TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Report on Data Quality Assessment for Public Sector Debt Statistics (September 23–27, 2024)

MARCH 2025

Prepared By

Andrew Kitili (mission chief), David Bailey and Robert Osudi

PARTNERS

Table of Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations

BCG	Budgetary Central Government
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
CS Meridian	The Commonwealth Secretariat Public Debt Management System
DMD	Debt Management Division of the MOF
DQAF	IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework
DRS	World Bank's Debtor Reporting System
DSA	Debt Sustainability Analysis
EAC	East African Community
EAMU	East African Monetary Union
e-GDDS	IMF's Enhanced General Data Dissemination System
GFS	Government Finance Statistics
GFSM 2014	*Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014*
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
MOF	Ministry of Finance
NDMC	National Debt Management Committee
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics Tanzania
POFP	President's Office – Finance and Planning of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar
PSDS	Public Sector Debt Statistics
PSDSG 2013	*Public Sector Debt Statistics: Guide for Users and Compilers 2013*
QPSD	Joint IMF-World Bank Quarterly Public Sector Debt statistics database
TDMC	Technical Debt Management Committee
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings

Overall Assessment

1.   **This report provides an assessment of the data quality of the public sector debt statistics of United Republic of Tanzania** against the [IMF's Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) for Public Sector Debt Statistics (PSDS) 2024](#). The DQAF lays out internationally accepted practices in statistics, ranging from good governance in data-producing agencies to specific practices in compiling and disseminating public sector debt statistics (PSDS).

2.   **The mission was undertaken under the auspices of a project to strengthen the quality of public sector debt statistics in select African countries**. The project is funded by the Government of Japan through the Japan Administered Account for Selected IMF Activities (JSA). The IMF mission team extends its appreciation to Mr. Rasiel Vellos (World Bank) and Ms. Joanne Allin (Commonwealth Secretariat) who participated in the mission, kindly sharing their expertise and insights.

3.   **This report is based on information provided prior to and during a mission from September 23–27, 2024 as well as publicly available information**. The agencies compiling the datasets assessed in this report are the Ministry of Finance, Bank of Tanzania, and the National Bureau of Statistics of Tanzania.

4.   **Over the last decade, Tanzania has received significant technical assistance from the IMF's Statistics Department (STA) on Government finance statistics (GFS) and PSDS mainly provided through the GFS/PSDS Resident Advisor at the IMF Regional Capacity Development Center in Dar es Salaam (AFE).** STA capacity development has focused on enhancing Tanzania's capacity to compile and disseminate comprehensive and comparable fiscal statistics based on international statistical standards—the *Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014 (GFSM 2014)* and the *Public Sector Debt Statistics Guide 2013 (PSDSG 2013).* Tanzania has made progress in fiscal statistics, but significant gaps remain in meeting the data needs required for the East African Monetary Union (EAMU).

5.   **Tanzania was among the first countries to implement the enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS) when it was launched in May 2015.** With combined technical assistance from the IMF and the African Development Bank, it successfully implemented the National Summary Data Page (NSDP) in October 2016 and started to report key macro-economic statistics with an advance release calendar. However, dissemination of public debt data through the NSDP has not been maintained. The latest available public debt data on the NSDP is gross central government debt for Q4 2015, thus there is urgent need to improve debt data coverage, frequency, and timeliness on the NSDP.

6.   **Tanzania's Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) indicates that the country is moderately indebted.** Some Article IV reports have flagged the need to improve the coverage of public sector debt statistics not least to enhance the precision of DSA results. The latest Article IV report (2023) indicated that Tanzania's public sector debt reporting covers central government debt, central government-guaranteed debt (i.e., excluding non-guaranteed debt of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) and local governments), and central bank debt. Public sector debt data coverage is limited by the lack of granularity on local government debt and public corporations' debt. Tanzania has experienced persistent high levels

of expenditure arrears[1] and the capacity to monitor them efficiently using the available systems is weak. Strengthening public finance management and expanding coverage of fiscal data to systemically important SOEs have been identified as essential in helping Tanzania contain fiscal risks. In this context, strengthening compilation of fiscal statistics by expanding debt coverage to local government entities and public corporations is essential.

7.   **In recent years, Tanzania has made significant progress in strengthening the compilation and dissemination of public sector debt statistics.** The Debt Database Management Section of the Debt Management Division (DMD) in the Ministry of Finance (MOF) has been modernized by implementing the Commonwealth Secretariat web-based debt management system (CS Meridian) in the financial year (FY) 2022/23. Given this, the main objective of the diagnostic mission is to support Tanzania in enhancing public debt data transparency by identifying (a) key weaknesses in PSDS compilation and dissemination processes through the application of the IMF's standardized Data Quality Assessment Framework (DQAF) and, (b) priority actions for improvement in enhancing debt data transparency. The main conclusions of the mission are presented below following the DQAF's quality dimensions and summarized in Table 1.

8.   **Prerequisites of quality:** This category in the DQAF assessed the conditions that have an impact on data quality within the main agencies in charge of producing public debt statistics in Tanzania. The assessment focused on the legal and institutional environment, resources, and quality awareness

   (a) **Legal Environment:** The primary responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating public debt statistics in Tanzania is clearly established. CAP 134, Government Loans, Grants and Guarantees, Act 1974 (as amended) provides sufficient guidance on public debt management in Tanzania. The Act provides regulations (Government loans, grants, and guarantees regulations 2003 (as amended)) which, among other things, specify debt reporting arrangements. Currently, the DMD in the MOF is the custodian of public debt data.

   (b) **Institutional Environment:** Data sharing and coordination arrangements among data-producing agencies in Tanzania are adequate**.** The National Debt Management Committee (NDMC) serves as the advisory body to the Minister of Finance on all matters related to debt management. It receives technical advice from the Technical Debt Management Committee (TDMC) which is chaired by the Commissioner for DMD. The latter serves as the Secretariat of the TDMC and is sufficiently resourced to execute its other functions effectively—Resource Mobilization, Risk Analysis, and Data Management. Going forward, there is need to publicize the recent achievement, particularly in data management, and to seek feedback from data users (outside government) on the usefulness and relevance of data products given the evolving needs and high demands on data transparency (Appendix II).

9.   **Assurances of Integrity:** This dimension assessed the features that support firm adherence to objectivity in the collection, compilation, and dissemination of public debt data so as to maintain users' confidence. The focus was on three elements that determine integrity in the compilation of public debt statistics—degree of professionalism, transparency, and ethical standards**.** All debt data producing agencies demonstrate professionalism, are transparent in their practices, and promote high ethical standards to their staff. The choice of source data, methodologies, and statistical techniques is based on

---

[1] Expenditure arrears are unpaid claims outstanding for over 30 days for delivery of goods and services and for over 90 days for construction work.

measurement objectives and data requirements. Clear and comprehensive ethical standards are set out in the Government Code of Ethics and Staff Regulations, and the Civil Service Law, which all staff swear before joining the Civil Service. Transparency could be further enhanced by widely publishing the latest version of CAP 134 Act together with its updated legislations.

10. **Methodological Soundness:** This dimension assessed the extent to which the PSDS of Tanzania comply with international statistical methodologies to facilitate comparability and analytical value. The compilation of public sector debt broadly follows international standards. Reported PSDS cover all loans and debt securities of the budgetary central government (BCG) with separate information available on government guarantees and borrowing of other public sector units. The PSDS reports separately identify domestic and external debt based on the residency of the creditor and for individual loans is fully aligned with the statistical concept of residency. In addition to the public debt reports, the MOF (Accountant General's Division) produce consolidated financial statements for the entire Tanzania public sector. These financial statements are audited and impressively consolidate financial statements from nearly 600 public entities, which make up the entirety of the Tanzanian public sector. The accounting basis for PSDS in Tanzania broadly follows the requirements of the statistical standards but the valuation used is face value rather than the preferred nominal value. Areas for methodological improvement include information on liabilities for accounts payable, currency and deposits, and insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes; using the debt system capabilities to change the reported valuation method for debt instruments from face value to the preferred nominal value; providing metadata when the conversion rate used is different from the recommended mid-point rate; and aligning the taxonomy within PSDS reports for debt instruments and creditors to international standards.

11. **Accuracy and Reliability:** This dimension focused on assessing whether Tanzania's PSDS portray the reality of the economy. Tanzania successfully interfaced the CS Meridian with the Integrated Financial Management Information System, becoming the first country to do so. The new system provided a platform to migrate and validate debt data against original contractual documents and reconcile the information with that held by creditors. This is a commendable effort to greater accuracy and reliability of debt data. Security measures and access control and audit features ensure that the debt data is held securely and that data updates are appropriately managed and digitally integrated with other government data systems to increase efficiency and reduce the risk of human error during data entry. With this major milestone accomplished, the authorities are encouraged to focus effort in addressing remaining gaps: republishing historical series where the data have been corrected and revised, socializing a draft revision policy, and leveraging the web-based features of the new debt system to expand the perimeter of government to local authorities and state-owned enterprises.

12. **Serviceability:** This dimension assessed the extent to which Tanzania's PSDS are disseminated with an appropriate periodicity in a timely fashion, are consistent internally and with other major data sets, and follow a regular revision policy. Tanzania's PSDS are consistent across all macroeconomic data sets, in balance of payments, monetary accounts, and government finance statistics. This underscores the significant effort of the DMD of reconciling debt data in the recent past. In addition, Tanzania's PSDS meet not only the periodicity and timeliness requirements of the e-GDDS (despite that the country stopped updating the NSDP in 2016) but meet or exceed the periodicity and timeliness of some advanced economies. However, several areas need further strengthening including the need to commence submission of debt data to the World Bank Quarterly Public Sector Debt (QPSD) statistics database; update the NSDP on the IMF's Dissemination Standards Bulletin Board; initiate validation of historical series of migrated data jointly with the World Bank; and to align public debt presentation to international standards. The need for improvement was echoed by respondents in a survey of key users (User

Survey), conducted prior and during the mission. With the new debt system coupled with strong commitment shown by the staff of the DMD, these improvements are deliverable.

13.   Accessibility: This dimension assessed the extent to which Tanzania's public debt data and metadata are presented clearly, understandable, easily available and impartial, up-to-date and pertinent, and that prompt and knowledgeable support is available to the user. The Bank of Tanzania (BOT) and DMD publish many debt tables in their monthly, quarterly, and annual publications. However, modern data users generally prefer raw data in easily downloadable format for configuration and re-use. There is scope for DMD to improve on this dimension of quality. Low hanging fruits include, linking users to raw data through the NSDP or by publishing quarterly debt statistics regularly through the QPSD. Serviceability to users could also be enhanced by publication and maintenance of key documentation in several areas such as concordances, sources and methods; and a general dissemination policy across various websites to enhance accessibility.

Table 1. United Republic of Tanzania: Summary Results of PSDS DQAF Assessment			
Dimensions/Elements	Rating	Assessment	Priority Recommendations
0. Prerequisites of quality			
0.1 Legal and institutional environment	O	The primary responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating public debt statistics in Tanzania is clearly established.	
0.2 Resources	O	Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing are commensurate with debt management programs.	
0.3 Relevance	LO	Efforts are made to anticipate and meet user needs but there is a lack of feedback from data users (outside Government) on the relevance of published debt reports.	*Introduce structured and periodic process of outreach to data users (outside Government agencies) to gauge the relevance and usefulness of statistical products.*
0.4 Other quality management	O	There is recognition throughout the DMD that quality builds trust and thus is a critical focus in the functions of debt management including production of quality statistics.	
1. Assurances of integrity			
1.1 Professionalism	O	The terms or conditions under which the statistics are produced are in accordance with professional independence.	
1.2 Transparency	LO	While the DMD is not a specialized statistical unit, public debt data is freely available and disseminated or re-disseminated through other government agencies on a periodic and timely basis.	*DMD should publish its statistical products as the primary source of the data. This would enhance its profile as the main custodian of public sector debt data.*
1.3 Ethical standards	O	Management are role models for ethical standards.	
2. Methodological soundness			
2.1 Concepts and definitions	LO	In line with *GFSM 2014*, only disbursed outstanding debt is recognized as debt, with contingent liabilities recorded separately. Time of recording is aligned with statistical standards and some information is available by original and remaining maturity.	*Use CS Meridian to produce and disseminate reports that present the PSDS at a nominal valuation.*
2.2 Scope	LNO	Sector coverage is limited to budgetary central government (although debts of local governments and public corporations are reported as contingent liabilities); and only loan and debt securities are reported.	*Expand the sector coverage of the core PSDS reports through the inclusion of local governments, social security funds, extrabudgetary units and public corporations; and the instrument coverage of the PSDS through the inclusion of other accounts payable, including expenditure arrears, and deposit liabilities.*

Table 1. United Republic of Tanzania: Summary Results of PSDS DQAF Assessment (Continued)			
2.3 Classification / sectorization	LNO	Although debt securities and loans are separately identifiable, as is domestic and external debt, the main debt bulletins do not present the data by maturity or use *GFSM 2014* nomenclature.	*Use the CS Meridian reporting function to produce and disseminate reports that present the PSDS according to the debt instruments of the international statistical standards by original maturity and remaining maturity.*
2.4 Time of debt recording, valuation, and consolidation	LO	The debt data is currently disseminated at face value although CS Meridian allows it to also be calculated and presented at nominal valuation. Interest arrears are included, but debt stocks related to PPPs and financial leases are not recorded, nor is the debt consolidated.	*Compile the foreign currency denominated debt using the mid-point exchange rate between the selling rate and the buying rate.*
3. Accuracy and reliability			
3.1 Source data	LO	Source data are audited and of high quality for the debt securities and loans of BCG. Good quality data are available for compiling PSDS of other sectors and instruments, but they are not yet used.	*[see 2.2]*
3.2 Assessment of source data	LO	Source data in CS Meridian are subject to validation, such as internal consistency and cross checks with creditor data. However, data on contingent liabilities (and similar) is not subject to the same robust data quality checks.	*Review and, where required, improve the data collection and reporting processes for contingent liabilities and approved borrowing of other public sector entities, automating where possible.*
3.3 Statistical techniques	LNO	Data are on a cash basis and no statistical techniques are employed to include additional liabilities (such as finance leases) or refine existing ones (such as on assumptions of residency).	*[While the coverage remains at budgetary central government this is not a priority area for improvements.]*
3.4 Assessment and Validation of Statistical Outputs	LO	Introduction of CS Meridian has introduced debt revisions as a result of the strengthened validation checks. To finalize the process the new data should be compared with the previously published debt data and the revisions checked and explained.	*Publish a historical timeseries comparing the new debt data, as validated and included in CS Meridian, with that previously published to inform users of any revisions.* *Publish a reconciliation of the change in debt stocks with the transactions and other flows driving the changes.*
3.5 Revision studies	NO	No revision analysis undertaken, and those revisions that are observed are not explained.	*When disseminating PSDS for the latest period revise (as required) debt reported for previous periods and provide summary metadata for users to understand the reasons for the revisions.*
4. Serviceability			
4.1 Periodicity and timeliness	O	The PSDS are reported with a high degree of periodicity and timeliness.	

Table 1. United Republic of Tanzania: Summary Results of PSDS DQAF Assessment (Concluded)			
4.2 Consistency	O	The data show good levels of consistency both between PSDS publications and with publications of other macroeconomic statistics.	
4.3 Revision policy and practice	NO	MOF and BOT have not developed and published a PSDS revision policy hence revision studies cannot be undertaken.	*Develop and publish a PSDS revision policy to guide users and compilers on the process for reporting and analyzing revisions.*
5. Accessibility			
5.1 Data accessibility	LO	Published debt data by both MOF and BOT on the national websites are accessible and include commentaries and charts/tables that can facilitate user analysis and understanding	*Resume publication of BCG gross debt in the NSDP and subscribe to the QPSD.*
5.2 Metadata accessibility	LNO	Metadata for published reports is limited and not available to users in a structured format.	*Metadata on PSDS should be prepared in a structured format, published, and sustained.*
5.3 Assistance to users	LNO	The published PSDS reports provide users with some contact information, such as emails, postal addresses, and phone numbers of compiling agencies.	*Proactively engage with PSDS users, by surveying users on the degree to which the published statistics are meeting their needs and raising awareness on where users can get assistance and more information.*
O = Practice Observed; LO = Practice Largely Observed; LNO = Practice Largely Not Observed; NO = Practice Not Observed August 2024 Public Sector Debt Statistics: https://dsbb.imf.org/content/pdfs/dqrs_psds.pdf			

Section I. Detailed Assessment and Recommendations

This section on the Detailed Assessment and Recommendations expands on the information provided in the Overall Assessment. It describes in more detail the mission findings in relation to Prerequisites of Quality as well as each of the five DQAF dimensions, highlighting both strengths of the current arrangements and recommendations on areas for improvement.

A.   PREREQUISITES OF QUALITY

15.   The primary responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating public debt statistics in Tanzania is clearly established. The Debt Management Division (DMD) of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) is vested with the responsibility for collecting, processing, and disseminating public debt reports of the United Republic of Tanzania. The DMD maintains Tanzania's public debt and guarantees database thereby ensuring timely and accurate debt service for external and domestic debt, among other responsibility. Its operations are governed under CAP 134, Government Loans, Guarantees, and Grants Act 1974 (as amended). The Act provides regulations (Government loans, grants, and guarantees regulations 2003 (as amended)) which, among other things, specify debt reporting arrangements. Working arrangements are consistent with this assignment of responsibility.

16.   Data sharing and coordination among data-producing agencies are adequate. The main agencies involved in debt data reporting (MOF, the President's Office Planning and Investment, and the Bank of Tanzania (BOT)) are effectively coordinated. The Act was recently amended (2022) transferring all debt management functions to the DMD including Chairmanship of the TDMC. The DMD also serves as the Secretariat of the NDMC. As a result of the new changes in the legislation, the DMD has been reinvigorated with tangible outputs including publication of the first audited debt report for Tanzania.

17.   Staff, facilities, computing resources, and financing are commensurate with debt management programs. The budget of the DMD is allocated annually on a needs basis and discussion with management indicate that it is broadly adequate to serve current needs. The Division has a staff compliment of 42 staff including the Commissioner, three Assistant Commissioners (Data Management, Resource Mobilization, and Risk Management). The Data Management section perform the back-office functions of debt management facilitating effective debt service and reporting. Staff are well trained and provided adequate resources to perform their assigned duties effectively. All professional staff are assigned specific duties (group of creditors to monitor) and each provided a desktop and a laptop computer to perform their official duties.

18.   Public debt statistics produced by the DMD provide relevant data for DSA. Using these data the authorities have been able to perform DSA on their own in collaboration with the Macro-economic and Financial Management Institute of Eastern and Southern Africa (MEFMI). However, while the DMD is guided by the relevant legislation to prepare and produce various debt reports there appears to be no mechanism to seek feedback on the usefulness and relevance of their data externally i.e., outside Government agencies. It is essential to establish a mechanism to seek feedback from users to ensure continued relevance and adequacy of the debt statistics it publishes on various platforms. A structured and periodic process of consultation with data users outside Government agencies (e.g., the legislature,

academia, the press, and private sector stakeholders), to review the usefulness of existing statistics and to identify emerging data requirements is needed.

19.   There is recognition throughout the DMD that quality builds trust and thus is a critical focus in the functions of debt management including production of quality statistics. Discussions with management of the DMD confirmed that there is a strong interest to excel in all dimensions of data quality. The collection, processing and dissemination of public debt data are monitored through well-established quality control processes. All payment transactions are automatically verified against approved budgeted amounts in the government's integrated financial management information system ("MUSE"). Once verified, a payment voucher is requested and subjected to a pre-audit by internal auditors, checking, and validating the nature of the transaction. After approval, the payment request is captured in the public debt management system - CS Meridian.

Strengths:

- The legislative framework provides clarity on the responsibilities of different stakeholders with respect to debt management and reporting.
- DMD is a highly professional organization with sufficient resources to deliver on its core functions.
- Systems and procedures are in place which assist in delivering high quality debt data.

Recommendations for improvement:

- Introduce structured and periodic process of outreach to data users (outside Government agencies) to gauge the relevance and usefulness of statistical products.

B. ASSURANCES OF INTEGRITY

20.   The terms or conditions under which the statistics are produced are in accordance with professional independence. PSDS are compiled from underlying administrative records of government loan agreements (contracts). CAP 134, Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act, 1974 (as amended), assigns the responsibility for compiling public debt to the DMD, and ensures the independence and authority of the compilers of public debt data. The law ensures the professional independence of the DMD without interference from other government agencies. Decisions on data dissemination, timing, and other aspects of dissemination are well spelt out in the Act and accompanying legislations.

21.   Staff are appointed by the Government, through the Public Service Commission in transparent recruitment processes. DMD actively promotes professionalism by training new staff through on the job training and in various short and long courses on debt management. The recently recruited young professionals all needed to have at least a grade point 4 average and came from different national universities in Tanzania. There is also a deliberate effort to encourage engagement in postgraduate courses in universities or programs abroad.

22.   The MOF is transparent in the release of public debt information as soon as the data is validated and audited. The Government commitment to debt transparency is underlined in the Fourth Quarter Public Debt Report dated July 2024. "The primary goal of the report is to provide a detailed and transparent overview of the current status and trends in Tanzania's Central Government debt, including

its composition, changes over the reporting period, and implications for fiscal management". While the DMD is not a specialized statistical unit, public debt data is freely available and disseminated or re-disseminated through other government agencies on a periodic and timely basis. The BOT, for instance, publishes on a timely basis extensive amounts of public debt data in its economic reports which is fully consistent with data produced and published by the DMD. DMD is strongly encouraged to commence publishing public sector debt data directly from the MOF website as the custodian of the primary data.

23.   Staff are consistently made aware of ethical standard that must be adhered to and provided guidelines outlining correct behavior on potential cases of conflict of interest. Management is aware that they are a role model for staff as pertains to correct behavior in place of work.

Strengths:

- DMD has independence to operate and deliver its remit within the MOF.
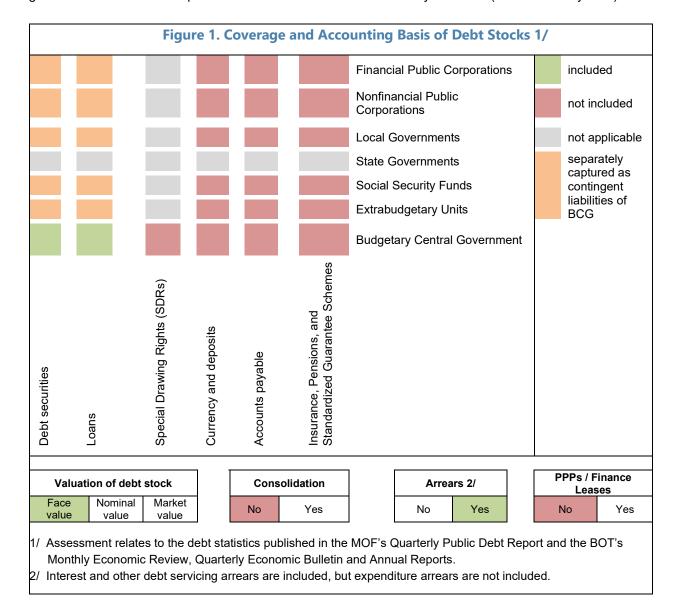
Recommendations for improvement:

- DMD should publish its statistical products as the primary source of the data. This would enhance its profile as the main custodian of public sector debt data.

C.   METHODOLOGICAL SOUNDNESS

24.   Reported PSDS cover all loans and debt securities of the budgetary central government (BCG) with separate information available on government guarantees and borrowing of other public sector units. International statistical standards (including the *GFSM 2014* and *PSDSG 2013*) promote the compilation of public sector debt with the inclusion of six debt instruments (see Figure 1) at the general government level (as also adopted by the EAMU's Protocol Convergence Criteria) and the total public sector level. Figure 1 shows that the main gaps in coverage between the public debt reports of Tanzania and the statistical standards relate to the lack of information on liabilities for accounts payable, currency and deposits, and insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes.

25.   In addition to the public debt reports, the MOF (Accountant General's Division) produce consolidated financial statements for the entire Tanzania public sector. These financial statements are audited and impressively consolidate financial statements from nearly 600 public entities, which make up the entirety of the Tanzanian public sector. The financial year (FY) 2021/22 report shows that at the end of the year consolidated liabilities of the total public sector stood at 131.8 TZS trillion. By comparison, the figure in the same report for the BCG was 76.2 TZS trillion and in the PSDS reports of the DMD the debt of the BCG for this period was reported as 71.3 TZS billion. The difference being largely accounts payable.[2]

26.   The PSDS reports separately identify domestic and external debt based on the residency of the creditor. For loans this categorization is made on an individual loan basis based on the residency of the lender and as such is fully aligned with the statistical concept of residency. However, domestically issued debt securities are assumed to all be held by Tanzanian residents and so are all included as

---

[2] There are also other conceptual differences as the financial statements are compiled under the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and so are not directly comparable with PSDS as the valuation approach is somewhat different and they include certain liabilities (such as provisions), which under the international statistical standards would be considered contingent liabilities and not part of debt.

domestic debt. This is likely not to be the case, although to what extent nonresidents purchase Tanzanian government debt would require additional data sources not currently available (such as survey data).

Figure 1. Coverage and Accounting Basis of Debt Stocks 1/

	Debt securities	Loans	Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	Currency and deposits	Accounts payable	Insurance, Pensions, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes
Financial Public Corporations	separately captured	separately captured	not applicable	not included	not included	not included
Nonfinancial Public Corporations	separately captured	separately captured	not applicable	not included	not included	not included
Local Governments	separately captured	separately captured	not applicable	not included	not included	not included
State Governments	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Social Security Funds	separately captured	separately captured	not applicable	not included	not included	not included
Extrabudgetary Units	separately captured	separately captured	not applicable	not included	not included	not included
Budgetary Central Government	included	included		not included	not included	not included

Legend:
- included (green)
- not included (red)
- not applicable (grey)
- separately captured as contingent liabilities of BCG (orange)

Valuation of debt stock			Consolidation		Arrears 2/		PPPs / Finance Leases	
Face value	Nominal value	Market value	**No**	Yes	No	**Yes**	**No**	Yes

1/ Assessment relates to the debt statistics published in the MOF's Quarterly Public Debt Report and the BOT's Monthly Economic Review, Quarterly Economic Bulletin and Annual Reports.
2/ Interest and other debt servicing arrears are included, but expenditure arrears are not included.

27. **The accounting basis for PSDS in Tanzania broadly follows the requirements of the statistical standards but the valuation used is face value rather than the preferred nominal value.** Although the current debt reporting in Tanzania is on a face value it was understood by the mission that the debt management and reporting system (CS Meridian) include debt information also on a nominal valuation, so it would be able to facilitate the DMD to produce PSDS at nominal value.

28. **Although the PSDS are not consolidated, this approach currently creates no difficulties as there are no holdings of BCG debt by units within BCG and so no consolidation is required.** However, when the sector coverage of the PSDS is expanded it will be important to consolidate the debt so as to avoid over reporting.

29. **One minor divergence from the statistical standards is that the MOF reports use the selling rate when converting debt in foreign currencies into Tanzanian shillings.** However, the BOT publications report the value of external debt using the mid-point between the buying and selling rates to convert foreign currency debt, which is in line with the statistical guidance. The DMD officials explained that they deviate from this guidance as the selling rates represent what they would actually need to pay if the debts became due for payment. The MOF is encouraged to use the mid-point exchange rate in line with the *PSDSG 2013* otherwise the use of the selling rate should be reflected in the metadata / notes.

30. **The taxonomy within PSDS reports for debt instruments and creditors largely follows a national presentation.** For example, the quarterly debt reports of the MOF distinguish domestic debt in the form of treasury bonds, treasury bills, advances to governments and other, rather than using the six debt instruments of the statistical standards disaggregated by short- and long-term original maturity and remaining maturity (see Table A1 in Appendix III). However, the CS Meridian system allows for reporting debt in line with the approach described in the statistical standards and has standardized reporting templates that could be easily utilized by the MOF to publish additional debt tables aimed at users who wish to compare the debt data internationally. There is evidence of use of these international categories in the Tanzania debt data reported via the website of the East African Community (EAC).

Strengths:

- Staff in the DMD display an excellent understanding of the debt data and systems that they manage.

- The production of consolidated financial statements for the public sector is an impressive achievement and provide good context and comparators for the published PSDS.

- CS Meridian, the public debt management system of Tanzania, facilitates the reporting of PSDS at both nominal and face value, from the same source data.

Recommendations for improvements:

- Use the CS Meridian reporting function to produce and disseminate reports that present the PSDS at a nominal valuation, according to the debt instruments of the international statistical standards by original maturity and remaining maturity (see Table A1 of Appendix III).

- Compile the foreign currency denominated debt using the mid-point exchange rate between the selling rate and the buying rate.

- Expand the sector coverage of the core PSDS reports through the inclusion of the debt liabilities of local governments, social security funds, extrabudgetary units and public corporations. A staged approach to broadening the sector coverage is recommended, maintaining alignment with the GFS coverage at each stage.

- Expand the instrument coverage of the PSDS through the inclusion of other accounts payable (including expenditure arrears) and deposit liabilities.

D. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

31.   The new debt management and reporting system provides a platform for accurate, validated, granular data on loans and debt securities of the BCG. The external and domestic debt data were migrated from the previous debt database system to CS Meridian during 2022/23. Under this data migration debt data from 2000 onwards has been brought into the new system. As part of this migration extensive effort has gone to validating the data against original contractual documents and reconciling the information with that held by creditors. In addition, structural changes were made in the MOF in FY2021/22 to allow for the DMD to be subject to annual financial audits. These audits are a powerful governance process in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data on debt managed by the DMD.

32.   CS Meridian is a web-based system allowing staff in the MOF, BOT and President's Office – Finance and Planning (POFP) of the Government of Zanzibar to access and report data. The functions of the three institutions are shown in the Table 2. Security measures and access control and audit features ensure that the debt data is held securely and that data updates are appropriately managed. Tanzania has also connected CS Meridian to other government data systems to increase efficiency and reduce the risk of human error during data entry. Most notably CS Meridian is linked to the government's integrated financial management information system (MUSE) and BOT's government securities system.

Table 2: Tanzania: Roles of National Institutions in Managing and Reporting Debt		
Institution	**Responsibility**	**Connected Systems**
Ministry of Finance of the United Republic of Tanzania	External and Domestic Public Sector Debt	Government information system, MUSE ("Mfumo wa Ulipaji Serikalini"): - Allowing debt servicing information to be shared with CS Meridian and payment confirmation received.
Bank of Tanzania	External Private Sector Debt	Government Securities System: - Allowing auction data related to Treasury bonds and bills to be shared with CS Meridian.
President's Office – Finance and Planning (POFP): Government of Zanzibar	Domestic Debt of the Government of Zanzibar	none

33.   As a result of the recent transition from the Commonwealth Secretariat Debt Recording and Management System (CS-DRMS) to the CS Meridian system, there have been significant advancements in the management and validation of external debt data. Specifically, the historical central government external debt data, recorded on a loan-by-loan basis, has undergone a rigorous process of cleaning, validation, and reconciliation with creditors within the CS Meridian system. This enhanced data integrity presents an opportunity to ensure consistency across platforms, particularly with regard to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). The external debt data reported to the World Bank's DRS needs to be synchronized with the updated data now housed in the CS Meridian system. This synchronization is crucial for maintaining accurate, reliable, and up-to-date records of central

government external debt. As such, both the DMD and the World Bank have jointly agreed to undertake a comprehensive reconciliation process between the two databases. This effort will include updating the historical data previously reported to the DRS to reflect the cleaned and validated figures now available in CS Meridian and assisting with tracking and updating general government and public corporation (including SOEs) debt in the DRS in accordance with the signed agreement on the World Bank Policy on External Debt Reporting and Financial Statements.

34. **An output of this synchronization exercise between the World Bank and the DMD will be a timeseries of revisions between the validated data now on CS Meridian and previously published data.** In accordance with international statistical best practice, it is recommended that the new timeseries is published for as many years and quarters as possible with commentary explaining to users the cause of these revisions to users. Looking ahead, revisions are to be expected between quarters due to late or revised data, as well as potentially error corrections. The magnitude of these revisions is important information, but the current MOF policy is not to restate the debt for previous quarters in their quarterly debt report. As a result, any debt revisions should be explained to users, to ensure consistent data for trend analysis and to allow the reconciliation of debt transactions and other flows with the change in debt stock over a period.

35. **The MOF publish detailed data on contingent liabilities of BCG in the annexes to their quarterly debt report.** These annexes include data on individual guarantees and other contingent liabilities, as well as the outstanding stock of approved borrowing by public entities. A comparison of data for June 2024 with that of December 2023 highlighted some large movements in the data which were not explained in the report metadata/commentary.[3] The mission was not able to check the accuracy of the data movements, but it was noted that some of these data are collected through spreadsheets and not CS Meridian. This introduces the potential for errors and so it is recommended to review both the data and compilation processes to ensure that the data on contingent liabilities is as robust as that for the loans and debt securities.

36. **There is a comprehensive data source for the inclusion of local government debt within the PSDS as direct local government liabilities.** There are 184 local government entities (including city councils, municipal councils, town councils and district councils) and all use a common IT system (MUSE) and chart of accounts to manage their finances. At the end of each year the local councils complete a data review exercise with the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government prior to finalizing their financial statements, which are then subject to audit. These procedures and systems should result in comparable and good quality data on local government liabilities. As the local governments data is accessible through MUSE, it should be viable to not only source annual local government debt data but also quarterly (and even monthly) data.

37. **Financial statements are also available for the 4 social security funds, 214 (approx.) extrabudgetary units and 86 (approx.) public corporations.** As with the local governments, these public sector units are not currently included in the PSDS, but the existence of timely financial statements

---

[3] Over the six months there was a drop in contingent liabilities (excluding the guarantee provided to the National Insurance Corporation) of 1.1 trillion TZS from 3.4 trillion TZS at the end of December 2023, and a drop in the outstanding stock of approved borrowing of 1.0 trillion TZS from 2.3 trillion TZS at the end of December 2023.

which are subject to audit[4] provides a strong foundation for compiling in the future annual PSDS for the entire public sector.

38.   It is important that when the PSDS are expanded beyond BCG, the debt statistics are consolidated to eliminate any double counting of debts. However, this should not present a major obstacle to compilation of PSDS as the MOF has a Consolidation Unit which is experienced in conducting consolidation, as this is also required when producing the annual consolidated financial statements for the public sector.

Strengths:

- CS Meridian enforces a variety of checks and validations on the granular debt data that it contains, highlighting potential issues or inconsistencies to system users.

- The re-structuring of the Vote 001(Public Debt) to allow it to be audited provides a strong governance framework to assuring the accuracy and quality of debt data produced by the DMD.

- The requirements in the Government Loans, Guarantees and Grants Act 1974 (as amended) on the process for securing guarantees and on-lending as well as to secure permission to borrow, ensure that the MOF has a comprehensive view of all borrowing activities in the public sector.

- The production of timely audited annual financial statements for all public sector entities provides a rich data source for the instrument and sector expansion of PSDS.

Recommendations for improvements:

- Review and, where required, improve the data collection and reporting processes for contingent liabilities and approved borrowing of other public sector entities, automating where possible.

- Publish a historical timeseries comparing the new debt data, as validated and included in CS Meridian, with that previously published to inform users of any revisions.

- When disseminating PSDS for the latest period revise (as required) debt reported for previous periods and provide summary metadata for users to understand the reasons for the revisions.

- Publish a reconciliation of the change in debt stocks with the transactions and other flows driving the changes. (See Annex III Table A2 for an example).

E.   SERVICEABILITY

39.   Public debt statistics in Tanzania are disseminated by the BOT with good periodicity and timeliness. The BOT publishes monthly, quarterly, and annual data. The statistics covering external debt (disbursed loans and interest arrears) and domestic debt (Treasury bills and bonds, domestic loans including non-securitized debt, overdraft, and government stocks). The monthly and quarterly data are published within a month of the end of the reporting period and the annual data within six months of the end of the year. The regularity and frequency of publication are in line with best statistical practices. The

---

[4] Audited financial statements for all public sector entities must be placed before the Parliament nine months after the end of the financial year (i.e. in early April).

periodicity and timeliness of data was also an aspect identified as good by most of those users who responded to the mission survey. See Appendix II.

40.   In addition, the DMD publishes a quarterly debt report which was significantly expanded and upgraded in 2024. The DMD quarterly debt report contains additional analysis and data which are not included in the BOT publications. Notably it contains information on guarantees and other contingent liabilities as well as approved borrowing by local governments, social security funds, and public corporations. Two shorter reports (of nine pages) were published in 2022 but starting in July 2024 the revamped quarterly bulletin (of approximately 40 pages) was published. At the time of the mission three such reports had been published but the timeliness had yet to be established with two published in July 2024 and the third in September 2024.

41.   The public sector debt data published by the BOT and DMD are internally consistent and are largely consistent with each other. Monthly and quarterly data published by the BOT were found to be fully consistent. Differences in debt stock values for recent periods were observed between publications, reflecting revisions in the debt due to updated source data. However, the publications include no presentation on, or commentary of, the revisions. Comparing BOT and DMD publications the domestic debt data matches well but there are small differences in the published stocks of external debt (in TZS shillings). DMD officials explained that these differences were due to the use of different exchange rates by BOT and DMD. (See section on 'Methodological Soundness' for more information).

42.   The BCG debt data reported by the BOT in its quarterly reports is largely consistent with data across other macroeconomic datasets. Debt repayments in the PSDS closely matched "other investment-liabilities-Government repayments" reported in the balance of payments (BOP) data. Similarly, the published stock of government debt securities in the PSDS was consistent with the monetary statistics reports on commercial banks' assets of government debt securities. Differences were observed in reported interest payments in the PSDS and BOP, but these are likely due to differences between cash and accrued interest.

43.   An important reconciliation is between changes in debt stocks and the related debt flows. Although the quarterly BCG debt reports include information on debt inflows and debt outflows this information is insufficient to fully reconcile the drivers for movements in debt stocks. The international statistical standards recommend publication of a table showing explicitly the changes in debt and the related transactions and other flows. An example of such a table is shown in Appendix III Table A.2.

44.   The MOF and BOT have not yet published a policy for PSDS revisions. In line with the international statistical standards, it is recommended that such a policy is developed, published, maintained, and utilized by both publishing institutions to guide the treatment of revisions. The government has an existing GFS and PSDS technical committee that has developed a workplan which includes, amongst other activities, to develop and publish a revision policy by the end of October 2025.

Strengths:

- The PSDS are reported with a high degree of periodicity and timeliness.

- The data show good levels of consistency both between PSDS publications and with publications of other macroeconomic statistics.

Recommendations for improvement:

- Develop and publish a PSDS revision policy to guide users and compilers on the process for reporting and analyzing revisions.

F.   ACCESSIBILITY

45.   Debt data on the national websites of MOF and BOT provide useful information which is accessible to all users. Users may download, save and/or print the reports which are all in a .pdf format. In the case of BOT reports these are editable allowing data tables and charts to be copied into other documents, while the DMD reports are published in a non-editable format presenting more challenges to users if they need to extract the numbers. No PSDS data are currently made available on national websites in more machine-readable formats, such as SDMX, Excel or .csv files[5]. For many users being able to extract the data in such formats is important so that they can analyze the data and easily include it in their models and documents.

46.   While BCG debt statistics are published by the BOT and DMD (and on the EAC website) data are not directly reaching a wider international audience. The Tanzania National Summary Data Page (NSDP) was established by the Government of Tanzania in October 2016, but dissemination of debt data through this portal has not been maintained, with the latest data being related to December 2015 and the associated metadata having not been updated since 2014. Similarly, Tanzania has never disseminated data via the joint IMF-World Bank quarterly public sector debt statistics database (QPSD), which provides comparable quarterly PSDS for over 100 countries.

47.   The commentaries in the DMD and BOT publications add value and help users understand trends and contextualize the data. However, some more basic information is not provided which would help users understand the data and compare it with the data of other countries. The DSA reports contain detailed debt data information however in the various debt publications additional information should be included, such as the valuation of the debt stocks, the sector coverage of the data, the exchange rate used for converting debt in foreign currencies, and the approach to identifying residency. This current lack of detailed metadata potentially hampers user understanding of the data.

48.   Both the NSDP and the QSDP have standard metadata templates which capture information on PSDS in a structured manner. They for example provide the concepts, definitions, classifications, data sources, and methodology followed when compiling the PSDS. The metadata also highlight any significant deviations from international statistical standards, as well as discontinuities in timeseries and notable events impacting the timeseries.

49.   Under international statistical guidelines, PSDS (and other macroeconomic statistics) should be made accessible to all users simultaneously. This is normally achieved through the publication of an advanced release calendar which details when statistical releases will be published over the next period enabling users to go to the relevant webpages on the release day of the statistics. Tanzania does have such a statistical release calendar, which is managed by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), but at the time of the mission it was out-of-date, having ended in June 2024.

50.   The published PSDS reports provide users with some contact information, such as e-mails, postal addresses, and phone numbers of compiling agencies. While such access points are

---

[5] Although the Tanzania PSDS published on the EAC website can be extracted in these formats.

available the mission found no evidence of assistance being provided to data users, or of materials or devices to raise awareness of the PSDS.

Strengths:

- Published debt data by both MOF and BOT on the national websites are accessible and include commentaries and charts/tables that can facilitate user analysis and understanding.

- Successful installation and migration to the CS Meridian facilitates the automated production of reports which can be used to subscribe to the QPSD and to update the NSDP.

Recommendations for improvements:

- Resume publication of BCG gross debt in the NSDP ensuring this is maintained consistently, adhering to the expected periodicity and timeliness.

- Subscribe to the QPSD as a means to disseminate the debt data to a wider audience and to more easily compare Tanzanian public debt data with that of other countries.

- Metadata on PSDS should be prepared in a structured format, published, and sustained. (Existing NSDP or QPSD metadata templates could be used.)

- Proactively engage with PSDS users, by surveying users on the degree to which the published statistics are meeting their needs and raising awareness on where users can get assistance and more information.

Appendices

APPENDIX I. OFFICIALS MET DURING THE MISSION

Name	Designation / Title
Ministry of Finance	
Dr. Natu El-maamry Mwamba	Permanent Secretary
Elijah Mwandumbya	Deputy Permanent Secretary
Japhet Justine	Commissioner for Debt Management
Omary Khama	Assistant Commissioner, Debt Management, Debt Database
Fundi Makama	Assistant Commissioner, Budget Techniques
Leonard Mkude	Accountant General
Bashiru Hussein Taratibu	Ag. Commissioner, PPP Unit
Nana Ndile	ACDM/DRM
Neema Nguvava	Budget Officer
Paul Laizer	Principal Accountant
Johnson Msami	Economist
Fredrick Makere	Economist
Hamisi Mvungi	Economist
Dorice Rwakazero	Accountant
Ammoria Arvatory	Principal Accountant
Kuthum Juma	Accountant
Lewis Mpanda	ICT officer
Bank of Tanzania	
Emmanuel Tutuba	Governor
Dr. Yamungu Kayandabila	Deputy Governor
Dr Mosses Mwizarubi	Associate Director
Jeremiah Munuo	Economist
Albert Kimaro	Economist
National Bureau of Statistics	
Dr. Albina Chuwa	Statistician General
Sarunji Njipay	Senior Statistician
National Audit Office of Tanzania	
Charles Kichere	Auditor General
Salhina Mkumba	Deputy Auditor General
President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government	
Ebenzer Mlinga	ADPM
Elgiva Florence	Principal Statistician

George Mndeme	Economist
Melikzedeck Kimaro	Accountant - Local Government
Nyanjige Lupoja	Principal Accountant
National Housing Corporation	
Richard Ndeona	Treasury Manager
TANESCO	
Jabiri Iddi	Director of Finance
Bulugu Azimio	Principal Accountant
Tanzania Ports Authority	
Denis Fulgence	Accountant

1.   The feedback from users was generally positive. Most users found the disseminated PSDS to be analytically very useful or useful in their work. A majority either agreed or strongly agreed that the PSDS was unbiased and accurate, with similar assessments regarding the timeliness and level of detail of the disseminated PSDS.

2.   The primary interests of users in the disseminated PSDS were for investment decision-making, compilation of other macroeconomic statistics, academic research, and policymaking. Users primarily obtained PSDS and related data from official national debt bulletins, IMF or World Bank databases and publications, and the NSPD.

3.   Users were generally satisfied with the level of sector and instrument coverage of the PSDS, although a few were not. Users indicated satisfaction with the current valuation practices.

4.   Users were either very satisfied or satisfied with the timeliness and periodicity of the disseminated debt statistics. Users agreed that the disseminated PSDS are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons between data sets.

5.   Most users felt that accounts payable and loans were not adequately covered in the PSDS. The majority expressed a desire for expanded coverage to include local/state governments and public corporations.

IMF PSDS USER SURVEY SUMMARY RESPONSES					
Survey responders by institution.					

International organizations	Financial institutes	Foreign governments	Research institutes	Audit agencies	Public entities
4	2	2	1	4	4

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

					Yes	No
1. The results of this survey will be aggregated and anonymized for reporting purposes, but on occasion it may be helpful to the narrative of the quality report to include specific quotes from users, do you give consent to your responses being quoted?					13	4
	Policymaking	Compilation of other macro-economic statistics	Investment decisions	Other analytical work	Academia or research	No response
2. As a user of PSDS what is your main interest in the disseminated PSDS data?	3	4	6	1	3	0

	Official national debt bulletins and press releases	IMF or World Bank databases and/or publications	Other international organization databases and/or publications	Media reports	Data published on the National Summary Data Page (NSDP)	Private sector summaries and analyses	Other sources
3. From where do you obtain PSDS and related data?	12	12	0	2	4	1	2

B. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

	Very useful	Useful	Somewhat useful	Not useful	Undecided
4. In your view, are the disseminated PSDS analytically useful?	10	6	1	0	0

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
5. Indicate your level of agreement with the following statement: The disseminated PSDS are unbiased and accurate.	2	3	10	1	1

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
6. Indicate your level of satisfaction with the timeliness and level of detail of the disseminated PSDS.	1	14	1	1	0

C. COVERAGE AND CONCEPTS

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
7. Indicate your level of satisfaction with the sector coverage of the PSDS (e.g., inclusion/exclusion of budgetary unit, extrabudgetary entities, subnational governments, public corporations).	2	12	0	3	0

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
8. Indicate your level of satisfaction with the coverage of debt instruments (e.g., inclusion/exclusion of loans, bonds, arrears, accounts payable, pension liabilities).	1	12	1	3	0

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
9. Indicate your level of satisfaction with the coverage of public debt of public nonfinancial corporations (i.e., state-owned enterprises).	1	8	3	4	1

	None – coverage is adequate for all debt instruments	Accounts payables (arrears)	Loans	Debt securities	Pension liabilities	Other
10. In your view, which debt instruments are inadequately covered in disseminated public debt?	3	6	7	3	2	1

	None – coverage is adequate for all sub-sectors of the public sector	Local governments / State governments	Public corporations	Budgetary central government	Extrabudgetary units	Other
11. In your view, for which sub-sector would you like to see more coverage of PSDS?	1	15	12	6	6	1

					Yes	No
12. In your view, is the way that the PSDS outstanding stock positions are valued appropriate (e.g., market, nominal, face, principal outstanding)?					15	1

D. PERIODICTY AND TIMELINESS

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
13. Indicate your level of satisfaction with the periodicity of disseminated PSDS (e.g., monthly, quarterly, annual).	2	11	1	1	2

		Yes	No	Not sure
14. Do you consider that the PSDS are disseminated in a sufficiently timely manner (i.e., the time lag after the period to which the PSDS pertain)?		11	3	3

E. DISSEMINATION PRACTICES

	Yes, and the data is released on schedule	Yes, and the data is sometimes released on schedule	Yes, and the data is never released on schedule	No	Not sure
15. Is there a published release schedule/calendar for PSDS and are the PSDS released punctually as per the pre-announced schedule?	5	5	2	1	4

	Yes	No	Not sure	No response
16. Is analysis published to identify and explain the causes of revisions, breaks, adjustments, and discontinuities in time series data and/or unusual changes in economic trends?	8	3	5	1

	Always informed	Sometimes informed	Never informed	Not aware
17. At the time of PSDS dissemination, are users informed whether the nature of data is preliminary, revised or updated?	7	5	2	3

	Always	Sometimes	Never	Not sure
18. Do you receive advance notice as to when major changes will be introduced into the PSDS (such as changes to coverage, methods or data sources)?	2	6	4	5

F. ACCESSIBILITY AND USEFULNESS

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree.	Disagree	Strongly disagree
19. Do you agree that the disseminated PSDS are presented in a way that facilitates proper interpretation and meaningful comparisons?	2	14	0	1	0

	Yes, available and accessible	Partial information available	No information available	Not sure
20. Is there comprehensive published source and methods document or information (metadata) readily accessible to users?	6	5	2	4
	Fully consistent	Partly consistent	Not consistent	Not sure
21. To your knowledge are the PSDS largely consistent and reconcilable over time with other macroeconomic data sets like, government finance statistics, national accounts, international investment position, external debt statistics and monetary and financial?	6	7	1	3

Table A1. United Republic of Tanzania: Aggregate Gross Debt Reporting Template						
	….	yy/yy	yy/yy	yy/yy	yy/yy	yy/yy
	…	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
By maturity and type of instrument[1]:						
Short-term by original maturity						
Currency and deposits						
Debt securities						
Loans						
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes						
Other accounts payable						
Long-term, by original maturity:						
With payment due in one year or less:						
Currency and deposits						
Debt securities						
Loans						
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes						
Other accounts payable						
With payment due in more than one year:						
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)						
Currency and deposits						
Debt securities						
Loans						
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes						
Other accounts payable						
Total gross debt						
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)						
Currency and deposits						
Debt securities						
Loans						
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes						
Other accounts payable						
By currency of denomination:						

Domestic currency						
Foreign currency						
By residence of the creditor:						
Domestic creditors						
External creditors						
By interest rate type:						
Fixed interest rate instruments						
Variable interest rate instruments						
Memoranda items:						
Debt securities at market value						
Publicly guaranteed debt						
Arrears						

If data for particular instruments are not available then these may be left blank.

Table notes / metadata at minimum should include information on:
- **Who is the statistical producer.**
- **What are the data sources used.**
- **What is the unit of currency of the data.**
- **What is the valuation method used when reporting the debt stocks.**
- **What is the sector / unit coverage of the statistics.**
- **Whether or not the data are presented on a consolidated basis.**

Additional, more detailed information should also be available to users (perhaps separately) on the statistical concepts, revision policy, release practices, breaks in timeseries, gaps in data coverage, revision analysis, accuracy of data, and contact details for user queries.

		CHANGES DURING THE PERIOD							
Table A2. Reconciliation between Public Sector Debt Flows and Stocks									
Debt Instrument[1]	**Debt stocks: Opening balance**	**Transactions**					**Other Economic Flows**		**Debt stocks: Closing balance**
		Incurrence of liability		**Repayment of liability**		**Other[3]**	**Revalua-tions[4]**	**Other Volume Changes[5]**	
		Principal	**Interest[2]**	**Principal**	**Interest[2]**				
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)									
Currency and deposits									
Debt securities									
Loans									
Insurance, pensions, and standardized guarantee schemes									
Other accounts payable									

1. If data for particular instruments are not available then these may be left blank. Further breakdowns of instruments (such as by type, creditor residency, currency) are encouraged.
2. If debt stocks are being reported at face value then interest transactions will generally not impact the change in debt stocks other than interest included in issuance/redemption payments (i.e., discounts/premia) and when interest is in arrears.
3. Other transactions include penalties, debt forgiveness and debt assumption.
4. Most common revaluations are due to foreign exchange rates, where these are material then the provision of further information is encouraged.
5. Additional information should be provided as footnotes to explain the reasons for the other volume changes.

APPENDIX IV. AUTHORITIES RESPONSE TO ASSESSMENT REPORT

The Tanzania authorities accepted the findings and recommendations detailed in this report with no additional comments.