

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910970184903321
Autore	Ter-Minassian Teresa
Titolo	Creating Sustainable Fiscal Space for Infrastructure : : The Case of Tanzania / / Teresa Ter-Minassian, Richard Hughes, Alejandro Hajdenberg
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C. : , : International Monetary Fund, , 2008
ISBN	9786612842078 9781462360833 1462360831 9781452751092 1452751099 9781282842076 1282842072 9781451871142 1451871147
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (43 p.)
Collana	IMF Working Papers IMF working paper ; ; WP/08/256
Altri autori (Persone)	HajdenbergAlejandro HughesRichard
Disciplina	363
Soggetti	Infrastructure (Economics) - Tanzania Fiscal policy - Tanzania Capacity Capital Debt Management Debt Debts, Public Expenditure Expenditures, Public Infrastructure Intangible Capital Investment Macroeconomics National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures Other Public Investment and Capital Stock Public debt Public finance & taxation Public Finance

Public investment and public-private partnerships (PPP)
Public investment spending
Public investments
Public-private sector cooperation
Saving and investment
Sovereign Debt
Tanzania Economic policy
Tanzania Economic conditions
Tanzania, United Republic of

Lingua di pubblicazione

Inglese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Note generali

Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references.

Nota di contenuto

CONTENTS; I. INTRODUCTION; II. INFRASTRUCTURE, INVESTMENT, AND GROWTH: A REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE; A. Infrastructure and Growth; B. Public Investment and Growth; III. ASSESSING TANZANIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE NEED; A. Physical Indicators of Infrastructure Coverage, Quality and Access in Tanzania; TABLES; 1: Infrastructure Indicators in Selected Countries; FIGURES; 1: Logistics Performance Index; B. Public Investment in Infrastructure in Tanzania; 2: Infrastructure Spending in Selected African Countries; 3: Composition of Public Infrastructure Spending in Tanzania
IV. MEETING TANZANIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS: PUBLIC VS PRIVATE SECTOR A. Direct Private Investment; 4: Private Investment in Infrastructure Projects in Africa by Country; 5: Private Investment in Infrastructure Projects in Africa by Sector; B. Public-Private Partnerships; V. CREATING FISCAL SPACE FOR INFRASTRUCTURE; A. Expenditure Reprioritization and Efficiency; 6: Tanzania: Selected Fiscal Indicators; BOXES; 1: Spending Reviews in the United Kingdom; 8: Tanzania: Composition of Priority Spending; B. Domestic Revenue Mobilization
9: Revenue Mobilization and GDP per Capita in Selected African Countries C. Grants and Concessional Financing; 10: Aid for Trade Disbursements and Commitments; VI. ADDITIONAL SOVEREIGN BORROWING ON COMMERCIAL CREDIT MARKETS; A. Domestic Capital Markets; 2: Medium-Term Debt Strategies; 11: Broad Money/GDP in Selected African Countries; B. External Sovereign Borrowing; 12: Tanzania Treasury Bonds Volumes and Yields; 3: Lessons from First Time Bond Issuances; VII. CONCLUSIONS; VIII. REFERENCES

Sommario/riassunto

A common dilemma facing governments around the world is how to meet the sizeable fiscal costs of providing and maintaining infrastructure networks. Over the past decade, developed and developing countries have looked to fiscal rules, budgetary reforms, tax policy and administration measures, public-private partnerships and other innovative financial instruments to raise additional finance for infrastructure investment. This paper looks at the range of options for raising the financing to meet Tanzania's infrastructure needs. It begins with a brief survey of the evidence on the relationship between infrastructure, public investment, and economic growth, and then goes on to consider the case for additional infrastructure investment in

Tanzania. The second part of the paper looks at five broad options for mobilizing additional resources to meet Tanzania's infrastructure needs: (i) direct private investment and PPPs, (ii) expenditure reprioritization and efficiency, (iii) domestic revenue mobilization, (iv) external grants and concessional financing, and (v) sovereign borrowing on domestic or international credit markets. The paper concludes with some general recommendations on what combination of the above approaches might be suitable for Tanzania.
