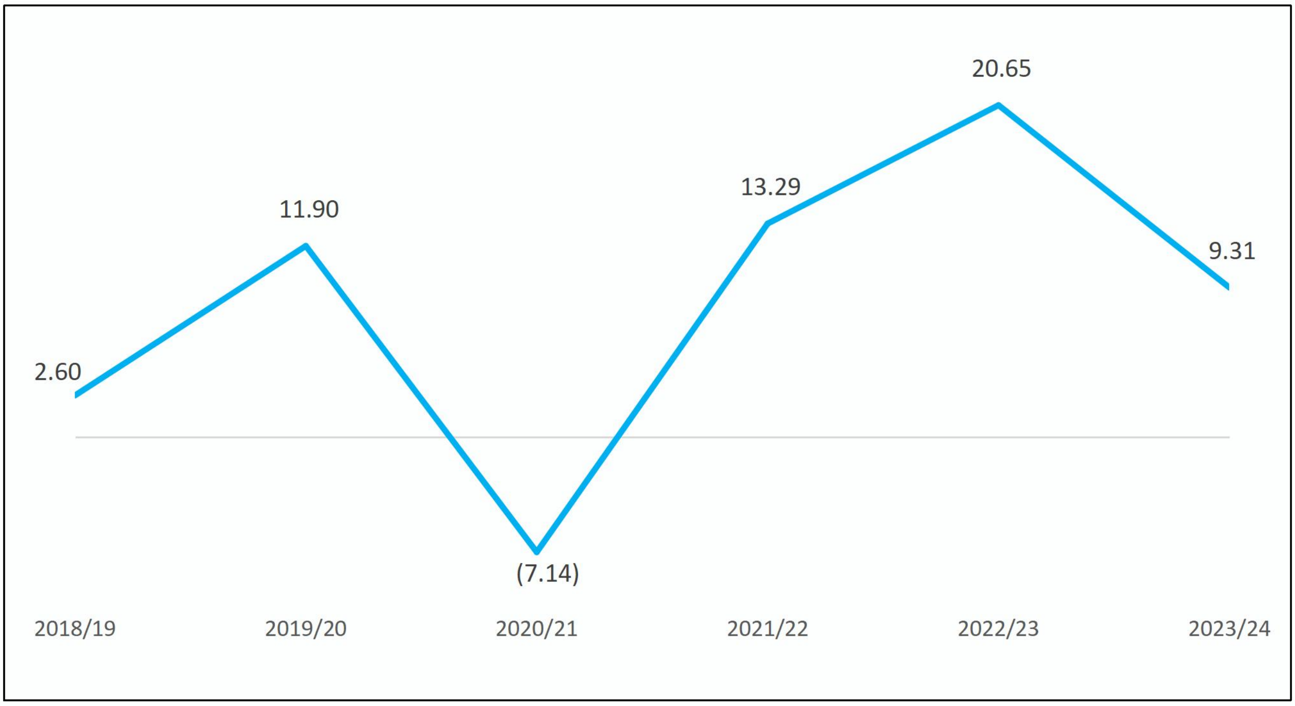
TZS Billion

Year	Electricity	Telephones	Retail	Wholesale	Transport	Hotel Services	Others	Total	% change
2017/18	99.25	72.74	26.40	45.17	51.11	73.16	1,497.85	1,865.67	
2018/19	86.27	257.26	34.23	49.42	54.70	79.88	1,352.46	1,914.23	2.60
2019/20	85.86	250.18	39.01	52.44	63.24	69.44	1,581.87	2,142.05	11.90
2020/21	109.48	242.54	37.22	47.67	56.39	18.55	1 ,477.25	1,989.10	-7.14
2021/22	107.16	303.29	37.87	55.02	56.04	44.85	1 ,649.22	2,253.45	13.29
2022/23	71.02	324.80	39.05	61.27	65.15	87.68	2,069.91	2,718.87	20.65
2023/24	64.60	320.20	54.41	72.99	76.60	91.62	2,291.55	2,971.98	9.31

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

The change of annual total VAT on domestic services in Mainland Tanzania shows notable fluctuations between 2017/18 and 2023/24. It began with an increase of 11.90 percent in 2019/20 from previous year, followed by a sharp decrease to -7.14 percent in 2020/21 and a rebound up to 20.65 percent in 2022/23, then slow down to 9.31 percent in 2023/24. this rate suggesting continued growth but at a more moderate pace after two years of rapid improvement (**Figure 3.3**)

Figure 3. 3: Percent change of total VAT on Domestic Services, Mainland Tanzania, 2018/19 to 2023/24



CHAPTER FOUR

Other Domestic Taxes and Charges

4.0. Introduction

This chapter provides information on departure charges, motor vehicles, stamp duties and treasury vouchers. Data on domestic taxes and charges from 2012/13 to 2023/24 show significant variation across the major categories.

In 2023/24, revenue from other domestic taxes and charges reached TZS 1,247.61 billion, with non-tax revenue contributing the largest amount of TZS 1,040.44 billion. Motor vehicle taxes amounted to TZS 92.84 billion, reflecting a slight decline from the previous year, while departure charges increased to TZS 86.56 billion, indicating a rise in travel activity. Although overall growth was modest at 4.77 percent, these components underscore the importance of diversified domestic revenue sources **(Table 4.1).**

Table 4. 1: Other Domestic Taxes and Charges by Type of Tax or Charge, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

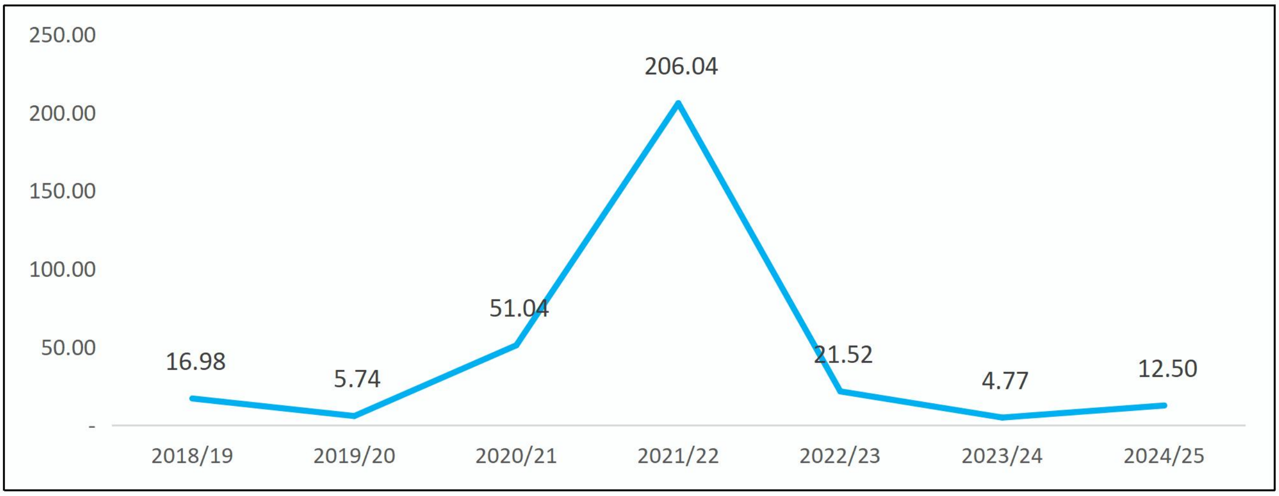
TZS Billion

Years	Departure Charges (Airport & Port)	Motor Vehicle Taxes	Stamp Duties	DRD Treasury Vouchers	Non-tax revenue	Total	% Change
2017/18	68.96	88.92	13.52	-	-	171.40	
2018/19	60.97	96.78	14.50	0.01	28.24	200.50	16.98
2019/20	55.01	111.90	20.02	0.04	25.05	212.01	5.74
2020/21	24.18	124.66	20.05	0.00	151.33	320.21	51.04
2021/22	46.20	149.85	21.02	0.04	762.86	979.98	206.04
2022/23	69.60	97.58	28.94	0.07	994.66	1,190.85	21.52
2023/24	86.56	92.84	27.77	-	1,040.44	1,247.61	4.77

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24

During the 2023/24 fiscal year, non-tax revenue was the predominant component of total collections. Notably, in 2021/22, 'other domestic taxes and charges' experienced a record growth of 206.04 percent, significantly outperforming all other years in the series. **(Figure 4.1).**

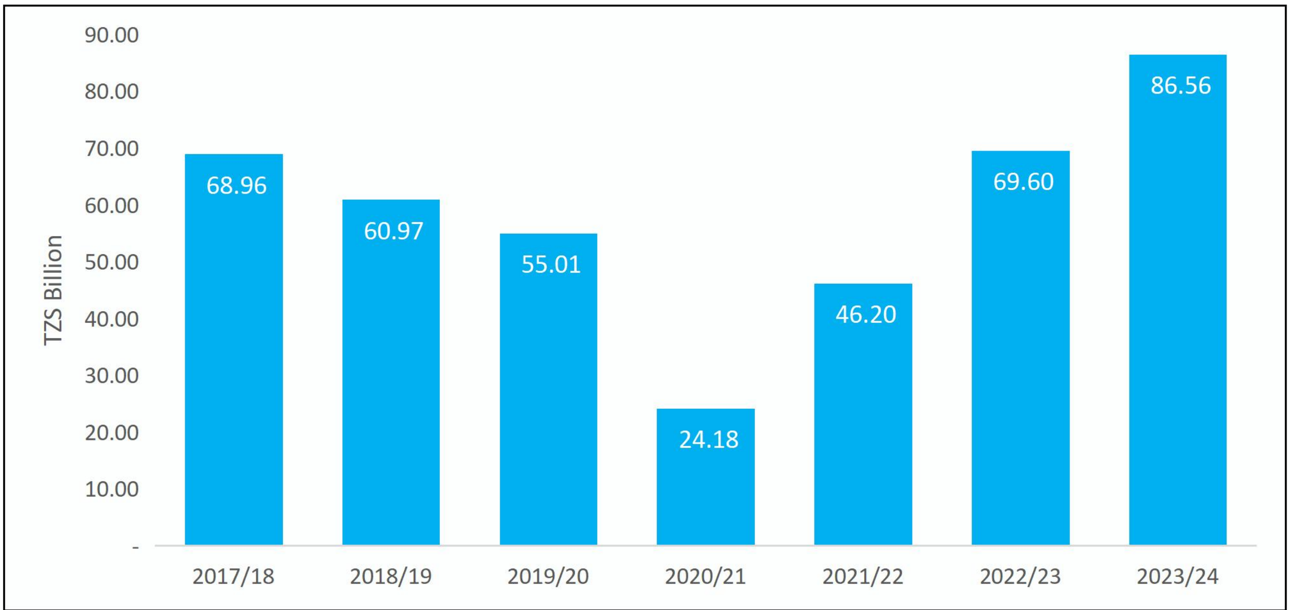
Figure 4.1: Percentage Share of Other Domestic Taxes and Charges , Mainland Tanzania, 2018/19 to 2023/24



4.1. Departure Charges

In 2023/24, departure charges reached their highest level in seven years at TZS 86.56 billion, reflecting a strong recovery and growth in aviation-related revenue. This peak follows a steady increase from 2020/21, when collections fell to TZS 24.18 billion due to the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on air transport. (**Figure 4.2).**

Figure 4. 2:Trend of Departure Charges, Mainland Tanzania 2017/18 to 2023/24

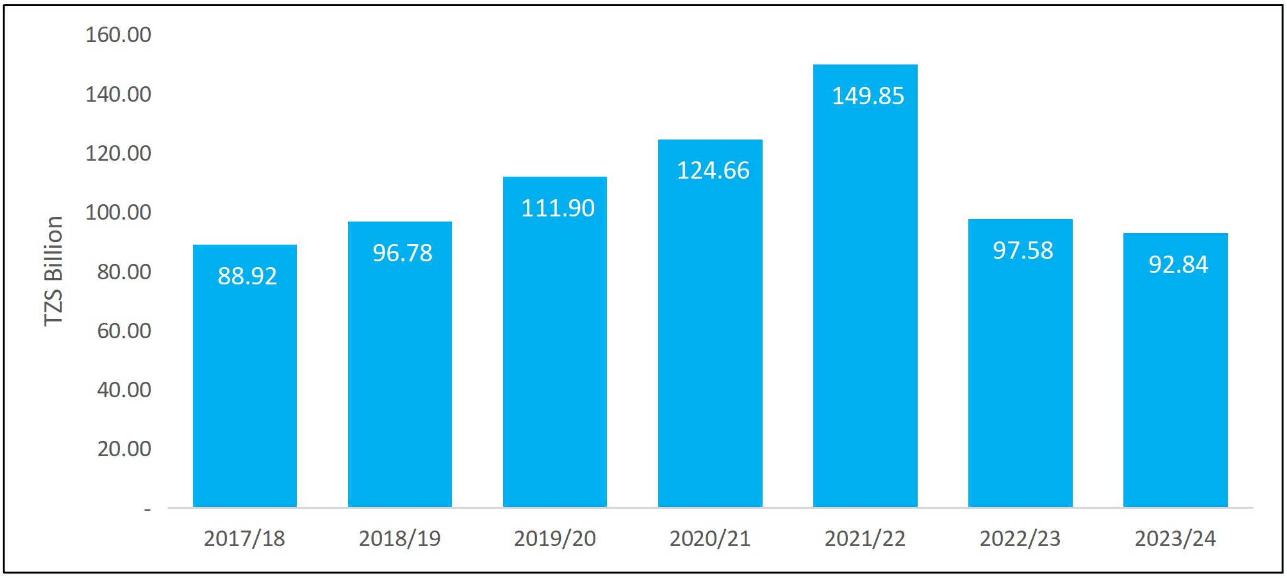


4.2. Motor Vehicle Taxes

Motor vehicle taxes refer to charges levied upon a person registering or transferring ownership of a motor vehicle or a motorcycle. They also include annual motor vehicle license fees. However, annual motor vehicle taxes were abolished in 2017/18 and incorporated into fuel (petrol and diesel) prices.

In 2023/24, tax collected from motor vehicles decreased to TZS 92.84 billion, from TZS 97.58 billion in 2022/23. This drop contrasts with the general upward trend observed before 2022/23 **(Figure 4.3).**

Figure 4. 3: Motor Vehicle Taxes, 2017/18 to 2023/24, Mainland Tanzania

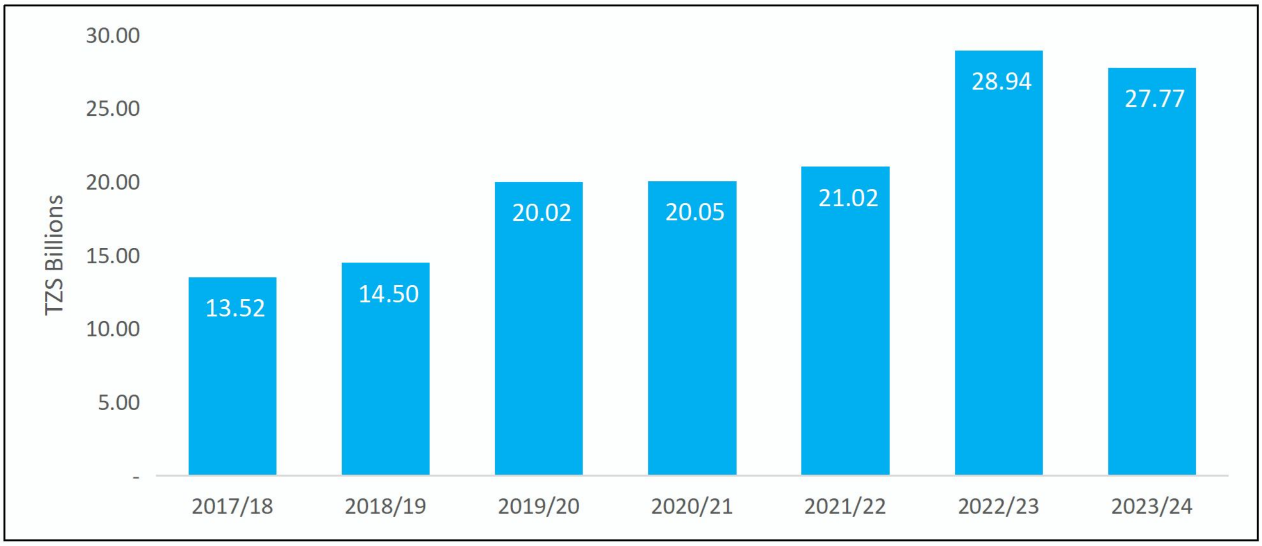


4.3. Stamp Duties

Stamp duties refer to charges paid on certain legal instruments/transactions, including affidavits, conveyance documents, and lease agreements.

In 2023/24, revenue from stamp duties was TZS 27.77 billion compared to TZS 28.94 billion recorded in 2022/23. Despite this decline in 2023/24, the overall trend from 2017/18 up to 2022/23 indicates a steady growth in collections from stamp duty (**Figure 4.4).**

Figure 4. 4:Revenue from Stamp Duties, Mainland Tanzania 2017/18 to 2023/24



CHAPTER FIVE

International Trade Taxes and Transactions

5.0 International Trade Taxes

International trade taxes are categorized into import duties, excise duties, VAT on imports, fuel levy, and certain other non-tax revenue. Revenue collected through international trade taxes in Mainland Tanzania increased to TZS 10,550.89 billion in 2023/24.from TZS 9,354.98 billion in 2022/23 equivalent to 12.80 percent increase **(Table 5.1)**

Table 5. 1: Revenue from International Trade, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

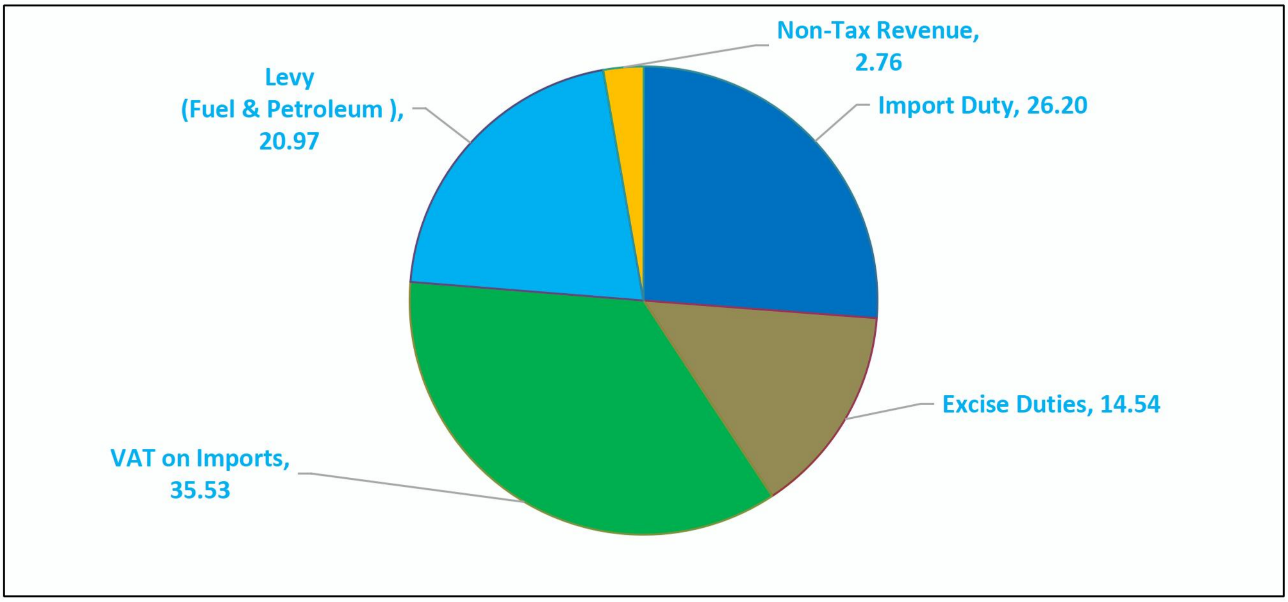
TZS Billion

Year	Import Duty	Excise Duties	VAT on Imports	Levy (Fuel & Petroleum)	Non-Tax Revenue	Total	% Change
2017/18	1,735.64	1,140.31	2,054.68	1,107.21	117.02	6,154.86	
2018/19	1,673.86	1,151.74	2,259.83	1,053.64	123.60	6,262.67	1.75
2019/20	1,921.75	1,237.78	2,421.37	1,066.61	123.44	6,770.95	8.12
2020/21	1,919.58	1,466.61	2,584.45	1,210.66	155.24	7,336.54	8.35
2021/22	2,181.16	1,465.15	3,344.80	1,599.99	139.33	8,730.43	19.00
2022/23	2,432.86	1,370.01	3,639.58	1,691.30	220.23	9,353.98	7.14
2023/24	2,764.30	1,533.70	3,748.86	2,212.44	291.58	10,550.89	12.80

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

In the fiscal year 2023/24, collections from international trade in Mainland Tanzania's was predominantly driven by VAT on imports (35.53 percent), followed by Import duty (26.20 percent,) and fuel and petroleum levies (20.97 percent.) as indicated in (**Figure 5.1)**.

Figure 5. 1: PercentageShare of International Trade Taxes by Component, Mainland Tanzania 2023/24.

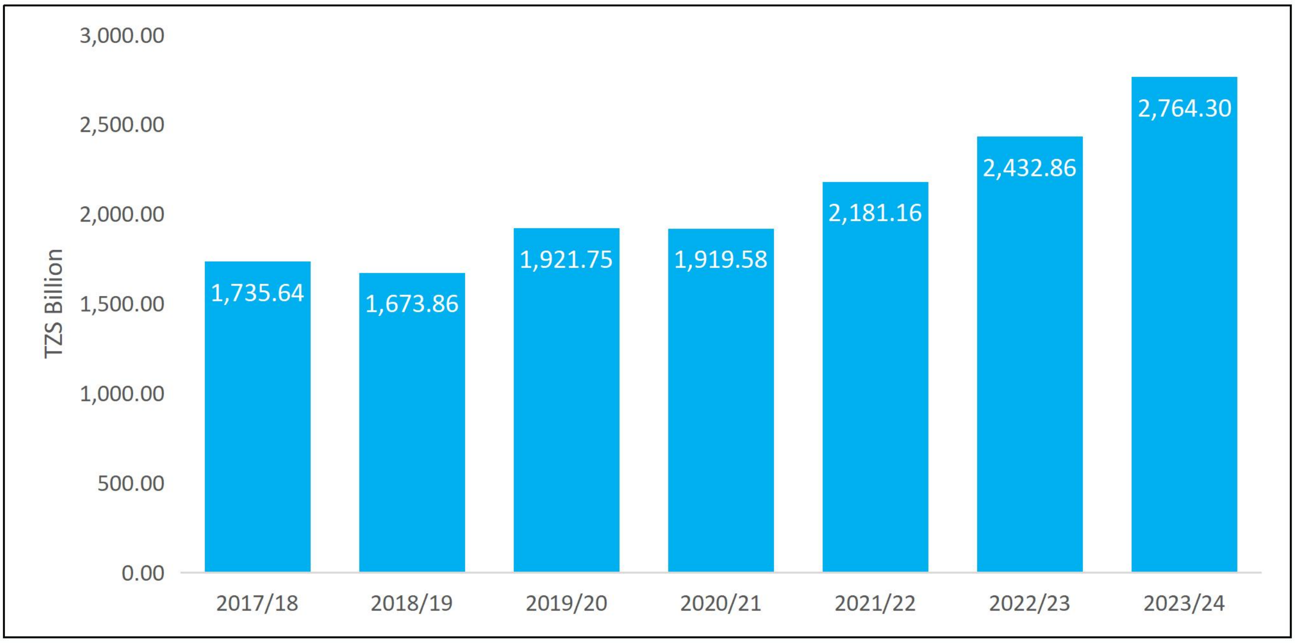


5.1 Categories of International Trade Taxes

5.1.1. Import Duty

In 2023/24, import duty collections in Mainland Tanzania amounted to TZS 2,764.30 billion compared to TZS 2,432.86 billions collected in 2022/23. However, a sharp surge is observed in 2021/22, marking the peak growth for the period between 2018/19 and 2023/24. (**Figure 5.2**).

Figure 5. 2: Trend of Import Duty, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



Excise Duty on Imports

Excise duty on imports is charged on both petroleum and non-petroleum products. **Table 5.2** shows that revenue collected from excise duty on imports increased by 11.95 percent, to TZS 1,533.70 billion in 2023/24 from TZS 1,370.01 billion in 2022/23

Table 5. 2: Excise Duty on Imports, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

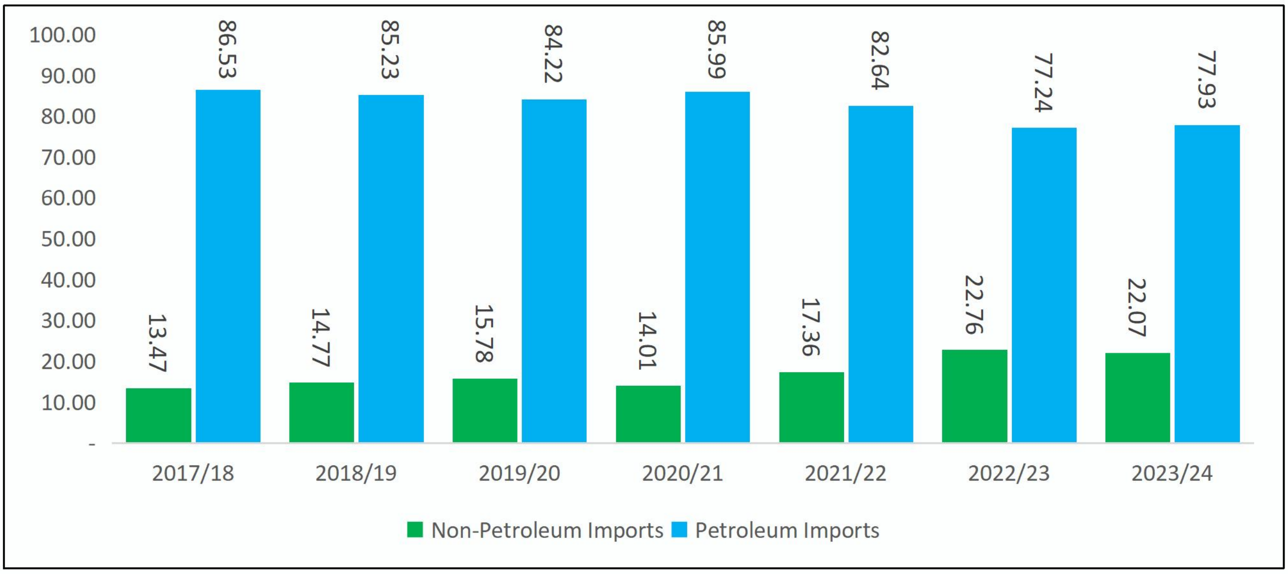
TZS Billion

Year	Non-Petroleum Imports	%	Petroleum Imports	%	Total	% Change
2017/18	153.64	13.47	986.67	86.53	1,140.31	
2018/19	170.08	14.77	981.66	85.23	1,151.74	1.00
2019/20	195.32	15.78	1,042.47	84.22	1,237.78	7.47
2020/21	205.53	14.01	1,261.08	85.99	1,466.61	18.49
2021/22	254.38	17.36	1,210.77	82.64	1,465.15	-0.10
2022/23	311.80	22.76	1,058.20	77.24	1,370.01	-6.49
2023/24	338.52	22.07	1,195.18	77.93	1,533.70	11.95

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

In 2023/24, petroleum imports accounted for 77.93 percent of total excise duty on imports, However, the share of non-petroleum imports recorded in 2023/24 was 22.07 percent as compared to 22.07 percent in 2022/23 **(Figure 5.3).**

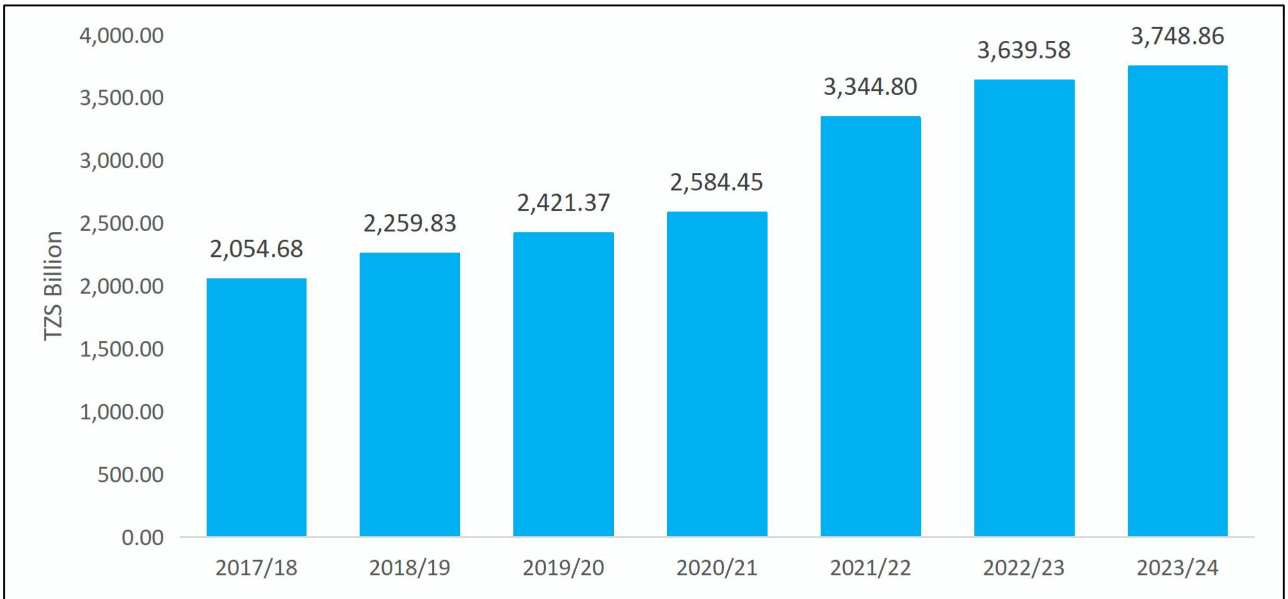
Figure 5. 3:Percentage Composition of Total Excise Duty on Imports, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



5.1.2 VAT on Imports

VAT on Imports is only charged on non-petroleum products. Revenue from VAT on these products increased to TZS 3,748.86 billion in 2023/24 from TZS 3,639.58 billion in 2022/23, VAT on imports shows a continuous increase in all years from 2017/18. **(Figure 5.4).**

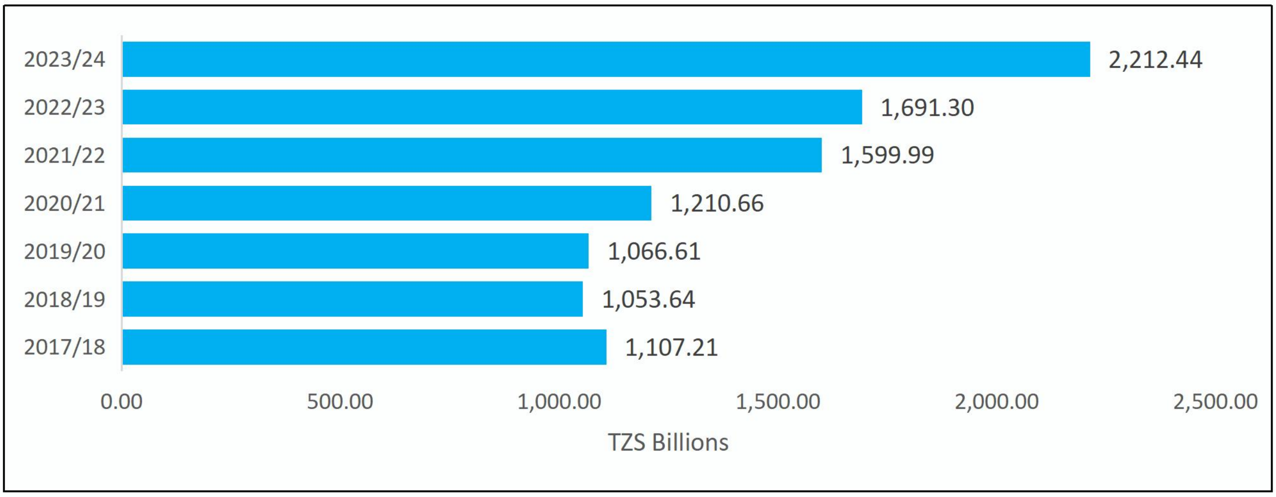
Figure 5. 4: Trend VAT on Imports, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



5.1.3. Fuel Levy and Petroleum Import Levy

A fuel levy is a specific excise tax imposed under the Customs and Excise Act. shows that revenue from fuel and petroleum import levy increased to TZS 2,212,44 billion in 2023/24 from TZS 1,691.30 billion in 2022/23. (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5. 5: Fuel Levy and Petroleum Import Levy, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

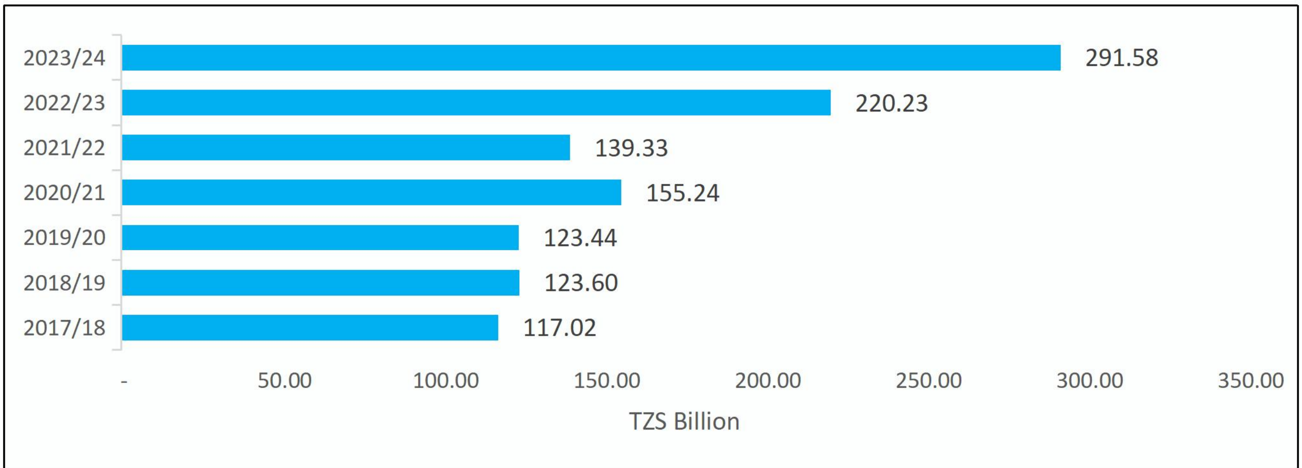


5.1.4 Other Import Charges and Non-Tax Revenue

Apart from import duty, other related import charges are levied, including export duty & levies, processing fees for the Rural Energy Agency (REA); railway development charges; processing fee on dry cargo administered by the TRA; and water supply and sanitation charges.

Non-tax revenue has experienced significant fluctuations over the years, with a notable increase in recent periods. In the year 2023/24, Mainland Tanzania recorded non-tax revenue amounted to TZS 291.58 billion compared to TZS 220.23 billion in 2022/23. **(Figure 5.6).**

Figure 5. 6: Trend of Non-Tax Revenue Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24



5.2. Tax Rates

Table 5.3 Presents tax rates by tax item in the period between 2017/18 and 2023/24. The types of tax rates included are individual, company, employees (PAYE), and VAT. Overall, tax rates have undergone several changes over the period from 2017/18 to 2023/24 for various reasons. The maximum individual income tax rate was slightly reduced from 5.0 percent in 2019/20 to 3.5 percent in 2023/24. Unlike individual tax, the Minimum Employees (P.A.Y.E) declined gradually from 9.0% to 8.0% between 2017/18 and 2023/24, while the maximum VAT rate remained constant at 18%.

Table 5. 3: Maximum and Minimum Tax Rates by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 to 2022/23

Year	Individual		Company	Employee (PAYE)		VAT
	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Maximum
2017/18	3.0	5.0	30.0	9.0	30.0	18.0
2018/19	3.0	5.0	30.0	9.0	30.0	18.0
2019/20	3.0	5.0	30.0	9.0	30.0	18.0
2020/21	3.0	3.5	30.0	8.0	30.0	18.0
2021/22	3.0	3.5	30.0	8.0	30.0	18.0
2022/23	3.0	3.5	30.0	8.0	30.0	18.0
2023/24	3.0	3.5	30.0	8.0	30.0	18.0

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

5.3. Revenue to GDP Ratio

Revenue to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio represents the proportion of revenue collected by the Government relative to the country's total economic output. It is an important economic indicator used internationally by institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to assess revenue and economic performance for comparative analysis across countries.

The revenue to GDP ratio measures the extent to which revenue contributes to overall GDP. During the period from 2017/18 to 2023/24, the ratio ranged between 14.69 percent in 2020/21 and 15.02 percent in 2023/24. (Table 5.5).

Table 5. 5: Revenue to GDP Ratio, Mainland Tanzania, 2017/18 to 2023/24

Year	Nominal GDP	Revenue	Revenue to GDP ratio
2017/18	121,369.95	17,827.87	14.69
2018/19	129,268.98	18,377.72	14.22
2019/20	139,962.27	20,921.47	14.95
2020/21	150,775.75	20,288.08	13.46
2021/22	163,493.58	23,493.38	14.37
2022/23	179,804.04	26,277.89	14.61
2023/24	198,552.93	29,829.89	15.02

Source: *Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023/24*

5.4. Tax Revenue to GDP ratio

The Tax revenue to GDP ratio measures the extent to which tax revenue contributes to overall GDP. During the period from 2017/18 to 2023/24, the ratio ranged between 12.42 percent in 2020/21 and 12.46 percent in 2023/24. (Table 5.5).

Year	Nominal GDP	Tax revenue	Tax revenue to GDP ratio
2017/18	121,369.95	15,074.40	12.42
2018/19	129,268.98	15,359.49	11.88
2019/20	139,962.27	17,474.3	12.49
2020/21	150,775.75	17,317.8	11.49
2021/22	163,493.58	20,029.1	12.25
2022/23	179,804.04	21,395.3	11.90
2023/24	198,552.93	24,740.4	12.46

CHAPTER SIX

Revenue from Local Government Authorities – Own Source

6.0. Introduction

Local Government Authorities (LGAs) under the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG) are mandated to collect revenue through local taxes, levies, and fees as prescribed under sections 6-8 of the Local Government Finance Act (CAP 290). Data and information are obtained from the President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG). Sources of revenue for local government authorities are broadly categorized into local taxes, licenses and permits, fees and charges, and other revenue sources. These revenues are included in the estimation of total domestic revenue for Mainland Tanzania.

6.1. Categories of Revenue collected by Local Government Authorities

Local Government Authorities in Tanzania collect revenue from various categories. Each council enacts financial by-laws aimed at achieving its targeted revenue levels. The following are the major revenue categories: -

Local Taxes:
Include property tax, land rent, produce cess, service levy, guest house levy, and other levies on business activities.

Licenses and Permits:
licenses and permits for business activities, permits on construction activities, license on extraction of forest products, and licenses/permits on vehicles and transport.

Fees and Charges:
market fees and charges, sanitation fees and charges, and specific fees which include parking and central bus stand fees; and

6.2. Other Own Revenue:

All fines and penalties, income from sales or rent, and any other own revenue are classified in this category. In 2023/24, LGA's recorded own source revenue amounted to TZS 1,157.8 billion compared to TZS 1,021.0 billion recorded in 2022/23. During the year under review, Local taxes accounted for the largest amount of TZS 459.4 billion (Table 6.1).

Table 6. 1: Revenue Collected from LGAs Own Sources by Major Type of Sources, 2018/19 to 2023/24

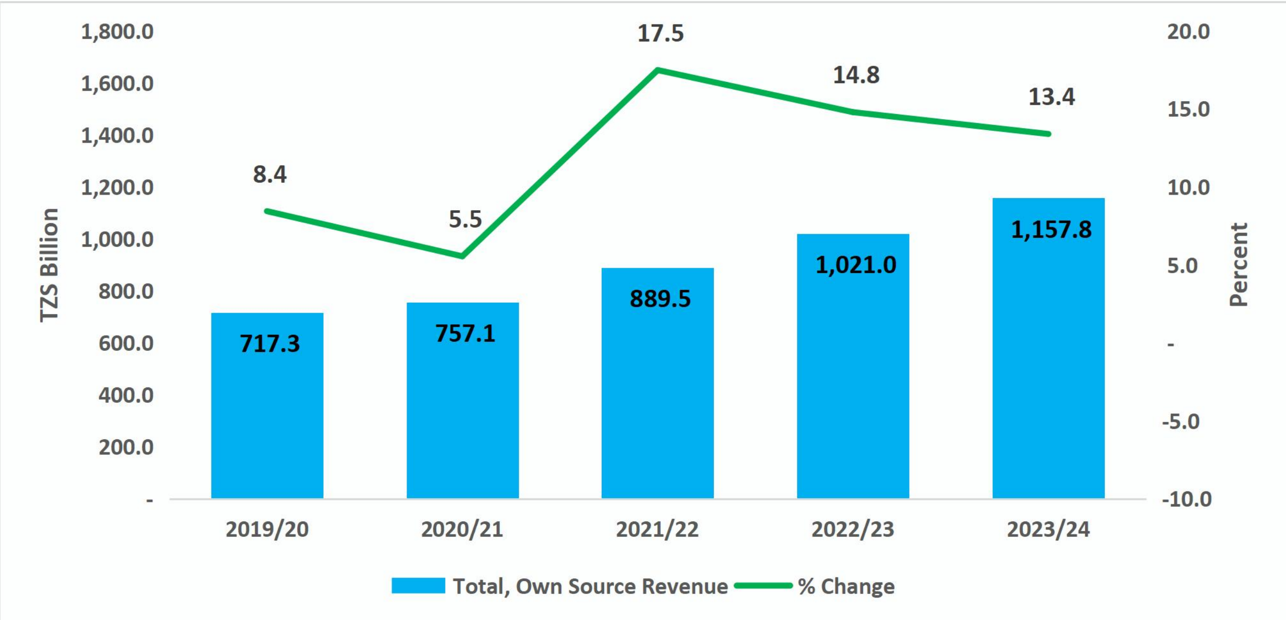
TZS Billion

Category of Revenue	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Local Taxes	276.8	352.1	312.8	394.1	460.2	459.4
Licenses and permits	91.4	75.3	85.3	99.3	95.1	110.9
Fees and Charges	126.7	183.1	142.6	112.3	100.4	94.4
Other Own Revenue	166.5	106.8	216.4	283.8	365.3	493.1
Total, Own Source Revenue	661.4	717.3	757.1	889.5	1,021.0	1,157.8
% Change		8.4	5.5	17.5	14.8	13.4

Source: *Local Government Authorities, 2023/24*

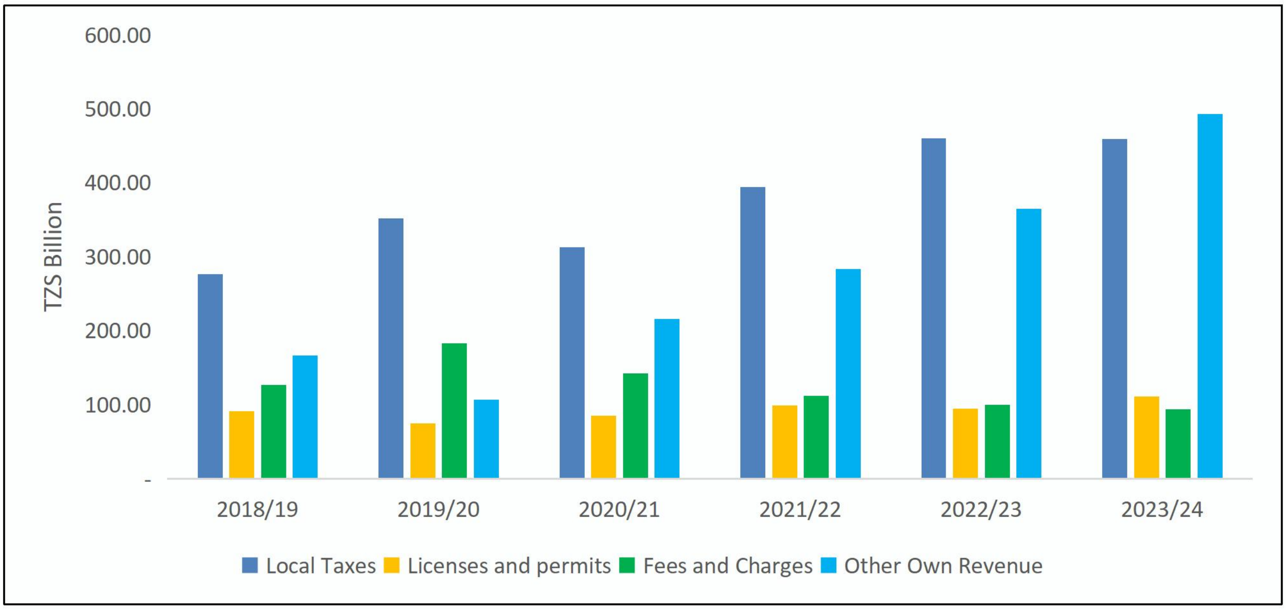
In the 2023/24 fiscal year, LGAs' own source revenue grew by 13.4 percent, a slight deceleration compared to the 14.8 percent increase recorded in the previous year. Mean while total collections have consistently risen throughout the period, the annual growth rate has shown a tendency to fluctuate (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6. 1: LGA's Own Source Revenue Mainland Tanzania, 2019/20 to 2023/24



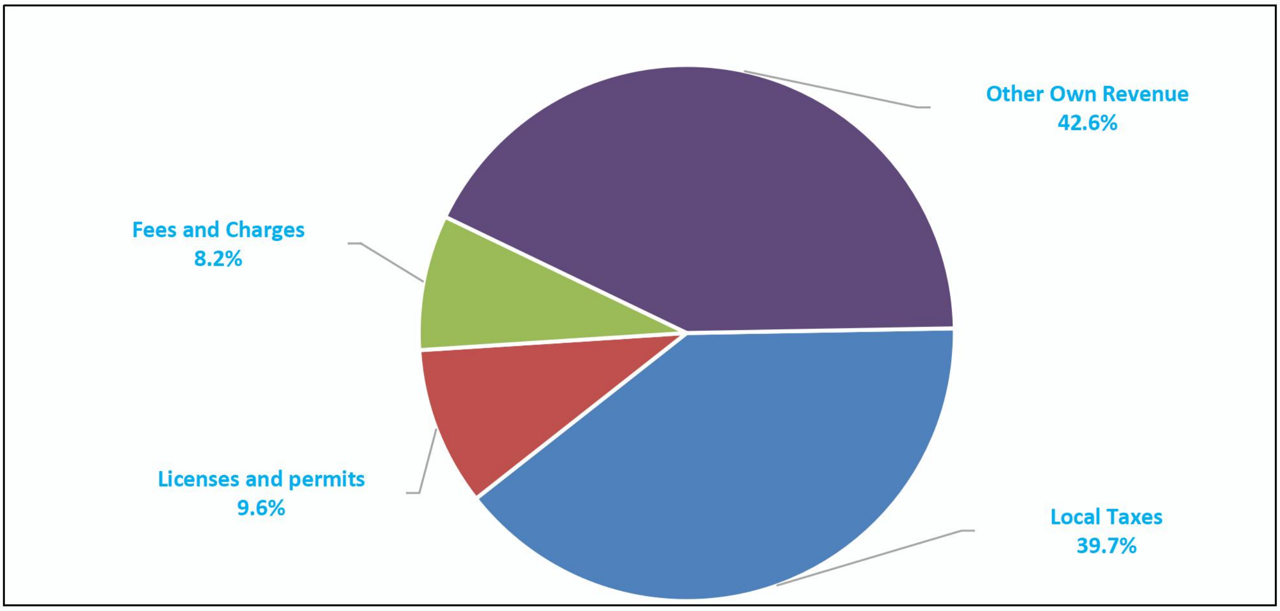
In 2023/24, the hierarchy of LGA own-source revenue shifted, with 'Other Own Revenue' emerging as the second largest contributor behind Local Taxes. Although Local Taxes still dominate, growth has leveled off compared to the 2019/20 peak. The consistent upward trend in 'Other Own Revenue' points toward enhanced diversification or more efficient collection strategies. In contrast, traditional categories like Licenses, Permits, and Fees have remained relatively stagnant (Figure 6.2).

Figure 6. 2: Composition of LGA's Own -Source Revenue by Major Category, Mainland Tanzania 2018/19 to 2022/23



The pie chart illustrates the composition of revenue sources, showing a heavy reliance on Other Own Revenue, which accounts for the largest share at 42.6 percent followed by Local Taxes 39.7 percent. In contrast, Licenses and Permits and Fees and Charges contribute insignificant share of 9.6 percent and 8.2 percent, respectively to total own source revenue (**Figure 6.3**)

Figure 6. 3: Composition of Total Revenue from LGAs Own Source by Major Category, Mainland Tanzania 2023/24



Appendices

Appendix I:Classification and Recording of Revenue System

1 Revenue	**12 Social Contributions**
11 Taxes	12.1 Social security contributions
11.1Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	12.1.1 Employee contributions
11.1.1 Payable by individuals	12.1.2 Employer contributions
11.1.2 Payable by corporations and other enterprises	12.1.3 Self-employed or non-employee contributions
11.1.3 Unallowable	12.1.4 Unallowable contributions
11.2 Taxes on payroll and workforce	122 Other social contributions
11.3 Taxes on property	12.2.1 Employees contributions
11.3.1 Recurrent taxes on immovable property	12.2.2 Employer contributions
11.3.2 Recurrent taxes on net wealth	12.2.3 Imputed contributions
11.3.3 Estate, inheritance and gift taxes	**13 Grants**
11.3.4 Taxes on financial and capital transactions	13.1 From foreign governments
11.3.5 Other non-recurrent taxes on property	13.1.1 Current
11.3.6 Other recurrent taxes on property	13.1.2 Capital
11.4 Taxes on goods and services	13.2 From international organizations
11.4.1 General taxes on goods and services	13.2.1 Current
11.4.1.1 Value added taxes	13.2.2 Capital
11.4.1.2 Sales taxes	13.3 From other general government units
11.4.1.3 Turnover and other general taxes on goods and services	13.3.1 Current
	13.3.2 Capital
11.4.2 Excises	**14 Other revenue**
11.4.3 Profits of fiscal monopolies	14.1 Property income
11.4.4 Taxes on specific services	14.1.1 Interest
11.4.5 Taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities	14.1.2 Dividends
	14.1.3 Withdrawals from income of quasi corporations
11.4.5.1 Motor vehicle taxes	14.1.4 Property income attributed to insurance policyholders
11.4.5.2 Other taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities	
	14.1.5 Rent
11.4.6 Other taxes on goods and services	14.2 Sales of goods and services
11.5 Taxes on international trade and transactions	14.2.1 Sales by market establishments
11.5.1 Customs and other import duties	14.2.2 Administrative fees
11.5.2 Taxes on exports	14.2.3 Incidental sales by non market establishments
11.5.3 Profits of export or import monopolies	14.2.4 Imputed sales of goods and services
11.5.4 Ex-change profits	14.3 Fines, penalties and forfeits
11.5.5 Exchange taxes	14.4 Voluntary transfers other than grants
11.5.6 Other taxes on international trade transactions	14.4.1 Current
11.6 Other taxes	14.4.2 Capital
11.6.1 Payable solely by business	14.5 Miscellaneous and unidentified revenue
11.6.2 Payable other than business or unidentifiable	

Appendix II:Local Revenue

Taxes, levies, fees and revenue sources which LGAs are mandated to raise under the Local Government Finances Act are as follows:

- Taxes on goods and services
  - Crop fees (maximum 5 percent of farmgate price); and
  - Forest produces fees
- Taxes on specific services
  - Guest house levy.
- Business and professional licenses
  - Commercial fishing license fees.
  - Intoxicating liquor license fee.
  - Private health facility license fee.
  - Taxi license fee.
  - Plying permit fees; and
  - Other business licenses fees.
- Motor vehicles, other equipment and ferry licenses
  - Vehicle license fees; and
  - Fishing vessel license fees.
- Other taxes on the use of goods, permission to use goods
  - Forest produce license fees.
  - Building materials extraction license fee.
  - Hunting licenses fees.
  - Muzzle loading guns license fees; and
  - Scaffolding/Hoarding permit fees.
- Turnover taxes
  - Service levy.
- Entrepreneurial and property income
  - Dividends.
  - Other domestic property income.
  - Interest; and
  - Land rent.
- Administrative fees and charges
  - Market stalls/slabs dues.
  - Magulio1 fees.

1 *Local Open Markets*

  - Auction mart fees.
  - Meat inspection charges.
  - Land survey service fee.
  - Building permit fee.
  - Permit fees for billboards, posters or hoarding.
  - Tender fee.
  - Abattoir slaughter service fee.
  - Artificial insemination service fee.
  - Livestock dipping service fee.
  - Livestock market fee.
  - Fish landing facilities fee.
  - Fish auction fee.
  - Health facility user charges.
  - Clean water service fee.
  - Refuse collection service fee.
  - Cesspit emptying service fee.
  - Clearing of blocked drains service fee.
  - Revenue from sale of building plans.
  - Building valuation service fee.
  - Central bus stand fees.
  - Sale of seedlings.
  - Insurance commission service fee.
  - Revenue from renting of houses.
  - Revenue from renting of assets; and
  - Parking fees.
- Fees fines, penalties and forfeitures
  - Stray animals’ penalty;
  - Share of fines imposed by Magistrates Court;
  - Other fines and penalties; and

NB: LGAs are not allowed to collect any taxes, levies or fees which are not on this list.

Appendix III:Trends in Actual Government Finance, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 – 2023/24

	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23[R]	2023/24[R]
A. Domestic Revenue (Incl. Revenue from LGAs)	**17,827,867.41**	**18,377,719.64**	**20,921,473.23**	**20,288,076.43**	**23,493,380.33**	**26,277,887.18**	**29,829,894.69**
Domestic Revenue	**17,286,368.36**	**17,716,356.63**	**20,204,224.53**	**19,531,021.46**	**22,603,912.40**	**25,256,847.91**	**28,683,341.84**
1. TRA Revenue	**15,191,421.25**	**15,511,330.39**	**17,622,822.08**	**17,624,361.10**	**20,931,262.05**	**22,610,161.91**	**26,072,401.81**
Tax Revenue	15,074,401.76	15,359,491.75	17,474,338.5	17,317,795.6	20,029,075.8	21,395,269.5	24,740,385.3
Import Duty and Excise Duty	3,313,984.64	3,585,178.95	3,781,641.00	4,042,533.70	4,367,465.66	4,584,581.13	5,353,015.48
Value Added Tax (VAT)	4,480,969.01	4,765,267.39	5,184,293.95	5,217,889.42	6,297,722.25	7,066,881.51	7,594,208.49
Imports	2,054,675.37	2,259,827.36	2,421,369.82	2,584,453.55	3,344,798.53	3,639,577.56	3,748,862.58
Domestic	2,426,293.64	2,505,440.02	2,762,924.13	2,633,435.87	2,952,923.72	3,427,303.95	3,845,345.90
Income Tax	5,436,982.6	5,444,938.5	6,848,804.6	6,301,252.5	7,840,214.3	8,133,951.3	9,516,779.1
Other Taxes inc. B. levy+ TRA non tax	1,900,482.20	1,698,715.86	1,906,103.95	1,978,974.84	2,519,331.82	2,682,682.72	3,338,825.21
Refunds Accounts	-58,016.71	-134,608.96	-246,505.00	-222,854.89	-995,658.21	-1,072,827.19	-1,062,443.00
TRA non-tax revenue	117,019.49	151,838.64	148,483.56	306,565.49	902,186.27	1,214,892.45	1,332,016.52
2. Non – Tax Revenue (MDAs)	2,094,947.11	2,205,026.24	2,581,402.45	1,906,660.4	1,672,650.4	2,646,686.0	2,610,940.0
3. Revenue from LGAs	541,499.05	661,363.01	717,248.70	757,055.0	889,467.9	1,021,039.3	1,146,552.9
B. Total Expenditure	**20,468,072.33**	**22,300,627.39**	**23,509,931.61**	**26,585,306.7**	**31,815,747.3**	**34,445,838.0**	**36,567,630.8**
1. Recurrent Expenditure	12,852,304.02	13,806,788.92	14,201,147.85	14,883,722.6	15,998,691.7	20,475,131.8	21,931,209.5
2. Development Expenditure	7,615,768.31	8,493,838.47	9,308,783.77	11,701,584.2	15,817,055.6	13,970,706.2	14,636,421.3
Local Funds	5,397,033.55	6,535,879.18	6,840,103.83	9,251,759.3	12,386,668.7	12,259,082.3	11,182,316.4
Foreign Funds	2,218,734.76	1,957,959.29	2,468,679.94	2,449,824.8	3,430,387.0	1,711,623.9	3,454,104.9
C. Deficit/Surplus (A-B)	**-2,640,204.92**	**-3,922,907.75**	**-2,588,458.39**	**-6,297,230.3**	**-8,322,367.0**	**-8,167,950.9**	**-6,737,736.1**
D. Financing	**2,523,185.35**	**3,771,069.39**	**1,741,963.38**	**5,990,571.5**	**7,420,181.2**	**8,167,950.9**	**6,737,736.2**
1. External Sources	**2,632,730.67**	**1,569,325.67**	**2,655,975.48**	**3,354,230.2**	**3,818,767.9**	**3,681,040.7**	**4,671,036.5**
Grants	813,482.95	285,340.00	831,978.22	527,487.8	622,525.4	506,327.7	634,687.6
Basket support	117,165.44	92,162.52	211,972.35	175,363.7	85,966.8	90,052.5	40,312.1
Import Support/OGL Loans	71,077.78	169,676.95	185,483.31	287,345.5	1,298,502.6	1,851,237.4	2,013,708.2
Project Loans	1,464,294.03	1,452,477.00	1,632,755.80	1,669,866.4	2,818,336.6	1,115,243.7	2,892,901.4
Non-Concessional Loans	1,474,281.58	1,144,822.29	1,822,093.10	3,121,190.2	1,809,493.7	3,011,725.4	2,101,240.6
Amortization (Foreign)	-1,307,571.11	-1,575,153.09	-2,028,307.30	-2,427,023.4	-2,816,057.3	-2,893,546.0	-3,011,813.4
2. Internal Sources	**598,647.46**	**3,037,177.45**	**376,924.00**	**3,359,220.4**	**2,850,002.5**	**4,597,523.4**	**2,175,319.3**
Non-Bank Borrowing	-343,325.54	653,774.14	781,780.60	1,550,288.0	1,003,509.3	2,171,460.3	2,445,972.9
Bank Borrowing	941,973.00	2,383,403.31	-404,856.60	1,808,932.4	1,846,493.2	2,426,063.1	-270,653.6
Payments of Arrears (Rollover)	4,835,199.26	3,718,008.34	3,976,811.20	3,262,551.9	3,044,431.8	3,513,913.7	3,257,143.9
Proceeds from Privatization							
Adjustment to Cash	-636,424.90	-835,433.73	-1,275,185.80	-715,561.1	753,597.9	-97,656.8	-99,896.3
Amortization (local)	-4,835,199.26	-3,718,008.34	-3,976,811.20	-3,262,551.9	-3,044,431.8	-3,513,913.7	-3,257,143.9
Expenditure float	-71,767.88		-15,750.30	-7,318.0	-2,187.1	-12,956.4	-8,723.3

Source: Ministry of Finance *(R = Revised)*

Appendix IV:Trends in Actual Tax Revenue, Tanzania Mainland, 2017/18 – 2023/24

TRA MAINLAND	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Nominal GDP	**121,369,953**	**129,268,983**	**139,962,274**	**150,775,745**	**163,493,585**	**179,804,042**	**198,552,926**
Revenue/GDP ratio	**12.5%**	**12.0%**	**12.6%**	**11.7%**	**12.8%**	**12.6%**	**13.1%**
Net Collections	**15,191,421.3**	**15,511,330.4**	**17,622,822.1**	**17,624,361.1**	**20,931,262.0**	**22,610,161.9**	**26,072,401.8**
Less Tax Refunds	**58,016.7**	**134,609.0**	**246,505.0**	**222,854.9**	**995,658.2**	**1,072,827.2**	**1,062,443.0**
GRAND TOTAL (GROSS)	**15,249,438.0**	**15,645,939.3**	**17,869,327.1**	**17,847,215.99**	**21,926,920.3**	**23,682,989.1**	**27,134,844.8**
DIRECT TAXES	**5,436,982.6**	**5,444,938.5**	**6,848,804.6**	**6,301,252.5**	**7,840,214.3**	**8,133,951.3**	**9,516,779.1**
P.A.Y.E.	2,344,698.9	2,415,429.9	2,552,891.0	2,198,047.2	2,431,529.8	2,862,403.6	3,320,646.9
B. Skills & Dev.Levy	282,839.6	296,009.4	315,405.2	285,178.9	291,028.4	374,321.1	358,924.1
Individuals	213,417.8	216,838.4	227,166.6	248,630.1	239,128.2	251,032.2	284,972.5
Corporate Taxes	1,660,242.5	1,563,429.8	2,571,155.7	2,150,593.6	3,289,284.2	2,909,957.5	3,574,291.1
Withholding taxes	722,432.2	711,404.0	948,232.4	1,090,634.2	1,221,872.8	1,325,020.6	1,476,954.4
Rental Tax	94,541.9	108,756.4	101,711.4	89,880.5	121,332.7	133,533.5	142,786.7
Gaming Tax	75,467.6	89,035.5	85,066.3	127,600.2	146,893.1	168,129.4	214,334.3
Income tax on each truck & passenger bus						19.0	-
Natural Resources Payments						3,881.6	6,234.3
Digital tax on Income							-
All Other direct taxes	43,342.1	44,035.1	47,176.0	110,687.9	99,145.0	105,652.8	137,634.7
Less Refunds	567.7	79,654.2	33,555.4	157.2	31,873.5	159,312.6	82,016.9
INDIRECT TAXES	**9,812,455.3**	**10,201,000.8**	**11,020,522.5**	**11,545,963.4**	**14,086,706.0**	**15,549,037.8**	**17,618,065.7**
CONSUMPTION TAXES	**3,486,197.6**	**3,737,835.7**	**4,037,564.2**	**3,889,208.5**	**4,376,294.8**	**5,004,208.8**	**5,819,574.9**
Excises (Domestic)	**1,059,904.0**	**1,232,395.7**	**1,274,640.1**	**1,255,772.6**	**1,423,371.1**	**1,576,904.8**	**1,974,229.0**
Beer	306,680.4	320,478.8	304,221.8	317,312.5	346,283.5	358,312.8	421,036.1
Cigarettes	157,270.4	155,517.6	147,202.8	150,196.7	166,736.7	180,246.0	209,306.6
Soft Drinks	47,973.0	51,604.1	57,917.9	72,331.3	80,866.9	79,891.2	114,981.9

TRA MAINLAND	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Bottled Water	19,506.3	21,345.2	20,952.4	33,241.8	60,223.5	55,915.0	65,788.2
Telecom Services	311,337.9	230,827.7	320,288.4	344,913.7	395,847.6	457,298.0	467,602.9
Spirits and Konyagi	69,323.6	84,098.8	115,655.4	157,152.7	190,858.5	230,268.1	257,335.9
All Other Excises (Domestic)	147,812.5	368,523.3	308,401.5	180,623.9	182,554.3	214,973.8	438,177.4
Aggregate VAT	**2,426,293.6**	**2,505,440.0**	**2,762,924.1**	**2,633,435.9**	**2,952,923.7**	**3,427,303.9**	**3,845,345.9**
VAT Domestic Products	**560,620.4**	**591,214.2**	**620,871.5**	**644,335.8**	**699,477.3**	**708,435.7**	**873,366.3**
Beer	160,691.4	155,811.4	145,201.8	155,430.5	171,714.6	148,451.7	188,751.5
Cigarettes	45,829.0	55,368.5	52,753.2	50,387.5	58,859.2	105,800.4	66,343.2
Soft Drinks	37,924.6	36,771.0	41,643.2	54,737.8	43,991.3	41,813.8	73,829.9
Cement	23,546.2	32,800.8	51,297.7	44,111.1	65,026.9	48,678.9	75,394.0
Sugar	76,319.4	84,856.9	89,730.5	91,683.5	94,540.2	86,812.0	89,600.5
Others	216,309.8	225,605.6	240,245.2	247,985.5	265,345.1	276,879.0	379,447.3
VAT Domestic Services	**1,865,673.2**	**1,914,225.8**	**2,142,052.7**	**1,989,100.0**	**2,253,446.5**	**2,718,868.3**	**2,971,979.6**
Electricity	99,247.1	86,274.7	85,863.8	109,478.9	107,162.3	71,019.6	64,602.8
Telephones	72,738.7	257,260.4	250,180.1	242,536.9	303,289.9	324,796.3	320,200.9
Retailers	26,404.5	34,229.7	39,011.1	37,223.4	37,865.7	39,049.1	54,409.9
Wholesalers	45,173.2	49,420.7	52,439.0	47,673.8	55,022.5	61,267.4	72,988.1
Transport	51,105.6	54,704.0	63,240.9	56,386.6	56,040.8	65,146.9	76,598.3
Hotel Services	73,156.7	79,881.1	69,443.3	18,554.5	44,848.9	87,678.6	91,624.9
VAT on Digital service							-
Other	1,497,847.4	1,352,455.3	1,581,874.5	1,477,245.9	1,649,216.3	2,069,910.4	2,291,554.6
Less VAT Refunds	36,330.5	26,995.5	195,161.0	188,658.6	954,042.8	901,009.5	969,101.2
Less: Transfer to ZRB	16,552.3	12,194.0	1,390.0	-	-	-	-
Less: VETA	-	-	-	-			
Less: Bed night levy	-						

TRA MAINLAND	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Less: MV D/license							
OTHER Domestic Taxes & Charges	**171,396.3**	**200,498.2**	**212,005.9**	**320,212.0**	**979,981.2**	**1,190,851.2**	**1,247,605.0**
Business Licenses							
Airport Departure Charges	65,585.0	58,514.9	52,315.8	22,209.2	43,098.6	65,412.2	84,200.9
Port Departure Charges	3,371.2	2,458.6	2,691.2	1,966.9	3,104.5	4,187.5	2,354.4
Motor Vehicle Taxes	88,916.0	96,783.0	111,896.6	124,655.2	149,853.1	97,580.4	92,843.7
Stamp Duty	13,524.1	14,497.4	20,015.3	20,050.2	21,025.0	28,943.8	27,769.2
DRD Treasury Vouchers	-	9.0	38.8	2.6	43.8	68.9	-
Non tax revenue		28,235.4	25,048.2	151,327.9	762,856.3	994,658.5	1,040,436.8
The Use of Telecommunication Traffic Monitoring System (TTMS)/DRD non tax revenue							
Custom taxes							
INTERNATIONAL TRADE TAXES-GROSS	**6,154,861.4**	**6,262,666.9**	**6,770,952.3**	**7,336,542.9**	**8,730,429.9**	**9,353,977.9**	**10,550,885.7**
Import Duties	**1,735,642.5**	**1,673,862.4**	**1,921,753.5**	**1,919,582.1**	**2,181,161.8**	**2,432,861.6**	**2,764,302.6**
Non-Petroleum Imports	1,113,771.1	1,201,045.0	1,269,218.4	1,320,153.5	1,478,947.9	1,637,671.0	1,845,087.5
Export Duty & Levy	169,473.5	7,078.7	174,977.4	93,889.7	88,394.4	68,933.4	103,634.7
Processing Fee-REA	18,535.6	16,025.2	15,166.7	16,526.6	9,082.8	798.9	847.2
Railway Development Levy-Dry	224,729.5	247,855.0	249,888.5	254,975.8	346,732.8	298,101.5	354,175.2
Railway Development Levy - Wet						138,428.8	146,351.2
Industrial Development Levy							
Processing Fee-dry cargo-TRA & Other import charges	58,935.5	59,938.6	65,878.7	69,027.4	81,875.3	109,435.5	119,983.5
HIV response levy							
Water supply and sanitation	150,197.2	141,919.9	146,623.9	165,009.2	176,128.6	179,492.4	194,223.2
Excise Duties	**1,140,309.6**	**1,151,738.3**	**1,237,782.5**	**1,466,607.6**	**1,465,146.6**	**1,370,005.3**	**1,533,699.0**
Wines and Spirits							

TRA MAINLAND	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Non-Petroleum Imports	153,636.7	170,082.3	195,316.7	205,525.6	254,379.2	311,803.0	338,522.2
Petroleum imports	986,672.9	981,656.0	1,042,465.8	1,261,082.0	1,210,767.5	1,058,202.3	1,195,176.8
VAT on Imports	**2,054,675.4**	**2,259,827.4**	**2,421,369.8**	**2,584,453.5**	**3,344,798.5**	**3,639,577.6**	**3,748,862.6**
Non-Petroleum Imports	2,054,675.4	2,259,827.4	2,421,369.8	2,584,453.5	3,344,798.5	3,639,577.6	3,748,862.6
Petroleum Levy-REA	315,986.8	306,475.0	294,455.6	342,262.8	246,901.9	376,390.8	412,269.6
Fuel Levy	791,227.7	747,160.6	772,155.5	868,399.3	1,353,091.1	1,314,908.7	1,800,172.3
Non-Tax Revenue	117,019.5	123,603.3	123,435.4	155,237.6	139,330.0	220,233.9	291,579.8
Less Customs & Excise Refunds	4,566.2	15,422.5	16,313.8	34,039.0	9,741.9	12,505.1	11,324.8
Less VAT-Mining	-	342.8	84.7	-	-	-	-

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