

 The background of the slide is a close-up, angled view of a tablet screen. The screen displays a financial dashboard with a dark blue grid. On the right side, there is a line chart with a green line showing an upward trend. On the left side, there is a bar chart with blue and red bars. The overall lighting is dim, with a warm yellow glow from the edges of the tablet.

TANZANIA NATIONAL BUDGET BRIEF 2022/23

Insights and Analysis

“Accelerating Economic Recovery and Enhancing Productive Sectors for Improved Livelihoods”.

15 June 2022

<http://www.aba-alliance.co.tz/>

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 14 June 2021, Tanzania's Minister for Finance and Economic Planning, Hon. Dr. Mwigulu Lameck Nchemba (The Minister) has presented the 2022/23 Tanzania National Budget Estimates (the budget). The Finance Bill and Act for the fiscal year 2022/23 is yet to be released to the public.

The budget for fiscal year 2022/23 is the second in the implementation of the Tanzania's Third-Five Year National Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26) with the theme of **“Realising Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development”**.

Further, the main theme for the 2022/23 budget as agreed by the East African Community Partner States is **“Accelerating Economic Recovery and Enhancing Productive Sectors for Improved Livelihoods”**.

The Budget's priority areas are in the productive sectors including agriculture, livestock, fisheries, energy, investment and trade.

This Alert prepared by ABA Alliance summarizes the key economic overview and proposed tax changes. We hope that you will find it insightful, and look forward to your comments.

PREAMBLE

This publication on insights and analysis of the Tanzania National Budget intends to provide brief highlights of the main economic, tax and related regulatory proposed changes tabled in the 2022/23 Budget speech by The Minister.

Therefore, this publication only constitutes a brief guide on key proposed changes and is not intended to be a comprehensive summary of the economic, tax laws and practice. While we have taken reasonable care in the preparation of this guide, ABA Alliance accepts no responsibility for any errors it may contain, whether caused by omission or otherwise, or for any loss that may result, caused or sustained by any person that places reliance on it.



PROPOSED TAX CHANGES

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Value Added Tax Act, 2014, CAP 148

— **Exempt VAT on standing trees;**

The measure is intended to stimulate growth of the Forest Sector for employment creation and ensure sustainable management of forest resources;

— **Exempt VAT on inputs for the local manufacture of gas cylinder with HS Code 7229.90.00, 3810.90.00, 3401.19.00, 7904.00.00, 4016.93.00, 8481.10.00, and 8309.90.90.**

This measure is intended to create a level playing field of domestic manufactured gas cylinder with the imported ones which are also exempted;

— **Zero rate VAT on double refined edible oil manufactured locally.**

In order to provide relief to consumers especially in this period of global recession;

— **Zero rate VAT on fertilizer manufactured locally for one year.**

This measure is intended to provide relief to farmers especially in this period of global recession;

— **Grant the Minister responsible for Finance powers to exempt VAT on strategic investors after approval by National Investment Steering Committee (NISC).**

This measure is intended to attract investment in the country;

— **Exempt VAT on raw materials under HS Code 2528.00.00; 2710.99.00; and 3505.20.00 and machineries solely and directly used in the manufacturing of fertilizers by an approved manufacturer.**

This measure is intended to promote growth of Local industries manufacturing Fertilizers and attract investment in the country;

— **Exempt VAT on unprocessed green vanilla pods HS Code 0905.10.00 for equity purpose as treatment of other unprocessed agricultural products that are exempted from VAT.**

This measure focuses on attracting processing of vanilla in the country and thus increase employment and foreign exchange;

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Value Added Tax Act, 2014, CAP 148

- **Exempt VAT on Ultra High Temperature (UHT) milk and yoghurt.**
The measure is intended to enable domestic milk processors to compete in the regional and international market and create more employment for improved livelihood;
- **Exempt VAT on Capital goods falling under HS Code 87.16 and HS Code 8701.20.90 in the list of capital goods that qualify for deferment;**
This measure is intended to reduce investment costs and stimulate industrial development in the country;
- **Exempt VAT on sensor arrays and chameleon sensor reader HS Code 9026.10.00, 9031.80.00, 9027.80.00 and 9027.90.00**
These equipment are used for soil testing. The measure is intended to promote research;
- **Exempt VAT on moisture meter HS Code 9003.18.00; rain gauge for weather stations HS Code 9023.00.90; pH meter HS Code 38220090; tissue culture equipment HS Code 8419.89.60; and tensiometers HS Code 9031.80.00.**
This measure is intended to improve weather forecasting, to inform proper planning and reduce risks associated with uncertainty of climate and soil conditions;
- **Exempt VAT on refrigerated trucks HS Code 8704.21.90, 8704.22.90, 8704.23.90, 8704.31.90, 8704.32.90, 8704.90.90 and Cold rooms for perishable agricultural products under HS Code 9406.10.10 and 9406.9010;**
This measure is intended to enhance the growth of Agricultural Sector, increase exports as well as reduce post-harvest losses;
- **Exempt VAT on dairy packaging materials HS Code 3923.30.00, 4819.10.00, 4819.20.00, 4819.20.90**
This measure is intended to provide relief to the dairy industry in the country and enable local producers to compete in the Regional and international markets;
- **Exempt VAT on Automatic Turning Table for the Lessor Machines HS Code 8207.30.00, 3926.90.90, 8456.90.00 and 9402.90.90.**
This measure is intended to enhance identification, registration and traceability of livestock in the country.

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Value Added Tax Act, 2014 CAP 148

- **Exempt VAT on machines and tools solely and directly used by the military and armed forces.**
This measure is intended to reduce acquisition costs in strengthening improve defense and security systems;
- **Exempt VAT on meteorological equipment and instruments imported by Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA);**
The measure is intended to promote modern weather forecasting services for proper planning and national security
- **Exempt VAT on float for fishing net under HS Code 3926.09.10, 9507.20.00, 9507.90.00 and 9507.30.00**
This measure is intended to enhance production of fisheries for improvement of food security and increase Government revenue;
- **Introduction of VAT on Digital Services**
This measure is intended to keep pace with rapid growth in the digital economy
- **Abolish VAT exemption on smart phones with HS Code 8517.12.00, Tablets with HS Code 8471.30.00 or 8517.12.00 and Modems with HS Code 8517.62.00 or 8517.69.00.**
This is because the sought exemption didn't lead to reduction of prices to final consumers rather benefited traders.
- **Abolish VAT exemption on Supply of air charter services.**
This measure is expected to widen the tax base hence increase Government revenue;

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

The Income Tax Act, CAP 332

- **Introduction of a 3.5% rate to taxpayers with turnover exceeding 11 million but does not exceeding 100 million in a year.**
The intention is to widen tax base, increase transparency, simplify tax assessment and enhance voluntary compliance;
- **Granting power to the Minister of Finance to waive income tax for strategic investors after approval by NISC**
This measure is intended to attract investments in the country;
- **Abolish exemption of withholding tax (WHT) on individuals and particularly on rentals paid for residential houses, apartments and commercial premises.**
This measure is intended to enable tenants to collect rental tax and remit to the Government. However, the Commissioner General will enter into arrangement with President's Office Region Administration and Local Government on how to administer and collect this tax on behalf;
- **Exemption of Capital Gain Tax (CGT) on any transactions involved on the entry into force and implementation of Agreements involving the transfer or surrender to the Joint Venture Company of any project or the authorization, issue, distribution or transfer to the Government of the Free Carried Interest shares.**
This measure intended ensure timely transfer of mineral rights and information to the Joint Venture Company as well as to the Government for the transfer of Free Carried Interest;

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

The Income Tax Act, CAP 332

- **Exemption of CGT on equity shares freely surrendered to the Government through the Treasury Registrar.**
This measure is intended to resolve the existing challenges and ensure timely transfer of shares;
- **Exemption of WHT on Coupon for Corporate and Municipal Bond**
This measure intended to raise alternative financing for implementation of Development Projects;
- **Reduction of WHT on film industry from 15 % to 10 %**
This measure intended to boost the growth of film industry as well as creation of employment opportunities ;
- **Introduction of Digital Service Tax (DST) at the rate of 2% on the turnover of the non-resident service providers**
This measure is intended to widen the tax base and uphold equity principles of taxation;
- **Introduction of final WHT at a rate of 2 % on payments made to Small Scale Miners.**
This measure intends to widen the tax base specifically on small scale miners;
- **Introduction of income tax of 3,500,000 shilling on each truck and passenger buses per year**
This measure is intended to increase Government revenue, predictability of the tax regime, and enhance transparency in tax assessment; and
- **Introduction of an advance income tax at the rate of 20 shilling per litre for retailers of petroleum products**
The tax will be collected from retailers by importers of respective product and be remitted to the Government. This measure is intended to simplify the payment of income tax by petrol stations and reduce operation cost.

PROPOSED OTHER TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

The Excise (Management and Tariff) Act Changes

- **Reduce license fee from shilling 500,000/= to 300,000/= for manufacturers and importers of excisable goods;**
This measure is intended to reduce cost to the manufacturers of excisable goods, to support economic growth and recovery of the sector after COVID 19 effects and on-going economic consequences of the Russian-Ukraine conflict;
- **Exempt excise duty on plastic sleeves puneet, plastic cryovac bags, modified atmosphere packaging – MAP bags, plastic sleeves, perforated bags and poly packaging bags HS 3923.29.00, Cling film HS 3921.12.90, Plastic liners HS 3902.90.00 for Horticultural export;**
This measure is intended to provide relief to farmers and promote export of horticultural products;
- **Impose excise duty at the rate of shilling 500 per kilogram on locally manufactured sugar confectionery and shilling 700 per KG on imported sugar confectionery with HS Code HS Code 1806.31, 1806.31, 1806.31 (chocolate); 1905.31 (biscuits) and 1704 (chewing gum);**
Differentiated rate for domestic and imported sugar confectionery has been proposed in order to protect domestic industries;
- **Impose excise duty at the rate of 5% on Lead-acid, of a kind used for starting piston engines HS 8507.10.**
This measure is intended to reduce environmental effects caused by consumption of lead acid batteries.

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Tax Administration Act, CAP 438

- **Reinstate power of the Minister responsible for Finance and Planning to remit interest or penalty after being advised by the Commissioner General of Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA).**
This measure is intended to resolve the existing challenges and simplify the process of accessing remission.

The Local Government Finance Act Changes Act, CAP 290

- **Exempt crop cess on seeds to provide relief to farmers;**
This measure is intended to provide relief to farmers and enhance productivity;
- **Reduce forest produce cess from 5% to 3%;**
This measure is intended to provide relief to forestry traders and support growth of the forestry sector;
- **Amend the Local Government Finance Act to indicate that corporate entities paying service levy in one Council is liable to pay produce cess in another Council from which it sources agricultural or other produce.**
This measure is intended to make sure that every Council benefits from economic activity taking place in their area of jurisdiction so as to be able to serve the community;

PROPOSED OTHER TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23



The Workers Compensation Fund Act, CAP 263

- **Reduction of the Workers Compensation Fund contribution rate from 0.6% to 0.5%.**
This measure is intended to bring equity in the contribution between Private and Public Sector employees.

The Mining Act, CAP 123

- **Reduction of the rate for royalty from 3% to 1% on coal used as energy raw materials in factories;**
This measure is intended to reduce production cost, attract investment and increase employment;
- **Reduce the rate of royalty from 6% to 4% on gold minerals to be sold to the refinery centres.**
Intended to support growth of the Mining Sector and ensure that refineries perform to the intended capacity, create employment and increase Government revenue;

The Export Levy Act CAP, 196

- **Introduction of export levy at 30 % or USD 150 per metric tonne (whichever is higher) on copper waste and scrap metals HS Code 7204 and 7404.**
This measure is intended to protect local manufacturers and ensure adequate availability of raw materials to the respective industries.

The National Payment System Act, CAP 437

- **Reduction of mobile money transaction levy on sending and withdrawing monies from a maximum of 7,000 shillings currently in existence to a maximum of 4,000 shillings on each transaction**
The reduction is equivalent to 43 % of the current levy. This measure is intended to reduce the cost of living for Tanzanians particularly on this on going economic crisis. **Along with that, the minister proposed to extend the base and include all electronic transactions.**

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23



The Insurance Act, CAP 394

- **Expansion of the scope for mandatory insurance to include public markets, commercial buildings, imported goods, marine vessels, ferries and pontoons**

This measure is intended to enhance financial inclusion and increase insurance uptake.

The Foreign Vehicle Transit Charges Act, CAP 84

- **Reduction of transit charges for vehicles exceeding 3 axles from USD 16/100 km to USD 10 or its equivalent in convertible currency for every 100 kilometers.**

This measure is intended to align with charges of COMESA for the aim of solving the prevailing challenges in charging road user fee on trucks entering United Republic of Tanzania from other EAC countries.

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Common External Tariff (EAC CET) rates

The Minister along with other Ministers of Finance from the EAC-Partner States has proposed the following changes;

Item	HS Code	New Duty	Old Duty	Rationale
Aluminum/iron/steel	7610.10.00 and 7308.30.00	35%	25%	Protect small and medium enterprises
Windows and doors				
Baby diapers	9619.00.90	35%	25%	Protect local manufacturers
Ceramic tiles	6907.21.00; 6907.22.00; and 6907.23.00	Higher of 35% or \$ 1.5/sqm	25%	Protect local manufacturers
Cotton yarn	52.05; 52.06; and 52.07 except subheading 5205.23.00	25%	10%	Protect local manufacturers
Crude Palm Oil (CPO)	1511.10.00	0%	25%	Protect consumer welfare
Crude vegetable oils	1507.10.00; 1508.10.00; 1513.11.00; 1514.91.00; and 1515.11.00	10%	0%	Align with other crude oils
Electronic Cigarettes	8543.40.00	35%	N/A	Harmonize playing field for local manufacturer of tobacco
Flat-rolled products	7212.20.00 and 7226.99.00	Higher of 10% or \$ 125/MT	10%	Protect local manufacturers
Imported Cane sugar	1701.14.90	25%	Higher of 100% or \$ 460/MT	Cover the sugar production gap
Inputs to manufacture electrical cables	7312.10.00; 7217.20.00; 7408.19.00; 7409.11.00; 7605.21.00; 2710.19.56; 3815.90.00; 5402.19.00; 5903.90.00; 7217.20.00; 7907.00.00; 7312.10.00; and 2712.10.00	0%	10% or 25%	Cost reduction

NB: Implementation of all other changes (except to the items mentioned above) that were effected during 2021/22 Fiscal year will continue.

PROPOSED TAX CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Common External Tariff (EAC CET) rates (Continued)

Item	HS Code	New Duty	Old Duty	Rationale
Inputs to manufacture soap	3401.20.10	10%	25%	Promote local manufactures
Inputs to manufacture corrugated boxes	4804.19.90; 4804.39.00; 4804.42.00; 4804.51.00; 4804.52.00; 4805.11.00; 4805.19.00; 4805.24.00; 4805.25.00; 4805.93.00; 4810.13.00; 4810.19.00; 4810.31.00; and 4810.32.00	0%	10%	Encourage domestic investment
Inputs to manufacture toughened glass	7005.10.00;7005.21.00; 7005.29.00; and 7005.30.00	0%	10%	Cost reduction
Partly refined other petroleum oil products	2710.19.10	10%	25%	Protect consumer welfare
Prefabricated building	9406.20.90	0%	25%	Promote livestock sector
Raw materials to manufacture food flavors	1901.90.10; 3302.10.00; and 3505.10.00	0%	10%	Promote local manufacturers
Semi-refined and refined vegetable oils	507.90.00; 1508.90.00; 15.09; 1510.10.00; 1510.90.00; 1511.90.10; 1511.90.30; 1511.90.90; 1512.19.00; 1512.29.00; 1513.19.00; 1513.29.00; 1514.19.00; 1514.99.00; 1515.19.00; 1515.29.00; 1515.50.00; and 1515.90.00	Higher of 25% or \$ 500/MT	35%	— Protect and promote the processing of vegetable oils using locally grown seeds — Employment creation
Wigs, false beards, eyebrows and eyelashes switches of human or animal hair or of textile materials	6704	35%	25%	Protect local manufacturers

NB: Implementation of all other changes (except to the items mentioned above) that were effected during 2021/22 Fiscal year will continue.



IMPLEMENTATION OF BLUEPRINT FOR REGULATORY REFORMS

Implementation of BLUEPRINT for regulatory reforms to improve the business environment by amending various Fees and Levies



The government made the below proposed amendments to improve the business environment by continuing to Implement Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms;

i. Ministry of Agriculture

a) Abolishment of impoundment fee of TZS 200 per square meter of surface area for water stored in irrigation dams.

This measure is intended to provide relief to farmers dealing with irrigation farming; and

b) Amendment of the Fertilizer Regulations, 2017 to increase export permit application fee for manufactured fertilizer from 0.2 to 0.5 USD per tone.

This measure is intended to promote production and utilization of fertilizer in the country and enhance employment. The measure is also in line with industrialization Policy;

ii. Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology

a) Introduction of a fee of between 1,000 shilling to 3,000 shilling on the Television decoder subscription depending on the use.

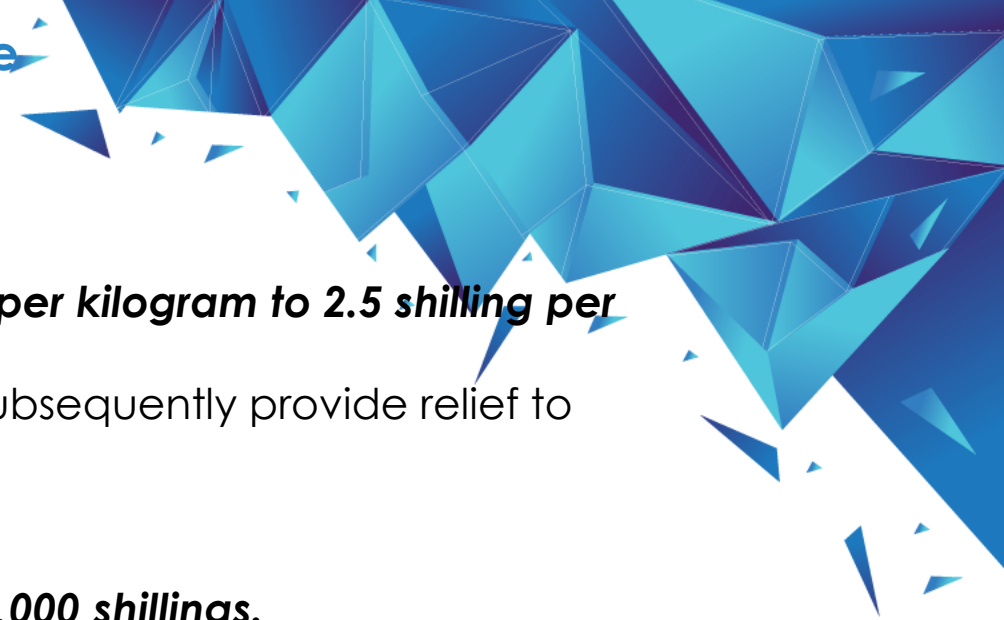
The purpose of this measure is to increase Government revenue;

iii. Ministry of Culture, Arts and Sports

a) Introduction of 1.5 % levy on equipment used to produce, distribute, duplicate and preserve works of art, writing and other creative works such as music, films, books, photography and other forms of creative work.

This measure is expected to increase Government revenue;

Implementation of BLUEPRINT for regulatory reforms to improve the business environment by amending various Fees and Levies



iv. Tanzania Bureau of Standards

Reduction of batch certification fee on imported sugar from shilling 6 per kilogram to 2.5 shilling per kilogram.

This measure is intended to reduce cost to sugar importers and subsequently provide relief to consumers;

v. Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA)

Abolishment peak expiratory of 10,000 shillings and flow test fee of 25,000 shillings.

This measure is intended to improve business environment especially in industrial areas;

vi. Tanzania Atomic Energy Commissions

Reduction of radiation test fee from 0.2 percent of FOB to 0.1 percent of FOB on exports of Food Chain Materials including fertilizers, tobacco and tobacco products, and imported relief food.

This measure is intended to improve business environment, promote export of value added finished products and control illicit Trafficking;

vii. Immigration Department

Abolishment of student residence permit fee for higher learning institution students from Mozambique in Tanzania - Mozambique students exchange programme (TAMOSE).

This measure is intended to promote and facilitate exchange programs.

Implementation of BLUEPRINT for regulatory reforms to improve the business environment by amending various Fees and Levies



Amended Laws	Proposed Amendment	Rationale
Amending section 17 of OSHA Act CAP 297	Issuing license within 7 days after application	To reduce the delay of getting license after application
Amending section 35 of the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, CAP 297	Establishment of joint centers for coordination, mobilization and Improvement of business	Facilitation and Improvement of business environment at urban level
Amending section 113 of the Local Government(District Authorities) Act, CAP 288		Facilitation and Improvement of business environment at village level
Amend section 6,7 and 8 of the Local Government Finance Act	Reduce hotel levy from 10% to 5%	To encourage and boost hotel business
Deleting section 3(2) (g) of the Animal Disease Act No. 17, 2003	No replacement has been made	To relinquish the regulatory of vaccine registration to Tanzania Medicine and Medical Devices Authority
Amending section 10 of the Dairy Industry Act	Inspection to be done by Dairy board in collaboration with TBS	To provide improvement and efficiency of the Inspection
Amending section 51 of the Copyright Act	Adding part VII which will require collective management organizations to report their audited accounts to the Copyright Office annually	For accountability and strengthening the management of copyright and related issues
Amend section 23 of the Tourism Act CAP 65	Director General of Tourism board to issue permits after board's approval	To give power to the DG of the tourism board the authority to issue permits after board's approval

REVIEW OF 2021/22 BUDGET PERFORMANCE



REVIEW OF 2021/22 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

Revenue Performance



The Breakdown of the Actual Collections is as follows:

- Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) – TZS 17.20 trillion;
- Non - Tax Revenue – TZS 2.03 trillion;
- Local Government Authorities (LGAs) – TZS 759.0 billion;
- Grants and concessional loans – TZS 3.93 trillion;
- Borrowings from domestic market – TZS 4.12 trillion; and
- External non-concessional loans – TZS 1.81 trillion.

Expenditure Performance



The Breakdown of the Actual Expenditure is as follows:

- Development Expenditure – TZS 10.61 trillion;
- Recurrent Expenditure – TZS 18.79 trillion

KEY ISSUES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022/23



MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICY TARGETS FOR 2022/23

- Real GDP growth is estimated to increase to 4.7 percent from the initial projection of 5.6 percent in 2021; and expected to improve to 5.3 percent by 2023;
- Containing inflation at a single digit between 3.0 to 7.0 percent in in the medium term;
- Domestic revenue collection is projected at 14.9 percent of GDP in 2022/23;
- Tax revenue collection is estimated at 11.7 percent of GDP in 2022/23; and
- Maintaining foreign reserves sufficient to cover at least four months (4) of imports of goods and services.

STRATEGIES FOR REDUCING COST OF LIVING AND STRENGTHENING THE PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

Issue	Proposed Remedy
Regarding price hikes in petroleum products	Reduction of several levies that are factored in the computation of CAP prices for petroleum products. Further, the Government paid 100 billion shillings as subsidy to contain rising fuel price in the country.
Regarding price increase for edible oils,	Zero-rated VAT to locally produced edible oils.
Regarding subsidies to fertilizers	Zero-rated VAT for locally produced fertilizer and this rate is strictly for fertilizer producers. Further, reduce royalty charges on minerals used in energy and fertilizers production in industries.

STRATEGIES TO INCREASE REVENUE -YEAR 2022/23

The Government is committed to increase and strengthen domestic revenue collections by pursuing the following policies:

- Dismissal and prosecution of corrupt TRA officials; and corresponding reward to whistle blowers;
- Strengthen use of ICT systems in tax estimation for small entrepreneurs who are incapable of maintaining records and accounts preparation;
- Invest in the use of technology to facilitate electronic filing of tax returns and timely payment of taxes;
- To strengthen the Government electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) and emphasize on the use of control numbers; and
- Strengthen control systems in Government Agencies, Public Institutions and Corporations to increase efficiency and ensure appropriate dividends and contributions are timely paid;

STRATEGIES FOR EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT - YEAR 2022/23

The Government aims at minimizing spending by pursuing the following policies:

- Control the procurement and use of Government vehicles:
 - Short Term measures:
 - To minimize spending on domestic and foreign travels;
 - Reduce procurement costs;
 - Reduce delegation sizes for domestic and foreign meetings; and
 - Enhance control of fuel consumption of Government vehicles.
 - Medium and long-term measures:
 - Transform from the existing system by lending vehicles to the qualified Government officials. In that stance, maintenance costs will be upon themselves, and fuel will be provided in an appropriate manner;
 - Abandon the current transactional procurement practice which compares open tenders instead of the market prices of goods and services;
 - Improve the Tanzania National e-Procurement System (TANePS) including setting price ceilings for goods and services to be acquired. The Government will also ensure that, all prices for cataloged goods and services used are captured in the TANePS and effectively applied. This will prohibit providers and other suppliers who inflate prices;
 - The Government will negotiate and enter into a framework agreement with car manufacturers that will enable the procurement of vehicles and related spare parts at affordable prices;
 - Strengthen the use of information and communication technology in its operations in order to curb expenditures. All regional conference rooms should have ICT facilities for virtual meetings. This will reduce costs to the Government;
 - All superlative positions in the public service to be on contractual basis. This aims at improving the efficiency of the public service; and
 - Currently, there is an ongoing practice of continuing to pay salaries and other related benefits to demoted Government officials. the Government plans to correct the ongoing anomaly by paying salaries of demoted officials commensurate with their current positions. This measure will relieve the Government from shouldering unnecessary costs accruing out of such a practice.

SECTOR KEY AREAS OF PROPOSED CHANGES FOR 2022/23

Sector	Proposed reforms
Education, Science and Technology	<p>Introduction of fee free education for form five and six students. Thus, fee free education will be from primary to high level secondary schools.</p>
General	<p>The Government aims at providing Tax Identification Number (TIN) for every Tanzanian aged 18 years and above. All Tanzanians earning income are required to pay tax.</p> <p>The National Identity Authority (NIDA) procedures require for every person aged 18 years and above to register under NIDA. The Government proposes all citizens registered with NIDA who are around 19 million throughout the country to be provided with TIN that will be used in every transaction involving buying and selling in the country. The tax estimates for every person with TIN will be provided and respective payment be made online.</p> <p>The Government proposes NIDA Identity Card information to be used in processing driving licenses therefore, after completion of driving trainings, TRA and Police Forces should harmonize information and send the driving license through the driver's mobile phone.</p>

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THANK YOU

