

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**



**MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND PLANNING**

**BUDGET EXECUTION REPORT FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE FISCAL  
YEAR 2016/17**

**JANUARY, 2016**

## **SUMMARY**

- *The Government budget for 2016/17 aims at improving the basic infrastructure for the provision of water, power and transportation for industrial development, as well as raising production of agricultural produce which are used as industrial raw materials. In order to achieve this, the main emphasis will be on improving domestic revenue collection and allocating resources to key areas that attract industrial investment. Efforts will be directed at reducing tax evasion and plugging loop holes for tax avoidance, to create new sources of revenue, and emphasis on the use of Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFDs) in order to raise revenue collection and in the same spirit to control unnecessary expenditure. Therefore, the theme for 2016/17 budget of the East African Community Partner States is 'Industrial Growth for Job Creation'. On the basis this, development budget for 2016/17 has been significantly increased to 40 percent of the total budget compared to an average of 25 percent in previous years. The Budget also focuses on creating conducive environment for business and investments in order to attract domestic and foreign investors in industrial and agricultural development.*
- *Annual average inflation for 2016 was 5.2 percent compared to 5.6 percent in 2015 mainly due to sustained tight monetary policy, general slowdown in global commodity prices, especially oil prices, and slower pace in the increase of domestic food prices. Tight monetary policy closely contributed in containing core inflation (excluding food and energy) within the desired trajectory in 2016 of below 3 percent.*
- *During the first half of the year 2016/17, total revenue collection was Shillings 8,320.3 billion, which is 93 percent of the estimate of Shillings 8,950.9 billion. Tax revenue collections amounted to Shillings 7,063.2 billion or 95 percent of estimated Shillings 7,427.4 billion. Non-tax revenue continued to perform below the estimates during this period whereas the actual revenue collection from this category was Shillings 1,123.1 billion against the estimates of Shillings 1,357.2 billion, equivalent to 83 percent. Details of revenue in major components are presented in **Annex A**.*
- *A total of Shillings 12,068.5 billion was released for Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies, Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities in order to implement their budget during the first half of 2016/17. Out of this amount, Shillings 8,891.3 billion was for recurrent expenditure and Shillings 3,177.3 billion was for development expenditure. **Annex B** and **Annex C** have details.*
- *Total financing during the period under review reached a build up of Shillings 520.5 billion compared to the estimates of Shillings 2,327.8 billion. Net foreign financing contributed to a build up of Shillings 115.3 billion while net domestic financing was a build up of Shillings 405.2 billion. Details of grants and financing categories are presented in **Annex D**.*

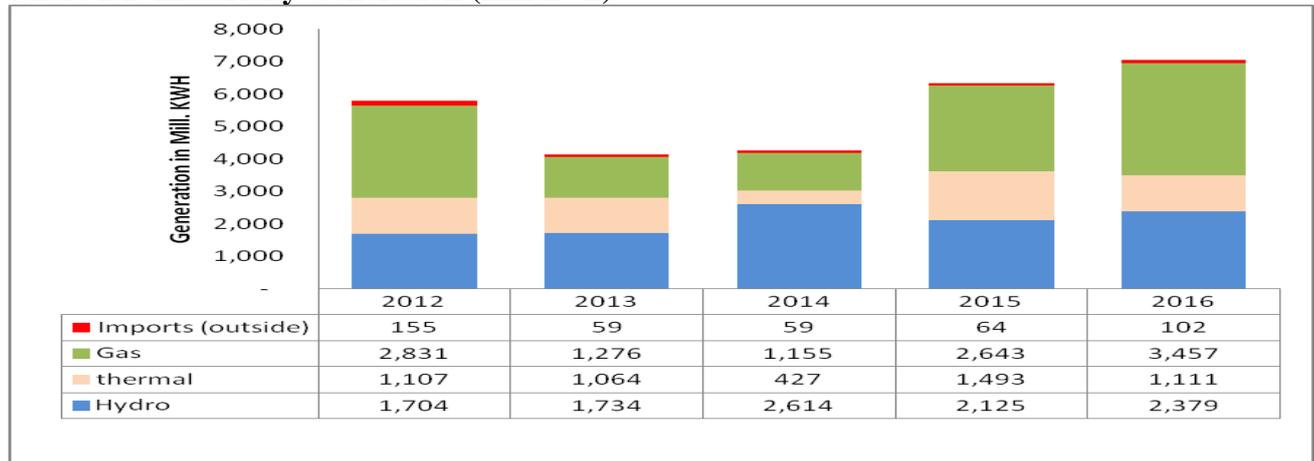
## 1.0 RECENT MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

### 1.1 Tanzania GDP Performance

1. The economic performance remained buoyant and strong with real GDP growing at an annual average rate of 6.9 percent between 2012 and 2016. Real GDP grew by 7.0 percent for the past three years consecutively, supported mainly by increase in electricity generation, manufacturing; improvement in transport services; expansion of information and communication services; expansion and improvement of financial services; and increase in enrolment for standard one pupils and form one students as a result of government free education policy which started in January 2016. Growth has been high in sectors which are capital intensive to the detriment of growing labour force in the country. Economic activities which recorded highest growth include: Mining and quarrying at 16.5 percent; transport and storage (15.6 percent); information and communication (13.5 percent); financial and insurance services (11.3 percent); and construction (8.8 percent).

2. **Electricity** activity grew by 8.7 percent in 2016 compared to 5.8 percent recorded in 2015 on account for increase in gas generation. Total electricity generation increased by 10.9 percent to 6,946.0 million kWh from 6,260.6 million kWh generated in the corresponding period in 2015. The increase is attributable to generation from Kinyerezi I plant which became operational after completion of a natural gas pipeline from Mtwara and Lindi to DSM. The increase in gas production was also intensified by the repair of three gas turbine plants and construction of a new gas plant at Songosongo gas fields in January 2016. Thermal power electricity generation declined by 26 percent during the year under review but was compensated by increase in gas and hydro generation by 30.8 percent and 12 percent. Electricity generation (**Chart 1.1**) was supplemented by import from outside the country that amounted to 101.5 million kWh compared to 64.0 million kWh imported in the year 2015. In terms of composition, gas power generation accounted for the largest share equivalent to 49.8 percent of total electricity generated in 2016, followed by hydropower (34.2 percent) and thermal (12 percent).

**Chart 1.1: Electricity Generation (mill.kwh)**

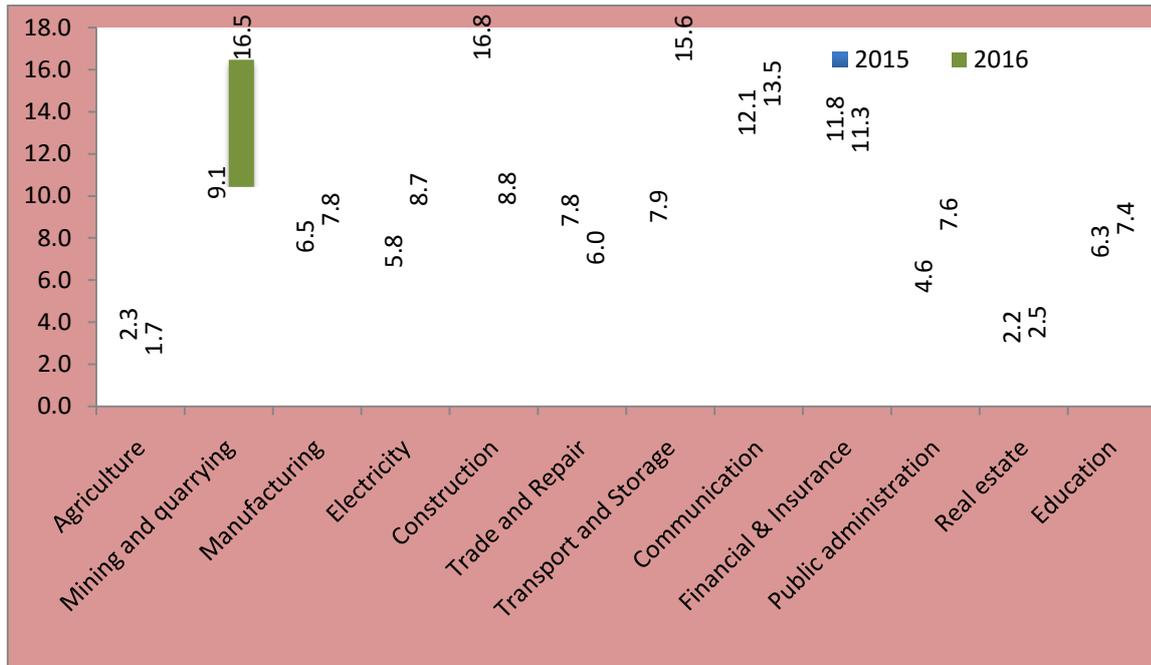


3. **Agriculture** which is the mainstay of the economy and employing about 66.3 percent of the working population continued to decelerate, growing at 1.7 percent in 2016 compared to 2.3 percent in 2015. The sluggish growth was mainly due to existence of drought which prolonged since the second half of 2015. **Construction activity** which is also a labour intensive recorded a slower growth of 8.8 percent in 2016 down from 16.8 percent in 2015. The slow growth of construction activities was attributed to the decline in imports of construction materials.

4. In contrast, the average growth of **manufacturing** has outpaced overall economic growth over the past decade and has the potential to absorb large numbers of modestly skilled workers, contribute to accelerated poverty reduction, and diversify the economy. The sector is capital intensive, employing only about 3.1 percent of the labor force but has the potential to expand further both through backward and forward linkages. In 2016, manufacturing economic activity recorded a growth of 7.8 percent compared to a growth of 6.5 percent registered in 2015. During the review period, there was a slight increase observed in some manufactured products such as food, textiles, cement, wood, paper, printing, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, basic metals, electrical, transport, and machinery products. For instance, cement production increased by 45.9 percent in 2016 mainly attributed to the increase in production by Dangote Cement Company Ltd and expansion of capacity by other factories.

5. Growth has been high in **Information and communication** activities which is also a capital intensive by nature. The sector grew by 13.5 percent in 2016, compared to 12.1 percent in 2015, largely supported by expansion of mobile phone services which led to the increase in airtime sales and expansion of broadcasting and internet services in the country. GDP growth rates by selected economic activities are presented in **Chart 1.2**.

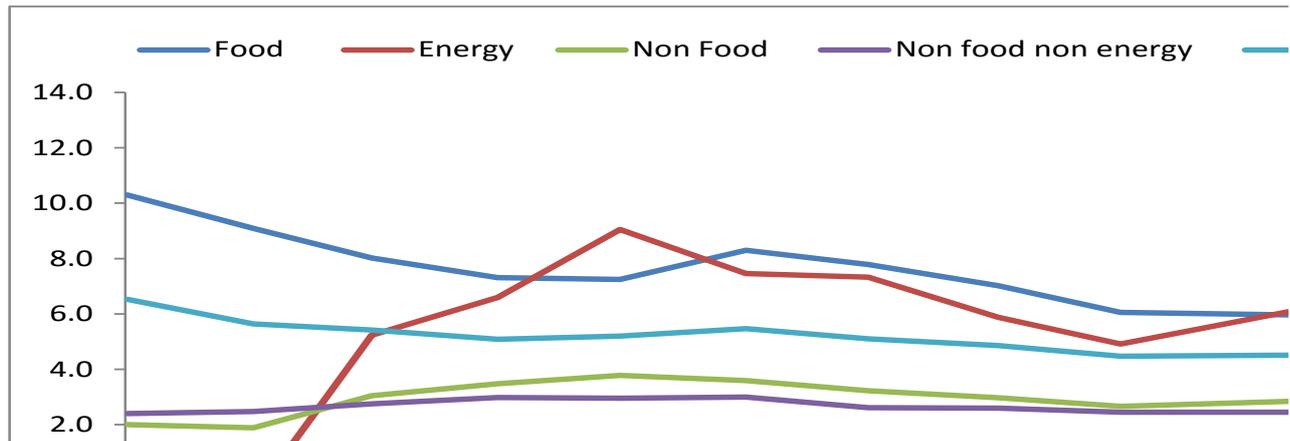
**Chart 1.2: GDP Growth Rates by Selected Economic Activities (%)**



## 1.2 Inflation Trends

6. The monthly annualized headline inflation remained at single digit throughout the year 2016 consistent with sustained tight monetary policy, general slowdown in global commodity prices, especially oil prices, and slower pace in the increase of domestic food prices. Tight monetary policy closely contributed in containing core inflation (excluding food and energy) within the desired trajectory in 2016 of below 3 percent. In the year 2016, headline inflation averaged at 5.2 percent compared to 5.6 percent recorded in 2015. In February 2017, headline inflation was 5.5 percent compared with 5.6 percent recorded in February 2016. Similarly, food and core inflation rates declined to 8.2 and 2.3 percent in January 2017 from 10.3 and 2.4 percent in the corresponding period of 2016 respectively. Inflation is projected to slow down further in the near-term, on the assumption of stability in global oil prices, improved domestic power supply, and increased supply of food in the domestic and neighbouring country markets on account of improved weather condition.

**Chart 1.3: Inflation Developments**



## 2.0 GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

### 2.1 Domestic Revenue

7. The fifth phase Government is determined to increase and strengthen domestic revenue collection through several measures. In 2016/17, Government revenues are projected to increase and therefore reduce budgetary dependency. In achieving this, the revenue policies for 2016/17 will focus on among other things; Ensure effective use of electronic systems and devices in revenue collection; Continue widening tax base including formalization of the informal sector; Strengthening monitoring of revenue collection in Government and institutions; and Continue with measures to control and reduce tax exemptions.

8. During the first half of the year 2016/17, total revenue collection was Shillings 8,320.3 billion, which is 93 percent of the estimate of Shillings 8,950.9 billion. Tax revenue collections amounted to Shillings 7,063.2 billion or 95 percent of estimated Shillings 7,427.4 billion. Non-tax revenue continued to perform below the estimates during this period whereas the actual revenue collection from this category was Shillings 1,123.1 billion against the estimates of Shillings 1,357.2 billion, equivalent to 83 percent.

### Revenue by Source

#### Taxes on Imports

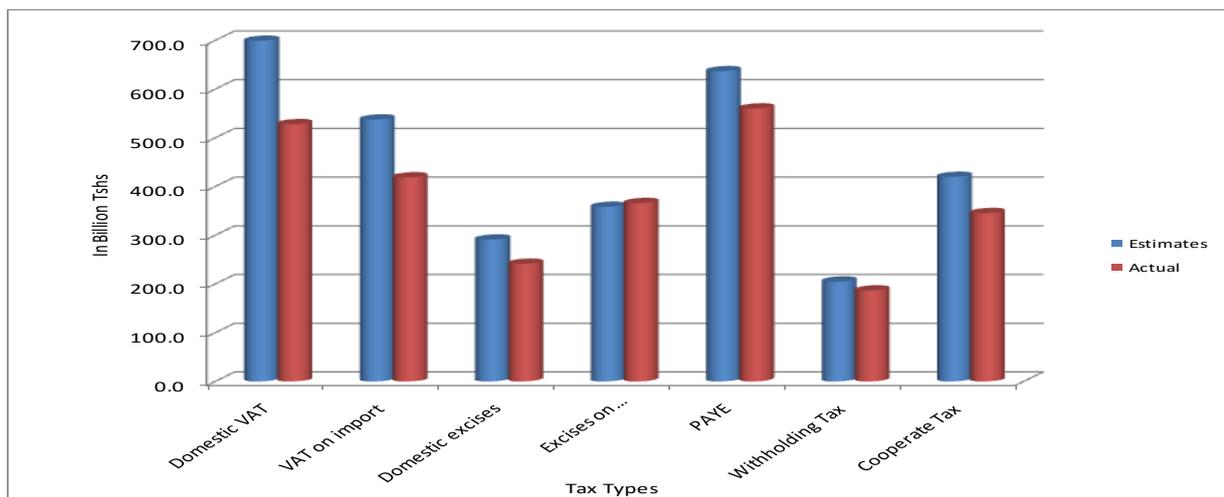
9. During the first half of the fiscal year 2016/17, collections on imports taxes and duties were Shillings 2,104.8 billion reflecting a performance of 94 percent of estimated Shillings 2,246.3 billion. The gross collection for the period was 16 percent higher than collection in the year 2015/16. Import duty and excise on petroleum performed above the target at 103 percent and 109 percent respectively. VAT on import amounted to Shillings 861.1 billion being 83 percent of the target to collect Shillings 1,041.4 billion. Excise on import was Shillings 279.8 billion being 96 percent of collecting Shillings

290.2 billion. Under performance of taxes on imports were caused by small volume of importation compared to same period in 2015/16.

### Income Tax

10. The overall Income tax collection during the first half of fiscal year 2016/17 was Shillings 2,329.1 billion, which is 91 percent of the target to collect Shillings 2,564.1 billion. However, this is an increase of 23 percent of a collection registered in the same period in fiscal year 2015/16. All types of income taxes underperformed during this period except for other income. Under performance of income tax was caused by low employment rate as expected. The performance of revenue by major tax item is presented in **Chart 2.1**.

**Chart 2.1: Revenue Performance by major Tax Item July – December 2016**



**Source:** Ministry of Finance and Planning

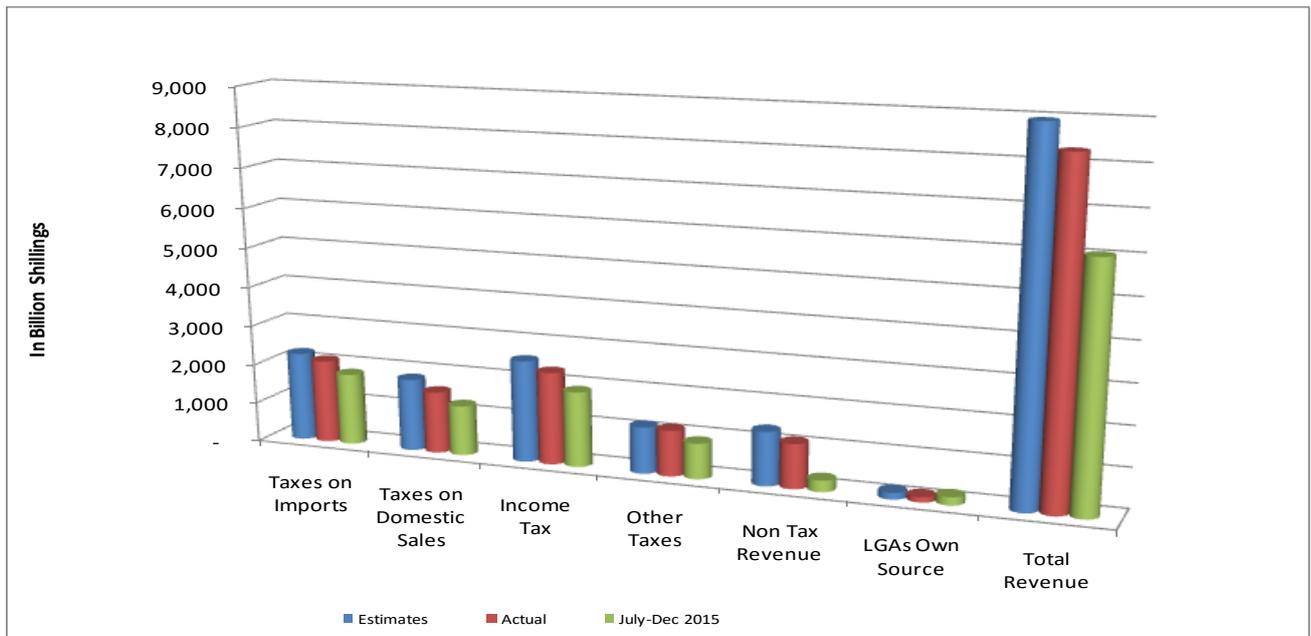
### Other taxes

11. During the half ending December 2016, actual collections from this category amounted to Shillings 1,153.2 billion, which was 98 percent of estimates of Shillings 1,171.2. Business Skill Development levy was Shillings 136.8 billion out of Shillings 147.2 billion, which was equivalent to 93 percent of estimates. Fuel levy and transit fees were 92 percent whereas the actual collection was Shillings 393.4 billion. Departure service charge performed at 84 percent with the actual collection being Shillings 35.8 billion. Stamp duty; motor vehicle taxes; and treasury voucher cheque indicated a performance of 75 percent, 94 percent and 56 percent respectively.

12. Good performance of tax revenue was attributed by among other things, strictly enforcement and collection of assessed tax recovery of tax arrears, quality audits conducted during the period, examination of VAT returns and income tax returns conducted during the period, expansion of tax base through data clean up and registration of new tax payers. Under performance in some of the tax items

were due to, shrinkage in operations of mining oil and gas hence affecting employment taxes and withholding taxes.

**Chart 2.2: Revenue performance July – December 2016 compared to July – September 2016**



**Source:** Ministry of Finance and Planning

### Non tax revenue

13. Collections of non-tax revenue were 83 percent of the estimates to collect Shillings 1,123.1 billion for the period; this is an increase of 290 percent when compared with the corresponding period in 2015/16. The underperformance of non tax in the first half of 2016/17, was due to the fact that, large sum of money was invested in short term financing instrument and most dividends will be declared in the second half of 2016/17 as well as poor collection systems. During the first half of the period 2016/17, LGAs own source revenue collection performance was Shillings 232.8 billion, being 70 percent of the target to collect 332.7, equivalent to an increase of 14 percent when compared to the same period 2015/16. Existence of poor system in management and monitoring of collections in LGAs contribute to this shortfall

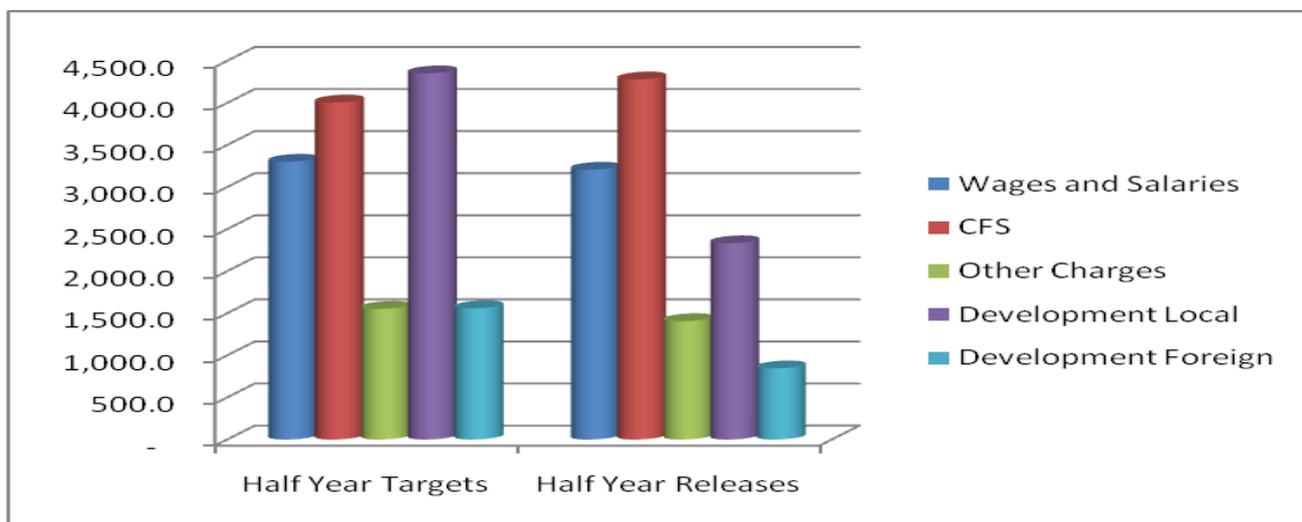
### 2.2 Expenditure Policies and Performance

14. In 2016/17, the Government expenditure policies focused on improving discipline in management of public expenditure in line with existing legislations and Government directives. The aim is to reduce unnecessary expenditure, control leakage of public funds and direct more resources to implementation of priority activities including development projects. The 2016/17 budget is built on the Annual National Development Plan (2016/17) which has four (4) broad priority areas as: (i) fostering

economic growth and industrialization (ii) integrate economic development and human resources (iii) enabling business environment and (iv) Implementation effectiveness.

15. In the first half of 2016/17, total releases to Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies, Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities amounted to Shillings 12,068.5 billion. Out of this amount, Shillings 8,891.3 billion was for recurrent expenditure and Shillings 3,177.3 billion for development expenditure. The recurrent expenditure comprised of wages and salaries Shillings 3,206.3 billion, Consolidated Fund Services Shillings 4,278.6 billion and Other Charges (OC) Shillings 1,406.4 billion. Out of the amount released for development expenditure, Shillings 1,409.4 billion was local funds and Shillings 845.1 billion was from foreign sources (including Shillings 309.0 billion released by Development Partners to implementing institutions without being channelled through the Government Exchequer System). The performance of funds releases is shown in **Chart 2.3**

**Chart 2.3: Performance of funds releases against half year targets**



### Recurrent Expenditure

16. The recurrent funds released during the period, July - December, 2016 were mostly directed to: free basic education Shillings 124.9 billion; examination expenses Shillings 64.8; peace and security organs operations Shillings 388.4 billion; improvement of health services in all levels including procurement of drugs and medicines and medical equipment Shillings 235.2 billion; prisoners' food Shillings 9.0 billion; agricultural inputs subsidy Shillings 10.0 billion; and National Food Reserve Shillings 9.0 billion.

17. Other priority expenditure included: financing of Parliamentary meetings and other operations of the National Assembly Fund Shillings 35.3 billion; international contributions to regional and international bodies Shilling 9.8 billion; subsidy payment to Political Parties Shillings 8.6 billion;

construction of administration blocks in the newly established Local Government Authorities Shillings 10.0 billion; and payment of Foreign Missions rental charges and other expenses Shillings 40.7 billion.

### **Development Expenditure**

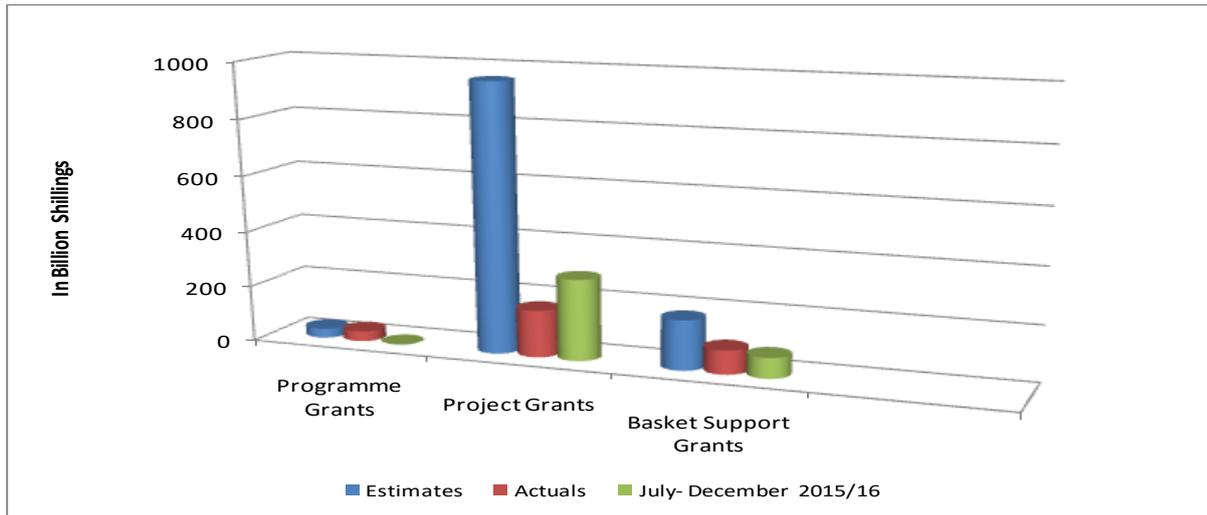
18. During the first half, the development funds released to Ministries, Independent Departments and Agencies, Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities amounted to Shillings 1,608.6 billion. The development activities which were accorded high priority during the period under review included: procurement of two (2) Government aircrafts and advance payment for procurement of four (4) other new aircrafts Shillings 234.9 billion; expansion of Dodoma and Mwanza Airports Shillings 267.5 billion; construction and rehabilitation of roads Shillings 916.2 billion; Higher Education Students' Loans Shillings 277.5 billion, Railway Fund Shillings 58.1 billion; rural and urban water supply Shillings 165.2 billion; rural electrification Shillings 267.5 billion; and construction of University of Dar Es Salaam hostels Shillings 10.0 billion.

### **External Grants**

19. The Government continued to mobilize foreign grants and concessional loans from development partners and international financial institutions to complement Government efforts to finance development programmes. Total grants received during July- December 2016 amounted to Shillings 291.0 billion, which was 24.9 percent of the estimated amount of Shillings 1,168.6 billion and 20 percent lower than the amount received in the corresponding half of 2015/16.

20. Shillings 36.1 billion was received as programme grants during the period under review. Delay in the disbursement of programme grants is against GBS arrangement of frontloading. During the period Shillings 168.7 billion was received as project grants equivalent to 17.6 percent of estimates. Shillings 86.3 billion has been received as basket grants for the first half. Foreign grants received for the period is shown in Chart 2.4.

**Chart 2.4: Foreign Grants received from July – December 2016**

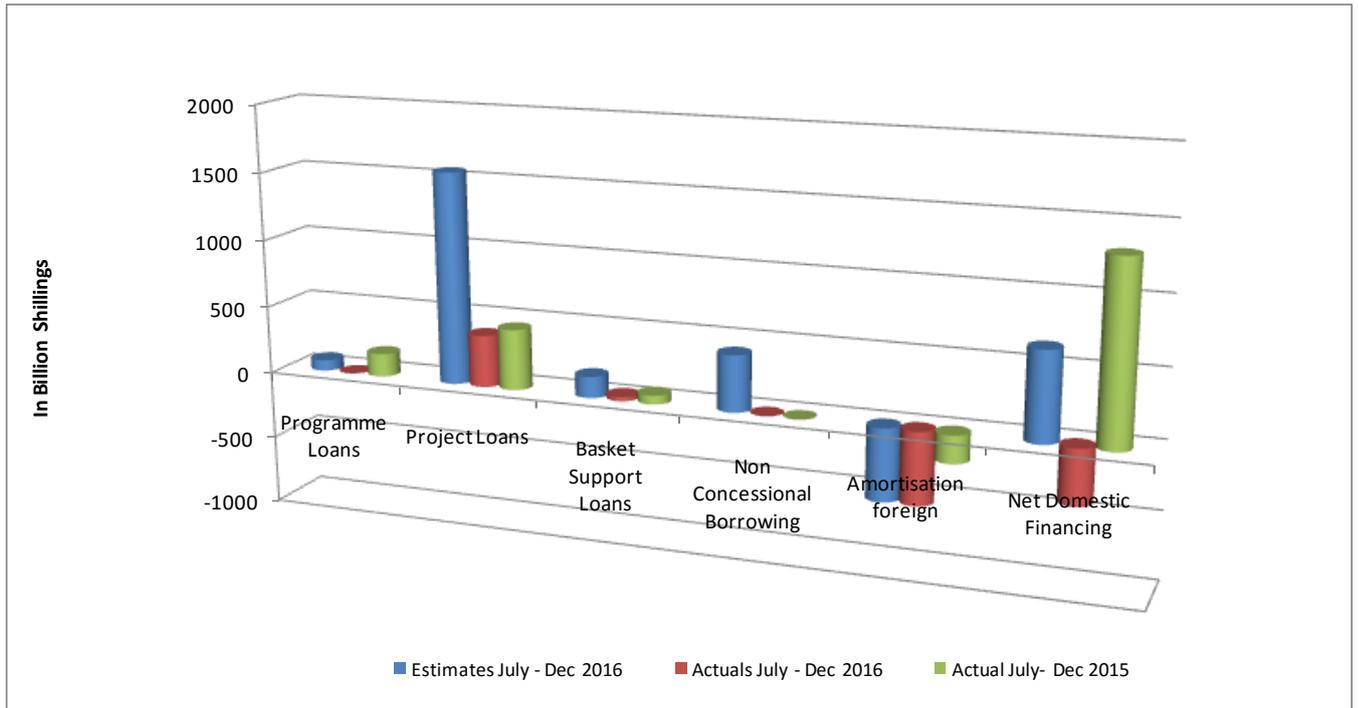


### External and Domestic Financing

21. In the first half of 2016/17, Government budgetary operations recorded an overall deficit after grants amounting to Shillings 245.6 billion, which was financed by foreign and domestic borrowing. Total financing during the half ending December, 2016 reached a build up of Shillings 520.5 billion compared to the estimates of Shillings 2,327.8 billion. Net foreign financing contributed to a build up of Shillings 115.3 billion while net domestic financing was a build up of Shillings 405.2 billion.

22. A total of Shillings 382.9 billion was received as projects loans equivalent to 24.6 percent of estimates, but no funds received as programme loans and basket support loans. The Government estimated domestic borrowing for financing development expenditure as well as rollover of maturing obligation. During the period under review, Shillings 2,070.0 billion was for rollover and a build up of Shillings 405.2 billion for domestic financing. **Chart 2.5** below presents a summary of financing by components during the period under review.

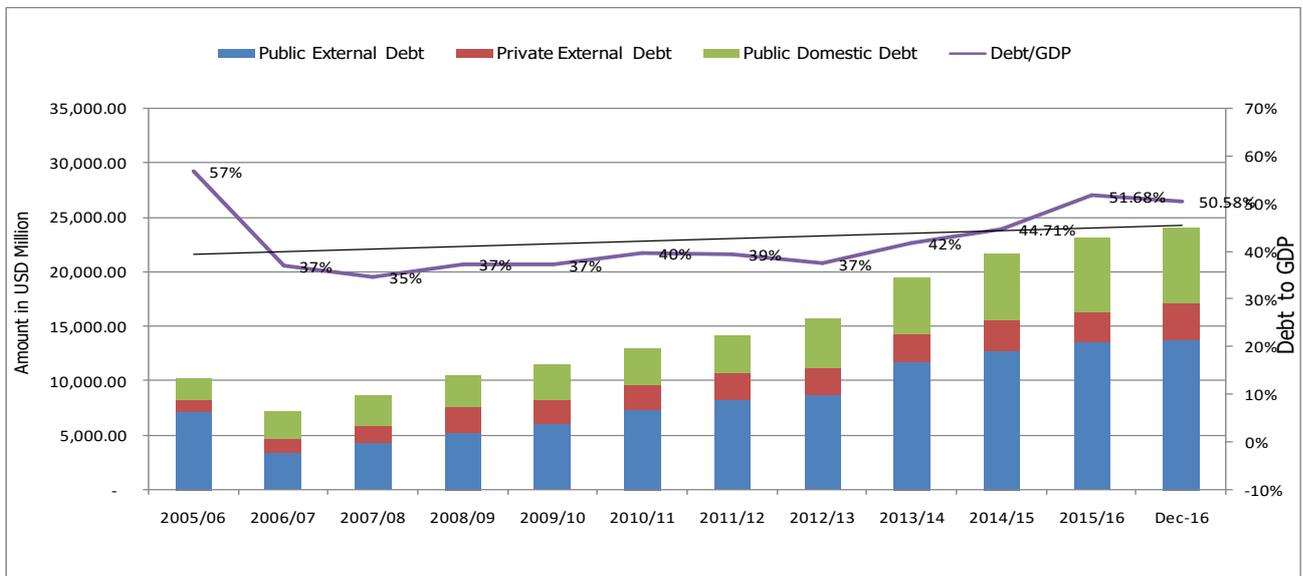
**Chart 2.5: Foreign Financing by components from July – December 2016**



**3.0 NATIONAL DEBT DEVELOPMENT**

23. National debt comprises public and publicly guarantee debt; and private external sector debt. In December 2016, national debt stock stood at USD 24,069.69 million compared to USD 21,732.82 million recorded at the end December 2015 indicating an increase of 10.75 percent. Out of national debt, public debt stock was USD 20,631.59 million and private external debt stock was USD 3,438.10 million.

**Chart 3.1: National Debt Development**



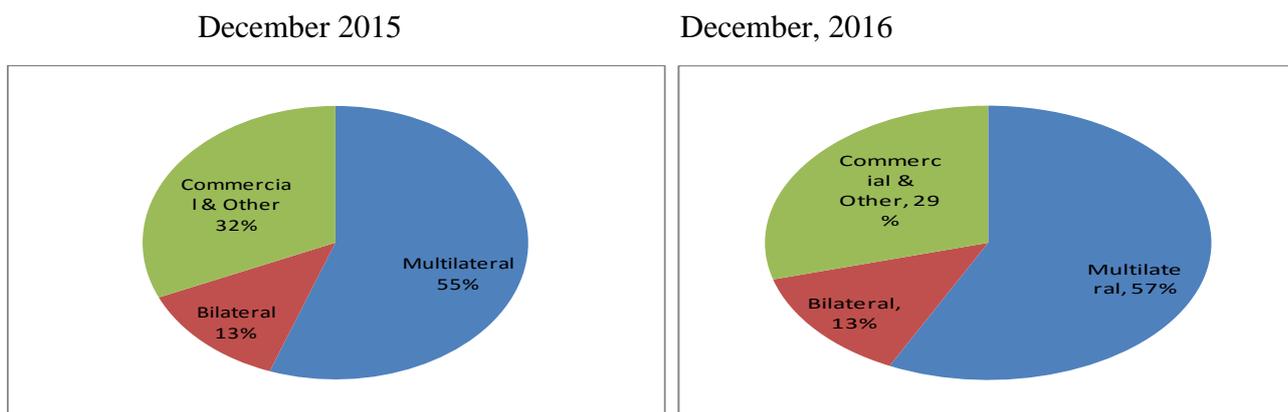
### 3.1.1 Public Debt Stock

24. Public debt portfolio has been growing for the past ten years after a decline in 2006/7 which was explained by debt cancellation through HIPC initiatives and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives (MDRI). The increase in debt portfolio is mainly due to new disbursement of external debt and issuance of Government securities for budget financing. Public debt stock consist external debt stock USD 13,669.30 million and domestic debt USD 6,962.29 million<sup>1</sup>. Public debt stock has increased by 7.95 percent compared to the stock recorded in December, 2015 attributed by new disbursements in favour of ongoing new projects and new issuance of Government securities for budget financing.

### 3.1.2 Public External Debt

25. External debt constitutes the largest proportion of the public debt, accounting for 66.3 percent of total Public debt stock as at end December, 2016. Public external debt portfolio consisted of loans mainly contracted on concessional terms; the proportion of debt owed to multilateral institutions in public external debt portfolio remained dominant accounting for 57 percent of the total public external debt. On the other hand, share holding from commercial creditors has decreased to 29 percent from 32 percent recorded in December, 2015 on account of insignificant realization on non concessional loans in 2015/16 and repayments of existing loans while bilateral creditors has maintained its share holding of 13 percent (**Chart 3.2**).

**Chart 3.2: External Debt Stock by Creditor Category**



26. External debt portfolio is highly dominated in USD, which accounts for 55.7 percent of total external debt portfolio, while EURO accounts for 21.0 percent and Chinese Yuan (CYN) 9.9 percent. The remaining share of 13.4 percent is for other currencies. Tanzania debt is therefore exposed to exchange rate risks particularly USD currency.

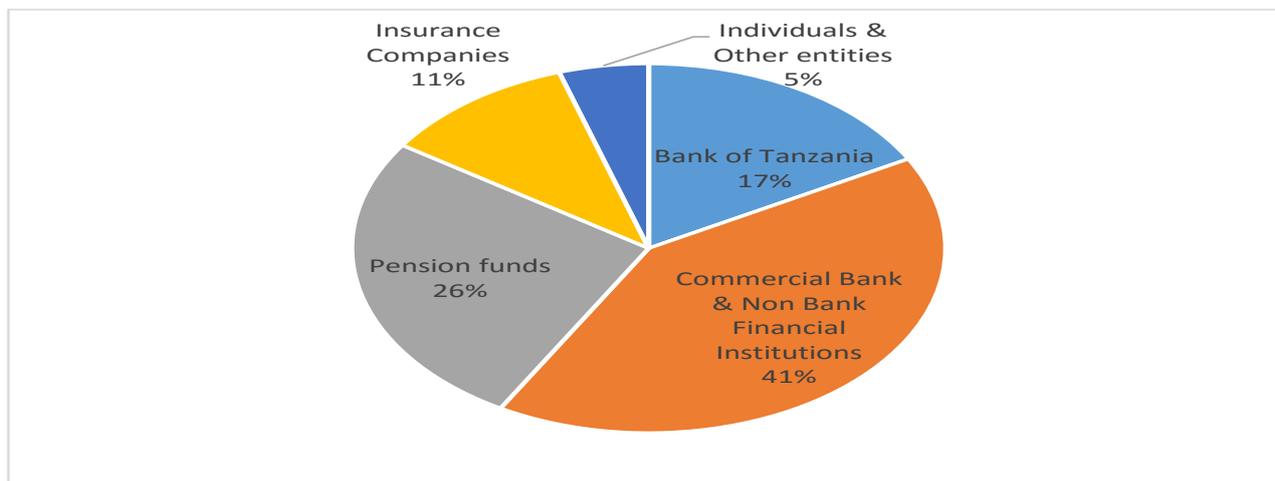
<sup>1</sup> Domestic debt includes pension funds liabilities worth USD 1,572.14 million and liquidity papers USD 37.61 million

### 3.1.3 Public Domestic Debt

27. At the end of December 2016, the stock of domestic debt (including liquidity papers, advances to the Government and pension funds liability) stood at Shillings 15,201.68 billion (USD 6,962.29 million) equivalent to an increase of 11.8 percent compared to Shillings 13,597.69 billion recorded in December 2015. The increase was on account of issuances of Government securities for budget financing.

28. The analysis of domestic debt by instrument shows that, Government bonds accounts for the largest share (35 percent) as at end December, 2016, this is consistent with the Debt Strategy. Likewise, the domestic debt by holder category for the year end December, 2016 reveals that the market is dominated by commercial banks holding about 41 percent, followed by Pension Funds 26 percent, Bank of Tanzania 17 percent, Insurance companies 11 percent and individuals and other entities 5 percent. The relatively low risk in Government securities as compared to lending to the private sector explains the dominance of commercial banks in the securities market (**Chart 3.3**).

**Chart 3.3: Domestic Debt by Holder Category**



### 3.1.4 Debt Sustainability Analysis

29. The Government Loans, Guarantees and Grant Act CAP 134 requires the Government to conduct an annual Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) which among other things indicate the trend of various debt sustainability indicators including description of economic situation in different scenarios and recommend measures for maintaining sustainable level of debt. The recent Debt Sustainability Analysis conducted in November 2016 indicates that, the present value of public debt to GDP was 32.5 percent, implying that Tanzania's debt remains at low risk of debt distress and that the debt outlook in the

medium to long term is sustainable both under baseline and alternative scenarios. All of the debt burden indicators have remained comfortably below their indicative thresholds as indicated in **Table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1: Debt Sustainability Indicators**

External Public Debt	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2020/21	2025/26	2035/36	Threshold
PV of Debt to GDP	19.9	19	18.8	18.6	20.1	18.9	14.2	40
PV of Debt to Export	97.7	94.2	98.2	100.6	107.4	95.5	71	150
PV of Debt to Revenue	145.3	111.46	114.3	107.6	98.7	91.8	68.39	250
Debt Service to Export	7.8	9.2	8.4	8.7	8	7.9	8	20
Debt Service to Revenue	11.5	11	9.7	9.3	7.3	7.6	7.7	20
<b>Total Public Debt</b>								
PV of Public Debt to GDP	34.2	32.5	31.2	30.8	32.7	29.4	23.3	56
PV of Public Debt to Revenue	249.9	178.5	177.6	168.3	153.9	137	108	
Debt Service to Revenue ratio	30.8	21.1	23.4	20.6	16.9	16.6	16.1	

**Source: MOF DSA Report Nov 2016**

### 3.1.5 Debt Services

30. The Government debt services for the year 2016/17 was estimated at Shillings 6,452.90 billion, of which Shillings 4,866.26 billion was domestic debt and external debt was Shillings 1,888.56 billion. Actual debt service for the first half of the year 2016/17 amounted to Shillings 3,376.39 billion being domestic debt service Shillings 2,628.62 billion and external debt service Shillings 747.78 billion. Out of domestic debt service Shillings 2,070.04 billion was rolling over and Shillings 558.58 billion was interest payment. The rollover amount was higher than the average for the period by Shillings 181.48 billion mainly caused by more issuance of short term securities to bridge financing gap resulted non realization of non concessional external loans.

31. Out of Shillings 747.78 billion external debt service, Shillings 492.06 billion was principal repayment which is in line with period average estimates and Shillings 255.72 billion was interest payment which is slightly below the period average of Shillings 270.32 billion on account of non realization of ENCB.

## Revenue Performance July - December 2016

Billion Shillings

	Budget Estimates	October - December 2016			Oct-Dec 2015/16 Actual	Year on year % change	July - December 2016			July-December 2015/16 Actual	Year on year % change
		Estimates	Actual	Percent of estimate			Estimates	Actual	Percent of estimate		
<b>Revenue ( Including LGAs own sources)</b>	<b>18,463.5</b>	<b>4,769.8</b>	<b>4,487.8</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>3,029.4</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>9,117.3</b>	<b>8,419.1</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>6,058.8</b>	<b>39%</b>
<b>Revenue (Excluding LGAs own sources)</b>	<b>17,798.1</b>	<b>4,603.4</b>	<b>4,371.9</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>2,927.0</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>8,784.6</b>	<b>8,186.3</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>5,854.0</b>	<b>40%</b>
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>15,079.5</b>	<b>3,924.4</b>	<b>3,608.1</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>2,783.1</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>7,427.4</b>	<b>7,063.2</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>5,566.2</b>	<b>27%</b>
<b>Taxes on Imports</b>	<b>4,535.0</b>	<b>1,159.7</b>	<b>1,036.4</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>906.2</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>2,246.3</b>	<b>2,104.8</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>1,812.4</b>	<b>16%</b>
Import Duty	1,031.0	263.6	251.6	95%	221.6	14%	510.7	525.5	103%	443.3	19%
Petroleum	815.6	208.6	235.6	113%	165.8	42%	404.0	438.4	109%	331.6	32%
Excise	815.6	208.6	235.6	113%	165.8	42%	404.0	438.4	109%	331.6	32%
Others	2,688.4	687.5	549.1	80%	518.7	6%	1,331.6	1,140.9	86%	1,037.5	10%
Excise	585.9	149.8	130.4	87%	138.5	-6%	290.2	279.8	96%	277.1	1%
VAT on Non-Petroleum imports	2,102.4	537.6	418.8	78%	380.2	10%	1,041.4	861.1	83%	760.4	13%
<b>Taxes on Domestic Sales</b>	<b>3,648.3</b>	<b>990.3</b>	<b>769.3</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>633.1</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>1,829.1</b>	<b>1,558.7</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>1,266.2</b>	<b>23%</b>
Excise	1,115.1	291.1	241.5	83%	226.6	7%	550.5	477.9	87%	453.1	5%
Value Added Tax (VAT)	2,533.2	699.2	527.9	75%	406.5	30%	1,278.6	1,080.8	85%	813.0	33%
<b>Income Tax</b>	<b>5,325.8</b>	<b>1,355.4</b>	<b>1,176.0</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>948.8</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>2,564.1</b>	<b>2,329.1</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>1,897.6</b>	<b>23%</b>
PAYE	2,516.7	636.8	560.1	88%	493.9	13%	1,226.1	1,112.3	91%	987.9	13%
Corporate and Parastatals	1,615.9	419.8	345.5	82%	250.2	38%	758.3	691.7	91%	500.5	38%
Individuals	200.8	49.2	39.3	80%	27.6	42%	95.7	81.8	85%	55.3	48%
Withholding Taxes	810.2	204.8	186.6	91%	146.4	27%	396.3	351.1	89%	292.8	20%
Rental Tax	119.5	29.5	23.6	80%	18.5	27%	57.7	46.3	80%	37.1	25%
Other Income	62.7	15.4	20.9	136%	12.0	74%	29.9	46.0	154%	24.1	91%
<b>Other Taxes</b>	<b>2,336.9</b>	<b>610.6</b>	<b>626.3</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>448.1</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>1,171.2</b>	<b>1,153.2</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>896.2</b>	<b>29%</b>
Business Skill Development Levy	298.8	75.4	67.5	89%	58.7	15%	147.2	136.8	93%	117.3	17%
Fuel Levy and transit fee	860.6	220.1	200.3	91%	174.3	15%	426.3	393.4	92%	348.6	13%
Stamp Duty	14.6	4.0	2.9	72%	4.3	-34%	7.6	5.6	75%	8.6	-35%
Departure Service Charges	78.6	23.2	18.6	80%	19.1	-2%	42.4	35.8	84%	38.2	-6%
Processing Fee-dry cargo-TRA	71.4	18.3	17.0	93%	0.0	0%	35.4	17.0	48%	0.0	0%
Export Duty	61.3	15.7	80.2	512%	0.0	0%	30.4	81.0	267%	0.0	0%
Railway Development Fund	181.3	46.4	48.0	104%	27.7	73%	89.8	100.1	112%	55.4	81%
National Water Development Fund	128.8	32.9	34.1	103%	32.4	5%	63.8	70.6	111%	64.7	9%
Motor vehicle taxes	265.7	78.7	68.9	88%	48.8	41%	142.0	132.9	94%	97.6	36%
Treasury Voucher Cheque	32.4	8.1	4.0	49%	6.3	-37%	16.2	9.0	56%	12.7	-29%
Transfer to REA	343.5	87.8	84.8	97%	72.1	18%	170.1	170.9	100%	144.3	18%
<b>Refunds</b>	<b>-766.5</b>	<b>-191.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>-153.1</b>	<b>-100%</b>	<b>-383.3</b>	<b>-82.6</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>-306.1</b>	<b>-73%</b>
Refunds - VAT	-570.0	-142.5	0.0	0%	-113.7	-100%	-285.0	-54.8	19%	-227.5	-76%
Refunds - other	-196.5	-49.1	0.0	0%	-39.3	-100%	-98.2	-27.9	28%	-78.7	-65%
<b>Non Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2,718.6</b>	<b>679.0</b>	<b>763.9</b>	<b>112%</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>431%</b>	<b>1,357.2</b>	<b>1,123.1</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>290%</b>
Parastatal Dividends	549.9	137.5	336.3	245%	9.7	3381%	274.9	413.8	150%	19.3	2041%
Excess Capita Redeemed	756.6	189.2	79.6	42%	0.0		378.3	166.7	44%	0.0	
Ministries and Regions	1,386.5	345.9	338.1	98%	124.7	171%	691.2	525.5	76%	249.4	111%
TRA Non Tax	25.6	6.5	9.9	151%	4.8	106%	12.7	17.2	136%	9.6	79%
<b>LGAs own source</b>	<b>665.4</b>	<b>166.4</b>	<b>115.8</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>332.7</b>	<b>232.8</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>204.7</b>	<b>14%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning

## RECURRENT FUNDS RELEASED DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/17

VOTE	VOTE NAME	APPROVED BUDGET 2016/17	TOTL FUNDS RELEASED JULY - DECEMBER, 2016	PERCENTAGE
<b>A</b>	<b>CFS</b>			
20	State House			
	OC	10,400,000,000	5,200,000,000	50%
	PE	4,562,054,000	2,281,027,000	50%
22	Public Debt	8,000,000,471,000	4,271,149,381,216	53%
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>8,014,962,525,000</b>	<b>4,278,630,408,216</b>	<b>53%</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>MINISTRIES</b>			
2	Teachers' Service Commission	3,605,773,000	1,444,479,549	40%
3	National Land Use and Planning	901,621,000	360,648,400	40%
4	Records & Archives Mgt Department	350,447,000	251,967,300	72%
5	National Irrigation Commission Board	299,786,000	359,218,624	120%
6	President's Delivery Bureau	397,278,000	-	0%
7	Treasury Registrar	8,206,645,000	8,490,136,285	103%
9	Secretariat of Public Remuneration Board	1,385,812,000	554,490,750	40%
10	Joint Finance Commission	909,798,000	397,167,007	44%
11	Oil and Gas Bureau	198,639,000	83,918,450	42%
12	Judiciary Service Commission	820,507,000	328,446,900	40%
13	Financial Intelligence Unit	1,603,081,000	772,995,000	48%
14	Fire and Rescue Force	11,186,151,000	5,835,341,237	52%
15	Com. for Mediation & Arbitration	619,113,000	323,342,155	52%
16	Attorney General's Office	2,256,060,000	1,616,935,741	72%
21	The Treasury	25,549,420,085	10,793,608,658	42%
	TRA (PE & OC)	178,000,000,000	91,498,000,000	51%
	Transfer to Zanzibar	21,000,000,000	11,900,000,000	57%
	Contributions to International Organisations	47,255,883,000	9,833,294,223	21%
23	Accountant General	13,801,749,000	11,184,130,738	81%
	Treasury Voucher System	20,000,000,000	12,110,100,756	61%
	Motor Vehicles Revolving Fund	5,000,000,000	833,334,000	17%
24	The Cooperative Development Commission	1,636,291,000	804,621,905	49%
25	Prime Minister	3,037,881,000	3,965,817,079	131%
26	Vice President	2,499,800,000	2,482,687,558	99%
27	Registrar of Political Parties	17,897,583,000	9,544,590,611	53%
28	Ministry of Home Affairs-Police Force	187,429,446,000	116,893,569,285	62%
29	Ministry of Home Affairs-Prisons Services	87,630,603,000	46,649,323,150	53%
30	President's Office	103,947,799,004	54,863,850,000	53%
	Special Expenditure	255,712,883,996	127,838,442,000	50%
31	Vice President's Office	4,252,637,000	1,708,136,028	40%
32	President's Office-Public Service Management and Good Governance	11,080,728,000	6,281,010,129	57%
33	Ethics Secretariat	2,542,860,000	1,129,009,450	44%
34	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, East Africa, Regional and International Cooperation	28,498,595,325	11,833,249,218	42%
	State Visits	10,000,000,000	3,952,354,907	40%
	Entitlements to Foreign Staff	72,688,989,600	27,728,728,447	38%
	Rent Embassies	19,595,972,075	12,975,196,688	66%
35	Public Prosecution Division	3,546,327,000	1,679,229,896	47%
37	Prime Minister's Office	13,562,686,000	6,458,133,452	48%
38	Defence	276,086,020,000	136,549,662,789	49%
39	The National Service	118,049,694,000	35,071,022,578	30%
40	Judiciary Fund	28,519,534,000	15,176,771,822	53%

VOTE	VOTE NAME	APPROVED BUDGET 2016/17	TOTL FUNDS RELEASED JULY - DECEMBER, 2016	PERCENTAGE
41	Ministry of Cons. Affairs Justice	2,274,376,000	1,256,021,859	55%
42	The National Assembly Fund	68,267,508,000	35,262,445,560	52%
43	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	10,921,747,000	6,196,670,526	57%
	Agricultural Inputs subsidy	25,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	40%
	NFRA & Tz Cereal Board	26,992,651,000	9,000,000,000	33%
44	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment	5,304,997,000	2,825,832,854	53%
45	National Audit Office	18,498,303,000	17,128,756,571	93%
46	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training	33,113,413,002	22,459,530,519	68%
	SDL- VETA	52,800,000,000	14,500,000,000	27%
	NECTA- Examination	21,300,000,000	18,378,000,000	86%
48	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement	25,531,158,000	9,608,083,048	38%
49	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	5,111,620,000	2,061,259,483	40%
50	Ministry of Finance and Planning	17,148,734,000	14,231,935,618	83%
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	5,296,916,000	2,769,026,626	52%
52	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children	39,551,376,995	30,387,960,678	77%
	Interns Allowance	18,600,000,000	9,285,609,000	50%
53	Community Development	16,586,635,005	3,438,871,944	21%
55	Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance	994,514,000	556,391,226	56%
56	President's Office - Regional Admin. and Local Govt.	6,396,357,000	4,231,833,388	66%
57	Ministry of Defence and National Service	6,310,594,000	1,414,051,600	22%
58	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	38,871,729,000	11,603,782,427	30%
59	Law Reform Commission	737,834,000	333,751,006	45%
61	Electoral Commission	1,400,306,000	843,589,400	60%
62	Transport	7,532,225,000	2,379,833,050	32%
	Grant to Tanzania Airport Authority	31,556,749,000	14,548,645,000	46%
65	Prime Minister's Office - Labour	3,119,066,000	1,493,644,519	48%
66	Planning Commission	2,478,291,000	1,569,059,133	63%
67	Public Service Recruitment Secretariat	1,180,916,000	1,125,944,700	95%
68	Communication	912,326,000	530,800,109	58%
69	Ministry of Natural Resources	20,909,348,000	10,410,174,338	50%
91	Anti-Drugs	1,729,437,000	692,509,100	40%
92	Tanzania Commission for AIDS	3,371,463,000	916,299,601	27%
93	Immigration Department	14,838,240,000	10,050,930,002	68%
94	Public Service Commission	1,912,824,000	1,002,270,780	52%
96	Ministry of Information, Culture, Arts and Sports	3,888,906,000	2,269,844,806	58%
98	Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication	1,653,791,000	667,629,468	40%
99	Livestock and Fisheries	10,511,206,000	4,273,590,465	41%
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>2,470,708,175,510</b>	<b>1,082,261,541,167</b>	<b>44%</b>

VOTE	VOTE NAME	APPROVED BUDGET 2016/17	TOTL FUNDS RELEASED JULY - DECEMBER, 2016	PERCENTAGE
<b>C</b>	<b>REGIONS</b>			
36	Katavi	979,544,000	699,491,767	71%
47	Simiyu	1,534,393,000	1,171,515,190	76%
54	Njombe	1,076,323,000	759,207,909	71%
63	Geita	1,092,077,000	806,362,799	74%
70	Arusha	1,763,487,000	1,534,298,679	87%
71	Pwani	1,109,402,000	1,169,990,960	105%
72	Dodoma	1,681,238,000	1,207,467,333	72%
73	Iringa	1,420,916,000	976,146,400	69%
74	Kigoma	1,363,075,000	985,978,020	72%
75	Kilimanjaro	1,803,745,000	1,494,386,880	83%
76	Lindi	1,192,321,000	863,060,300	72%
77	Mara	1,470,346,000	1,436,432,093	98%
78	Mbeya	1,389,591,000	1,391,454,220	100%
79	Morogoro	2,037,425,000	1,431,677,690	70%
80	Mtwara	1,557,851,000	1,329,950,948	85%
81	Mwanza	1,635,244,000	1,210,698,150	74%
82	Ruvuma	1,698,919,000	1,157,234,335	68%
83	Shinyanga	1,519,310,000	1,072,720,270	71%
84	Singida	1,487,565,000	1,490,023,594	100%
85	Tabora	1,582,260,000	1,533,923,051	97%
86	Tanga	1,697,943,000	1,489,880,181	88%
87	Kagera	1,584,297,000	1,238,610,730	78%
88	Dar es Salaam	1,896,383,000	1,301,974,962	69%
89	Rukwa	1,317,146,000	1,256,866,831	95%
90	Songwe	866,241,000	837,756,000	97%
95	Manyara	1,379,185,000	1,061,896,228	77%
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>38,136,227,000</b>	<b>30,909,005,520</b>	<b>81%</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>			
	Agriculture	3,606,163,000	300,519,000	8%
	Primary Education	116,811,697,000	92,027,878,798	79%
	Secondary Education	147,048,520,000	96,409,129,073	66%
	Health	23,452,943,000	4,633,839,001	20%
	Roads	3,211,370,000	267,617,000	8%
	Water	3,050,218,000	254,191,000	8%
	Administration	34,858,625,000	6,195,780,886	18%
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>332,039,536,000</b>	<b>200,088,954,758</b>	<b>60%</b>
<b>E</b>	<b>LGAs Own Source</b>	<b>266,165,828,000</b>	<b>93,112,929,036</b>	<b>35%</b>
<b>F</b>	<b>WAGES</b>	<b>6,597,437,946,000</b>	<b>3,206,260,809,112</b>	<b>49%</b>
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,719,450,237,510</b>	<b>8,891,263,647,809</b>	<b>50%</b>

## DEVELOPMENT FUNDS RELEASED DURING THE FIRST HALF OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2016/17

VOTE	VOTE NAME	APPROVED BUDGET 2016/17		TOTAL FUNDS RELEASED JULY - DECEMBER, 2016		PERCENTAGE	
		LOCAL FUNDS	FOREIGN FUNDS	LOCAL FUNDS	FOREIGN FUNDS	LOCAL	FOREIGN
5	National Irrigation Comm. Board	6,000,000,000	29,369,529,428	767,480,000	341,000,000	13%	1%
6	President's Delivery Bureau	-	27,218,829,000	-	2,763,292,727	0%	10%
7	Treasury Registrar	650,000,000	2,578,540,000	111,737,000	1,783,840,000	17%	69%
14	Fire and Rescue Force	3,500,000,000	-	117,045,000	-	3%	0%
16	Attorney General's Chamber	1,000,000,000	-	123,441,000	-	12%	0%
21	The Treasury	699,500,000,000	40,655,523,400	200,000,000	6,655,435,000	0%	16%
23	Accountant General	2,000,000,000	2,493,750,000	1,065,456,810	1,005,200,000	53%	40%
28	Police Force	5,000,000,000	370,041,105	190,308,000	-	4%	0%
29	Prisons Services	3,000,000,000	53,380,398	190,324,000	-	6%	0%
30	Cabinet Secretariat	26,000,000,000	404,449,029,000	1,813,399,376	14,184,195	7%	0%
31	Vice President's Office	8,000,000,000	2,973,083,448	236,186,455	-	3%	0%
32	Public Service Management	7,000,000,000	550,000,000	200,000,000	309,000,000	3%	56%
33	Ethics Secretariat	1,000,000,000	-	123,441,000	-	12%	0%
34	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	8,000,000,000	-	3,489,315,000	-	44%	0%
37	Prime Minister's Office	5,000,000,000	135,467,620,000	4,476,949,414	153,300,000	90%	0%
38	Deffence	10,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	-	10%	0%
39	The National Service	8,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000	-	13%	0%
40	Judiciary	24,000,000,000	22,761,734,504	300,000,000	829,593,993	1%	4%
41	Min. of Constitutional Affairs and Justice	1,000,000,000	396,472,613	123,441,000	-	12%	0%
42	The National Assembly	7,000,000,000	-	234,090,000	-	3%	0%
43	Ministry of Agriculture	22,000,000,000	78,527,497,000	1,435,710,000	1,661,815,455	7%	2%
44	Ministry of Industry	40,000,000,000	-	7,566,620,625	-	19%	0%
45	National Audit Office	8,000,000,000	4,285,427,368	190,309,000	697,700,000	2%	16%
46	Ministry of Education	620,693,856,575	276,963,691,050	300,947,624,020	106,417,470,300	48%	38%
48	Ministry of Lands	10,000,000,000	10,000,000,000	4,201,058,685	1,140,001,603	42%	11%
49	Ministry of Water	690,155,000,000	225,038,937,771	134,695,298,877	3,072,003,919	20%	1%
50	Ministry of Finance	9,000,000,000	17,035,591,500	500,000,000	12,627,630,500	6%	74%

VOTE	VOTE NAME	APPROVED BUDGET 2016/17		TOTAL FUNDS RELEASED JULY - DECEMBER,		PERCENTAGE	
		LOCAL FUNDS	FOREIGN FUNDS	LOCAL FUNDS	FOREIGN FUNDS	LOCAL	FOREIGN
51	Ministry of Home Affairs	30,000,000,000		12,760,289,364	-	43%	0%
52	Ministry of Health	320,134,600,000	198,377,083,780	97,358,373,635	55,582,856,976	30%	28%
53	Ministry of Community Dev.	5,365,400,000	3,483,183,276	204,217,000	-	4%	0%
55	Commission for Human Rights	-	179,959,200	-	7,502,652	0%	4%
56	PO- RALG	256,738,790,000	68,730,428,363	133,827,588,960	29,142,744,812	52%	42%
57	Ministry of Defence	230,000,000,000	-	33,900,000,000	-	15%	0%
58	Ministry of Energy	724,841,500,000	331,513,169,000	267,529,620,616	-	37%	0%
62	Ministry of Transport	2,322,603,400,000	173,210,730,000	320,600,632,761	52,418,592,239	14%	30%
65	Ministry of Labour	16,000,000,000	1,489,531,184	6,000,000,000	254,732,000	38%	17%
66	President's Office - Planning Commission	4,000,000,000	1,799,592,000	152,247,000	477,050,000	4%	27%
68	Min. of Com.Sc.&Tech.	5,000,000,000	87,730,110,000	190,309,000	-	4%	0%
69	Min.of Natural Resources	2,000,000,000	15,746,682,000	156,883,000	1,673,306,000	8%	11%
92	TACAIDS	3,000,000,000	2,235,823,413	190,324,000	162,534,150	6%	7%
93	Immigration Department	6,000,000,000	-	208,370,000	-	3%	0%
96	Min. of Info, Culture&Sports	3,000,000,000	-	190,324,000	-	6%	0%
98	Ministry of Works	1,831,365,922,000	344,838,635,200	701,868,388,298	91,853,000,000	38%	27%
99	Ministry of Livestock	8,000,000,000	7,873,215,000	280,000,000	-	4%	0%
	<b>JUMLA NDOGO WIZARA/TAASISI</b>	<b>7,993,548,468,575</b>	<b>2,518,396,820,001</b>	<b>2,040,716,802,895</b>	<b>371,043,786,522</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>15%</b>
	<b>JUMLA NDOGO MIKOA</b>	<b>55,000,000,000</b>	<b>10,940,832,000</b>	<b>34,000,000,000</b>	<b>5,037,533,715</b>	<b>62%</b>	<b>46%</b>
	<b>JUMLA NDOGO HALMASHAURI</b>	<b>254,900,000,000</b>	<b>588,467,839,000</b>	<b>117,828,069,000</b>	<b>159,995,018,969</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>27%</b>
	<b>HALMASHAURI (Own source)</b>	<b>399,249,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139,669,393,554</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35%</b>	
	<b>JUMLA KUU</b>	<b>8,702,697,468,575</b>	<b>3,117,805,491,001</b>	<b>2,332,214,265,450</b>	<b>536,076,339,206</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>17%</b>

## Foreign Grants and Financing July - December 2016

Billion Shillings

	Budget Estimates	October - December 2016			Oct - December 2015/16 Actual	Year on year % change	July - December 2016			July - December 2015/16 Actual	Year on year % change
		Estimate	Actual	Percent of estimate			Estimate	Actual	Percent of estimate		
<b>Overall deficit before grants</b>	<b>(6,333.1)</b>	<b>(1,519.0)</b>	<b>(8.5)</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>(1,277.6)</b>	<b>-99.3%</b>	<b>-3496.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>(593.9)</b>	<b>-102.4%</b>
<b>Grants</b>	1,423.1	515.8	109.7	21.3%	177.4	-38.2%	1168.6	291.0	24.9%	364.4	-20.1%
Programme	179.3	33.1	0.0	0.0%	0.0		33.1	36.1	108.9%	0.0	
Project	1,065.1	361.0	80.6	22.3%	114.1	-29.3%	956.8	168.7	17.6%	291.0	-42.0%
Basket Support	178.7	121.7	29.1	23.9%	63.3	-54.0%	178.7	86.3	48.3%	73.4	17.5%
<b>Overall deficit after grants</b>	<b>(4,910.0)</b>	<b>(1,003.2)</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>-10.1%</b>	<b>(1,100.1)</b>	<b>-109%</b>	<b>-2327.8</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>-13.1%</b>	<b>(229.5)</b>	<b>-233%</b>
<b>Expenditure Float</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>		<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-28%</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-59.6</b>		<b>-69.4</b>	<b>-14%</b>
<b>Overall Balance</b>	<b>(4,910.0)</b>	<b>(1,003.2)</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>-9.9%</b>	<b>(1,103.3)</b>	<b>-109%</b>	<b>-2327.8</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>-10.6%</b>	<b>(298.9)</b>	<b>-182%</b>
<b>Financing</b>	<b>4,910.0</b>	<b>1,003.2</b>	<b>-194.2</b>	<b>-19.4%</b>	<b>899.9</b>	<b>-122%</b>	<b>2327.8</b>	<b>-520.5</b>	<b>-22.4%</b>	<b>1,914.6</b>	<b>-127%</b>
Foreign (net)	3,312.9	619.9	-1.8	-0.3%	356.7	-101%	1677.7	-115.3	-6.9%	604.2	-119%
Programme (Loans)	303.7	78.7	0.0	0.0%	169.6		78.7	0.0	0.0%	169.6	
Project (Loans)	1,680.6	516.9	208.7	40.4%	202.1	3%	1558.5	382.9	24.6%	446.4	-14%
Basket Support	193.5	53.0	31.7	59.9%	56.5	-44%	156.5	31.7	20.3%	64.3	-51%
Non-Concessional Borrowing	2,101.0	224.9	0.0	0.0%	79.4	-100%	413.9	0.0	0.0%	125.2	-100%
Amortisation Foreign (outflow)	-965.9	-253.7	-242.3	95.5%	-150.9	61%	-529.9	-529.9	100.0%	-201.2	163%
Domestic (net)	1,597.2	383.3	-192.4	-50.2%	543.1	-135%	650.1	-405.2	-62.3%	1,310.4	-131%
Bank Borrowing	1,437.4	345.0	-435.3	-126.2%	476.0	-191%	585.1	-947.3	-161.9%	1,174.6	-181%
Non-Bank Borrowing	159.8	38.3	242.9	633.7%	67.1	262%	65.0	542.1	833.9%	135.8	299%
Borrowing/Roll over	3,777.1	894.1	955.1	106.8%	597.2	60%	1868.8	2070.0	110.8%	1,444.2	43%
Amortisation of contingent debt	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%	0.0	0.0		0.0	0%
Domestic amortisation/Rollover	-3,777.1	-894.1	-955.1	106.8%	-597.2	60%	-1868.8	-2070.0	110.8%	-1,444.2	43%

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning