

NMB BANK PLC

SUMMARY

ICRA assigned an “AA” rating with a “Stable” outlook to “NMB Bank PLC” on 24th October 2025, assuming no material adverse events affecting the business activities occur during the validity period. The assigned rating reflects a balanced assessment of the bank’s business model, competitive advantages, market conditions and overall financial stability, which contribute to the overall creditworthiness of the company based on ICRA credit rating methodology for financial institutions. Below are the key points, including credit strengths as well as credit challenges, reflected in the assigned rating.

The assigned rating reflects NMB’s stable business profile with consistent operational performance improvement, strong capital position supported by equity growth, and robust asset base with a growing loan portfolio. However, emerging credit quality stress in the agribusiness loan portfolio amid balance sheet expansion is a critical factor for NMB to focus on during the short to medium term period.

OUTLOOK

The Stable outlook assigned to the issuer rating of NMB factors in the expectation of a healthy operating and financial performance driven by the strong business profile.

RATING UPGRADE TRIGGERS

- **Earnings Strength:** Notable improvement in net interest margin and overall earnings profile, reflecting stronger profitability.
- **Asset Quality:** Continued enhancement of asset quality supported by a high-yielding, well-diversified investment strategy.
- **Financial Resilience:** Strengthened capital adequacy and liquidity buffers, reinforcing long-term financial stability.
- **Macro-Economic Support:** A stable and supportive economic and political environment in Tanzania, enabling sustainable growth and regulatory consistency.

RATING DOWNGRADE TRIGGERS

- **Earnings Decline:** Significant deterioration in earnings profile, especially due to adverse net interest margin performance.
- **Regulatory Breach:** Breach of liquidity or capital adequacy requirements, undermining regulatory compliance and financial stability.
- **Credit Risk Surge:** Material increase in credit risk within the loan portfolio or investment holdings, leading to asset quality concerns.
- **Market Pressures:** Exposure to unfavourable market conditions that weaken operating performance or growth prospects.
- **Funding Strain:** Erosion of liquidity buffers or instability in funding sources that compromise resilience under stress scenarios.

Rating Date: 24th-Oct-2025

Rating Validity: N/A

Report Type: Unsolicited Rating

Rating Assignment

Rating	Outlook
AA	Stable

Table 1

Key Financials

TZS bn	FY23	FY24
Net Interest income	937.24	1,058.41
Operating Income	1,321.18	1,549.68
Net Profits	545.21	646.89
Loans to Customers	7,706.93	8,498.68
Investments	2,276.53	2,273.00
Total Assets	12,179.56	13,735.69
Customer Deposits	8465.608	9,564.22
Total Liabilities	10,086.99	11,176.31

Table 2

Key Ratios

TZS bn	FY23	FY24
Net Interest Margin	9%	9%
Return of Assets	5%	5%
Cost to Income Ratio	41%	40%
LCR Ratio	NA	597%
Loan to Deposit Ratio	94%	91%
Gross NPL Ratio	3%	3%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	23.30%	27.20%
Total Capital Ratio	23.30%	27.20%

Table 3

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BUSINESS PROFILE

NMB Bank Plc (“NMB”) was established in 1997 under the National Microfinance Bank Limited Incorporation Act, following the restructuring of the former National Bank of Commerce into three successor institutions: NBC Holdings Ltd, National Bank of Commerce (1997) Ltd, and National Microfinance Bank Ltd. Initially mandated to operate with a microfinance orientation, NMB progressively expanded its scope and has evolved into a fully licensed commercial bank, operating through three core business segments: Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking, and Treasury & Capital Markets.

The Bank was listed on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) in November 2008, enhancing its governance, transparency benchmarks, and capital market visibility. Across industry recognition benchmarks, NMB has been awarded “Best Bank in Tanzania” by Euromoney 10 times in 11 years (2013–2023) and was recognised by Global Finance Magazine as “The Safest Bank in Tanzania” in 2023. Earlier, in 2019, it received the Best Blended Finance Partner in Africa Award from the International Finance Corporation (IFC), underlining its alignment with developmental finance standards.

NMB operates one of the largest financial service distribution networks in Tanzania, comprising 240 branches, 714 ATMs, and an extensive agency banking network of 50,698 NMB Wakala outlets. The agency model enables deep penetration into retail and microfinance segments. As of FY24, NMB serviced over 8.6 million customer accounts, reflecting its dominant presence in mass-market financial inclusion and transactional banking.

The Bank’s income model is anchored on two key pillars: funded income (net interest earnings) and non-funded income (fees, commissions, FX and trading gains). A high proportion of low-cost CASA deposits supports a favourable funding profile and strengthens net interest margins. Non-funded income continues to scale, with NMB reporting TZS 714.14bn in non-interest revenue in FY24, a 25% year-on-year increase, driven by digital transaction fees, agency banking commissions, card fees, bancassurance, loan processing charges, and treasury trading gains.

MANAGEMENT & GOVERNANCE QUALITY

NMB Bank PLC maintains a governance framework that reflects both regulatory compliance and strategic depth, underpinned by a well-structured Board and a technically competent Executive Committee. The Board comprises 11 members, including high-profile figures such as David Carol Nchimbi (Chairman), appointed in December 2024, who holds ACPA and CDIoDT credentials, bringing structured financial oversight capabilities.

The Executive Committee demonstrates depth in operational leadership, with Ruth Zaipuna (Chief Executive Officer) holding ACPA(T), MBA and CDIoDT qualifications, reflecting a blend of financial accounting, strategic management, and board governance credentials uncommon in regional markets.

The combination of formal professional accreditation (CPA, ACCA, ACI, MBA, and PhD qualifications) and sector-specific exposure across risk, digital, treasury, compliance and corporate structuring reflects a leadership tier capable of executing internal growth without compromising governance prudence. In light of structured board renewal, technical competency depth, and a clearly segregated risk governance model, the Bank’s governance and management oversight framework is assessed as stable from a creditworthiness perspective.

OVERALL BUSINESS PROFILE

NMB’s business profile is assessed as strong, supported by a predominantly retail-led model complemented by corporate, institutional and public sector banking solutions. The Bank benefits from diversified income streams across lending activities and fee-based services, reinforced by strong digital and physical distribution infrastructure. This balanced business mix provides resilience across economic cycles and supports sustainable earnings generation. Further, the governance standards are high, led by a qualified Board and Executive team with professional and technical expertise.

DETAILED CREDIT RATIONALE

Robust earnings profile with strengthening profitability

NMB Bank continues to demonstrate a resilient earnings profile, supported by a well-diversified revenue base that positively underpins its credit fundamentals. Net interest income increased from TZS 571.17bn in FY20 to TZS 1,058.41bn in FY24, reflecting a CAGR of 17%. The Bank maintained a stable Net Interest Margin of 9% over the period, indicating effective asset yield optimisation and prudent liability pricing. Further, the non-interest income remains a key earnings contributor, with fee and commission income accounting for 28% of operating income in FY24, driven by agency banking fees, digital transaction volumes and foreign exchange-related revenues.

The Bank's earnings capacity has translated into robust internal capital generation, with retained earnings rising from TZS 1,106.44bn in FY20 to TZS 2,532.53bn in FY24, registering a CAGR of 23%. This demonstrates that balance sheet growth is largely funded through organically generated profits rather than external capital injections, enhancing the bank's financial flexibility.

Income Statement					
TZS bn	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Net Interest income	571.17	679.84	789.64	937.24	1,058.41
Net fee and commission income	223.42	248.54	324.93	366.49	439.37
Total operating income	720.15	872.55	1,110.59	1,321.18	1,549.68
Net Profit/(Loss)	210.30	292.15	431.67	545.21	646.89
Profitability Ratios					
NIM (%)	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
Cost to Income (%)	58%	52%	45%	41%	40%
Return on Assets (%)	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Return on Equity (%)	19%	24%	28%	29%	28%

Table 4

Further, the profitability indicators remained strong, with Return on Equity improving from 19% in FY20 to 28% in FY24, while Return on Assets was sustained at 5%, signalling stable asset productivity relative to balance sheet expansion. However, the operating efficiency is also strengthened, as reflected in the Cost-to-Income Ratio improving from 58% in FY20 to 40% in FY24, supported by scale efficiencies and digital transformation initiatives that enhanced operating leverage.

NMB Bank's earnings momentum persisted into H1 FY25, reinforcing forward earnings visibility. The net interest income reached TZS 567.48bn, equivalent to 54% of the FY24 full-year income, while Fee and commission income totalled TZS 228.41bn in the period, already 52% of FY24 levels, reflecting continued growth in transactional activity and digital penetration. Further, the net profit at TZS 358.58bn represents 55% of FY24 earnings. This earnings trajectory continues to strengthen retained capital and supports ongoing balance sheet expansion without recourse to external capital.

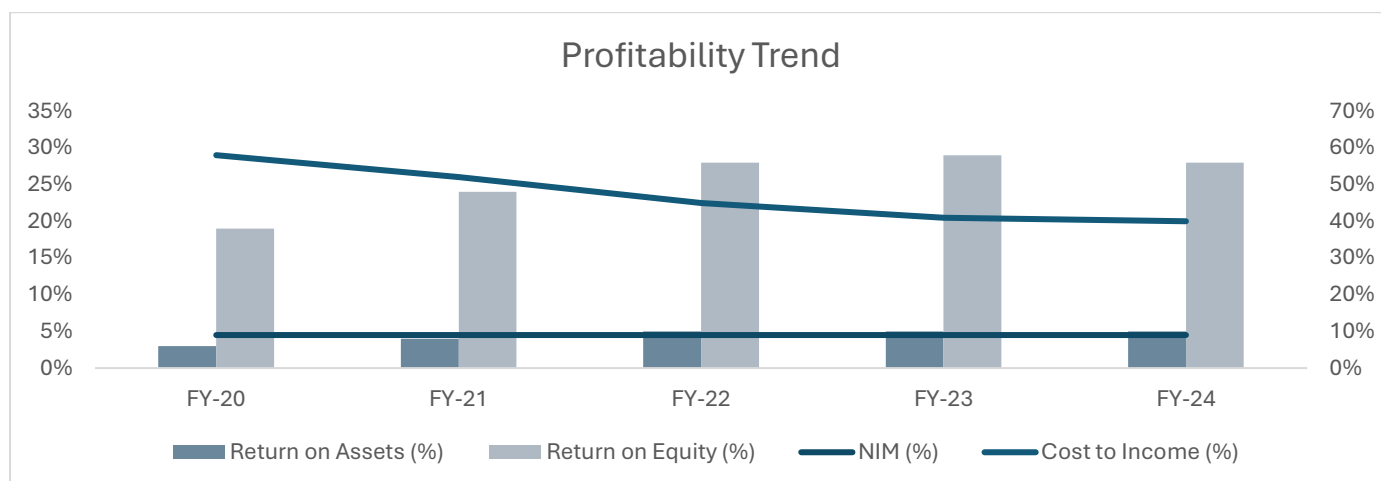


Exhibit 1

Capitalisation strength and loss absorption capacity

NMB Bank maintains a strong capital position, which enhances its ability to absorb unexpected losses and lower the credit risk. As of FY24, the Tier 1 Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 27.21%, while the Total Capital Ratio was 27.23%, both significantly above the regulatory minimum thresholds of 12.50% and 14.50%, respectively. The Bank's capital base has been expanding through consistent profit retention rather than equity dilution, as evidenced by retained earnings increasing to TZS 2,532.53bn in FY24 from TZS 1,106.44bn in FY20. In comparison, share capital remained unchanged at TZS 20.00bn over the same period. This capital formation pattern indicates internal strength rather than reliance on shareholder injections. This high level of capital adequacy buffer provides meaningful headroom above regulatory floors. It enhances the institution's resilience against potential asset quality deterioration or macroeconomic stress events.

Capital Structure					
TZS bn	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Share capital	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
Retained earnings	1,106.44	1,330.02	1,664.82	2,066.59	2,532.53
Total equity	1,131.15	1,354.57	1,690.03	2,092.58	2,559.38
Capital Adequacy Ratios					
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	19.30%	23.80%	23.10%	23.30%	27.20%
Total Capital Ratio	20.60%	24.60%	23.10%	23.30%	27.20%

Table 5

Capitalisation metrics strength, further reinforced by interim performance. As NMB's net worth increased from TZS 2,559.38bn in Dec-24 to TZS 2,701.54bn by Jun-25, representing 6% capital accretion over two quarters, despite dividend distributions of TZS 214.43bn in H1 FY25. As the strong internal profitability enabled capital buffers to remain intact.

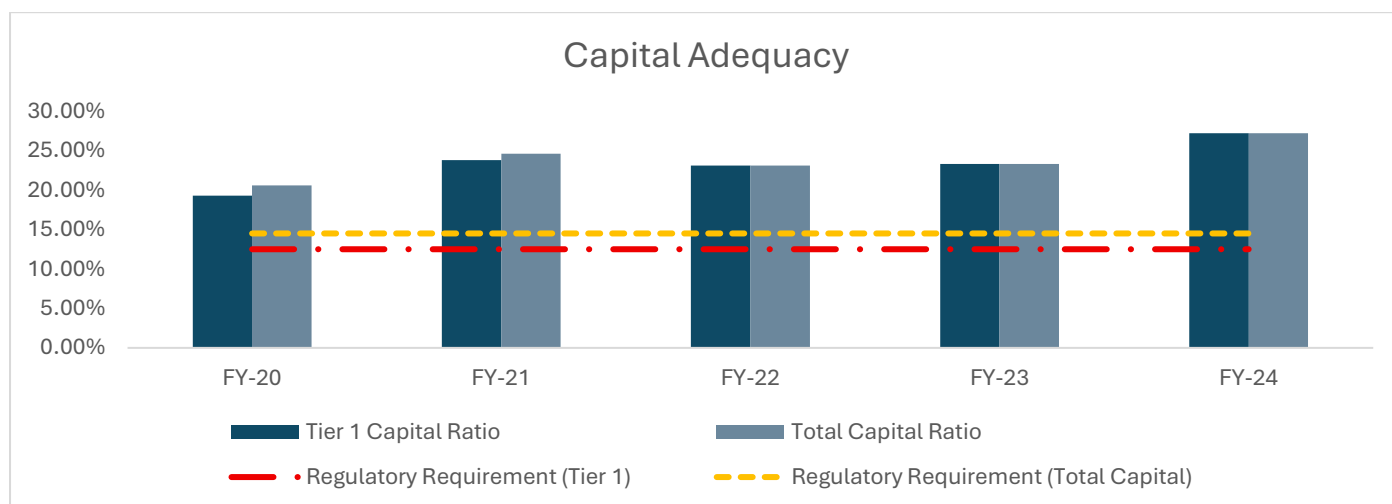


Exhibit 2

Strong liquidity buffers and deposit-led funding stability

The liquidity metrics of the NMB indicate a stable and low-risk funding structure, highlighting its ability to meet obligations without external support. As of FY24, the Loan-to-Deposit Ratio (LDR) remained at 91% (against 94% in FY23), suggesting prudent alignment between credit expansion and deposit inflows. The Liquidity Coverage Ratio stood at 597%, and the Net Stable Funding Ratio was reported at 207%, both comfortably exceeding the regulatory threshold of 100%. The funding mix remains anchored by granular and low-cost deposits, with customer deposits contributing 86% of total liabilities. The institution's deposit base is characterised by a high proportion of low-cost, non-term deposits, maintaining the CASA of 85% in FY24. Further, the Unrestricted Cash-to-Deposit Ratio, which reflects immediately available liquidity excluding statutory reserves, remained at comfortable levels throughout the review period. The ratio improved to 19% in FY24 from 14% in FY23, indicating strengthened liquidity buffers. This structure limits exposure to funding volatility, as borrowings represent only 12% of total liabilities in FY24.

Balance Sheet					
TZS bn	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Cash and balances with the Bank of Tanzania	1,047.49	1,484.03	1,551.34	1,340.93	1,450.57
Placements and balances with other banks	170.83	337.26	186.94	336.76	905.69
Loans and advances to customers	4,108.89	4,653.93	6,014.60	7,706.93	8,498.68
Investment securities	1,307.17	1,742.20	1,946.95	2,276.53	2,273.00
Total Assets	7,058.63	8,681.42	10,234.55	12,179.56	13,735.69
Deposits from customers	5,325.45	6,662.89	7,594.83	8,465.608	9,564.22
Borrowings	252.72	423.19	749.35	1,380.19	1,369.50
Total Liabilities	5,927.49	7,326.86	8,544.52	10,086.99	11,176.31

Table 6

Liquidity Ratios					
	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
Loan to Deposit Ratio	81%	73%	82%	94%	91%
Unrestricted Cash to Deposit	17%	21%	17%	14%	19%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	-	-	-	-	597%
Net Stable Funding Ratio	-	-	-	-	207%

Table 7

Liquidity buffers were further strengthened, with cash and equivalents rising from TZS 1,779.16bn in FY24 to TZS 1,950.11bn in H1 FY25. Borrowings declined from TZS 1,369.50bn in FY24 to TZS 1,270.36bn in H1 FY25, indicating no addition in external funding and improved liquidity risk positioning. From a credit rating perspective, the combination of surplus liquidity, strong deposit mobilisation and limited dependence on external funding materially reduces refinancing risk and reinforces the Bank's strong liquidity.

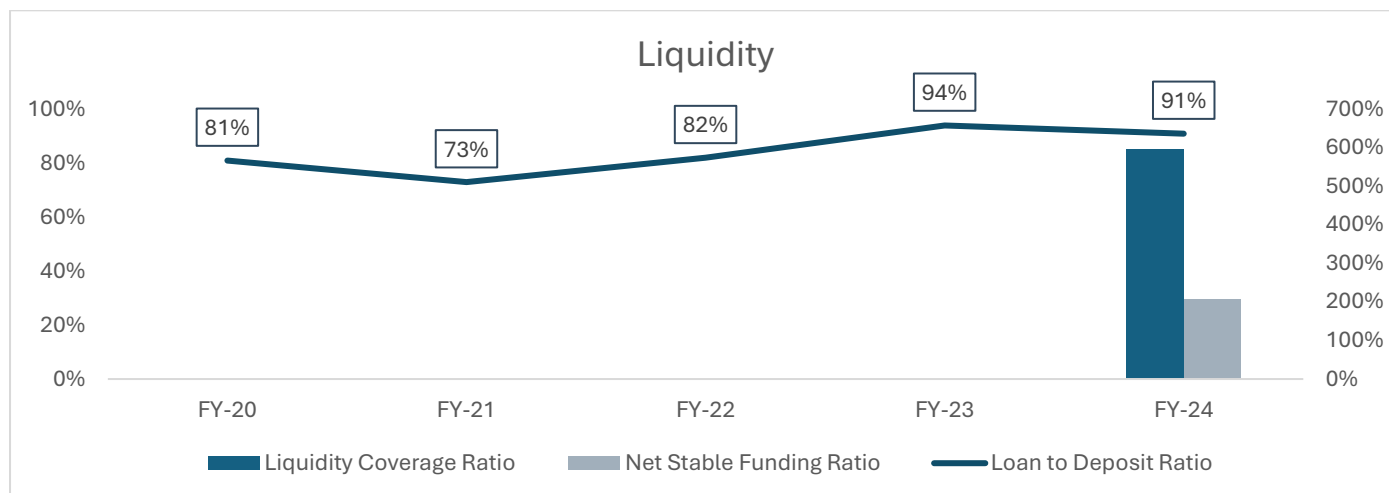


Exhibit 3

Strong asset quality supported by a high share of salary-backed loans

As of December 31, 2024, NMB Bank's loan book stood at TZS 8,739.22bn, reflecting a 10% y/y growth from TZS 7,949.63bn in FY23. This expansion was primarily driven by three segments, i.e. Salaried Workers Loans (SWL), Corporate loans and Agribusiness loans, which together accounted for 85% of the loan portfolio by year-end. NMB's strategic focus on retail lending, particularly payroll-backed loans to salaried employees in the public and private sectors, which offer stable yields and lower credit risk. The high share of salary-based loans gives caution for repayment flows and reduces delinquency volatility. As of Dec-24, 98% of unsecured salaried loans were classified as current, reflecting stable behavioural repayment discipline.

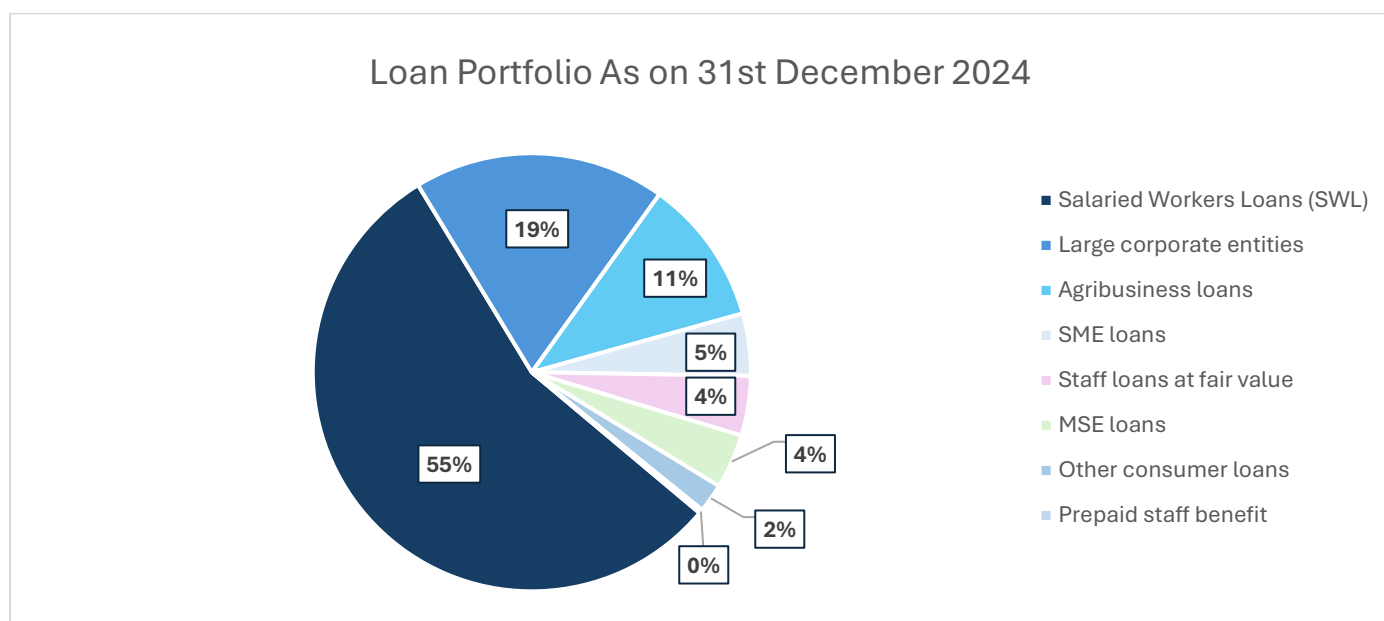


Exhibit 4

This structural advantage has allowed the Bank to maintain a Gross NPL Ratio of 3%, below the national banking sector average, while the Net NPL Ratio remained contained at 2%, indicating that provisioning coverage is prudently aligned with impaired assets. The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) provision to gross loans ratio declined from 3% in FY20 to 1% in FY24,

signalling improvements in asset quality, enhanced risk assessment practices, and more efficient loan recovery mechanisms. This downward trajectory in provisioning requirements reflects reduced credit strain.

In addition to low impairment levels, the Non-Earning Assets Ratio improved from 6% in FY20 to 4% in FY24, demonstrating the Bank's focus on optimising its asset mix towards revenue-generating exposures. Growth in interest-bearing assets, including government securities and the expansion of the performing loan book, has contributed to maintaining a high share of earning assets in the balance sheet. Overall, low NPL ratios, declining provisioning burden and a more efficient asset mix reinforce the Bank's capacity to sustain asset performance through economic cycles.

Asset/Liability Management					
	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24
ECL Provision to Gross Loans	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Gross NPL Ratio	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Net NPL Ratio	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Non-Earning Assets Ratio	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%

Table 8

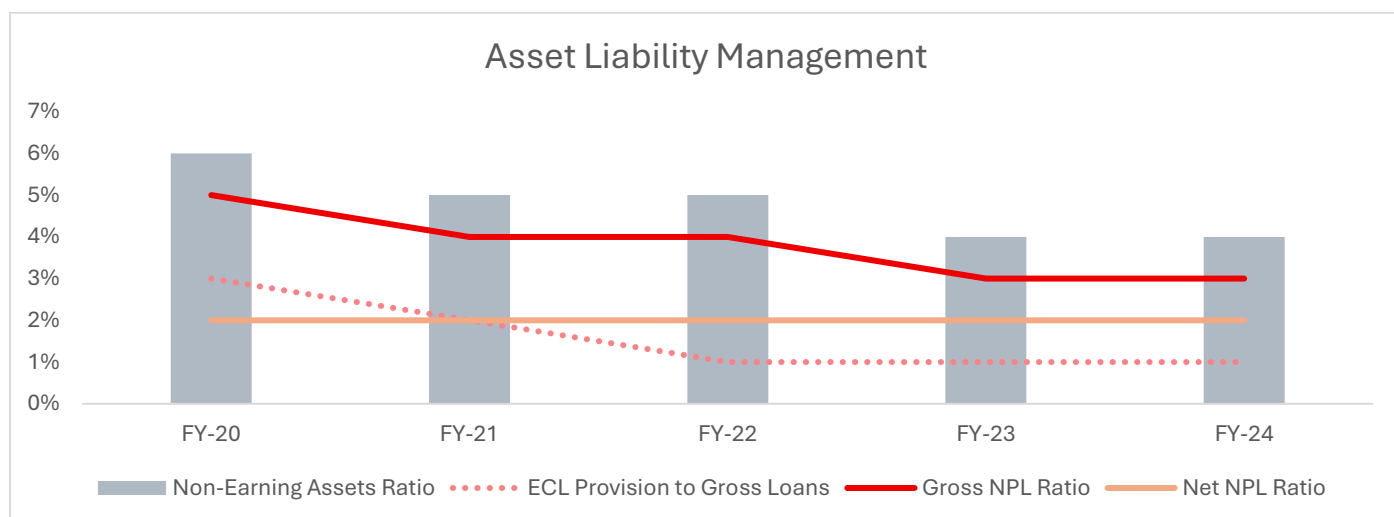


Exhibit 5

Demonstrated market access and investor confidence through an oversubscribed bond program

NMB Bank has firmly established its credibility in capital markets, evidenced by repeated oversubscription across multiple bond issuances under the 2016 MTN Programme and the newly launched Jamii Sustainability Bond Programme. This strong market reception highlights robust investor confidence.

The Jasiri Gender Bond, which was issued in February 2022 under the final tranche of the 2016 MTN Programme, was oversubscribed by 197%, with total investor applications reaching TZS 74.30bn against a target of TZS 25.00bn. This issuance was specifically targeted at gender empowerment and women-led enterprises, aligning capital markets activity with the Bank's broader sustainability and inclusion agenda.

Building on this momentum, NMB launched the Jamii Multicurrency Sustainability Bond Programme with a target size of TZS 400.00bn. The first tranche issued in November 2023 achieved historic participation levels. The TZS tranche (TZS 75.00bn) achieved 284% subscription, while the USD tranche (USD 10.00m) saw a 730% subscription rate.

This confidence from both domestic and offshore investors underlines NMB's increasing appeal among ESG-focused investors. Furthermore, the Jamii Bond's subsequent dual listing on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE) and the London Stock Exchange's Sustainable Bond Market positions NMB as a regional pioneer in sustainable capital markets innovation, enhancing its cross-border visibility and deepening its access to diversified pools of liquidity.

Agribusiness asset quality sensitivity

The rapid expansion in agribusiness lending introduces emerging risk to asset quality, given the sector's inherent vulnerability to weather patterns and commodity price cycles. The agribusiness loan portfolio increased from TZS 428.71 bn in FY23 to TZS 940.50bn in FY24, representing a 119% y/y growth rate and raising its share of gross loans from 5% to 11%. While this segment is aligned with national development priorities, it exhibits weaker early performance signals, with only 88% of agribusiness loans classified as current, compared to 98% in unsecured salaried segments. The loss category in agribusiness stands at 8%, significantly above the Bank's overall loss ratio of 2%, indicating higher impairment vulnerability. The Bank will need to strengthen collateral enforcement and sector-specific risk analytics to avoid incremental provisioning pressure. From a rating perspective, while diversification into agribusiness increases economic development alignment, it increases the risk in credit quality.

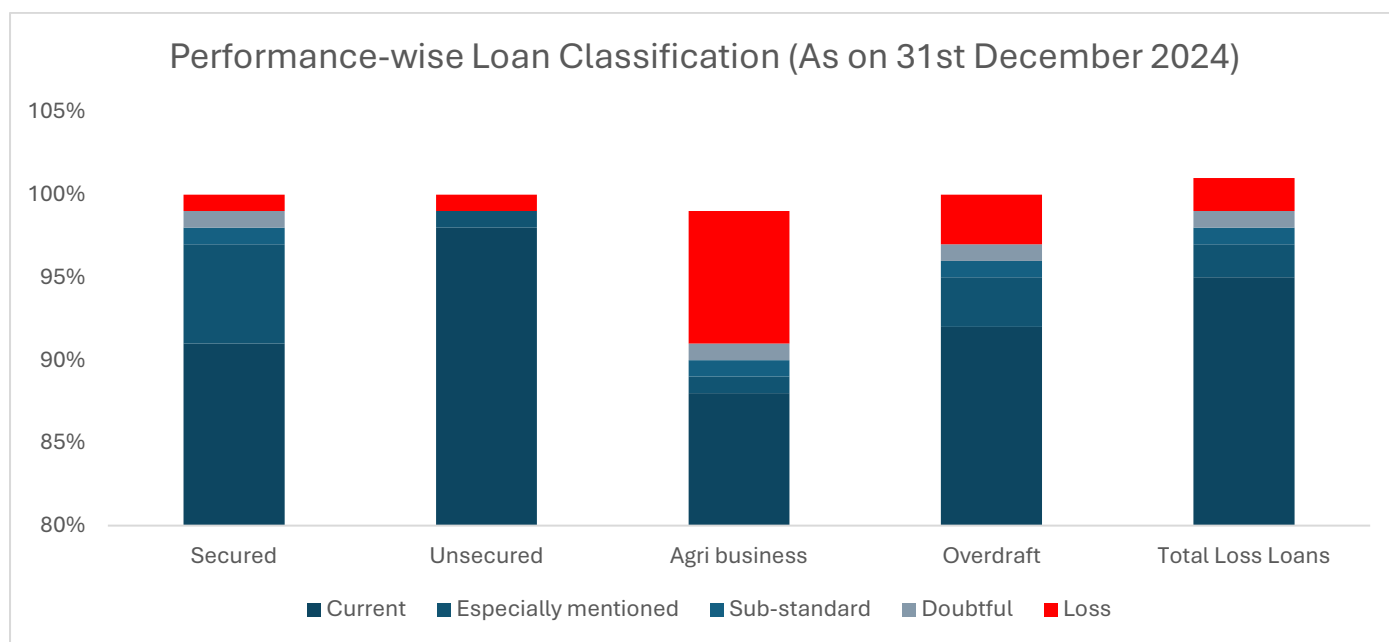


Exhibit 6

ANNEXTURES

Statement of Profit and Loss					
TZS m	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24
Interest income	712,648	815,446	953,656	1,179,592	1,366,006
Interest expense	(141,483)	(135,606)	(164,020)	(242,354)	(307,599)
Net Interest income	571,165	679,840	789,636	937,238	1,058,407
Impairment charge – loans and advances	(125,800)	(113,040)	(81,067)	(84,485)	(85,068)
Impairment charge – other	6,488	(89)	(113)	50	(2,403)
Total impairment charge	(119,312)	(113,129)	(81,180)	(84,435)	(87,471)
Net interest income after impairment	451,853	566,711	708,456	852,803	970,936
Fee and commission income	284,812	323,432	419,189	469,306	574,762
Fee and commission expense	(61,396)	(74,891)	(94,260)	(102,819)	(135,396)
Net fee and commission income	223,416	248,541	324,929	366,487	439,366
Realised gain on investment securities	3,107	2,726	5,353	7,527	4,831
Foreign exchange income	27,377	33,583	48,071	65,835	110,758
Other income	14,395	20,988	23,779	28,531	23,786
Total operating income	720,148	872,549	1,110,588	1,321,183	1,549,677
Employee benefits expense	(210,174)	(243,679)	(266,296)	(297,923)	(335,656)
Other operating expenses	(140,386)	(149,090)	(175,489)	(199,015)	(226,694)
Depreciation and amortisation	(68,308)	(61,755)	(53,638)	(49,444)	(56,037)
Total operating expenses	(418,868)	(454,524)	(495,423)	(546,382)	(618,387)
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	301,280	418,025	615,165	774,801	931,290
Income Tax	(90,980)	(125,876)	(183,493)	(229,594)	(284,397)
Net Profit/(Loss)	210,300	292,149	431,672	545,207	646,893
Attributable to					
Owners of the Bank	209,712	291,850	432,053	545,354	647,030
Non-controlling interests	331	71	141	317	363

Table 9

Statement of Financial Position					
TZS m	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24
Assets					
Cash and balances with the Bank of Tanzania	1,047,488	1,484,029	1,551,341	1,340,934	1,450,570
Placements and balances with other banks	170,829	337,255	186,941	336,759	905,687
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	14,721
Loans and advances to customers	4,108,891	4,653,933	6,014,603	7,706,925	8,498,677
Investment securities					
- At amortised cost	1,275,291	1,683,950	1,915,254	2,245,260	2,180,270
- At FVOCI	28,962	55,330	28,778	28,345	78,339
- At FVPL	-	-	-	-	10,154
Equity investment at FVOCI	2,920	2,920	2,920	2,920	4,233
Other assets	68,641	115,995	200,868	145,701	173,278
Current tax assets	11,536	20,678	3,882	10,969	9,508
Property and equipment	215,715	192,890	175,137	180,846	182,662
Intangible assets	13,898	13,888	18,290	37,347	65,889
Right-of-use assets	28,850	26,754	27,063	25,232	22,382
Deferred income tax assets	85,610	93,799	109,475	118,324	139,320
Total Assets	7,058,631	8,681,421	10,234,552	12,179,562	13,735,690
Liabilities					
Deposits due to other banks	131,224	408	12,445	15,008	73
Deposits from customers	5,325,450	6,662,889	7,594,832	8,465,608	9,564,222
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	2,956
Other liabilities	116,879	139,915	148,206	194,044	211,639
Lease liabilities	28,927	27,261	30,586	28,844	24,298
Provisions	971	1,309	2,079	2,431	2,779
Borrowings	252,715	423,190	749,354	1,380,193	1,369,504
Current tax liabilities	-	-	5,602	-	-
Subordinated debt	71,025	71,025	-	-	-
Deferred income tax liability	295	858	1,418	857	839
Total Liabilities	5,927,486	7,326,855	8,544,522	10,086,985	11,176,310
Shareholders' Fund					
Share capital	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Retained earnings	1,106,441	1,330,019	1,664,821	2,066,586	2,532,526
Fair valuation reserve	792	564	1,086	1,550	2,050
Capital and reserves attributable to owners of the parent	1,127,233	1,350,583	1,685,907	2,088,136	2,554,576
Non-controlling interest	3,912	3,983	4,123	4,441	4,804
Total equity	1,131,145	1,354,566	1,690,030	2,092,577	2,559,380
Total equity and liabilities	7,058,631	8,681,421	10,234,552	12,179,562	13,735,690

Table 10

Statement of Cash Flow					
TZS m	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24
Operating Cash Flow					
Profit Before Tax	301,280	418,025	615,165	774,801	931,290
Adjustment for:					
Depreciation and amortisation	68,308	61,755	53,637	49,444	56,037
Gain on modification of lease	-	(1,481)	2,606	284	(1,463)
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	(159)	(12)	(590)	(294)	(240)
Realised gain on government security - FVOCI	(3,107)	(2,726)	(5,353)	(5,780)	(2,544)
Realised gain on government security - FVPL	-	-	-	-	(706)
Realised gain on disposal of government securities at amortised cost	-	-	-	(1,747)	(1,581)
Interest income from government security - FVOCI	(3,828)	(3,567)	(4,674)	(2,705)	(3,799)
Interest income from government security amortised at cost	(103,316)	(128,928)	(162,816)	(206,092)	(208,287)
Interest income on government securities - FVPL	-	-	-	-	(302)
Interest expense on lease	2,282	2,274	2,106	2,218	2,011
Interest expense on borrowings	31,691	32,803	38,362	73,697	116,594
Foreign exchange loss on borrowings	1,045	(1,544)	4,073	26,574	(20,350)
Foreign exchange loss on lease liability	(97)	-	-	152	-
Impairment charge	-	113,040	81,067	84,435	87,471
Dividend income	-	-	(50)	(55)	(65)
Provision	-	-	-	352	348
Gain on termination of lease liability	(938)	-	-	-	-
Effect of movement in foreign exchange	11,944	-	-	-	-
	305,105	489,639	623,533	795,284	954,414
Movement in working capital:					
Statutory Minimum Reserve	64,078	(108,735)	(23,987)	(44,751)	(71,646)
Net investment in securities at FVOCI	-	-	27,446	591	(45,392)
Net investment in securities at FVPL	-	-	-	-	(9,784)
Loans and advances to customers	(518,783)	(626,612)	(1,441,737)	(1,776,672)	(876,820)
Derivative financial instrument assets	-	-	-	-	(14,721)
Derivative financial instrument liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,956
Other assets	16,353	(51,079)	(84,873)	55,167	(33,051)
Deposits from customers	408,899	1,337,439	931,943	870,776	1,098,613
Deposits due to other banks	97,778	(162,347)	12,037	2,563	(14,935)
Other liabilities	8,573	23,038	8,290	45,192	16,998
Provisions	(1,259)	338	770	-	-
Proceeds from government securities	403,467	-	-	-	-
Investment in government securities	(830,915)	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from the available-for-sale government security	156,934	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from government securities at FVOCI	(162,459)	-	-	-	-
Cash generated from operations	(52,229)	901,681	53,422	(51,850)	1,006,632
Interest received	-	-	157,116	212,093	219,816
Interest paid	-	-	(42,721)	(66,301)	(119,982)
Tax refund	-	-	11,746	-	-
Tax paid	(123,140)	(142,547)	(188,256)	(251,330)	(303,562)
Net Operating Cash Flow	(175,369)	759,134	(8,693)	(157,388)	802,904
Investing Cash Flow					
Proceeds from government securities	-	591,380	505,734	607,278	595,587

Statement of Cash Flow					
TZS m	Dec-20	Dec-21	Dec-22	Dec-23	Dec-24
Investment in government securities	-	(871,111)	(721,384)	(932,548)	(537,565)
Investment in government securities at FVOCI	-	(132,115)	-	-	-
Proceeds from government securities at FVOCI	-	111,714	-	-	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(18,755)	(11,286)	(20,690)	(41,041)	(35,367)
Purchase of intangible assets	(4,325)	(9,152)	(9,394)	(22,903)	(37,788)
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	174	12	592	691	300
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	(1,313)
Lease acquisition	-	-	(3,368)	-	(834)
Dividends received	-	-	50	55	65
Net cash used in investing activities	(22,906)	(320,558)	(248,460)	(388,468)	(16,915)
Financing Cash Flow					
Proceeds received from borrowings	50,000	255,190	427,518	785,238	170,073
Principal repaid on borrowings	(73,857)	(85,398)	(174,141)	(190,353)	(159,035)
Interest paid on borrowings	(32,582)	(30,576)	-	-	-
Principal paid on lease liabilities	(10,858)	(9,824)	(8,532)	(13,228)	(9,478)
Dividends paid	(48,000)	(68,500)	(96,729)	(143,125)	(180,590)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(115,297)	60,892	148,116	438,532	(179,030)
Net +/- Cash Flows	(313,572)	499,468	(109,037)	(107,324)	606,959
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,232,544	907,029	1,406,497	1,277,542	1,172,202
Balances with mobile network operators	-	-	(21,966)	-	-
Effect of movement in foreign exchange	(11,944)	-	-	-	-
Closing Cash Balance	907,028	1,406,497	1,275,494	1,170,218	1,779,161
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year:					
Cash in hand	661,689	484,254	474,888	549,108	603,717
Balances with the Bank of Tanzania	57,781	563,022	615,713	286,335	269,716
Gross Placements and balances with other banks	170,829	337,255	186,941	336,759	905,728
Balances with mobile network operators	16,730	21,966	-	-	-

Table 11

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