



**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

**CITIZENS' BUDGET BOOK**  
**A SIMPLIFIED VERSION OF THE GOVERNMENT**  
**BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/23**



policy forum

ISSUED BY MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
IN COLLABORATION WITH  
POLICY FORUM

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The 6th President of Tanzania  
**Samia Suluhu Hassan**

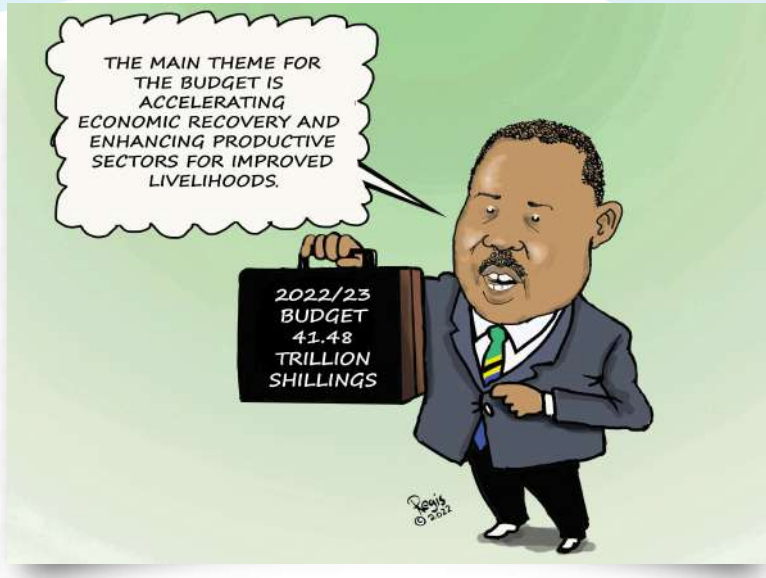
## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Citizen's Budget booklet provides a summary of policies and plans reflected in the Government budget in a simplified form. The aim of this booklet is to increase citizen's awareness, access to budgetary information, transparency and accountability in public finance management. The policies and plans reflected in the Government budget impact the lives of citizens and therefore it is important for them to understand and fully participate in the implementation of development plans.

### 1.1 What is Government Budget ?

Government Budget is the plan which provides projected revenues to be collected and expenditures to be incurred by the Government in a particular year in order to implement different activities for social welfare. The basis for the budget is the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, Article 137 (1) which provides that, "The President shall give directives to persons concerned to prepare and submit to the National

Assembly in each Government financial year estimates of the revenue and expenditure of the Government of the United Republic for the next financial year".



## 2. BUDGET PRIORITIES

In the 2022/23 budget, the Government has continued to focus on five (5) priority areas of the Third Five-Year National Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26. The budget has focused on improving production sectors including **agriculture, livestock, fishing, energy as well as improving business and investment environment** in order to build the economy, reduce poverty and unemployment especially for youth.



### 3. MACROECONOMICS AND BUDGET POLICIES

#### 3.1 Macroeconomic Assumption and Targets

Macro-economics targets for the period 2022/23 include:

- i. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate to reach 4.7 percent in 2022 and 5.3 percent in 2023;
- ii. Containing inflation and ensure it remains at single digit between an average of 3.0 to 7.0 percent in the medium term;
- iii. Domestic revenue collection to reach 14.9 percent of GDP in 2022/23



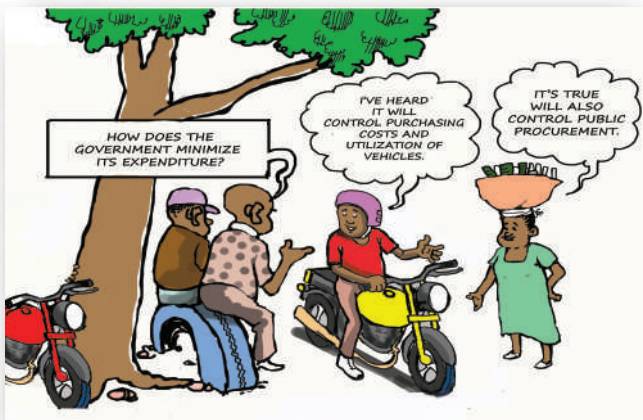
- iv. Tax revenue collection to reach 11.7 percent of GDP in 2022/23; and
- v. Maintaining foreign exchange reserves sufficient to cover for at least four months (4) of imports of goods and services.

#### 3.2 Policies and Strategies to Increase Revenue in 2022/23

- i. Strengthening the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in tax estimation for small business owners who are incapable of maintaining proper records and preparing their accounts;
- ii. Investing in the use of technology to facilitate electronic filing of tax returns and timely payment of taxes;
- iii. Strengthening the Government electronic Payment Gateway – GePG and emphasize the use of control numbers in making Government payments;

- iv. Strengthening management control systems in Government agencies, public corporations and institutions to increase efficiency and ensure required dividends and contributions are paid on time;
- v. Continue improving business environment by opening up more opportunities for the private sector to increase its contribution to the economy, employment opportunities and revenue collections; and
- vi. Continue establishing one stop centers to ensure all requirements for business services are available in one area.

### 3.3 Strategies for Expenditure Management in 2022/23

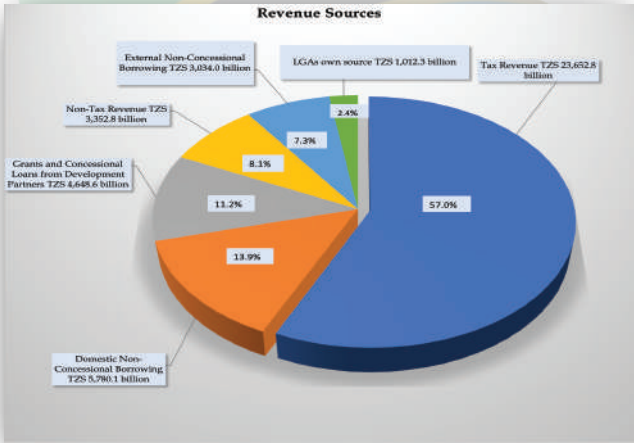


Expenditure policies for 2022/23 will focus on minimizing and eliminating unnecessary spending. The medium and long-term measures to implement the policies include:

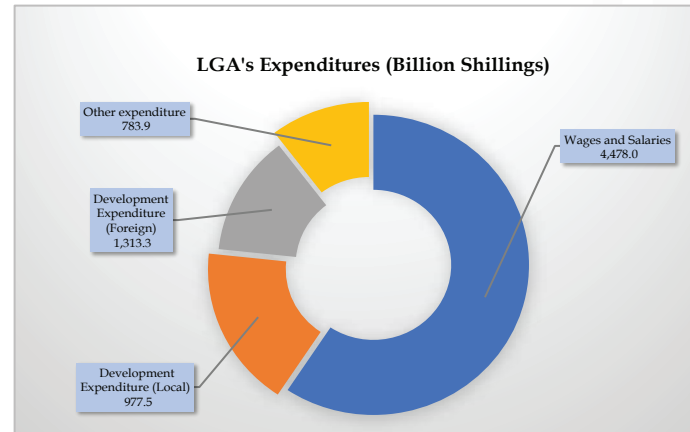
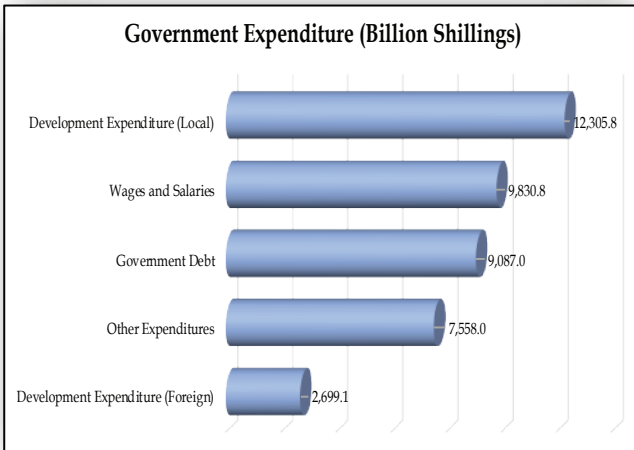
- i. Controlling costs arising from purchasing and maintenance of vehicles;
- ii. Improving the public procurement system TANePS by setting price ceilings for goods and services procured by Government;
- iii. Strengthening the use of ICT in Government operations;
- iv. To allocate more human and financial resources to the office of Controller and Auditor General (CAG) in order to timely conduct value for money audits; and
- v. Strengthening the management and control of Government wage bill.

## 4. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

In 2022/23, the Government plans to collect and spend a total of 41.48 trillion shillings. Revenue will be mobilized from various sources and allocated to priority spending areas.



- ii. 257.4 billion shillings for construction of classrooms, dormitories, dining halls, fence for 99 dormitories of students with special needs, toilet pits, satellite schools and secondary school laboratories;
- iii. 98.0 billion shillings for construction of administration blocks, executive directors and heads of departments residential buildings;
- iv. 75.9 billion shillings for loans to youth, women and people with disabilities;
- v. 40.1 billion shillings for implementation of strategic revenue generating projects;
- vi. 20.3 billion shillings for councilors allowance; and
- vii. 15.9 billion shillings for Constituency Development Catalyst Fund.



## 4.1 Local Government Authorities (LGAs') Expenditure Allocation

Some of the priority areas for LGAs' expenditure include:

- i. 346.5 billion shillings for fee free education;;

## 5. GOVERNMENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE BY SECTOR ALLOCATION

Government budget expenditure has been allocated into seven sectors as follows:

### 5.1 Education Sector

Budget allocated to education sector is 5.7 trillion shillings. Some key spending areas are as follows:

- i. 4.4 trillion shillings for preprimary, primary and secondary education, teachers' colleges, schools' inspection, adult and informal education;
- ii. 1.0 trillion shillings for higher education, science and technology including 570 billion shillings for higher education students' loans;
- iii. 145.0 billion shillings for Technical and Vocational Training; and
- iv. 97.9 billion shillings for administrative expenses.

In addition, the strategic measures to improve the Education Sector for the year 2022/23 are as follows

- i. Establishing a special window through TASAF to help children from poor families;
- ii. Construction of dormitories for girls in vulnerable areas;
- iii. Strengthening vocational education with the aim of building capacities for self-employment or employment;
- iv. Widening the scope of implementation of the Fee Free Education Program by cancelling fee for form five and six students; and

- v. Construction of vocational colleges in Songwe Region and 36 districts that do not have colleges.



### 5.2 Health Sector

A total of 2.1 trillion shillings has been allocated to health sector. Some key spending areas are as follows:

- i. 941.9 billion shillings for improvement of health services and infrastructure in dispensaries, health centers and district hospitals;
- ii. 862.0 billion shillings for improvement of curative health services and infrastructure in zonal and national referral hospitals;



- iii. 258.4 billion shillings for prevention services including procurement and distribution of medicines, equipment, medical equipment, reagents and vaccines;
- iv. 85.8 billion shillings for health administrative services; and
- v. 1.0 billion shillings for improvement of health services and infrastructure in regional referral hospitals.



*The President of the United Republic of Tanzania Hon. Samia Suluhu Hassan, receiving information from the Doctor of the Kidney Diseases Unit at the Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Hospital in Mara Region*

### 5.3 General Public Services

The Government has allocated 16.8 trillion shillings for expenditure in this sector. The expenditure include:

- i. 9.1 trillion shillings for Government Debt servicing;
- ii. 3.8 trillion shillings to finance public administrative services;
- iii. 3.7 trillion shillings for financial and economic activities services including 400.9 billion shillings for facilitation of the Population and Housing Census which will take place on 23rd of August, 2022; and
- iv. 208.0 billion shillings for foreign affairs.



## 5.4 Defence, Public Order and Safety

A total of 4.2 trillion shillings is allocated for strengthening defence, security and administration of justice delivery systems including construction and rehabilitation of court infrastructure.

## 5.5 Economic Development Sector

A total of 9.1 trillion shillings has been allocated to this sector with expenditure breakdown as follows:

### 5.5.1 Agricultural Sector

The Agriculture Sector including livestock and fisheries has been allocated 1.2 trillion shillings for the implementation of the national strategic objectives and priorities for this sector as follows: -

- i. 300.0 billion shillings for the construction of irrigation infrastructure in 25 new schemes totaling 53,234 hectares;
- ii. 268.9 billion shillings for development projects including 100.6 billion shillings to subsidize fertilizer price and 3.0 billion shillings for youth block farming;
- iii. 135.7 billion shillings for the development of the fishing industry including the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Management Project (SWIOFish); and
- iv. 50.0 billion shillings for construction of fishing port in Kilwa; and

- v. 46.7 billion shillings for Livestock Sector development projects.



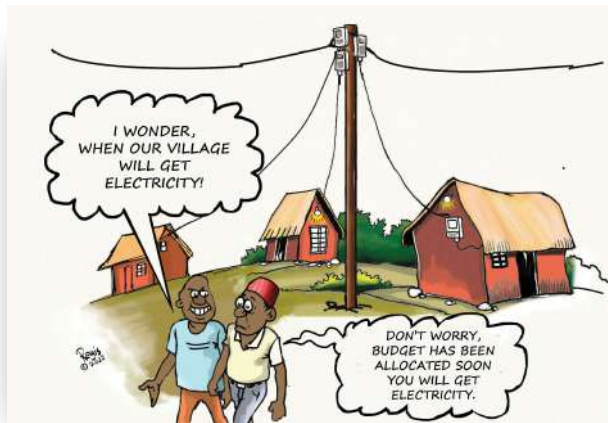
### 5.5.2 Minerals

The Government has allocated 83.3 billion shillings for the mining sub-sector aiming at increasing its contribution to economic growth. Key priorities include: capacity building for small-scale miners; promoting the construction of processing, smelting, refining and manufacturing industries of mineral products; conducting minerals exploration; and strengthening collection of revenue from mining activities.

### 5.5.3 Energy

The Energy sub-sector has been allocated 2.9 trillion shillings for:

- i. Funding power generation projects including Julius Nyerere Hydropower 2,115 MW, Rusumo Waterfalls 80 MW, Ruhudji 358 MW, and Rumakali 80 MW;
- ii. Electricity distribution in rural areas through the Rural Energy Agency (REA);
- iii. Construction of transmission lines from Rufiji - Chalinze - Kinyerezi - Dodoma and Singida - Arusha - Namanga as well as hamlet electrification project; and
- iv. Petroleum and natural gas projects including industrial natural gas distribution, oil and natural gas research, processing of natural gas, and the strengthening of the joint oil import system.



### 5.5.4 Works, Transport and Communication

Works, Transport and Communication sub sector has been allocated 3.9 trillion shillings. Some of the activities that will be implemented include:

- i. 1.4 trillion shillings for construction of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), Railway Fund and rehabilitation of TAZARA railway;
- ii. 1.3 trillion shillings for road construction and rehabilitation;
- iii. 488.4 billion shillings for aircraft instalment payments, construction and renovation of airports; and
- iv. 100.1 billion shillings for improvement of Dar es Salaam port



*The JP Magufuli Bridge, which is being built in Mwanza which will connect Misungwi and Sengerema districts through Lake Victoria is expected to be the longest bridge in East and Central Africa and will be the sixth longest in the African continent according to current statistics*



*Standard Gauge Railway - Ruvu Station*

### **5.5.5 Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism**

This sector has been allocated 615.4 billion shillings to promote domestic tourism, advertise tourist attractions, create new tourism markets, rehabilitate and construct infrastructures, producing and developing strategic tourism products and environment conservation management.

### **5.5.6 Investment, Industry and Trade**

The Government has allocated 282.9 billion shillings for investment, industry and trade subsector to implement various activities including:

i. 12.8 billion shillings for improving business environment and industrial development, increase productivity and efficiency in industrial production and market monitoring;

ii. 10.4 billion shillings for financing development of leather goods, construction of infrastructure for industrial parks and edible oils processing;

iii. 3.7 billion shillings for marketing of locally produced goods and services and promote private sector growth; and

iv. 2.0 billion shillings for funding research, invention and business education trainings for stakeholders and strengthening ICT systems.

### **5.5.7 Labour, Youth Development and Skills Development**

The sub-sector has been allocated 31.2 billion shillings to fund priority activities including the following:

i. 21.2 billion shillings for the facilitation of labor and employment activities including strengthening of regional labor offices to promote management of work permits and improve revenue collection;

ii. 9.0 billion shillings for the facilitation of skills development program as well as the creation of employment opportunities and decent works; and

iii. 1.0 billion shillings for Youth Development Fund.

## 5.6 Social Protection

The social protection sector has been allocated a total of 2.2 trillion shillings for provision of basic services to elderly; eradication of genderbased violence and children living in vulnerable areas; contribution to Pension Funds; and National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF).

## 5.7 Water, Housing and Community Development

A total of 1.3 trillion shillings has been allocated for improvement of water services, housing and community development. Budget allocation in this sector is as follows:

### 5.7.1 Water

A total of 723.8 billion shillings has been allocated to water sub sector to facilitate various priority projects including:

- i. 249.1 billion shillings for rural water supply and sanitation program;
- ii. 181.0 billion shillings for rehabilitation and expansion of urban water supply;
- iii. 46.6 billion shillings for water supply and sanitation program for Dar es Salaam and Coast region;
- iv. 29.9 billion shillings for identifying, preserving, managing and sustaining water resources; and
- v. 28.9 billion shillings for Lake Victoria to Tinde – Shelui Water Supply project.



*Honorable President Samia Suluhu Hassan launching the Mlandizi - Chalinze - Mboga water project*

### 5.7.2 Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development

The sub- sector has been allocated a total of 118.6 billion shillings for implementation of various priority activities including: preparation, registration and issuing of certificates of rights of occupancy and certificates of customary rights of occupancy to the citizens; improving surveying and mapping infrastructure; addressing land disputes; strengthening electronic land record keeping system; town planning, surveying and formalization of human settlements in collaboration with other government agencies and private sectors; and continuing with the preparation of land use plans at district level.

### 5.7.3 Community Development

A total of 455.2 billion shillings has been allocated for this sub-sector. Some of the activities that will be funded include strengthening: provision of development services and social welfare in the country; community participation in development activities; access to child's rights and development; improving social welfare services and also empowerment of special groups including *Machingas*.

### 5.7.4 Culture, Arts and Sports

A total of 35.4 billion shillings has been allocated for promoting and developing art, culture, sports and games. Some of the priority areas include: construction and maintenance of stadiums, exercise and recreation centers; financing Art and Culture Fund; developing sports talents; and supporting national teams.

## 6. REFORMS OF THE TAX STRUCTURE, FEES AND LEVIES

The Government has made amendments to tax structure, levies and fees to promote economic growth and strengthening the production sector in order to improve livelihoods of Tanzanians especially in the agriculture, fishing, livestock and industrial sectors to increase Government revenue. Some of the amendments include:

### 6.1 The Value Added Tax Act, CAP 148

#### *a. Exempt Value Added Tax on:*

- i. Soil testing equipment to promote research and agriculture sector development as well as meteorological equipment and instruments;
- ii. Agro-nets used in production of horticulture products in order to promote growth of the agriculture sector and ensure high productivity;
- iii. Refrigerated trucks and cold rooms for preserving perishable agricultural products to enhance modern farming;

- iv. Raw materials and machineries used in the manufacturing of fertilizers to give relief to local industries and attract investment in the country;
  - v. Yoghurt, Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk and dairy packaging materials to enable domestic processors to compete in the regional and international market, create more employment and improve livelihood;
  - vi. Electronic equipment for identification, registration and livestock traceability, slaughtering equipment and pasture grass seeds;
  - vii. Fishing nets, fishing hooks and fishing lines to empower small scale fishermen;
  - viii. Double refined edible oils from locally grown seeds by a local manufacturer for a period of one year, raw material used in manufacturing of edible oils and packaging used in manufacturing.
- b. Accommodate taxation of VAT on digital services by establishing a simplified registration process to accommodate digital economy operators who have no physical presence in Tanzania; and

*c. Abolish VAT exemption on:*

- i. Smart phones, tablets and modems; and
- ii. Supply of air charter services.

## **6.2 The Income Tax Act, CAP 332**

- i. To introduce a rate of 3.5 percent for taxpayers with turnover exceeding 11 million but not exceeding 100 million in a year;
- ii. Abolish exemption to withhold income tax on individuals, particularly on rentals paid for residential houses, apartments and commercial premises;
- iii. Exempt withholding tax on coupon for corporate and municipal bonds; and
- iv. Introduce digital service tax at a rate of 2 percent on the turnover of the non-resident service providers.

### **6.3 The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act, CAP 147**

- i. Reduce license fee from 500,000 shillings to 300,000 shillings for manufacturers and importers of excisable goods;
- ii. Exempt excise duty on packaging material for horticultural produce; and
- iii. Impose excise duty at a rate of 1,000 shillings per kilogram on imported sugar confectionary.

### **6.4 The East African Community Customs Management Act, 2004**

- i. Revert back to import duty rate of 0% instead of 25% on Crude Palm Oil (CPO);
- ii. Stay of application of EAC Common External Tarrif (CET) 0% and apply a duty rate of 10% for one year on crude vegetable oils of soya-beans, groundnuts, coconuts, mustard and linseed;
- iii. Stay of application of EAC - CET rate of 35% and apply a duty rate of 25% or USD 500/MT whichever is higher for one year on semi-refined and refined vegetable oils;
- iv. Stay of application of EAC - CET rate of 10% and apply a duty rate of 25% for one year on cotton yarn;
- v. Grant duty remission at a rate of 0% instead of 10% for one year on raw materials used to manufacture food flavors;
- vi. Stay of application of EAC - CET rate of 100% or USD 460/MT whichever is higher and apply a duty rate of 25% for one year on sugar imported under a special permit to cover the sugar production gap in the country;
- vii. Grant duty remission at a rate of 0% instead of 25% for one year on prefabricated building imported by livestock breeders;
- viii. Increase import duty from 25% to 35% on wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes, switches of human or animal hair or of textile materials; and
- ix. Impose import duty at a rate of 35% on electronic cigarettes





### **6.5 The Tax Administration Act, CAP 438**

Register and issue Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) to every Tanzanian citizen who has been issued with a National Identification Number and ensure both are linked.

### **6.6 The Local Government Finance Act, CAP 290**

- i. Exempt crop cess on seeds; and
- ii. Reduce forest produce cess from 5 to 3 percent.

### **6.7 The Workers Compensation Fund Act, CAP 263**

To reduce the Workers Compensation Fund contribution rate for employees in private sector from 0.6% to 0.5% of the gross emoluments.

### **6.8 The Mining Act, CAP 123**

- i. Reduce the rate of royalty from 3 to 1 percent on coal used as energy raw materials in factories; and
- ii. Reduce the rate of royalty from 6 to 4 percent on gold minerals to be sold to the refinery centres.

### **6.9 The Cashewnut Industry Act, CAP 203**

To divide revenue from the export levy from raw cashew nuts as follows: 50 percent to the Ministry of Agriculture for input subsidy and the Agriculture Development Fund (ADF); and 50 percent to be remitted to Consolidated Fund.

### **6.10 The Insurance Act, CAP 394**

Expand the scope for mandatory insurance to include public markets, commercial buildings, imported goods, marine vessels, ferries and pontoons.

### **6.11 The Export Levy Act CAP, 196**

Introduce export levy of 30 percent or USD 150 per metric tonne (whichever is higher) on copper waste and scrap metals.



### **6.12 The National Payment System Act, CAP 437**

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

### **6.13 The Eletronic and Postal Communications Act, CAP 306**

Impose a fee on television decoder subscription paid at a rate ranging from 500 to 2,000 shillings.

### **6.14 The Foreign Vehicle Transit Charges Act, CAP 84**

Reduce transit charges for vehicles exceeding 3 axles from USD 16 to 10 for every 100 kilometres.

Table 1: Summary of Budget Sector Allocation

Sector / Sub Sector	Estimates 2022/23 (Billions)	Percentage (%)
<b>1. Education</b>	<b>5,684.6</b>	<b>13.70</b>
1.1 - Basic Education	4,368.3	10.53
1.2 - Technical & Vocational Education and Training	145.0	0.35
1.3 - Higher Education	1,006.4	2.43
1.4 - Science and Technology	67.0	0.16
1.5 - Education Administration	97.9	0.24
<b>2. Health</b>	<b>2,149.1</b>	<b>5.18</b>
2.1 - Curative Services	862.0	2.08
2.2 - Preventive Services	258.4	0.62
2.3 - Regional Referral Hospitals	1.0	0.00
2.4 - Dispensaries	96.6	0.23
2.5 - Health Centers	153.8	0.37
2.6 - District Hospitals	691.5	1.67
2.7 - Health Administration	85.8	0.21
<b>3. General Public Services</b>	<b>16,797.4</b>	<b>40.49</b>
3.1 - Executive and Legislative Organs	3,809.3	9.18
3.2 - Financial and Fiscal Affairs	3,693.1	8.90
3.3 - External Affairs	208.0	0.50
3.4 - Debt Service	9,087.0	21.91

<b>4. Defence, Public Order and Safety</b>	<b>4,208.0</b>	<b>10.14</b>
4.1 - Defence	2,712.0	6.54
4.2 - Public Safety	1,206.2	2.91
4.3 - Law Courts	289.7	0.70
<b>5. Economic Development</b>	<b>9,064.2</b>	<b>21.85</b>
5.1 - Agriculture	1,216.2	2.93
5.2 - Minerals	83.3	0.20
5.3 - Energy	2,905.9	7.01
5.4 - Works, Transport and Communication	3,929.2	9.47
5.5 - Natural Resources, Environment and Tourism	615.4	1.48
5.6 - Industry	99.1	0.24
5.7- Trade	183.8	0.44
5.8 - Labour, Youth and Skills Development	31.2	0.08
<b>6. Social Protection</b>	<b>2,244.2</b>	<b>5.41</b>
6.1 - Elderly, Children and Disabilities	37.3	0.09
6.2 - Pension funds ( Including Social Security Benefits)	1,761.1	4.25
6.3 - National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF)	445.9	1.07
<b>7. Water, Housing and Social Development</b>	<b>1,333.1</b>	<b>3.21</b>
7.1 - Water	723.8	1.75
7.2 - Lands, Housing and Human Settlement	118.6	0.29
7.3 - Community Development	455.2	1.10
7.4 - Sports and Culture	35.4	0.09
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41,480.6</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## BUDGET REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

The following is a list of the documents published by Government and used as sources of information to prepare the Citizens' Budget Booklet for 2022/23

1. Tanzania Development Vision 2025;
2. National Five-Year Development Plan 2022/23 - 2025/26;
3. Ruling Party Election Manifesto for 2020;
4. The Plan and Budget Guidelines for 2022/23;
5. Sector Ministries Budget Speeches for 2022/23;
6. Government Budget Speech for 2022/23;
7. Medium Term Plans and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework Budget Memoranda 2022/23;
8. The Appropriation Act, 2022;
9. The Finance Act, 2022;
10. The Budget Act, CAP 439; and
11. The Estimates of Public Revenue and Expenditure Books for year 2022/23 (Volume I – IV).

In order to access some of these documents and previous versions of Citizens' Budget you can visit:

- Ministry of Finance and Planning website ([www.mof.go.tz](http://www.mof.go.tz))
- Policy Forum website ([www.policyforum.or.tz](http://www.policyforum.or.tz))

### For more information about Government Budget

- You can find out more about the budget process from:
- The budget documents of Tanzania (see reference documents) and in particular, the four volumes of the Government Budget Books which are available at the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Mtumba Government City, Hazina Street, P.O. Box 2802, 40468 Dodoma.

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***Remember, it is your right to know this and more information about the national budget. Talk to your leaders about this information and share it with other people in your community.***

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..... (Fill and Tear-out page) .....

What are your ideas, questions, thoughts or comments on the 2022/23 government budget?

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Do you need more information other than provided in this booklet?  YES  NO If "YES",  
What kind of information do you need?

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Is there anything more you would like to know regarding the budget?

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To what extent was this booklet useful?  Very Useful  Moderate  Not useful  
If Not Useful, please explain

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Was the booklet easy to read and understand?  Very Easy  Moderates  Not Easy  
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