eurostat

Reports on ACP countries

TANZANIA

Theme 1
General statistics

Series C
Accounts, surveys and statistics

eurostat

OFICINA ESTADÍSTICA DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS STATISTISKE KONTOR
STATISTISCHES AMT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
ΣΤΑΤΙΣΤΙΚΗ ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
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Reports on ACP countries

TANZANIA

This volume is also available in the following language:

FR ISBN 92-825-8394-5

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication

GERMAN ORIGINAL

Published by:	Statistisches Bundesamt Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11 D-6200 WIESBADEN
Distribution:	Verlag W. Kohlhammer Gmbh Abt. Veröffentlichung des Statistischen Bundesamtes Philipp-Reis-Straße 3 D-6500 MAINZ 42

ENGLISH VERSION

Published by:	Office for Official Publications of the European Communities for: Statistical Office of the European Communities Bât. Jean Monnet B. P. 1907 L-2920 LUXEMBOURG
Distribution:	Office for Official Publications of the European Communities 2, rue Mercier L-2985 Luxembourg

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1988

ISBN 92-825-8393-7

Catalogue number: CA-NQ-88-002-EN-C

Printed in Luxembourg

LIST OF TABLES

GENERAL ABBREVIATIONS *)

g	=	gram
kg	=	kilogram
dt	=	quintal
t	=	ton
mm	=	millimetre
cm	=	centimetre
m	=	metre
km	=	kilometre
m2	=	square metre
ha	=	hectare
km2	=	square kilometre
l	=	litre
hl	=	hectolitre
m3	=	cubic metre
tkm	=	ton-kilometre
GRT	=	gross registered ton
NRT	=	net registered ton
T.sh.	=	Tanzanian shilling
US $	=	US dollar
ECU	=	European Currency Unit
SDR	=	Special Drawing Rights
h	=	hour
kW	=	kilowatt
kWh	=	kilowatt-hour
MW,GW	=	megawatt, gigawatt
p.	=	piece
P	=	pair
Mill.	=	million
Bill.	=	billion
BY	=	beginning of year
MY	=	mid-year
YE	=	year-end
Qrt.	=	quarter
HY	=	half year
D	=	average
CIF	=	cost, insurance, freight
FOB	=	free on board

Explanation of symbols

0 = less than half at the last digit shown, but more than nil.
- = category not applicable
| = general break in the series affecting comparison over time
. = figure unknown
x = tabular group blocked, because information is not meaningful

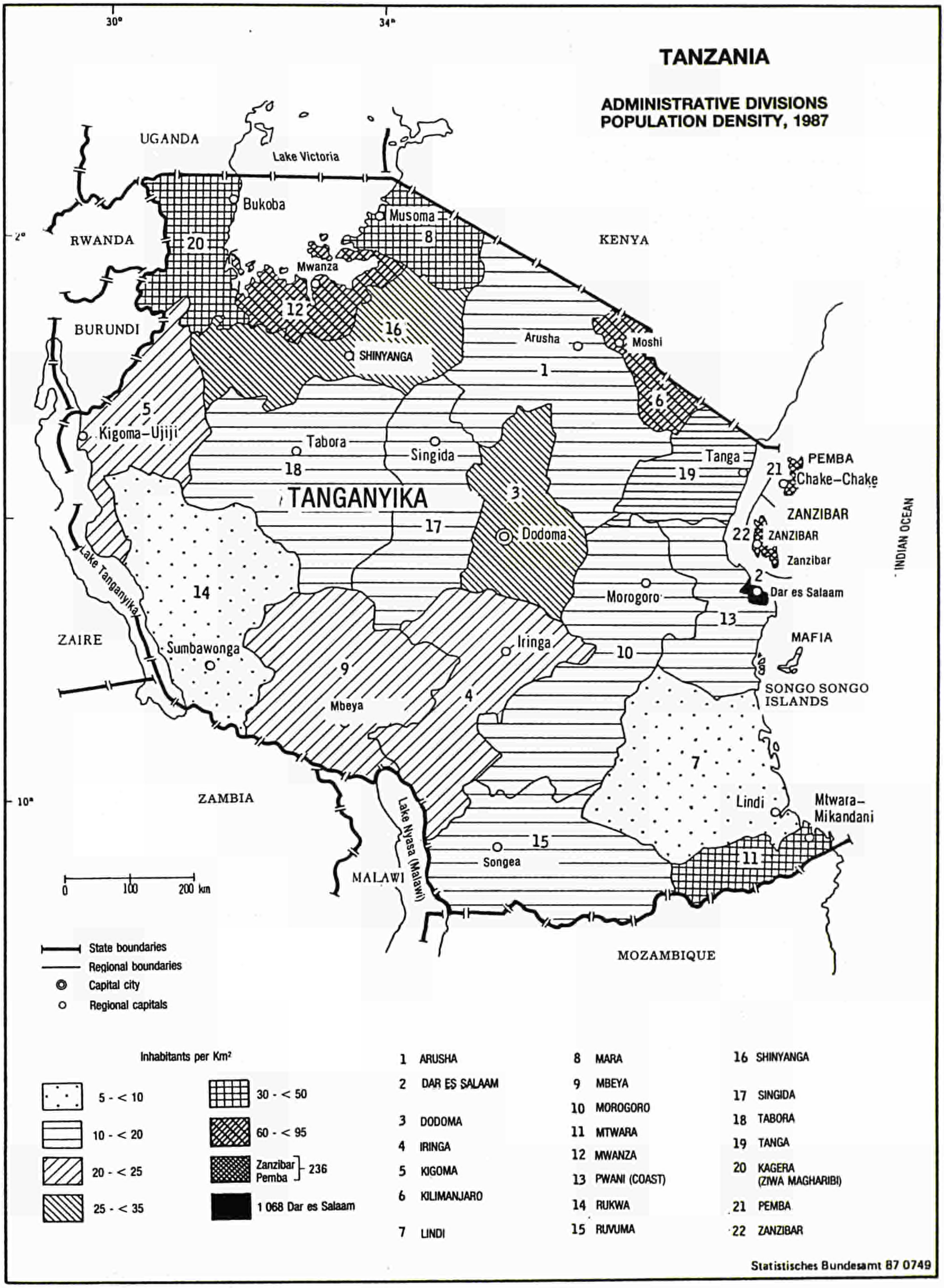
FOREWORD

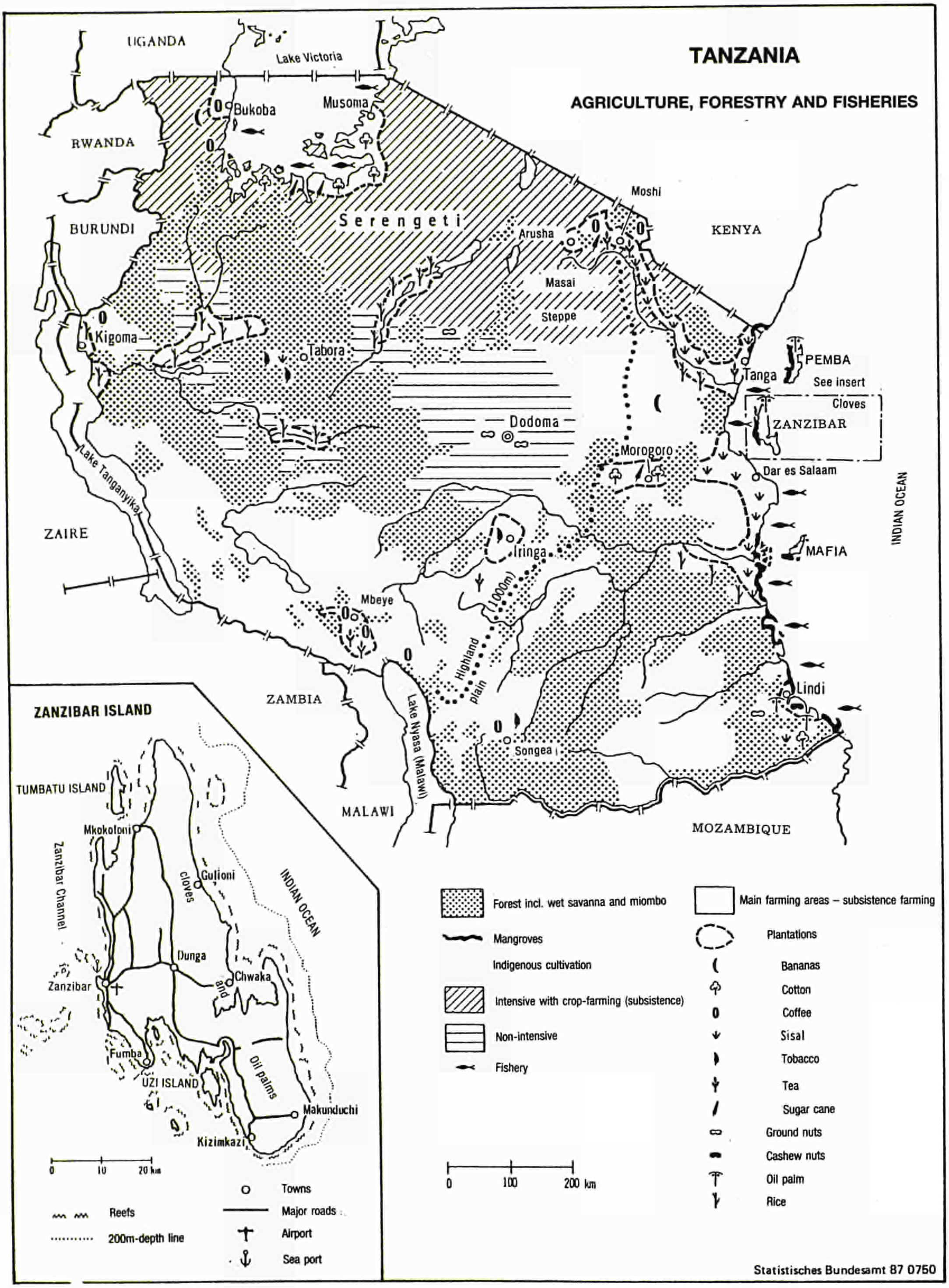
Eurostat's series of "Reports on ACP countries" are closely based on reports compiled by the Statistical Office of the Federal Republic of Germany, and are published in that institutions' "Statistik des Auslandes" (Statistics of foreign countries) series. ACP-EEC relations are intensifying and improving partly as a result of the conclusion of the 3rd Lome convention, but the general public, in particular in the European Community, is very poorly informed about these countries. The aim of the "new" series of reports is thus to make readily available the main current statistical material.

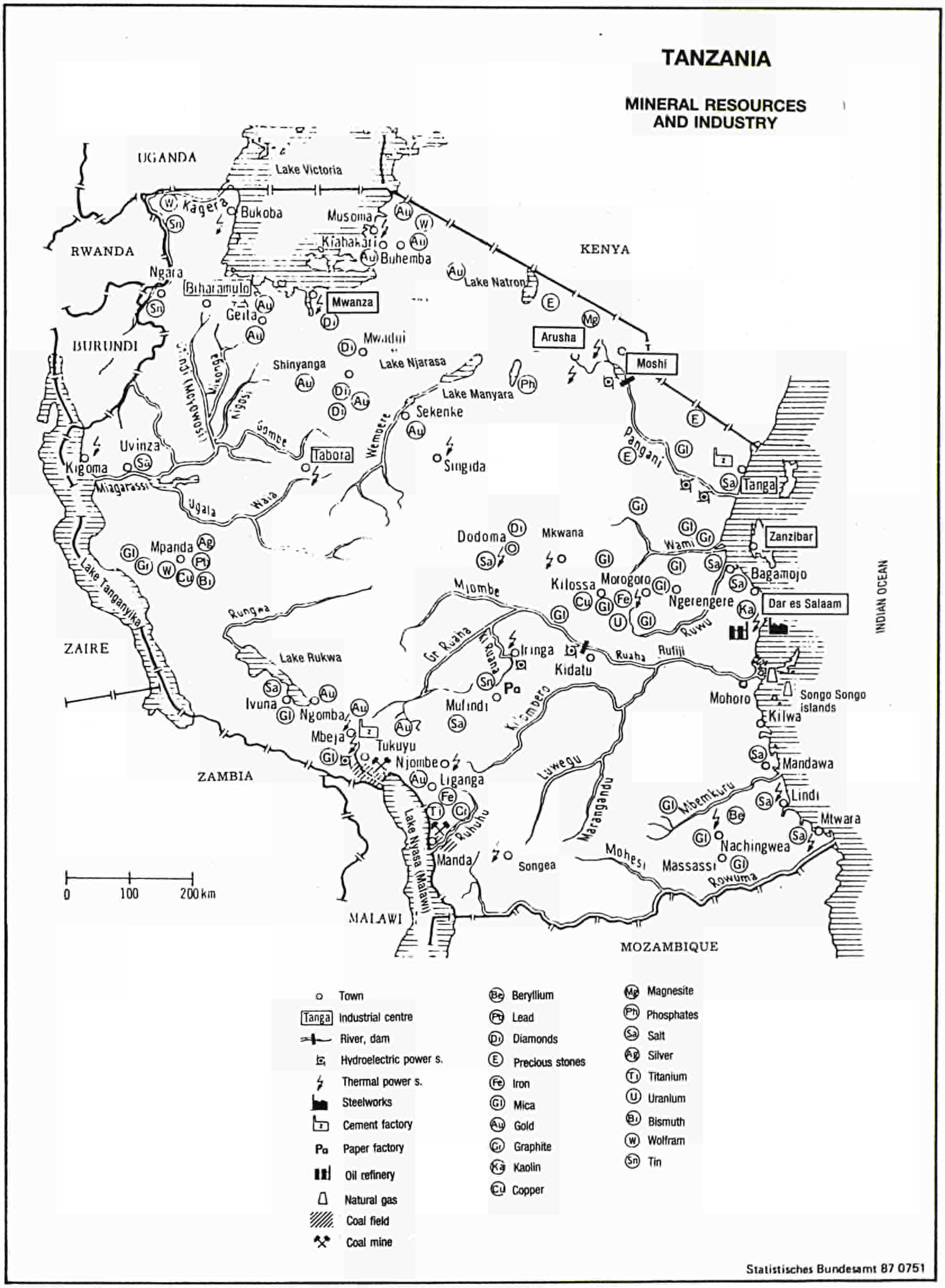
The reports published by the Statistisches Bundesamt are ideal as a basis for the Eurostat series because they are comprehensive, easy to understand and they set out in a standard form key information, based on the latest data on the demographic and economic structure and development of the countries they cover. To make this information available to a wider international readerhsip, Eurostat is publishing this European version in French and English. The original report, in German, is available from the Statistisches Bundesamt in Wiesbaden or the Kohlhammer Verlag in Mainz. Most of the European version is directly translated from the German original with the data essentially unchanged, apart from a few very minor modifications. In three of the 20 chapters however, Eurostat has made certain additions to the data on bilateral or international aspects (external trade, international price comparisons, technical cooperation) to meet the requirements of non-German readers.

The translation, the modifications and the additional material are solely EUROSTAT's responsibility.

The maps in this report are taken from the German original, and are intended to make things easier for the reader. The names used and the frontiers shown do not imply any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or recognition of national frontiers on the part of either the Statistisches Bundesamt or Eurostat.


TANZANIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
POPULATION DENSITY, 1987
30°
34°
2°
10°
UGANDA
Lake Victoria
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
INDIAN OCEAN
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa (Malawi)
TANGANYIKA
Bukoba
Musoma
Mwanza
SHINYANGA
Arusha
Moshi
Kigoma-Ujiji
Tabora
Singida
Tanga
PEMBA
Chake-Chake
ZANZIBAR
ZANZIBAR
Zanzibar
Dodoma
Dar es Salaam
Morogoro
MAFIA
SONGO SONGO ISLANDS
Iringa
Sumbawonga
Mbeya
Lindi
Mtwara-Mikandani
Songea
0
100
200 km
State boundaries
Regional boundaries
Capital city
Regional capitals
Inhabitants per Km²
5 - < 10
10 - < 20
20 - < 25
25 - < 35
30 - < 50
60 - < 95
Zanzibar Pemba - 236
1 068 Dar es Salaam
1 ARUSHA
2 DAR ES SALAAM
3 DODOMA
4 IRINGA
5 KIGOMA
6 KILIMANJARO
7 LINDI
8 MARA
9 MBEYA
10 MOROGORO
11 MTWARA
12 MWANZA
13 PWANI (COAST)
14 RUKWA
15 RUVUMA
16 SHINYANGA
17 SINGIDA
18 TABORA
19 TANGA
20 KAGERA (ZIWA MAGHARIBI)
21 PEMBA
22 ZANZIBAR
Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0749


TANZANIA
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
UGANDA
Lake Victoria
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bukoba
Musoma
Serengeti
Moshi
Arusha
KENYA
Masai
Steppe
Kigoma
Tabora
PEMBA
Tanga
See insert
Cloves
ZANZIBAR
Dodoma
Morogoro
Dar es Salaam
INDIAN OCEAN
Lake Tanganyika
ZAIRE
Iringa
MAFIA
Mbeye
(1000m)
Highland plain
ZAMBIA
Lake Nyasa (Malawi)
Lindi
Songea
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZANZIBAR ISLAND
TUMBATU ISLAND
Mkokotoni
Zanzibar Channel
Gulioni
cloves
INDIAN OCEAN
Dunga
Zanzibar
Chwaka
and
Fumba
UZI ISLAND
Oil palms
Makunduchi
Kizimkazi
0
10
20 km
Towns
Reefs
Major roads
200m-depth line
Airport
Sea port
Forest incl. wet savanna and miombo
Main farming areas – subsistence farming
Mangroves
Plantations
Indigenous cultivation
Bananas
Cotton
Intensive with crop-farming (subsistence)
Coffee
Non-intensive
Sisal
Tobacco
Fishery
Tea
Sugar cane
Ground nuts
Cashew nuts
0
100
200 km
Oil palm
Rice
Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0750



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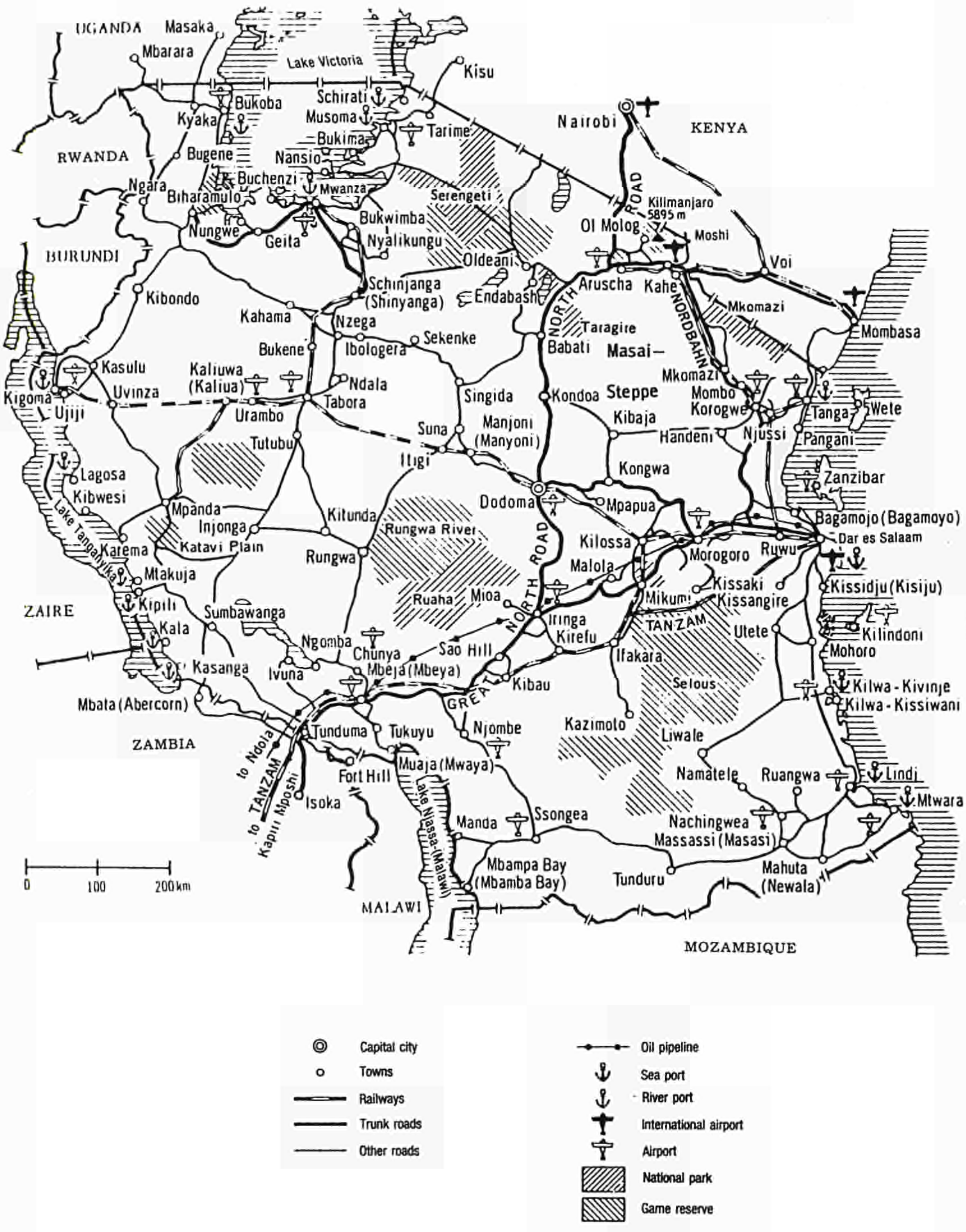
TANZANIA

TRANSPORT



Statistisches Bundesamt 87 0752

1. GENERAL DATA

State and Government

Full name : The United Republic of Tanzania
Short form : Tanzania

Establishment/Independence : Independent since December 1961 ; federation of Tanganyika and Zanzibar established in April 1964.

Constitution : Interim Constitution of July 1965 (amended in June 1975). Final constitution in April 1977. Also, the Zanzibar constitution of October 1979 (amended in 1980 and 1984). A new constitution came into force in Zanzibar in 1985.

Form of government : Federated presidential republic, member of the Commonwealth of Nations since April 1964.

Head of State : President Ali Hassam Mwinyi (elected on 27-10- 1985 for 5 years ; previously 1st Vice-president and President of Zanzibar ; he is also Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces).

Head of Government : Prime Minister Joseph Warioba.

Electoral representation/Legislative : National Assembly (1985) with 169 members elected by universal suffrage, 15 so-called national members, 25 regional commissioners, 15 women members, 5 members appointed by the House of Representatives of Zanzibar and 15 members appointed by the President.

Parties/elections : All political parties were dissolved and the Socialist Union Party Chama Cha Mapinduzi/CCM was founded in January 1977.

Administrative divisions : 25 regions (including Zanzibar and Pemba), 94 districts, wards, divisions and sub-divisions.

Membership of international organizations :
United Nations and specialized UN agencies, Organization for African Unity (OAU), South African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), East African Community; associated with the European Communities (EC).

International Development Category :
MSAC (Most Seriously Affected Countries)
LDC (Least Developed Countries)

1.1 BASIC DATA

	Unit				
Territory					
Total area	km2	1987:	945 087		
Useful agricultural area	km2	1984:	51 900		
Population					
Total population					
Census	1000	1967:	12 313	1978:	17 528
Mid-year	1000	1985:	22 499	1987:	24 186
Growth	%	1967-78:	42.4	1985-87:	7.5
Density	inh./km2	1967:	13.0	1987:	25.6
Births	per 1000 inh.	1960-65D:	51.7	1980/85D:	50.4
Deaths	per 1000 inh.		22.8		15.3
Mortality in first year of life	per 1000 live births		145		98
Life expectancy at birth					
Men	years	1965:	41	1984:	50
Women	years		44		53
Health					
Hospital beds	number	1975:	31 271	1982:	36 434
Inhabitants per hospital bed	number		505		565
Doctors	number		637	1984:	1 065
Inhabitants per doctor	1000		24.8		20.8
Dentists	number	1976:	15	1982:	17
Inhabitants per dentist	1000		1 111.1		1 211.3
Education					
Illiterates aged 15 years and older	%	1967:	71.9	1981:	21.0
Primary school pupils	1000	1979/80:	3 212	1984/85:	3 493
Secondary school pupils	1000		68		74
Students	number		3 240	1983/84:	3 943
Employment					
Economically active population	1000	1967:	5 747	1978:	7 845
Percentage of total population	%		46.7		44.8
Wage and salary earners	1000	1975:	471	1984:	732
Manufacturing industries	1000		156		209
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries					
Agricultural production index	1979/81 D=100	1981:	103	1985:	108
Food production	1979/81 D=100		103		110
per capita	1979/81 D=100		100		93
Harvest quantities					
Maize	1000 t	1979/81:	1 642		2 093
Cassava	1000 t		5 592		5 500
Coffee	1000 t		56		56
Tea	1000 t		17		17
Raw cotton	1000 t		58		46
Cattle	1000		12 616		14 000
Timber	1000 m3	1981:	19 994		22 815
Fish	1000 t	1980:	229	1984:	263
Manufacturing industry					
Installed generating capacity of power stations	MW	1975:	250	1982:	390
Electricity production	Mill. kWh		558		826
Extraction of					
Gold	fine troy oz 1)	1980:	246	1984:	2 680
Diamonds	1000 carats		274		226
Manufacture of					
Fuel for motor vehicles	1000 t	1980:	25	1983:	80
Cement	1000 t		309	1984:	364
Iron plate	1000 t		12		23
External trade					
Imports	Mill. US$	1980:	1 226	1985:	1 028
Exports	Mill. US$		508		284

Transport and communications					
Length of railways	km	1977/82:	3 576		
Length of roads	km	1976:	40 205	1982:	53 613
Passenger cars per 1000 inh.	number	1971:	2.4		2.4
Passengers carried by "Air Tanzania"	1000	1977:	86	1985:	451
Telephone connections	1000	1970:	33	1984:	107
Tourism					
Foreign visitors	1000	1970:	79	1985:	58
Income from tourism	Mill. US$		13		10
Currency and finance					
Official exchange rate (selling)	ECU for 1 T. sh	1982:	9.09	1985:	13.33
Currency reserves	Mill. US$		4.8	July 1986:	20.9
Public finances					
Central government budget				Estimates	
Income	Mill. T. sh	1981/82:	10 101	1986/87:	33 616
Expenditure	Mill. T. sh		19 182		55 596
National debt	Mill. US$	1980:	2 130	1984:	2 943
Prices				Jan./Sept.D	
Cost of living index	1977 = 100	1984:	439	1985:	560
Food	1977 = 100		461		567
National accounts					
GDP					
at market prices (current prices)	Mill. T. sh	1976:	25 387	1984:	75 658
at factor cost (1976 prices)	Mill. T. sh		22 642		24 972
per capita	T. sh		1 379		1 186

1) 1 troy ounce (oz) = 31.103 g.

1.2 Important economic and social indicators of African countries *)

Indicator / Country	Nutrition: Calory supply 1983 per inh./day (number)	Nutrition: Calory supply 1983 per inh./day (% of needs)	Health: Life expectancy at birth 1984 (years)	Health: Inhabitants per regular hospital bed (number)	Education: Literates as percentage of total population (aged 15 and over) 1980 (%)	Education: Registered pupils as percentage of all children of primary school age 1983 1) (%)
Egypt..................	3 163	126	60	500 (81)	44	78
Equatorial Guinea......	.	.	44	170 (80)	37	81 (82)
Ethiopia...............	2 162	93	44	2 787 (80)	53 (82) a)	46
Algeria................	2 750	115	60	440 (81)	45 (82)	93
Angola.................	2 041	87	43	322 (72)	25 (82)	66 (72)
Benin..................	1 907	83	49	904 (81)	28	65
Botswana...............	2 152	93	58	383 (80)	71 (85)	102
Burkina Faso 2)........	2 014	85	45	3 009 (80)	9 (75)	28
Burundi................	2 378	102	48	1 564 (80)	27	33
Côte d'Ivoire 3).......	2 576	112	52	915 (79)	43 (85)	76
Djibuti................	.	.	48	281 (80)	9 (78)	32 (82)
Gabon..................	2 763 b)	111	50	220 (81)	30 (77)	115 (75)
Gambia.................	2 223 c)	89	42	961 (80)	20	56
Ghana..................	1 516	66	59	584 (81)	53 (85)	69
Guinea.................	1 939	84	38	592 (76)	20	33
Guinea-Bissau..........	2 230 c)	.	38	529 (81)	.	88
Cameroon...............	2 031	88	54	346 (80)	41 (76)	107
Cape Verde.............	2 716 c)	.	64	513 (80)	.	.
Kenya..................	1 919	83	54	641 (83)	47	104
Comoros................	2 291 c)	92	55	528 (80)	.	103
Congo..................	2 425	109	57	296 (81)	62 (74)	156 (82)
Lesotho................	2 376	104	54	724 (80)	52	112
Liberia................	2 367	102	50	733 (79)	25	66
Lybia..................	3 651	155	59	206 (81)	39 (73)	123 (82)
Madagascar.............	2 543	112	52	509 (78)	67 (85)	100
Malawi.................	2 200	95	45	836 (81)	25	62
Mali...................	1 597	68	46	2 467 (82) d)	9 (76)	27
Morocco................	2 544	105	59	848 (81)	28	80
Mauritania.............	2 252	97	46	1 792 (80)	17 (76) e)	33
Mauritius..............	2 675	118	66	357 (83)	83 (85)	106
Mozambique.............	1 668	71	46	984 (81)	38 (85)	104
Namibia................	2 197 b)	88	58 (83)	97 (73)	.	.
Niger..................	2 271	97	43	1 669 (83)	10	23
Nigeria................	2 022	86	50	1 428 (80)	34	98
Rwanda.................	2 276	98	47	648 (81)	50	70
Zambia.................	1 929	84	52	383 (81)	44	96
Sao Tomé and Principe..	2 351	.	64	.	.	.
Senegal................	2 346	102	46	810 (79)	10	48
Seychelles.............	2 523 c)	101	69	170 (82)	60 (77)	95
Sierra Leone...........	2 082	91	38	902 (82)	20	40
Zimbabwe...............	1 956	82	57	510 (80)	69	130
Somalia................	2 063	89	46	1 177 (82)	12 (85)	30
Sudan..................	2 122	90	48	1 202 (83)	32	52
South Africa...........	2 897	118	54	179 (80)	.	105 (72)
Swaziland..............	2 526 c)	101	54	382 (82)	65	111
Tanzania...............	2 271	98	52	565 (82)	79 (81)	98
Togo...................	2 156	94	51	739 (79)	41 (85)	106
Chad...................	1 620	68	44	1 292 (78)	15	35
Tunisia................	2 889	121	62	473 (83)	54 (85)	111
Uganda.................	2 351	101	51	689 (81)	52	60
Zaire..................	2 136	96	51	355 (79)	61 (85)	90
Central African Republic...............	2 048	91	49	616 (80)	33	70

*) Data for the country of the report are underlined. Figures in brackets refer to years.
1) > 100 % = pupils counted by classes, sometimes not belonging to the equivalent age groups.
2) Formerly Upper Volta.
3) Formerly Ivory Coast.
a) 10 years and over.
b) D 1979/81.
c) D 1980/82.
d) in all medical facilities.
e) 6 years and over.

1.2 Important economic and social indicators of African countries *) Part 2

Indicator / Country	Agriculture		Energy	External trade	Transport	Communications		Nat. product
	share of		Energy consumption per inhabitant 1983	Processed products as % of total exports1)	Cars	Telephones 1985	Television sets 1983	GNP at market prices per capita 1984
	agric. in GDP 1984	population active in agri. to total active population 1985			per 1000 inhabitants			
	%		kg/CEU 2)	%	number			US $
Egypt..................	20	48	574	8 (82)	9 (79)	17	44	720
Equatorial Guinea......	.	72	103	.	14 (72)	4	5	.
Ethiopia...............	48	76	25	1 (82)	4 (85)	3	1	110
Algeria................	6	44	610	0 (83)	27 (82)	33	65	2 380
Angola.................	48 (80)	55	136	8 (75)	8 (84)	5	4	.
Benin..................	50	44	47	8 (78)	6 (81)	4	4	270
Botswana...............	6 (83)	60	.	.	13 (85)	17 (84)	.	910
Burkina Faso 2)........	41	78	27	10 (83)	3 (83)	2	5	160
Burundi................	58	81	15	1 (80)	1 (81)	1	.	220
Cote d'Ivoire 3).......	27	76	203	10 (82)	19 (84)	13	40	610
Djibuti................	4 (83)	.	647	3 (75)	4 (83)	22	33	.
Gabon..................	6 (83)	74	973	3 (82)	14 (82)	24	18	3 460
Gambia.................	33	76	123	0 (77)	10 (82)	7	.	260
Ghana..................	52	47	94	1 (80)	3 (85)	5	6	350
Guinea.................	38	78	79	.	2 (81)	3	2	300
Guinea-Bissau..........	.	79	66	1 (77)	.	3	.	.
Cameroon...............	24	79	450	7 (82)	8 (84)	5	.	810
Cape Verde.............	.	53	147	5 (80)	.	7	.	.
Kenya..................	31	75	97	11 (82)	12 (83)	13	6	300
Comoros................	41 (82)	62	51	30 (76)	.	5	.	.
Congo..................	8	31	102	7 (80)	14 (81)	11	3	1 120
Lesotho................	23	80	.	.	5 (82)	7	.	530
Liberia................	36	67	347	1 (81)	1 (81)	4	12	470
Lybia..................	2	11	5 699	0 (81)	77 (81)	144	66	8 230
Madagascar.............	44	79	59	8 (81)	3 (84)	4	8	270
Malawi.................	37	80	44	8 (81)	3 (84)	6	.	210
Mali...................	46	84	28	23 (79)	3 (81)	1	.	140
Morocco................	17	48	297	34 (82)	24 (83)	13	39	670
Mauritania.............	34	80	163	0 (75)	6 (81)	3	.	450
Mauritius..............	15	26	277	36 (81)	26 (84)	53 (84)	104 (84)	1 100
Mozambique.............	44 (79)	60	115	5 (77)	2 (83)	4	0	.
Namibia................	7	45	.	.	.	45	.	1 470
Niger..................	33	85	58	2 (81)	6 (83)	2	1	190
Nigeria................	26	49	200	0 (79)	6 (81)	5	5	770
Rwanda.................	40 (83)	87	21	0 (78)	2 (85)	1	.	270
Zambia.................	15	63	347	1 (79)	12 (81)	12	12	470
Sao Tomé and Principe..	.	.	222	0 (77)	.	28	.	.
Senegal................	17	72	162	20 (81)	6 (81)	8	1	380
Seychelles.............	8 (83)	.	857	0 (83)	64 (81)	179	8	.
Sierra Leone...........	32	62	61	63 (76)	4 (75)	5	6 (84)	300
Zimbabwe...............	14	56	468	13 (79)	29 (82)	30	13	740
Somalia................	50	77	100	1 (80)	1 (81)	2	.	260
Sudan..................	34	68	80	1 (81)	5 (85)	3	48	340
South Africa...........	5	27	2 778 a)	14 (82)	107 (85)	123	75	2 260
Swaziland..............	20 (81)	68	.	.	25 (82)	25	4	800
Tanzania...............	46	78	45	11 (81)	2 (82)	5 (84)	0 (84)	210
Togo...................	32	65	194	15 (81)	1 (85)	4	5	250
Chad...................	64 (81)	79	21	8 (75)	2 (81)	1	.	.
Tunisia................	15	36	635	33 (81)	21 (82)	36	54	1 250
Uganda.................	57 (83)	78	24	0 (76)	1 (82)	4	6	230
Zaire..................	36 (82)	71	69	3 (79)	2 (81)	1 (84)	0	140
Central African Republic..............	39	85	40	26 (80)	16 (83)	3	1	270

*) Data for the country of the report are underlined. Figures in brackets refer to years.
1) SITC headings 5 - 8.
2) Coal equivalent unit.
3) Formerly Upper Volta.
4) Formerly Ivory Coast.
a) Incl. Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.

2. THE NATIONAL TERRITORY

Tanzania stretches from latitude 1o to 12o south of the equator, and from longitude 29o30'E to 40o30'E in eastern Africa, and has a total area of 945 087 km2 (with a land area of about 885 987 km2). The national territory is bounded by Mozambique (the Ruvuma River) to the south, Malawi and Zambia to the southwest (a good part of the frontier runs through Lake Nyasa), Zaire to the west (with the border cutting through Lake Tanganyika), Burundi and Rwanda to the northwest, Uganda to the north with most of the border crossing through Lake Victoria), Kenya to the northeast, and finally the Indian Ocean to the east.

Apart from the coastal region with the off-shore islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, Tanzania has some spectacular and varied relief features with mountains and plateaux formed by tectonic faults and rifts (the Eastern Rift, the Central African Rift), and by volcanic activity on the edge of the Rift zone (Mount Kilimanjaro, 5 895 m., the highest mountain in Africa near the Kenyan border, Mount Meru, 4 567 m., close by, the immense crater plain with peaks going up to 3 648 m. like the Ngorongo crater, and Mount Rungwe, 2 963 m., near Lake Nyasa). The Central African Rift only touches upon Tanzania in the west, while the Eastern Rift runs through the country from south to north. Between the two Rifts lies the 1 200 m. high, lightly undulating plain of Unjamwesi which contains Lake Victoria; this, like Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa, lies on the borders of Tanzania.

A hot tropical climate prevails in the coastal plains, while most of Tanzania enjoys a moderate tropical highland climate with average maximum temperatures of 26.5 o and average minimum temperatures of 14.0o. The altitude and gradient of the eastern edges of the rifts and the southeastern slopes of the volcanoes attract an annual rainfall of 1500 to 2000 mm, in more than ten wet months per year. The monsoon, which lasts for five to six months, brings moderate rainfall to the coastal plains (500 to 1000 mm per year). On the other hand, the highlands in the interior, and especially the Rift Valley, are relatively dry with an annual rainfall of less than 500 mm in three to four wet months.

Natural vegetation in the coastal plains consists of mangrove swamps and light woodland. The mountain slopes are mostly covered by dense tropical forests which change into tropical mountain forests at higher altitudes. Further up, the vegetation is transformed into luxuriant bush and grasslands. In many areas the tropical forests were cleared by burning for transient cultivation, and degraded into wet savanna. The highland plateaux are covered with light, deciduous miombo forests or dry savanna. The latter flourishes mainly in the game reserves (e.g. the Serengeti National Park). The dry valleys contain scrub.

The time difference between Tanzanian and Central European Time is + 2 hours.

2.1 Climate (Average long term) *)

Month	Station / Site / Sea level	Bukoba	Moshi	Wete on Pemba	Tabora
		1oS 32oE	3oS 37oE	5oS 40oE	5oS 33oE
		1 137 m	831 m	18 m	1 190 m
Average of maximum temperature per day in oC					
Warmest month		26.6 II	32.0 XII	31.9 III	32.3 X
Coldest month (July)		25.4	25.5	27.9	27.9 I
Year		26.0	29.6	29.9	29.2
Absolute minimum temperature in oC					
Warmest month		13 XII	13 XII+I	21.5 IV	16 X
Coldest month (August)		10 VI+VIII	8.5 VII	15.5	10
Year		10	8.5	15.5	10
Rainfall (mm)/number of rainy days (min. 0.2 mm)					
Wettest month		190 / 18 XII	351 / 18 IV	456 / 23 V	181 / 19 XII
Dryest month (July)		49/5	15/3 IX	35/10 IX	0/0
Year		2 043/166	1 032/77	1 927/168	882/100

Month	Station / Site / Sea level	Chukwani (Zanzibar)	Dar es Salaam	Mbeja	Songea
		6oS 39oE	7oS 39oE	9oS 33oE	11oS 36oE
		19 m	58 m	1 707 m	1 067 m
Average of maximum temperature per day in oC					
Warmest month		31.1 II	32.3 III	26.7 X	29.0 XI
Coldest month (July)		27.3	28.9	21.0 VI	22.4
Year		30.3	30.7	23.4	25.7
Absolute minimum temperature in oC					
Warmest month		22 II-IV	20 IV	10 XII-II	13 I+III VI+VII
Coldest month (August)		19.5 VII-IX	13 VIII	2 VII	7.5
Year		19.5	13	2	7.5
Rainfall (mm)/number of rainy days (min. 0.2 mm)					
Wettest month (January)		320/ 19 III	264/21	194/23	290/21
Dryest month (July)		28/6	21/5	1/.	0/.
Year		1 410/143	1 043/113	880/118	1 126/103

*) Roman figures indicate months where these differ from the norm.

3. POPULATION

In mid-1987, the population of Tanzania was estimated at 24.2 million, with an average density of 25.6 inhabitants per km2. The last population census, taken in August 1978, recorded a figure of 17.5 million, which represents an average population density of 18.5 inhabitants per km2.

The average rate of population growth was 3.2 % per annum from 1965 to 1973, and 3.4 % p.a. from 1973 to 1984. United Nations estimates for the period covering 1980 to 2000 indicate an average population growth rate of 3.5 % p.a.. Tanzania is second after Somalia on the list of LDCs (Least Developed Countries) with the highest population growth rate in the first half of the eighties. In the early seventies, the Tanzanian government did not consider the high population growth rate to be detrimental to economic and social development, but this view changed in the mid-eighties. Appropriate social and economic development programmes should stem the population growth rate which is now deemed to be too high. Apart from family planning programmes, improved medical care of mothers and children should contribute substantially to this reduction.

3.1 Population development and density *)

	Unit	1967	1970	1978	1980	1985	1987
Total population...........	1000	12 313 a)	13 513	17 528 a)	18 867	22 499	24 186
male..............	1000	6 095	6 628	8 596	9 280	11 097	.
female............	1000	6 218	6 885	8 932	9 578	11 403	.
Density of population in relation to total land area 1)...............	inh./km2	13.0	14.3	18.5	20.0	23.8	25.6

*) Situation : mid-year. More detailed tables indicate partly deviating figures.
1) 945 087 km2 (land area 885 987 km2).
a) Result of the census of 26 August.

Family planning programmes carried out in the past achieved only a slight reduction in the number of births; but since improved medical care resulted in a substantial reduction in the number of deaths, the excess of births went up from 28.9 per 1000 inhabitants (1960/65 D) to 35.1 per 1000 inhabitants (1980/85 D). Improved medical care also reduced infant mortality from 145 (1960/65 D) to 98 deaths under the age of one year per 1000 live births. Child mortality (related to children aged from one to four years) was 22 o/oo in 1984 against 29 o/oo in 1965. Similarly, between 1965 and 1980, life expectancy at birth improved for women from 44 to 53 years and for men from 41 to 50 years.

Total fertility figures show the number of children a woman would have in her lifetime, if she had them according to the prevailing average age-related fertility rates.
While in 1984 the fertility figure was 7.0, it should go down to 5.7 in the year 2000.

The National Family Planning Association/UMATI was founded in 1967 as a non-governmental organization responsible for family planning in Tanzania. A shortage of funds has hampered effective family planning policies up to the present. Estimates show that in 1983 the number of married women of child-bearing age who practised contraception in any form was only 1 % (compared with Kenya : 17 %).

3.2 Birth and death rates

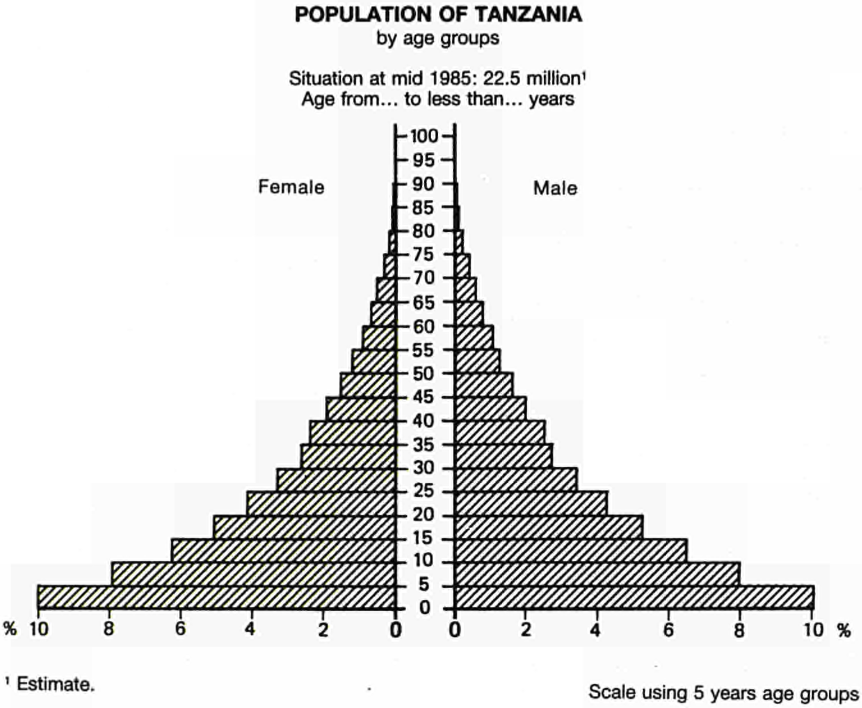
	Unit	1960/65 D	1965/70 D	1970/75 D	1975/80 D	1980/85 D
Births	per 1000 inh.	51.7	51.4	51.2	50.9	50.4
Deaths	per 1000 inh.	22.8	20.7	18.7	16.8	15.3
Death under 1 year of age	per 1000 live births	145	131	119	107	98

The age pyramid is characterized by a large proportion of young people. In 1985 more than 59 % of the total population were under the age of 20. With a rising population growth rate, this proportion has been increasing for years. Continuation of the prevailing demographic trends should reverse this trend. There ares lightly more women than men in the 10 - 25 year age group, which can partly be ascribed to under-estimating and to migration of male workers.

3.3 Population by age groups *)
% of the total population

Age from ..... to below ..... years	1975			1985		
	total	male	female	total	male	female
below 5	20.0	9.8	10.1	20.2	10.1	10.0
5 - 10	15.4	7.6	7.8	15.8	7.9	7.9
10 - 15	12.5	6.2	6.3	12.8	6.3	6.5
15 - 20	10.1	5.0	5.1	10.4	5.1	5.3
20 - 25	8.1	4.0	4.1	8.4	4.2	4.3
25 - 30	7.4	3.7	3.7	6.7	3.3	3.4
30 - 35	6.1	3.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	2.7
35 - 40	4.9	2.4	2.5	4.9	2.4	2.5
40 - 45	4.0	2.0	2.1	4.0	1.9	2.0
45 - 50	3.2	1.6	1.7	3.2	1.5	1.6
50 - 55	2.6	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.3
55 - 60	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.9	1.0
60 - 65	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8
65 - 70	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6
70 - 75	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4
75 - 80	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
80 and above	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

*) Situation : mid-year.



[1] Estimate.

Differences in population distribution are due mainly to different environmental and climatic conditions. More thickly populated areas are generally those with higher rainfall, such as Usambara, Pare, Kilimanjaro and Mount Meru in the northeast, Bukoba (west of Lake Victoria), the Uluguru mountains, the southern highlands round the Mbeya district, the western Rift Valley around Kigoma and Kasulu, and finally the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Other high density regions are the fertile plains around Lake Victoria, which reach down to Shinyanga and Nzega in the south, as well as the coastal strips, particularly the catchment areas around large cities like Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara.

The central plateau, from Mbulu in the north to Iringa in the south, is sparsely populated, since rainfall is very light and the area is not sufficiently well-suited to agriculture. The miombo forests of the central plateau, the southwestern part of the country and the Masai steppe are very thinly populated. In particular, the presence of tsetse flies makes human settlement here practically impossible.

With an average population density of 26 per km2 in 1987, regional differences are particularly striking. The capital city Dar es Salaam and its surroundings (1068.2 inh./km2) is the most densely populated area, followed at some distance by Zanzibar and Pemba (235.6 inh./km2), Mwansa (94.1 inh./km2) and Kilimanjaro (88 inh./km2). Dar es Salaam had the highest population growth rate, 7.45 % p.a., in the period from 1967 to 1987. A high growth rate was also recorded in Rukwa (4.33 % p.a.) and Tabora (4.29 % p.a.); but in Pwani (1.85 % p.a.), Mtwara (2.08 % p.a.) and Lindi (2.17 % p.a.), the growth rate is well below the national average. The small population increase in these areas is mainly due to migration to the Dar es Salaam area.

3.4 Area, population and population density by regions

Region	Regional capital	Land area km2	1967 1) Population 1000	1978 1)	1987 2)	1967 inh./km2	1987
Dodoma	Dodoma	41 311	709	972	1 249	17.2	30.2
Arusha	Arusha	82 098	610	928	1 263	7.4	15.5
Kilimanjaro	Moshi	13 250	653	902	1 166	49.3	88.0
Tanga	Tanga	26 677	771	1 039	1 320	28.9	49.5
Morogoro	Morogoro	70 624	683	939	1 210	9.7	17.1
Pwani/Coast	Dar es Salaam	32 547	428	517	617	13.2	19.0
Dar es Salaam	Dar es Salaam	1 393	356	852	1 488	255.6	1 068.2
Lindi	Lindi	66 040	420	528	645	6.4	9.8
Mtwara	Mtwara-Mikandani	16 710	621	772	937	37.2	56.1
Ruvuma	Songea	63 669	395	564	737	6.2	11.6
Iringa	Iringa	56 850	690	923	1 174	12.1	20.7
Mbeya	Mbeya	60 350	754	1 080	1 424	12.5	23.6
Singida	Singida	49 340	458	614	779	9.3	15.8
Tabora	Tabora	76 150	502	818	1 162	6.6	15.3
Rukwa	Sumbawanga	68 635	276	452	644	4.0	9.4
Kigoma	Kigoma-Ujiji	37 040	473	649	834	12.8	22.5
Shinyanga	Shinyanga	50 760	899	1 323	1 773	17.7	34.9
Ziwa Magharibi	Bukoba	28 456	659	1 009	1 385	23.2	48.7
Mwanza	Mwanza	19 683	1 056	1 443	1 853	53.7	94.1
Mara	Musoma	21 760	544	724	920	25.0	33.3
Zanzibar	Zanzibar	1 660	190	273)		114.5)	
				)	623	)	235.6
Pemba	Chake Chake	984	164	206)		166.7)	

1) Census results.
2) Situation : mid-year.

The rural exodus in past years led to a substantial increase in urban population. The rate of urbanization was only 4.8 % in 1960, but climbed to 14.8 % in 1985. A qualifying factor here is that the definition of "urban area" changed between the 1967 census and the 1978 census. In 1967, the definition comprised only 15 large cities and 20 smaller urban settlements, while the 1978 definition was expanded to cover all regional and district centres as well as suburban settlements (altogether 97). The urbanization rate in Tanzania compared with other sub-Saharan African countries (1984 : 21 % D) is still very low, and yet the government has made efforts to stem the rural exodus. Better infrastructure and job-creation in rural areas should reduce urban migration, particularly towards the largest urban centre, Dar es Salaam. Other measures include the construction of the new capital, Dodoma, and the promotion of the Ujamaa movement - i.e. bringing the scattered rural population together into large villages provided with adequate infrastructure.

3.5 Population by urban and rural areas

	Unit	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
Urban areas	1000	483	973	1 456	2 228	3 339
	%	4.8	6.9	9.2	11.8	14.8
Rural areas	1000	9 543	12 576	14 444	16 639	19 161
	%	95.2	93.1	90.8	88.2	85.2

Dar es Salaam is the largest city in Tanzania, with a population of around 1.3 million in 1984. Estimates indicate that in the mid-eighties about 40 % of the total urban population lived there. Other large urban centres are Mwansa, Tanga, Zanzibar and Mbeya. The new capital, Dodoma, has a population of only 54 000, making it the 11th largest city in Tanzania.

3.6 Population by selected cities
1000

Towns	1967 1)	1970	1978 1)	1980	1984
Dar es Salaam.............	273	353	852	880	1 300
Mwansa....................	35	42	170	.	.
Tanga.....................	61	70	103	.	121
Zanzibar..................	68	.	111	119	.
Mbeya.....................	12	15	78	.	93
Tabora....................	21	23	67	.	87
Morogoro..................	25	30	62	.	72
Arusha....................	32	47	55	.	69
Iringa....................	22	.	57	.	67
Moshi.....................	27	33	52	.	62
Dodoma....................	24	28	46	.	54

1) Census results.

Around 207 000 refugees were living in Tanzania at the end of 1985. This represents an increase of about 28 000 above the previous year. More than 82 % of these refugees come from Burundi, and most of them have settled in the vicinity of Kigoma. At the time, around 17 000 Rwandans and Zairians also had refugee status, and, because of political disturbances in Uganda, 1200 people sought refuge in Tanzania.

Unlike other African countries, tribal membership plays only a minor role in Tanzania. This is why no questions on tribal membership were asked in the last census in 1978. The African population comprises about 120 different ethnic groups, more than 90 % of whom belong to the Bantu linguistic group, and only relatively few to the Nilotics (among others, the Masai) and the Cushites. According to estimates, the largest ethnic groups in 1980 were the Nyamwezi and Sukuma (21.2 %), Swahili (8.9 %), Hehet and Bena (6.7 %), Makonde (6.1 %) and Haya (5.6 %). Non- African population groups, though small in numbers, still form minorities of economic significance. The number of Asians (mainly Indians) is estimated at about 50 000.

Around 17 000 Europeans, mainly development cooperation personnel, diplomats and company representatives, also live in Tanzania. In 1984, 30 % of the population were Christian (26 % Roman Catholic), 30 % Muslim and 30 % followers of animistic and other beliefs.

Swahili and English are the official languages, and the latter is also the commercial language. The common vernacular of the African population is Swahili. Individual ethnic groups also have their own dialects.

4. HEALTH

Tanzania's public health service is relatively well developed. Standards of medical treatment are, however, substantially influenced by the following factors :

- lack of sufficient training opportunities for medical personnel,
- transport problems for medical care in remote parts of the country,
- shortage of medical equipment and supplies due to a shortage of funds,
- inefficient management of rural health care.

Even though recent data on morbidity and mortality are not available, the rate of improvement of medical care has decelerated considerably since the mid-seventies. Infant and child mortality remain very high. According to estimates 28 out of 1000 women die in childbirth in hospitals.

The emergence of AIDS represents a particular danger, both for the public health service and for the population in general. On the reference date, 13-11-1986, 699 cases of AIDS had been reported to the World Health Organization. There were 0.3107 AIDS cases per 10000 inhabitants (the population figure of 1985 was used as a basis). Tanzania is listed among the countries with the relatively highest number of AIDS cases in the world (10th place). By way of comparison : Congo with 1.4368 cases per 10000 inhabitants takes the lead; USA with 1.2428 cases per 10000 inhabitants is second. Medical care already suffers from tight financial straits. Foreseeable difficulties in combatting and containing this disease can only be surmounted with the help of personnel and funds from foreign donor countries.

Public health expenditure increased by a total of 31 % from 1981/82 to 1985/86. Compared with the growth of budgetary expenditure in general, which during this period was 9.5 % p.a., the growth rate of the public health service - only 7 % p.a. - was well below the norm.

The most frequent causes of morbidity and mortality are infectious and parasitic diseases, which account for around 35 % of all diseases diagnosed in hospitals. Most of these diseases can be prevented by vaccinations, improved hygiene, early diagnosis and health education. The most frequent children's diseases are malaria, respiratory ailments, gastritis, enteritis and measles, while adults suffer mainly from infectious and traumatic diseases.

Individual examinations in the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre have shown that 10 % to 25 % of children were under-nourished to a limited extent (60 % - 80 % of the normal body-weight of their age group) and 0.5 % to over 2 % were badly under-nourished (less than 60 % of normal body-weight). Under-nourishment also is widespread among women in rural areas.

A massive vaccination campaign was implemented from 1975 to 1980. The target groups, mothers and children, were to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough and chicken pox. A sample survey in 1978 indicated that around 60 % of the target group had been vaccinated.

Medical care of the rural population is at the forefront of the development of the public health service. A basic health service was set up in the seventies, consisting of dispensaries, health centres and hospitals. About 70 % of the population live within a radius of less than 5 km from a medical centre. 45 % of the more than 8000 villages are equipped with a permanent medical facility. By the year 2000, the entire population should have access to the public health service.

Financial difficulties in the late seventies led to almost complete halt in the expansion of medical facilities. The number of health centres increased by 73 % from 1975 to 1980, it remained static until the end of 1984. The number of dispensaries increased by 46 % from 1975 to 1981, and then stagnated. Only hospitals increased by 3 units from 1982 to 1984.

4.1 Medical facilities *)

Facilities	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984
Hospitals..................	147	149	149	149	149	152
Health centres.............	138	235	239	239	239	239
Dispensaries (state-run)...	1 786	2 568	2 600	2 644	2 644	2644

*) Situation : end of the year.

The number of beds in medical facilities increased by 17 % between 1975 and 1982. It was not, however, possible to keep pace with population growth, and the availability of hospital beds went down from 505 inhabitants per bed in 1975 to 565 per bed in 1982.

4.2 Hospital beds *)

Facilities	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984
Hospitals..................	19 400	21 291	21 291	21 352	22 350	22 800
Health centres.............	3 386	4 620	4 676	4 676	4 689	.
Dispensaries (state-run)...	8 485	9 165	9 329	9 386	9 395	.

*) Situation : end of the year.

In both absolute and relative terms, medical care improved until the early eighties, but the above-mentioned financial difficulties in subsequent years made it impossible to increase the number of doctors in proportion with the population growth rate. Consequently, the ratio was 20300 persons per doctor in 1982, and 20800 persons per doctor in 1984. Medical studies are not popular because of insufficient career opportunities for doctors. This is why the existing training capacities are not fully used. There is also a drastic shortage of dentists, even assuming that dental care could be provided by auxiliary medical personnel.

4.3 Doctors and dentists

Category	Unit	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984
Doctors..................	number	637	830	889	950	1 015	1065
Foreign doctors........	number	313	327	323	351	.	.
Inhabitants per doctor...	1000	24.8	22.2	21.6	20.9	20.3	20.8
Dentists................	number	15 a)	24	24	24	17	.
Inhabitants per dentist..	1000	1 111.1 a)	767.7	800.0	828.5	1 211.3	.

*) Situation : end of the year.
a) 1976.

The number of auxiliary medial personnel has increased considerably since 1975, and particularly the number of pharmacists, medical assistants and mid-wives increased by a very high proportion.

4.4 Other medical personnel *)

Type of personnel	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982	1984
Pharmacists................	11 a)	44	46	148	162	.
Medical assistants.........	605	1 235	1 400	1 589	1 950	.
Nursing staff	5 665	9 400	10 266	11 267	12 419	13 143
with mid-wife's training..	4 465	6 715	7 275	7 787	8 291	.
Midwives..................	910	1 650	2 070	2 445	2 887	.

*) Situation : end of the year.
a) 1976.

5. EDUCATION

Since independence, great importance has been attributed to the development of education in Tanzania. The first development plan (1964 - 69) concentrated on primary education. Improved curricula and reduced costs for secondary schooling were priority aims in the second development plan from 1970 to 1974. The third development plan emphasized a higher proportion of women in secondary schooling ; and in the fourth development plan the accent was on increasing the number of secondary school pupils, expanding and improving the quality of teachers' training.

After the adoption of the "Arusha declaration" in 1967 and the simultaneous promulgation of the principles of "Education for Self-Reliance" by the then President Nyerere, considerable advances were made in education. In 1970, 39 % of the 7 to 14 year age-group were registered in schools (including pupils repeating a class) while in 1983 the figure was 87 %. Adult education is encouraged as well as primary schooling. Apart from teaching reading and writing, there is also training in agriculture, public health, housekeeping, etc.

Schooling is compulsory for seven years for children aged between 7 and 14. Registration is possible from the age of three. No fees are applied in state schools. Swahili and English are the vehicular languages.

In 1969 most of the schools run by religious communities and other private institutions were nationalized. Private schools exist practically only in secondary education. The whole sector is sub-divided into seven years of elementary schooling, two stages of secondary education - a four year preliminary level I and a two-stage secondary level II - and a tertiary sector comprising high school and university education. In secondary level I, training is vocational in nature, and is dispensed in training centres connected with large private or public production companies. Pupils who do not wish to take up a profession after passing secondary level I may continue training in secondary level II, which culminates in a university diploma, or in a vocational training school, which provides a high standard of vocational training.

Total expenditure on education increased by an average of 11.2 % p.a. between 1981/82 and 1984/85, while total central government budgetary expenditure showed an average growth rate of 10.2 % p.a. The share of education expenditure in the total budget of central government increased slightly from 11.8 % in 1981/82 to 12.1 % in 1984/85. Although the share in the GDP was reduced from around 5 % in 1981/82 to 4.5 % in 1984/85, a prominent role is still attributed to education in the Tanzanian economy. Increasing difficulties in financing the central budget in 1985/86 led to drastic cuts in education expenditure of 28 % from the previous year. With only 2.2 billion T. sh. the proposed budget was 1.4 % below the 1981/82 level. The share of education expenditure in the total budget was thus reduced to 8.1 %.

Extensive literacy campaigns in recent years substantially reduced the illiteracy rate. From 1967 to 1978 illiteracy among those aged 15 years and over went down from 71.9 % to 53.7 %. The rate of illiteracy among women, 68.6 % in 1978, was well above that among men. Estimates for 1981 assume a general illiteracy rate of 21 % of all persons aged 15 and above. Because of the high number of registrations in primary schools and the expansion of adult education it is to be expected that illiteracy will decrease even further. There are considerable regional differences with respect to literacy. Results of the last census in 1978 show the illiteracy rate in urban areas to be only 29.9 %, compared with 57.9 % in rural areas.

5.1 Illiteracy

Category	1967	1978	1967	1978
	1000		% of age group	
15 years and over.........	4 956.0	5 059.0	71.9	53.7 a)
male......................	1 882.6	1 728.0	57.3	37.8
female....................	3 073.4	3 331.0	85.1	68.6

a) Estimates for 1981 : 21 %.

Primary education is almost completely universal, since almost all children of school-age attend school. However, the condition of most school buildings has drastically deteriorated for lack of maintenance and repair. There is therefore an urgent need for renovation, to make the whole system fully functional again. The planned expansion of secondary schooling makes it necessary for school buildings as well as equipment to be improved qualitatively and quantitatively.

5.2 Schools and other educational facilities

Institutions	1979/80	1980/81	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Primary schools............	9 837	9 931	10 046	10 044	10 110
private............	43	34	33	.	.
Secondary schools..........	152	154	167	170	170
private............	69	71	82	.	85
Teachers' training colleges..........	35	35	36	38	.
Technical universities.....	2	2	2	2	.
Universities...............	1	1	1	1	2

From 1970/71 to 1983/84 the total number of primary school pupils increased by 285 %. The number of girls in this category increased by a higher proportion (+ 374 %). The gross registration rate (including repeaters and older pupils) increased from 53 % in 1975 to 87 % in 1983. While for boys the gross registration rate was already 62 % in 1975, for girls it was only 44 %. By 1983, the gap in the gross registration rate was narrowed to 91 % for boys against 84 % for girls.

5.3 Pupils and students

Institutions	Unit	1970/71	1975/76	1980/81	1983/84	1984/85
Primary schools............	1000	922	1 592	3 368	3 553	3 493
girls..............	1000	364	668	1 585	1 725	.
Secondary schools..........	1000	41	53	67	71	74
girls..............	1000	11	15	22	25	.
Teachers' training colleges	number	3 762	9 741	11 423	9 404	.
female students....	number	1 510	4 231	.	3 516	.
Technical colleges.........	number	.	.	1 321	1 164	.
Universities...............	number	1 823	2 644	.	3 943	3 232
female students....	number	294	270	.	649	576

Secondary schools are still in the early stages of development. Though the number of pupils increased by 80 % between 1970/71 to 1984/85, the gross registration rate was still very low at 3 % in 1983. Similarly, in the tertiary sector of education, the number of students only increased slightly in comparison with other educational institutes. Only in teachers' training colleges did the number of students increase substantially because of the need for primary school teachers. Despite the sudden expansion of the primary school system, it was possible, through increased training of teachers, to improve the teacher-pupil ratio from 1 : 53 in 1975/76 to 1 : 42 in 1983/84. The earlier under-representation of women teachers has also practically disappeared. From 33 % in 1975/76 the proportion of women teachers in primary schools went up to 39 % in 1982/83.

5.4 Teachers

Institutions	1970/71	1975/76	1980/81	1982/83	1983/84
Primary schools............	20 094	29 735	81 153	88 370	85 308
women teachers.....	5 439	9 709	29 927	34 248	.
Middle and high schools....	2 122	2 606	3 158	3 362	2 213
women teachers.....	591	740	.	.	.
Teachers' training colleges	327	612	679	627	786
Technical colleges.........	.	.	150	119	181
Universities...............	.	434	.	795	974
women lecturers....	.	.	.	39	31

A lack of training opportunities in high schools and universities at home led a large number of Tanzanian students abroad for their studies. Major host countries are the United States, Great Britain, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany. Most of the Tanzanian students abroad receive grants from their host country.

5.5 Students in foreign countries by selected host country

Host country	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
United States..............	480	.	483	.	.	476
United Kingdom.............	441	484	525	.	330	.
Canada.....................	98	.	136	169	175	.
F. R. Germany..............	37	48	.	82	.	.
Cuba.......................	76	71	.	54	.	63
Australia..................	27	.	56	49	.	26
Vatican City...............	22	30	.	35	37	41
Poland.....................	26	.	24	30	32	37
Hungary....................	19	.	17	18	17	22
Yugoslavia.................	10	11	.	13	15	.
Belgium....................	6	8	.	13	14	19

6. EMPLOYMENT

To characterize the scope and structure of employment in a country, the population - beginning with a specific age group which may vary from country to country - is sub-divided into groups according to employment status. Some of the major groups are illustrated in the following paragraphs.

All persons who directly or indirectly exercise a gainful activity are considered to be actively employed. This definition includes employees (including soldiers), unpaid family workers, as well as those who are self-employed in an undertaking or in agriculture, or who exercise a profession.

Because of considerably widespread under-employment in most developing countries, the borderline between employment, occasional employment, unpaid activity as a family worker, and unemployment is vague. A precise statistical definition is therefore not generally given, and comparisons with data from other countries, particularly industrialized countries, are not always reliable.

From 1967 to 1978 (census years) the number of employed persons increased by 2.9 % p.a. on average. While the growth rate for employed men was 2.2 % p.a., it was 3.6 % p.a. for women. The number of employed women exceeded the number of employed men for the first time in 1978. One reason for this is the small proportion of girls attending school compared with boys. The high population growth rate and the consequently youthful population combined with a higher rate of schooling, have led to a decrease in the proportion of employed persons related to the whole population from 46.7 % in 1967 to 44.8 % in 1978.

6.1 Economically active population and total population *)

Category	Unit	1967	1978
Gainfully employed persons..........	1000	5 747.1	7 845.1
male........................	1000	3 001.2	3 809.1
female......................	1000	2 745.9	4 036.0
Proportion of total population......	%	46.7	44.8
male........................	%	50.0	44.4
female......................	%	43.5	45.2

*) Aged 5 years and older. Census results.

The growing number of children registered in primary schools led to a reduction in the employment rate in the 5 - 15 year age group from 6.4 % in 1967 to 1.4 % in 1978. Similarly, increased registrations in secondary schools also led to a reduction in the employment rate in the 15 - 20 year age group from 62.4 % in 1967 to 43.3 % in 1978. The highest employment rates are in the age groups of 30 - 45 years, 45 - 50 and 50 - 55 years with 96 % , 96.9 % and 95.6 % respectively.

6.2 Economically active population and activity rate by age group *)

Age from ... to less than ... years	1967 total	1967 male	1978 total	1978 male	1967 total	1978 total
	1000				% of age group	
5 - 15.......	348.8	174.7	68.5	22.2	6.4	1.4
15 - 20.......	675.4	301.9	744.5	275.7	62.4	43.3
20 - 25.......	716.1	318.8	1 134.7	496.3	77.7	85.4
25 - 30.......	860.4	427.9	1 220.5	585.0	83.3	92.9
30 - 45.......	1 632.1	875.5	2 418.5	1 997.2	86.1	96.0
45 - 50.......	427.5	242.2	612.8	316.9	88.4	96.9
50 - 55.......	312.6	169.2	449.9	229.4	86.4	95.6
55 - 60.......	183.4	102.9	360.3	201.3	86.7	94.7
60 - 65.......	166.0	99.6	312.7	165.3	72.8	89.9
65 and over...	424.7	289.5	522.7	319.8	62.1	72.9

*) Census results.

The modern economic sector is relatively undeveloped. Tanzania's economy is to a large extent a subsistence economy. The number of self-employed persons in the gainfully employed population was still very high at 68 % in 1978 against 75 % in 1967. In 1967, women still dominated this sector with 53 % of the total number of self-employed persons, while in 1978 this proportion went down to 47 %. On the other hand, the proportion of women among unpaid family workers went up from 46% in 1967 to 88 % in 1978. What cannot be detected is whether this large increase is to be ascribed to different definitions of the status of family worker or whether an additional cause is the low schooling rate for girls. Men still have the dominant place among wage and salary earners, even though their proportion dropped to 83 % in 1978 from 91 % in 1967.

6.3 Gainfully employed persons by professional status *)

Professional status	1967 total	1967 male	1967 female	1978 total	1978 male	1978 female
Total......................	5 747.1	3 001.2	2 745.9	7 845.1	3 809.1	4 036.0
Self-employed............	4 290.2	2 022.2	2 267.0	5 324.6	2 806.9	2 517.7
Family workers...........	931.3	502.7	428.5	1 544.5	190.8	1 353.7
Wage and salary earners..................	517.7	471.8	45.9	970.8	808.6	162.2
Others...................	8.0	4.4	3.6	5.2	2.8	2.4

*) Census results.

According to provisional surveys, the total number of wage and salary earners went up by around 5 % p.a. between 1980 and 1984 (1975 - 1980 : 5.1 % p.a.). Individual economic sectors provide a partial view of the disparate evolution of employment figures. While agriculture, forestry and fisheries had a very low growth rate with only 0.7 % p.a. from 1980 to 1984 (1975 - 1980 : 1.5 % p.a.), the growth rate in the sector of services (including the public sector) was 9.2 % p.a. for the same period (1975 - 1980 : 12.1 %). Manufacturing industries, compared with the overall trends in employment figures showed a below-average growth rate with 3.9 % p.a. between 1980 and 1984 (1975 - 1980 : 2.9 %). Reasons for this are to be found above all in the processing and construction industries, which from 1980 to 1984 reached an average employment growth rate of 3.6 % and 2.0 % p.a. While in 1975 manufacturing industries took the lead with a proportion of 33 % of total wage and salary earners, they were displaced in 1984 by Other Services with a proportion of 35 % of all gainfully employed persons, followed by manufacturing industries (29 %), agriculture, forestry and fisheries (18.4 %).

6.4 Wage and salary earners by economic sector

Economic sector	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Total..............................	470.8	603.1	653.5	686.9	732.4
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries..................	121.8	131.0	125.5	131.9	134.8
Manufacturing industry......	155.8	179.9	189.5	199.2	209.3
Energy and water resources...	14.9	19.5	24.8	26.1	26.6
Mining and quarrying	5.1	5.9	7.2	7.6	8.3
Processing industrie	74.1	105.8	109.8	115.4	121.7
Construction........	61.6	48.7	47.7	50.1	52.7
Trade, banks and insurance companies...........	44.3	52.0	60.1	63.2	67.6
Transport and telecommunications..	45.8	58.3	58.2	61.1	62.1
Other services.............	103.0	181.9	220.2	231.5	258.6

7. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Agriculture, including forestry and fisheries, is of paramount importance in Tanzania. It contributes about 46 % to the GDP According to estimates, 80 % of the population depends on, agriculture and related sectors. As much as 75 % of Tanzanian exports are agricultural products.

Official data on national accounts and, in particular, on agricultural production are not very reliable and should therefore be interpreted with caution. It is estimated that around 70 % of total food production is consumed in the subsistence sector and a considerable part of the remaining 30 % is sold to an increasing extent on unofficial markets.

Until 1978, agricultural production kept pace with population growth. From 1970 to 1978 the average real growth rate in agriculture was 4.3 % p.a., while the subsistence sector grew at a rate of 5 %. In the late seventies, the growth rate decelerated, reaching a real rate of only 1.4% p.a. in the period from 1976 to 1980. Favorable climatic conditions in the first half of the eighties enabled a real increase in net production of 2.1 % p.a. The share of the agricultural sector in the GDP increased slightly from 44.3 % in 1976 to 46.2 % in 1984.

Crop farming is the major productive branch of agriculture. and accounts for 80 % of the value of agricultural production. It is followed in importance by animal husbandry with 15 %, and forestry and fisheries with 5 %.

Since independence, the Tanzanian government's agricultural policies tended to reserve surpluses from the numerous small agricultural holdings for investment. By the mid-seventies, efforts concentrated mainly on changes in the agrarian structure, intended to increase agricultural productivity. Evolution in agriculture was crystallized by the objectives of Ujamaa socialism (Ujamaa = cohesion). The Ujamaa policy aimed at bringing together the widely dispersed rural population into large villages, so that the economic and social infrastructure could be more efficiently used and improved. Furthermore, state control was increasingly extended over marketing cooperatives. The above-mentioned institutional changes did not meet with the expected success, since incentives were much too feeble to generate agricultural surpluses. Some of the farmers turned back from market-oriented production to subsistence farming.

Ecologically the country can be divided into four zones : the highlands, the coastal area, the western and central regions. These areas have each developed different agricultural export production. Coffee, tea and pyrethrum (plant used in the production of insecticide) grow in the favorable climate of the highlands ; in the central region where the soil is poor, crop farming in the true sense of the term can hardly be practised. The coastal region concentrates mainly on cashew nuts, coconuts and oil seeds. Cotton and tobacco predominate in the western region, while cloves provide the main crop on Zanzibar and Pemba.

Arable land and permanent crops account for 5.5 % of the total land area. With an average population density of 26.5 inhabitants per km2 there is, in general, no scarcity of land. The very fertile highlands are, however, over-populated and therefore suffer from acute ecological problems. Ruthless deforestation has also led to increased problems of soil erosion.

7.1 Land use
1000 ha

Kind of use	1974/76 D	1980	1982	1984
Arable land................	4 030	4 110	4 130	4 130
Permanent crops............	1 000	1 050	1 060	1 060
Pastures and grazings 1)...	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000
Wooded areas...............	43 848	43 260	43 020	42 785
Other areas................	10 631	11 089	11 299	11 534
Irrigated areas............	56	120	140	140

1) FAO definition. Depending on weather conditions only occasionally usable areas are included.

Apart from a few large, export-oriented plantations and state farms, it is small holdings which cultivate almost 90 % of the arable land. They contribute over 75 % of agricultural export earnings, and produce more than 80 % of the value of marketed cereal production. Maize, cassava, millet and bananas are the staple foods. Cash crops grown on small holdings include the three major tree and shrub crops, coffee, tea and cashew nuts, as well as cloves, cotton and tobacco. Large holdings mainly rear livestock, and a relatively smaller number of plantations cultivate crops such as sisal, tea, coffee, sugar, wheat and rice.

The last farm census in 1980 counted 2.25 million small farmers living with their families in more than 8000 villages. Over 75 % of these households only possessed a farm area of less than 6 acres (2.43 ha). The average size of holdings was 4.7 acres (1.9 ha). Only 10 % of the holdings had 12 or more acres (=4.86 ha).

7.2 Agricultural households and holdings by size in 1980

Areas from ... to less than ... acres 1)	house-holds	farm areas	average		
			area	house-hold	farm area per capita
	%		acres	persons	acres
Total......................	100	100	4.7	5.4	0.87
0 - 1..............	6.6	1.1	0.8	3.5	0.23
1 - 2..............	12.3	4.6	1.8	3.5	0.51
2 - 3..............	20.5	11.8	2.7	4.4	0.61
3 - 4..............	1.0	11.8	3.7	5.1	0.73
4 - 6..............	22.5	24.5	5.2	5.6	0.93
6 - 8..............	10.9	16.4	7.1	6.7	1.05
8 - 12.............	9.4	19.8	10.0	7.6	1.32
12 and above.......	2.8	10.0	16.7	9.9	1.70

1) 1 acre = 0.405 ha.

The soil is generally tilled by traditional methods (hoe and migratory cultivation). Transient cultivation (land-clearing by burning) is still dominant. Mechanization is not yet widespread, since the parcelling out of land inhibits an efficient use of machinery. Farm machines are used mainly in larger holdings. Shortages of spare parts, lack of maintenance, and temporary shortages of fuel have led to insufficient utilization of existing machines. According to FAO statistics, there were 18 550 tractors in 1984 (1970 : 17 700).

Commercial fertilizers are used very little. A shortage of funds led to a reduction of imports. It was only in 1984/85 that total consumption, with 34 700 t., almost regained the level reached in 1980/81. Transport difficulties prevent sufficient deliveries to all parts of the country. Small holdings use organic animal and vegetable manure.

7.3 Consumption of fertilizers *)
1000 t. pure nutrient

Type of fertilizer	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Nitrogen..................	22.8	17.5	15.8	15.5	23.5
Phosphate.................	9.4	8.5	4.8	5.2	9.0
Potash....................	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.2

*) Farm year : July/June.

In 1985, the agricultural production index was about 10 % above the previous year. Related to total production per capita, the index has been decreasing since 1980. In 1985, a rate of coverage of only 91 % per inhabitant was reached. The rate of coverage for food production was barely higher at 93 %. To ensure food supplies to the population, imports have to continue. Insufficient storage capacity is yet another bottleneck in food supply. Inadequate protection of harvests against insects and other pests cause an estimated loss of 30 % to 40 % of the most important foodstuffs.

7.4 Index of agricultural production
1979/81 D = 100

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total production...........	103	99	102	107	108
per capita...............	100	92	92	93	91
Food production............	103	100	104	109	110
per capita...............	100	94	94	95	93

Maize, cassava, millet, rice, wheat and bananas are the principal staple foods. After a peak harvest of 2.2 million in 1978/79, production of maize went down to only 1.4 million t. in 1983. High producer prices and better weather conditions in 1984 led to a production increase of 42 % over the previous year. Harvests of almost all the other staple foods remained static.

Coffee is Tanzania's major agricultural export, and accounted for almost 40 % of export earnings in 1984. Production quantities could not be increased in the early eighties, to compensate for sagging prices on the world market.The second-largest agricultural export, cotton, has not yet regained the earlier production peak of 75 200 t. in 1972/73. The harvest volume was only 46 000 t. in 1985. Tea production has stagnated since the early eighties. Small holdings provide around 63 % of total production. While in the sixties and the seventies Tanzania, with Brazil, was a leading producer of sisal in the world (1964: 230 000 t.), production was drastically cut back in the mid-eighties, reaching only 40 000 t. in 1985. Under an aid programme organized by foreign creditors, sisal planting and processing should be modernized. Other important agricultural export products are tobacco, cashew nuts, cloves and pyrethrum.

7.5 Harvest quantities by selected crops
1000 t.

Product	1979/81 D	1983	1984	1985
Wheat......................	79	71	72	83
Rice.......................	400	409	511	427
Barley.....................	4	5	5	5
Maize......................	1 642	1 363	1 939	2 093
Millet.....................	876	999	759	1 024
Sorghum....................	521	793	492	724
Potatoes...................	204	200	200	200
Sweet potatoes.............	561	530	500	530
Cassava....................	5 592	5 400	5 600	5 500
Yams.......................	8	9	9	9
Dried beans................	251	282	280	282
Dried peas.................	7	8	8	8
Chick peas.................	7	8	9	9
Groundnuts (in shell)......	54	58	59	59
Castor oil seeds...........	5	5	5	5
Sunflower seeds............	37	42	42	42
Sesame seeds...............	17	18	18	18
Cotton seeds...............	114	82	90	87
Coconuts...................	310	320	320	320
Palm kernels...............	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
Tomatoes...................	15	16	16	17
Dried onions...............	40	44	46	46
Grapes.....................	12	13	13	13
Sugar cane.................	1 537	1 370	1 410	1 310
Citrus fruits..............	25	29	30	30
Mangoes....................	175	182	182	183
Pineapples.................	47	50	50	50
Bananas....................	1 984	2 000	2 000	2 000
Plantains.................	992	1 000	1 000	1 000
Cashew nuts................	44.2	33.0	44.0	45.0
Green coffee...............	56	51	56	56
Tea........................	17	16	16	17
Tobacco....................	16	14	16	17
Sisal......................	80	46	40	40
Raw cotton (ginned)........	58	44	48	46
Pyrethrum 1)...............	1.7	1.6	1.4	.

1) Reference period : July of the previous year to June of the specified year.

The yield per hectare has remained unchanged for years for almost all crops. Causes include the unsatisfactory quality of seed, and insufficient use of fertilizers. Bad weather conditions are an aggravating factor.

7.6 Harvests of selected crops
dt/ha

Product	1979/81 D	1983	1984	1985
Wheat	14.0	12.6	12.2	13.8
Rice	15.0	13.0	13.2	12.2
Barley	11.7	11.8	12.7	12.6
Maize	12.2	10.1	11.1	12.0
Sorghum	7.3	9.0	9.8	9.1
Potatoes	68.0	66.7	66.7	66.7
Sweet potatoes	66.0	63.1	59.9	63.1
Cassava	124.0	120.0	124.0	122.0
Yams	61.5	55.0	55.0	55.0
Dried beans	5.0	6.1	6.3	6.3
Dried peas	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
Chick peas	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Groundnuts (in shell)	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0
Castor oil seeds	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0
Sunflower seeds	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Sesame seeds	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0
Tomatoes	79.0	77.1	76.9	78.6
Onions	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.9
Grapes	59.2	65.0	65.0	65.0
Sugar cane	375.0	1 033	1 014	1 008
Green coffee	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.1
Tea	9.3	12.8	9.1	9.4
Tobacco	6.0	4.9	5.9	5.9
Sisal	7.3	7.7	6.4	6.4

Livestock is concentrated in the central and northern highlands, which are not infested by tse-tse flies and which, because of their dry climate, are unsuited to crop-farming. Despite their large number, the herds are only of limited economic use. In many villages, the number of livestock is of greater significance than the actual yield of a herd, even when over-grazing destroys the pasture-land.A modern livestock farm using up-to-date production and breeding methods is only just being established. Birth and survival figures are consequently very low for livestock. These factors illustrate the hypothesis that animal husbandry is less beneficial for food production than it could have been, had prevailing natural conditions been used to the full.

The number of cattle has increased continuously since the early eighties, and came to 14 million head in 1985. Sheep and goats also multiplied. Heavy investments were made in poultry farming, so as to improve the meat supply in the country. From 1979/81 to 1985, poultry increased by 50 %.

7.7 Livestock

Kind of livestock	Unit	1979/81 D	1983	1984	1985
Donkeys	1000	163	167	168	169
Cattle	1000	12 616	13 480	13 790	14 000
Dairy cows	1000	2 324	2 520	2 610	2 650
Pigs	1000	160	165	176	178
Sheep	1000	3 754	3 917	3 991	4 100
Goats	1000	5 714	6 169	6 304	6 450
Poultry	Mill.	18	25	26	27
Ducks	Mill.	3	3	3	3

Slaughter data are based mainly on estimates, since considerable quantities are not recorded because of subsistence farming. From 1979/80 to 1985, the number of cattle and calves slaughtered rose by 17 %, goats by 14 % and sheep and lambs by 9 %.

7.8 Livestock slaughtered
1000

Kind of livestock	1979/81 D	1983	1984	1985
Cattle and calves..........	1 282	1 410	1 470	1 500
Pigs.......................	111	126	127	128
Sheep and lambs............	665	900	918	943
Goats......................	1 298	1 420	1 450	1 484

Meat production has increased, as can be seen from the slaughter figures. Beef and veal increased by around 19 % between 1979/81 and 1985, while poultry meat increased by 47 %. There was a slower growth rate for mutton, lamb and goat meat with 10 % and 12.5 % respectively in the same period. Promotion and expansion of dairy farming in the early eighties led to a marked increase in milk production. Egg production increased from 1979/81 to 1985 from 36000 t to 55500 t (+ 54 %). Bee-keeping also increased considerably.

7.9 Selected animal products

Product	Unit	1979/81 D	1983	1984	1985
Beef and veal..............	1000 t	129	146	150	153
Pork.......................	1000 t	4	5	5	5
Mutton and lamb............	1000 t	10	11	11	11
Goat meat..................	1000 t	16	17	17	18
Poultry meat...............	1000 t	17	23	24	25
Cows' milk.................	1000 t	372	403	418	424
Goats' milk................	1000 t	55	59	61	62
Eggs.......................	1000 t	38.6	54.2	56.3	58.4
Hens' eggs................	1000 t	36.0	51.4	53.4	55.5
Honey......................	1000 t	9.5	11.0	11.5	12.0
Raw wool (unscoured).......	t	40	40	45	47
Pure wool..................	t	20	20	22	23
Cattle hides, not worked...	1000 t	26.9	29.6	30.9	31.5
Sheepskins, not worked.....	t	2 596	2 700	2 754	2 829
Goatskins, not worked......	t	3 245	3 550	3 625	3 710

Although according to official data, 45 % of the country is forested, only about 2 % of the total area can be classified as valuable forests, and these are mainly in heavy rainfall areas. 51 % of the forest area is rated as inferior or mediocre scrubland. 13 % of the country is reserved for natural parks. The use of forests extends to felling wood for domestic purposes (building, fuel wood, charcoal) and for sale as timber. Wood has been felled in increasing quantities for years, and this increase refers almost exclusively to fuel wood (1981 to 1985 : + 15 %). Only around 5 % of all the wood felled is used as timber. To a limited extent, reforestation has begun in some of the cleared areas. The forested area decreased by 2.4 % between 1974/76 and 1984.

The main species of wood are valuable tropical woods such as cedar, African rosewood, podocarpus and mahogany. Mangrove is used for poles and posts. Industrial timber is processed in Tanzania to produce saw-timber and semi-finished products, such as veneer and plywood. A national paper industry is being developed. With Scandinavian personnel and financial assistance, a cellulose complex was set up some years ago in Mufundi in the Iringa region. By-products of the timber industry are bark from mangrove trees and some types of acacia from which dyes and tanning agencts can be produced.

7.10 Timber harvest
1000 m3

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Total......................	19 994	20 759	21 260	22 024	22 815
Hardwood.................	19 188	19 774	20 411	21 145	.
Industrial timber..........	1 241	1 341	1 151	1 188	1 227
Wood for fuel and charcoal	18 753	19 418	20 109	20 836	21 588

Fish is becoming increasingly important as a source of protein in the diet of a large part of the coastal and lake-side population. Deep-sea fishing cannot be widely developed for lack of fishing vessels and equipment; therefore traditional fishing methods are still used, with simple fishing boats, suitable only for in-shore coastal fishing. The semi-public Tanzanian Fisheries Corporation/TAFICO operates in the coastal waters of Tanzania with only three fishing vessels (total tonnage : 763 GRT).

7.11 Fishing vessels *)

Category	Unit	1980	1982	1983	1984	1985
Ships.......................	number	2	2	3	3	3
Tonnage....................	GRT	614	614	763	763	763

*) Ships over 100 GRT; situation : 1 July.

As is the past, traditional methods are still used to catch fresh-water fish, mainly in Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika, which account for 85% of the catch. Since the catch of salt-water fish almost doubled between 1980 and 1984, the proportion of fresh-water fish decreased from 70 % to around 67 % in the same period. Annual consumption of fish is estimated at 7 kg per head.

7.12 Catches
1000T

Category	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total......................	229.3	231.3	224.4	239.3	262.8
of which					
Fresh-water fish.........	161.0	129.1	151.0	136.1	174.8
Salt-water fish..........	28.9	62.7	49.7	69.6	56.8
Sea fish.................	38.7	38.9	23.2	33.1	30.8
Crustaceans..............	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2

8. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Manufacturing industries, which comprise energy and water resources, mines and quarries (including oil and natural gas), processing industries and the building industry, contributed 10% to the GDP in 1984. Their share in value added has diminished considerably since 1976 (18%). The real average growth rate in manufacturing industries dropped from -2.3% p.a. in the period from 1976 to 1980 to -10.7% p.a. from 1980 to 1984.

This development can basically be ascribed to industrial policies which are not compatible with national conditions. Several industries established in Tanzania depended almost entirely on imported raw materials. Local processing of indigenous raw materials was disregarded. Rigid economic policy allowed no liberalization or opening up of the Tanzanian economy to the outside world, thus obstructing the free evolution of enterpreneurial activity. Non-convertible national currency and state control of the economy curbed the commitment of foreign investors to a large extent. Additional difficulties in the industrial sector were caused by acute and chronic shortages of raw materials and essential spare parts, a lack of trained personnel, relatively high production costs, an inadaquate transport system, and price controls.

The economic recovery programme launched in 1984 instituted a process of economic liberalization. One of the priorities of this programme was the restructuring of functions of the private and public economic sectors. In general, efforts tended towards improving efficiency in the public sector. The aim of all public undertakings is to achieve true profitability without depending on long term subsidies. Close cooperation with the private sector is to be encouraged. Liberalising the economy should also lead to more extensive privatization of public undertakings. Furthermore, the plan intends to provide foreign investors not only with numerous incentives, but also with guarantees of free transfer of capital and profits as well as guarantees against expropriation.

A survey in 1979 covered undertakings by selected sectors and branches of the economy as well as by size. The details are given in Table 8.1.

8.1 Undertakings in 1979 by selected economic sectors/branches and size categories. *)

Economic sector/branch	Total	5 - 9 employees	10 and more employees
Energy	37	5	32
Mining an quarrying	88	21	67
Processing industries	2 021	925	1 096
among which :			
Food, beverages, tobacco	367	119	248
Clothing	288	171	117
Timber production and processing Furniture	698	411	287
Printing, reproduction	63	7	56
Metal working	115	62	53
Machinery	39	9	30
Transport equipment	50	16	34

*) Situation : end of the year.

Tanzania's overall energy policy concept was developed in 1982 in the framework of the World Bank's programme for structural adjustment. The following priorities were laid down : more efficient utilization of energy; development of indigenous energy reserves (gas, coal, hydro-power); introduction and development of new technologies in the sector of new and renewable sources of energy (e.g. biogas, solar power); more rational utilization of fuel wood (e.g. by reforestation, greater use of ovens). Expansion of the national energy supply is to a large extent dependent on foreign assistance in terms of both personnel and finance.

In 1981 (no newer data were available), consumption of primary energy in Tanzania was around 10.4 mill t. oil equivalent (TOE), which can be classified as follows : fuel wood 90.4%; hydro-power 1.7%; crude oil and crude oil products 7.7%. Final energy consumption can be classified as follows : non-commercial and other energy 92% (fuel wood 88.1%; charcoal 3.9%); commercial energy 8% (coal 3000 t = 0.0%; electricity 0.6%; crude oil products 7.4%). Tanzania - excepting for a negligible amount of coal production - is self-sufficient only in non-commercial energy. The commercial sector, at least for the time being, is totally dependant on imported crude oil and crude oil products. Insofar as electricity is produced by hydro-power - which is the case for 85% of power grid - and not by diesel power, self-sufficiency is possible.

In general, energy is a key sector in the economic development of the country. The continuous decline of exports has led oil expenditure to be around 50% of the value of exports.

The Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited/TANECO is responsible for electricity supply. The installed generating capacity of TANESCO was 390.3 MW in 1982. A central power grid supplies electricity to the centre, east and north east of the country, mainly Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Arusha, Moshi, Tanga and Zanzibar. There are also number of isolated electricity systems (insular power grids) in other parts of the country.

8.2 Installed generating capacity of "TANESCO" *)

Type of power station	1975	1978	1980	1981	1982
Total......................	249.9	266.5	322.7	379.3	390.3
Thermal power............	100.8	117.3	73.5	130.1	141.1
Hydro-power..............	149.2	149.2	249.2	249.2	249.2

*) "Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited".

In 1982, industry was the principal consumer of electricity with a share of 61% of the total sales of TANESCO, followed by private households with 24 % and commerce with 14 %. To finance large investment projects, TANESCO raised the consumer price for electricity in 1986 by 67% on average. The new tariff structure, introduced at the same time, instituted a progressive pricing policy which favoured small consumers while large consumers paid more.

8.3 "TANESCO" electricity output and sales *)

Category	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983 1)
Production.................	557.6	796.5	823.4	825.8	357.2
Sales......................	481.2	732.0	750.3	729.3	290.0
of which					
Industry.................	338.6	482.4	499.5	443.7	176.6
Trade....................	51.5	87.9	77.4	104.1	30.7
Households...............	86.1	155.9	166.7	176.6	81.8

*) "Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited".
1) January to May.

The country is rich in mineral ressources, which, however, have not yet been sufficiently explored. The known mineral resources are being gradually exhausted. This is the case in particular for diamonds, which used to be one of Tanzania's main export products. Apart from this, smaller quantities of gold, precious and semi-precious stones, mica, tin and salt are recorded. Deposits of coal, gypsum, phosphates and iron ore have been detected. Oil prospection has so far been unsuccessful; natural gas has been detected only in the coastal area of the Songo-Songo islands about 200 km south of Dar es Salaam.

8.4 Mining and quarrying products

Product	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Coal......................	t	1 000	1 000	1 000	9 996	9 722
Tin concentrate (Sn content)..............	t	10	9	9	6	6
Gold......................	fine troy oz 1)	246	400	600	800	2 680
Salt......................	1000 t	40	41	37	28	22
Lime and limestone........	1000 t	6.5	6.8	6.8	3.0	3.0
Gypsum....................	1000 t	11.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Diamonds..................	1000 carats	274	250	250	261	266
Precious and semi-precious stones......	kg	633	688	.	646	.
Mica......................	t	10	5	5	0	0

1) 1 troy ounce (oz) = 31.103 g.

In 1981, the largest number of undertakings in processing industries (private units with 10 and more employees) were registered in the wood producing and processing sector, followed by leather, textile, clothing and footwear manufacturers. The food production and tobacco processing sector has the third largest number of establishments.

8.5 Companies in processing industries by branch *)

Branch	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total....................................	843	890	869	869
Food products and tobacco processing.........	198	203	188	188
Beverages................................	12	15	17	17
Leather, textiles, clothing and footwear................................	192	205	202	202
Wood production and processing Furniture................................	188	194	207	207
Paper and printing........................	53	54	49	49
Rubber products...........................	9	12	11	11
Chemical industry, mineral oil processing................................	45	50	46	46
Processing of stone and soil..............	18	24	21	21
Metal production and working..............	45	46	49	49
Machine building and repairs..............	18	22	22	22
Transport equipment and repairs...........	30	28	24	24
Others....................................	35	37	33	33

*) Private companies with 10 and more employees. Mainland only.

By far the largest number of employees in processing industries are in leather, textile, clothing and footwear production. Food and tobacco industries are the second-largest employers.None of the other branches have more than ten thousand employees.

8.6 Employees in processing industries by branch *)
1000

Branch	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total................................	97.1	107.6	103.8	102.8
Food products and tobacco processing........................	29.5	30.0	27.6	19.9
Beverages...........................	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Leather, textiles, clothing and footwear.........................	34.6	38.1	39.0	42.2
Wood production and processing Furniture.........................	4.4	7.1	7.8	9.7
Paper and printing..................	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6
Rubber products.....................	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Chemical industry, mineral oil processing........................	5.8	6.4	4.8	5.5
Processing of stone and soil........	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.0
Metal production and working........	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.3
Machine building and repairs........	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.1
Transport equipment and repairs.....	4.2	5.6	4.0	5.1
Others.............................	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3

*) Private companies with 10 and more employees. Mainland only.

Since the early eighties production dropped sharply in processing industries. A shortage of currency for purchasing spares and semi-products was partly responsible for very limited utilization of capacity. In 1984 the average rate of utilization of capacity in the largest industries was under 50 %. In aluminium processing this figure was only 17%.

8.7 Production of selected products of the processing industries

Product	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Automobile fuel	1000 t	25	85	75	80	.	.
Kerosene	1000 t	39	35	36	35	.	.
Aviation fuel	1000 t	30	28	28	25	.	.
Fuel oil, light	1000 t	150	130	140	140	.	.
Fuel oil, heavy	1000 t	250	230	235	230	.	.
Cement	1000 t	309	390	334	247	364	.
Rolled steel	1000 t	18.4	16.5	12.1	9.1	7.2	.
Iron plate	1000 t	12.3	10.1	16.0	23.3	23.0	.
Aluminium	1000 t	4.0	4.5	2.9	3.0	1.5	.
Batteries	Mill.	79.2	78.0	78.2	47.4	41.4	.
Radios	1000	154	159	106	.	.	.
Extract of pyrethrum	t	46	39	36	45	.	.
Commercial fertilizer 1)							
nitrogen based	1000 t pure nutrient	7.7	6.1	8.3	1.9	5.0	2.5
phosphate based	1000 t pure nutrient	4.5	9.4	11.0	1.4	4.1	4.0
Paints and dyes	1000 hl	14	15	14	11	6	.
Saw timber	1000 m3	52	41	35	34	34	.
Tyres (outer casing) and inner tubes	1000 t	4.9	4.8	4.0	.	.	.
Footwear	Mill.P	5.3	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.0	.
Sisal rope and cord	1000 t	31.6	13.2	20.6	13.4	14.9	.
Fishing nets	t	109	123	58	76	.	.
Blankets	1000	791	751	713	612	.	.
Textiles	Mill. m2	93.1	96.1	86.3	59.7	68.1	.
Wheat flour	1000 t	32	26	27	69	.	.
Sugar	1000 t	130	122	124	112	132	120
Butter	1000 t	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7
Palm oil	1000 t	.	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Copra	1000 t	29	29	29	29	29	29
Tinned meat	t	1 182	772	393	176	.	.
Beer	1000 hl	683	643	642	656	695	.
Chibuku 2)	1000 hl	134	156	157	185	.	.
Cigarettes	Bill.	4.7	3.9	4.8	3.8	3.6	.

1) Reference period : July of the previous year to June of the specified year.
2) Alcoholic drink similar to beer.

9. EXTERNAL TRADE

Data on Tanzania's external trade are supplied by the Tanzanian (national) sources and EC statistics. National data relate to the country's external trade with its trading partners throughout the world. EC statistics provide data on the bilateral trade relations between the EC and Tanzania. Tanzanian and EC statistics are not necessarily identical. Discrepancies can be caused by the use of different definitions and statistical methods.

Tanzanian external trade statistics relate to general trade in the calendar year (imports for domestic consumption and imports for storage in warehouses; exports of Tanzanian-produced products including all re-exports).

Data relate to the whole national territory. The countries recorded are the country of origin in the case of imports and the country of destination in the case of exports. The values are those declared when the goods cross the frontier, on a cif basis for imports and fob for exports. The breakdown of goods is based on the Standard International Trade Classification, SITC (Rev. II).

Tanzania has had a deficit trade balance for years. Since exports consist predominantly of agricultural products (about 75 % of total export value), external trade is determined to a large extent by developments on the world agricultural market. The drop in prices of agricultural products, combined with internal economic crisis in Tanzania, had far-reaching negative consequences on the country's external trade balance. The total value of trade (calculated in US$) reached its peak in 1981 with 1825 million US$, and declined to 1224 million US$ in 1984. Financial aid for imports from foreign creditors brought the total trade up by 10 % in 1985 over the preceding year.

With imports valued at 1028 million US$, in 1985, the levels of the early eighties has not been regained. However, there was an increase of 21 % over the preceding year. Drought, insufficient producer prices and a shortage of equipment obstructed an expansion of agricultural exports to a particularly large extent in the eighties. Sinking agricultural prices on the world market were also responsible for the decline of exports. From 1981 to 1985 the export value dropped (in dollars) by more than half.

No fundamental changes are to be expected in the negative trade balance on the short term, since world market prices for agricultural products stabilized at a low level, and the export structure is not very widely diversified. Extensive domestic need for goods from the processing industries limits possibilities of exporting industrial goods. It is essential to increase imports so as to surmount the existing economic crisis, which can in part be attributed to structural problems.

9.1 External trade

Imports/exports	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
			Million US $			
Imports....................	1 226	1 212	1 131	822	847	1 028
Exports....................	508	613	455	366	377	284
Excess of imports..........	718	599	676	456	470	744
			Mill.t.sh.			
Imports....................	10 046	10 047	10 519	9 207	12 957	17 962
Exports....................	4 161	5 087	4 230	4 130	5 761	4 960
Excess of imports..........	5 885	4 960	6 289	5 077	7 196	13 002

The Tanzanian economy is largely dependent on imports of equipment goods for agriculture and industry as well as capital goods for development programmes. In the period from 1981 to 1984 estimates indicated that the share of capital goods went down from 49 % to 39 %, and imports of semi-finished products moved from 25 % in 1981 to 44 % in 1984. For consumer goods, the share of imports remained relatively constant at about 17 % during the same period.

9.2 Major import products/product groups
Million US $

Import products/ product groups	1979	1980	1981 1)	1982 1)	1983 1)	1984 1)
Foodstuffs and live animals predominantly for food	37.2	146.2	79.0	73.0	42.6	35.6
Dairy products and eggs	7.1	10.1	15.3	10.0	8.6	11.0
Cereals and cereal products	19.0	118.1	56.0	57.0	28.8	19.7
Beverages and tobacco	.	.	.	.	.	.
Raw materials (excluding foodstuffs and mineral fuels)	18.7	18.5	4.5	6.1	4.6	6.0
Crude rubber (including synthtic and regenerated rubber)	6.0	5.7	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.1
Mineral raw materials	5.2	7.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar products	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oil, oil products and related goods	148.1	253.7	305.4	251.7	173.7	156.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	15.1	14.5	7.9	13.2	5.0	11.1
Animal oils and fats	5.2	5.3	1.9	.	3.0	5.0
Chemical products n.e.c. 2)	104.9	130.7	61.8	87.5	63.6	88.5
Paints, dyes and tanning materials	11.3	10.3	5.0	7.6	6.0	8.7
Medical and pharmaceutical products	24.9	31.6	15.1	.	11.9	12.3
Chemical fertilizers	5.0	13.5	4.7	.	7.5	14.6
Synthetic materials, cellulose ethers and esters	15.7	19.5	7.7	12.6	5.7	7.5
Manufactured goods, classified predominantly by components	199.3	181.4	95.6	111.4	86.6	94.1
Paper, paperboard and their products; other paper by-products	28.1	21.6	14.0	15.4	8.6	9.8
Yarn, fabric, ready-made textile products	36.8	39.5	14.6	12.7	6.9	7.0
Iron and steel	48.0	42.1	21.3	29.9	31.8	27.2
Metal goods n.e.c. 2)	48.6	38.6	24.0	30.6	19.4	31.3
Machine building, electrical goods and vehicles	515.0	429.3	333.5	295.1	214.3	229.9
Engines and fittings	19.3	11.8	26.9	30.6	17.8	13.8
Special purposes machines	97.3	120.0	109.9	92.8	45.7	53.7
Machines for various uses n.e.c. 2); parts thereof	81.4	56.6	29.1	35.1	25.5	28.0
Telecommunications apparatus; radios and television sets	17.8	18.9	8.7	15.1	15.6	9.0
Electrical machines; parts thereof.	37.1	32.5	19.4	24.3	24.1	23.4
Road vehicles	151.6	119.7	74.7	71.7	56.1	76.9
Other manufactured goods	36.5	36.5	30.1	26.9	24.9	22.5
Measuring, testing, monitoring instrument and apparatus n.e.c. 2)	6.5	8.4	12.1	11.3	8.2	7.2

1) Trading partner statistics - OECD countries only (excluding oil, oil products and related goods).
2) Not elsewhere classified.

Around 75 % of Tanzania's exports earnings come from agricultural products, and the rest from oil products and other processed goods. Compared with other developing countries, Tanzania has a relatively diversified structure of agricultural exports, which reduces sensitivity to price fluctuations and harvest failures. Traditional agricultural exports, which covered two thirds of the export volume in the past, include coffe, cotton, sisal, tea, tobacco and cashew nuts.

Coffee is the major agricultural export; its share in total export earnings increasing from 30 % in 1981 to 38 % in 1984/85. This increased share is, however, due to the decline of other agricultural exports. As a member of the International Coffee Organization/ICO Tanzania is subject to export quota regulations. The 1984/85 quota was 46 000 t. Surpluses were possible in non- quota countries such as Algeria.

Cotton is the second-largest agricultural export product with an average share of 14 % of the export value between 1981 and 1985. Since producer prices did not cover costs, and, at the same time world prices fell, the export volume dropped from 45 000 t in 1981 to 27 000 t in 1984. The total value decreased in the same period from 78 million US $ to 47 million US $.

Sisal exports have been drastically cut back since the early seventies. 220 000 t were exported in 1970, but in 1985 the volume was only 25 000 t. The growing substitution of sisal by synthetic fibre, combined with inadequate producer prices, led to a decline of production. Consequently, sisal export earnings dropped from 34 million US $ in 1981 to 10 million US $ in 1984. The share in total export earnings in 1984 was around 3 %.

As with sisal, low producer prices for tea also led to a decline of exports from 17 000 t in 1983 to 11 000 t in 1984. The expansion of tea plantations in other African countries increased world supplies and brought down the price level.

The peak export volume for cashew nuts was 25 100 t in 1981. Fungus diseases, and government efforts to increase value by processing the nuts, led to a decrease of exports to 10 500 t in 1983. Because of difficulties in processing and a price increase on the world market (1984 : 87 %) the government once again encouraged the export of raw nuts. Exports of 24 800 t in 1984 were almost at the level of 1981. In terms of value, the export share was around 4 % in 1984 compared with 6 % in 1981.

Other exports are mainly oil products, minerals and industrial goods. Their value dropped from 131 million US $ in 1981 to an estimated 61 million US $ in 1985. This decrease is mainly due to bottlenecks in domestic production, where capacities cannot be fully used because of a shortage of currency.

9.3 Major export products/product groups
Million US $

Export products/ product groups	1979	1980	1981 1)	1982 1)	1983 1)	1984 1)
Foodstuffs and live animals	277.8	284.7	322.2	199.6	169.7	212.6
Vegetables, herbs and fruit	40.5	46.1	74.8	31.2	12.0	11.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and their products	200.8	215.0	225.9	155.3	147.9	192.8
Beverages and tobacco	20.1	15.3	21.1	18.5	20.8	11.6
Tobacco and tobacco goods	20.1	15.3	21.1	18.5	20.8	11.6
Raw materials (excluding foodstuffs and mineral fuels)	95.4	124.7	146.4	40.7	34.3	35.5
Fabrics and their waste products	79.8	82.4	109.9	30.8	29.8	29.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and similar	16.9	26.1	1.0	8.1	10.2	23.2
Chemical products n.e.c. 2)	6.0	.	3.9	0.1	0.2	0.3
Paints, dyes and tanning materials	3.4	.	3.1	.	.	.
Manufactured goods, classified predominantly by nature	71.3	54.4	47.9	23.5	29.2	25.7
Yarn, fabric, ready-made textile products	30.2	31.0	13.7	13.9	16.8	13.1
Goods made of mineral substances n.e.c. 2)	31.9	16.7	31.4	.	.	.
Non-ferrous metals	.	.	.	5.9	10.0	10.3
Machine building, electrical goods and vehicles	9.1	.	14.1	3.4	31.7	2.6
Engines and fittings	0.3	.	1.6	2.2	0.2	0.6
Electrical machines, parts therof	2.1	.	3.8	.	.	0.1
Other transport equipment	2.8	.	5.7	0.9	31.0	1.4
Other manufactured goods	11.5	.	5.3	1.9	1.5	1.3
Clothing and accessories	9.2	.	0.9	.	0.2	0.6

1) Trading partner statistics - OECD countries only.
2) Not elsewhere classified.

Tanzania's largest trading partner by far is the group of EEC countries. Total value of trade between Tanzania and the European Community countries was 601.3 million US $ in 1985, a decline of 24 % compared with 1980. Japan is the second largest trading partner is Japan with a total value of trade of 107.6 million US $ in 1985 (1980: 133.7 million US $).

The EEC heads the list of supplier countries, despite a 23 % decrease of imports from 1980 to 1985. By tradition, Great Britain is one of Tanzania's major trading partners. Imports increased in 1985 by around 37 % over the preceding year, but are still 37 % below the 1980 level. Kenya has gained in importance as a supplying country with consignments valued at 20 million US $ in 1985.

9.4 Exports from major countries of origin
Million US $

Country of origin	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
EEC countries	568.4	498.0	489.6	349.7	372.8	437.6
F.R. Germany	121.9	125.0	131.8	98.4	91.5	95.5
United Kingdom	215.4	169.7	131.7	107.5	99.6	136.1
Italy	61.0	52.0	37.2	36.8	68.1	96.6
United States	75.5	67.3	40.2	27.7	31.1	36.3
Japan	107.6	138.6	101.4	84.2	83.8	97.1
Iran	0.1	.	1.9	32.4	72.6	74.8
Saudi Arabia	2.8	22.1	1.7	0.5	5.8	34.8
United Arab Emirates	.	11.2	68.6	11.8	12.8	26.5
Bahrain	38.0	56.7	55.1	29.2	13.7	25.8
Kenya	9.7	12.3	12.4	8.7	8.9	20.0
Thailand	9.3	2.3	13.4	6.3	25.3	14.9
China, People's Republic	11.9	21.8	12.5	10.5	17.6	14.6
India	35.4	43.1	24.4	15.7	13.1	14.3

The EEC countries have also increased their imports from Tanzania. The value of exports to the European Community increased from 44 % in 1980 to around 58 % in 1985. In relative terms however, exports decreased by 27 % in the same period. Among the EEC countries, Germany has for years been the largest importer of Tanzanian goods (around 41 % of total EEC imports from Tanzania), followed by the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Indonesia and India are the main importers of cloves from Zanzibar. While in 1980 exports to the above-mentioned countries was 46.2 million US $, in 1985 they only represented 24.3 million US $.

9.5 Exports to major countries of consignment
Million US $

Country of consignment	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
EEC countries	225.1	257.0	213.2	195.7	206.1	163.7
Germany	73.9	88.7	70.9	63.6	82.5	66.7
United Kingdom	70.5	82.8	55.7	49.0	53.8	47.7
Netherlands	28.1	26.4	30.2	27.7	21.5	17.4
Italy	27.7	25.2	27.7	20.8	24.1	13.3
Belgium and Luxembourg	10.5	3.8	7.0	7.6	5.3	6.9
Portugal	5.0	4.7	7.8	8.0	9.4	4.2
Finland	0.5	2.8	6.5	8.6	12.4	13.8
United States	20.6	19.7	21.2	9.2	11.8	5.1
Indonesia	37.4	36.9	2.0	2.1	.	19.5
Singapore	5.3	18.0	17.4	5.3	7.8	18.3
Japan	26.1	15.7	31.6	15.7	17,2	10.7
India	8.8	37.9	9.3	7.5	21,4	4.8

9.6 Evolution of EEC - Tanzanian trade *)
1000 ECU

Exports

	1985	1986	1987
D	79 581	64 278	57 807
F	21 454	15 485	11 280
I	98 637	60 296	67 203
NL	36 776	36 386	33 889
B/L	22 472	22 708	12 338
UK	149 406	92 845	128 140
IRL	1 683	1 513	1 194
DK	28 070	33 082	40 848
GR	2 036	156	107 (1)
POR	298	188	474
ESP	3 121	2 283	2 507
EUR 12	443 534	329 220	355 680

Imports

	1985	1986	1987
D	72 798	117 300	63 122
F	17 584	16 830	10 593
I	36 474	27 361	13 546
NL	27 219	24 133	23 286
B/L	7 369	7 814	8 970
UK	74 133	66 567	45 235
IRL	743	1 009	272
DK	4 270	9 264	5 643
GR	501	627	1 541 (1)
POR	19 443	17 114	10 675
ESP	3 155	1 862	3 555
EUR 12	263 689	289 881	184 897

Trade balance

	1985	1986	1987
D	6 783	-53 022	-5 315
F	3 870	-1 345	687
I	62 163	32 935	53 657
NL	9 545	12 253	10 603
B/L	15 103	14 894	3 368
UK	75 273	26 278	82 905
IRL	940	504	922
DK	23 800	23 818	35 205
GR	1 535	-771	-1 434 (1)
POR	-19 145	-16 926	-10 201
ESP	-34	421	-1 048
EUR 12	179 845	39 339	170 783

*) EC statistics.
1) Réference period : as of January to October.

Imports by the EEC from Tanzania consist mainly of agricultural products of which coffe is the most important (60% of total imports in 1986).

9.7 Major import products/product groups from Tanzania by SITC classification

Import products/ product groups	1984 1000 $ US	1985 1000 $ US	1986 1000 $ US
Vegetables, herbs, fruit	928	224	480
Coffee, Tea, cocoa, spices and their products	93 087	48 133	104 009
Raw materials of animal or vegetable origin n.e.c. 1)	213	997	876
Yarn, fabric, ready-made textile products	3 531	1 504	2 663

1) Not elsewhere classified.

Exports from EEC to Tanzania consist essentially of capital goods. The main categories are electrical machines and equipment (25.5% of total exports) and road vehicules (15.8%), followed by iron and steel (8.1%) and pharmaceutical and medical products (3%).

9.8 Major export products/product groups to Tanzania by SITC classification

Export products/ product groups	1984	1985	1986
	1000 $ US		
Dairy products and eggs	2 085	1 163	2 988
Medical and pharmaceutical products	2 643	4 334	5 801
Synthetic materials, cellulose ether and esters	2 474	2 860	1 571
Chemical products n.e.c. 1)	4 381	2 854	4 381
Iron and steel	2 567	2 945	3 622
Metal goods n.e.c. 1)	1 692	1 687	2 493
Goods for complete production installations	496	762	2 146
Special purpose machines	6 207	5 123	6 837
Machines for various uses n.e.c. 1) and their parts	2 754	3 228	3 439
Telecommunications equipment; radio and TV sets	375	485	1 650
Electrical machines; electrical parts	1 562	1 529	1 590
Road vehicles	4 814	4 606	6 582

1) Not elsewhere classified.

10.TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Compared with other east African countries, Tanzania has a relatively well-developed transport network. The size of the country and its low population density make maintenance and expansion of the transport infrastructure very costly. Efforts have nonetheless been made to expand the transport network in accordance with available funds.
Transport and communications had a share of about 7 % in the GDP in 1984. While from 1976 to 1980 the real average growth rate of incremental value was 1.9 % p.a., growth from 1980 to 1984 was only - 2.5 % p.a.

The central railway, whose main line from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (in the northern part of Lake Tanganyika) was built in colonial times, also has branch lines to Arusha and Mwansa on Lake Victoria, thus covering the entire width of the country from east to west. The Tanzania - Zambia railway built in the seventies with Chinese help, is mainly used to transport Zambian copper ore to the port in Dar es Salaam. The two railway systems are managed by different railway companies.

10.1 Length of railways
km

Category	1977 to 1982
"TRC" 1)	2600
"TAZARA" 2)	976

1) "Tanzania Railways Corporation"/TRC.
2) "Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority"/TAZARA.

Rolling stock has remained basically unchanged since the early eighties. Only the TRC increased the number of goods wagons by 18 % from 1980 to 1982. Most of the rolling stock and the engines are in need of replacement.

10.2 Rolling stock

Type of car	1975	1979	1980	1981	1982
"TRC" 1)					
Engines	142	185	202	202	202
Diesel	46	95	116	116	116
Passenger and dining cars	220	277	195	200	219
Goods wagons	6 324	5 946	6 131	7 286	7 257
"TAZARA" 2)					
Engines	51	102	114	114	96
Passenger and dining cars	57	100	97	97	97
Goods wagons	2 021	2 087	2 135	2 135	2 073

1) "Tanzania Railways Corporation"/TRC. Situation : end of the year.
2) "Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority"/TAZARA. Situation : mid-year.

Lack of maintenance on the railway lines together with the decline of the economic situation led to losses in transport earnings. Freight carried by the TRC dropped by a total of 31 % from 1975 to 1984, while TAZARA increased its amount of freight. TAZARA passenger transport decreased by 60 % from 1980 to 1983, while the TRC, after declining by 65 % from 1975 to 1980, showed a positive growth rate in the following years.

10.3 Goods and passengers carried by railways

Means of transport	Unit	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Passengers						
"TRC"	1000	5 962	2 043	3 294	3 996	3 933
"TAZARA"	1000	49	1 407	983	556	.
Freight						
"TRC"	1000 t	1 458	1 157	1 059	899	1 003
"TAZARA"	1000 t	176	790	797	825	1 028

The expansion of a functional road network is complicated by the varied landscape features. In 1982 there were about 54 000 km of roads, of which only 3 200 km were asphalted. Since the mid-seventies, a number of regional roads were built, so that the rural population could be more closely integrated in the economy.

10.4 Length of roads by class (km) *)

Class	1976	1980	1981	1982	1984
Total......................	40 205	45 631	53 613	53 613	.
Asphalted roads..........	2 895	3 377	.	3 217	.
Trunk or national roads....	9 005	9 381	16 613	16 613	17 738
Regional or secondary roads	3 400	7 750	17 665	17 665	.
Others....................	27 800	28 500	19 335	19 335	22 157

*) Situation : end of the year.

The total number of vehicles at the end of 1982 comprised 48 752 passenger cars, 4 210 buses and 25 120 lorries. The number of passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants has not changed since the early seventies. Only motor-cycles and scooters increased in number, from 9 400 in 1971 to 25 000 in 1982.

10.5 Number of motor vehicles and density of passenger cars *)

Type of vehicle/ density of passenger cars	1971	1975	1980	1981	1982
Passenger cars.............................	33 238	35 063	.	43 248	48 752
Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants..........	2.4	2.2	.	2.2	2.4
Buses......................................	.	4 626	3 580	3 960	4 210
Lorries....................................	27 456	.	20 142	22 516	25 120
Motor-cycles and scooters..................	9 407	.	18 555	20 950	25 000

*) Situation : end of the year.

Data on new registrations of cars are available only for the period from 1970 to 1980. With the exception of passenger cars, motorcycles and scooters, there were considerable decreases in the registration of new vehicles, due mainly to a shortage of currency, which primarily affected public undertakings, which are the largest users of lorries and buses.

10.6 New registrations of motor vehicles

Type of vehicle	1970	1975	1978	1979	1980
Passenger cars.............	3 392	1 496	5 043	5 043	5 506
Buses......................	480	463	423	423	380
Lorries....................	4 204	1 923	2 516	2 516	2 455
Motorbikes and scooters....	1 289	1 410	2 969	2 969	2 431

Dar es Salaam is by far the largest port in the country. It is a point of trans-shipment, and has gained in importance as a transit port for Zambia, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. Cargo-handling facilities, some of which are grossly inadequate, are a hindrance to smooth freight trans-shipment and generate a long waiting time for ships. Expansion and improvement of the port facilities should be started in the coming year, with foreign financial assistance. Other ports with only limited freight movements are Tanga (main trans-shipment port for sisal) as well as Lindi and Mtwara. There are plans to expand Lindi and Mtwara as transit ports for goods from Malawi.

In order to reduce Tanzania's dependence on foreign shipping lines, the national merchant fleet has been expanded since the early seventies. The number of merchant vessels has quadrupled from 1970 to 1985. While total tonnage in 1970 was only 17 700 GRT, it went up to 50 600 GRT by 1985. To guarantee oil supplies, there were five tankers in 1985 with a total tonnage of 3 700 GRT.

10.7 Merchant vessels *)

Category	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1984	1985
Vessels...........	number	10	17	32	39	40
Tonnage...........	1000 GRT	17.7	33.4	55.9	58.7	50.6
Tankers...........	number	1	1	4	4	5
Tonnage...........	1000 GRT	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.2	3.7

*) Vessels with 100 GRT and more. Situation : 1 July.

Inland shipping is restrictied to the great lakes (Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika). The total inland navigation network covers around 4300 km. The largest lake ports are Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, Mwansa, Bukoba and Musoma on Lake Victoria. Rivers are not suitable for navigation. There is a small amount of coastal shipping, predominantly connecting the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba between themselves and with the mainland.

Dar es Salaam had an estimated share of 90 % of total freight shipping in 1984. The existing port facilities are no longer sufficient, in the light of its increasing importance as a transit port. Dar es Salaam is also very important as a passenger port, particularly for passenger transport to Zanzibar. The number of passengers increased from 31400 in 1970 to around 137000 in 1982.

10.8 Traffic in the ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara

Category	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982
Cleared vessels...........	number	1 631	1 594	1 296	1 214	1 282
	1000 GRT	5 601	5 595	5 343	4 642	5 013
Dar es Salaam...........	number	999	1 017	880	803	879
	1000 GRT	3 310	3 835	3 719	3 333	3 738
Passengers.................	1000	31.4	78.7	43.7	104.8	136.9
Dar es Salaam...........	1000	30.0	49.0	29.2	67.5	82.7
Freight, loaded...........	Mill. t	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0 a)
Dar es Salaam...........	Mill. t	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Freight, unloaded.........	Mill. t	1.8	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.6 b)
Dar es Salaam...........	Mill. t	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.5

a) 1983 : 0.9 mill. t, 1984 : 1.1 mill. t.
b) 1983 : 2.5 mill. t, 1984 : 2.7 mill. t

Tanzania has two international airports, in Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro (Moshi/Arusha). A third international airport is planned at Dodoma, the new capital. Eleven other airports and numerous airfields and landing strips connect the rest of the country with the national air traffic network. Because of the poor condition of the airports there is an urgent need to replace the installations. Around 817 million T. sh would be required for repairs on the thirteen airports in the country, and of this, as much as 650 million T. sh. would be necessary for the modernization of Kilimanjaro airport alone.

The national company Air Tanzania was founded in 1977, after the dissolution of East African Airways, jointly controlled by Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. It has the monopoly of domestic flights, and in international traffic, it has flights to neighbouring countries and to some European countries. The air traffic network is to be extended to Asia, particularly to India.

The number of passengers carried by Air Tanzania decreased for the first time in 1985, by 9 % from the preceding year. While international passengers increased by 36 %, domestic passengers decreased by 14 %. Air freight has increased strongly since the seventies, and has a very high growth rate. From 1977 to 1985 air freight traffic was increased by a factor of eleven.

10.9 Performance of Air Tanzania *)

Performance	Unit	1977	1980	1983	1984	1985
Passengers	1000	86	388	407	498	451
Domestic traffic	1000	73	294	348	453	390
International traffic	1000	13	94	59	45	61
Passenger/km	million	37	284	226	262	257
Ton/km	million	4	28	22	26	27
Freight	million	0.3	1.9	1.4	2.4	3.3

*) Regular flights, including international routes.

The use of large carriers has drastically cut down the number of take-offs and landings at Dar es Salaam airport. Since the late seventies, this airport has decreased in importance as a transit airport.

10.10 Traffic at Dar es Salaam airport

	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1983 1)	1984
Take-offs and landings	number	12 288	12 088	18 905	8 478	13 913
Passengers	1000	262.5	350.7	499.1	250.6	.
Embarking	1000	109.0	148.7	228.9	112.2	281.7
Disembarking	1000	109.2	143.0	227.3	112.7	269.4
Transit	1000	44.3	59.0	42.9	25.7	.
Freight	t	4 841	5 101	4 456	2 320	5 526
Outgoing	t	2 396	1 998	2 024	875	2 525
Incoming	t	2 445	3 103	2 432	1 445	3 001
Mail	t	804	702	759	582	1 061
Outgoing	t	333	340	308	255	482
Incoming	t	471	362	451	328	579

1) First half of the year.

The telephone network has been continuously expanded to improve communications. The number of telephone connections increased by 223 % from 1970 to 1984. Since the mainland has no television network yet - a national TV station is planned for 1990 - radio is the most important information medium for most of the population. The majority of programmes are in Swahili, but there are some in English. Zanzibar and Pemba have their own TV network with programmes in colour.

10.11 Telecommunications *)
1000

Category	1970	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Telephones	33.2	62.7	93.2	99.9	.	107.4
Radio sets	115	232	.	530	591	.
TV sets 1)	-	4	7	8	9	10

*) Situation : end of the year.
1) Only Zanzibar and Pemba; on the mainland there is no TV.

11. TOURISM

Its varied landscapes and spectacular game parks put Tanzania into a particularly privileged position for international tourism. Apart from a 1000 km stretch of coast, where numerous water sports are available, the country has several other tourist attractions : several national parks and animal reserves - among them Serengeti, the largest wild animal reserve in the world - and the mountain range around Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa. Sites of historic interest are mainly in Zanzibar and the cities of Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

Compared with its neighbour Kenya, which has the largest number of tourists in tropical Africa, the tourist potential of Tanzania is still largely untapped. Until the dissolution of the East African Economic Community, tourist activities consisted mainly of excursions to game reserves, all of which left from Kenya. It was therefore not possible to increase earnings by prolonging tourist stays at beach resorts. Since the end of the seventies the government has fostered up-market tourism, since the negative effects of mass tourism should be avoided. The tourist industry is run mainly by the Tanzania Tourist Corporation/TTC and the Tanzania Wildlife Corporation/TWC, which also have hotels and lodges in large cities and in other tourist areas. With very few exceptions, the hotel industry in the country is run by state and semi-public organizations.

Currency earnings from tourism declined sharply since the early eighties. In 1980, income from tourism was 20 million US $, but by 1985 it had dropped to 10 million US $.

The number of foreign visitors reached its lowest point with only 58000 in 1985 (compared with Kenya, 1984 : 358 500). A decisive factor in this development is the deterioration of hotel quality, a lack of comfort, shortage of trained hotel personnel and, compared with Kenya, excessively high hotel costs. The inflated exchange rate of the T. sh. against the currencies of major industrialized countries also discourages tourism in Tanzania. By means of joint-ventures with international hotel concerns, existing hotels and lodges should be modernized and their equipment and personnel brought into line with the needs of up-market tourism. Increased advertising campaigns on European and American leisure markets have led to an increase in the number of foreign visitors to Tanzania.

11.1 Foreign visitors

Category	1970	1979	1980	1981	1982	1985
Total......................	79 020	77 554	84 388	81 350	71 263	58 000
Visitors to national parks.	.	58 516	51 277	49 801	55 103	.

The decrease in the number of foreign visitors can be compensated to some extent by prolonging the average length of stay. The largest contingent of foreign visitors still comes from Europe, with a share of 49 % (in 1984) of registered hotel nights, followed by Africans with 19.9 %.

11.2 Overnight stays of foreign visitors by selected region/country of origin

Region/country of origin	Unit	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Total.....................	1000	532.0	556.5	458.6	399.5	397.9
Europe....................	1000	210.1	280.5	233.7	189.5	195.0
	%	39.5	50.4	51.0	47.4	49.0
Africa....................	1000	96.1	82.1	72.6	76.3	79.0
	%	18.1	14.8	15.8	19.1	19.9
Kenya and Uganda.........	1000	47.6	27.9	17.8	11.4	27.5
	%	8.9	5.0	3.9	2.9	6.9
Asia and Oceania..........	1000	118.0	131.3	98.4	84.0	67.2
	%	22.2	23.6	21.5	21.0	16.9

In the mid-seventies, the hotel-bed capacity was mainly concentrated in Dar es Salaam (43 % in 1975). The opening of new tourist centres led to new hotel-bed capacity in other parts of the country. In 1984 only 33 % of hotel-beds in the country were registered in Dar es Salaam.

11.3 Hotels, rooms and beds

Category	1975	1980	1982	1983	1984
Hotels......................	111	125	149	153	146
Dar es Salaam............	30	30	33	37	33
Rooms......................	3 315	4 218	4 673	4 888	4 878
Dar es Salaam............	1 380	1 407	1 494	1 689	1 589
Beds........................	6 174	7 834	8 249	9 015	8 999
Dar es Salaam............	2 660	2 594	2 671	3 068	2 941

12. CURRENCY AND FINANCE

The banking system in Tanzania comprises the central bank - Bank of Tanzania/BOT - and the National Bank of Commerce/NBC, which performs most of the functions of a commercial bank on the mainland. In addition there are two other financial institutions, the People's Bank of Zanzibar, which is the only commercial bank on the island and has no mainland branches, and the Cooperative and Rural Development Bank/CRDB. The latter was founded as a development financing institute, but since 1985 it assumed the activities of a commercial bank, such as accepting deposits. There are also two development banks, the Tanzania Investment Bank/TIB and the Tanganyika Development Finance Company/TDFC, which provide medium and long term financing for industrial and other development projects. Other financial institutions are the Post Office Savings Bank and the housing loans bank. Special financial services are offered by the National Insurance Corporation and the National Provident Fund.

With respect to functions and instruments, the Bank of Tanzania/BOT is organized along the lines of western central banks. The BOT issues the Tanzanian shilling, controls the circulation of money, issues loans and determines the external monetary policy. The instruments available to the BOT for the control of internal money and loans transactions include setting rediscount quotas and rates as well as minimum reserves. A special status is reserved for The People's Bank of Zanzibar, a largely autonomous institution, which administers its own currency reserves and acts as the in-house bank of the Government of Zanzibar. On the mainland, the National Bank of Commerce/NBC is responsible for more than 95 % of deposits and up to 98 % of loans of all deposit banks.

The main development bank in the industrial sector is the Tanzania Investment Bank/TIB, owned by the state (60 %), the NBC (30 %) and the National Insurance Company (10 %). The main function of the TIB is to provide medium and long term loans to processing industries and to expand the infrastructure. There are also large joint-financing ventures in the agricultural sector. The Tanzania Development Finance Company/TDFC is partly the daughter company of the TIB, the remaining share being held by foreign aid organizations. Its activities are similar to those of the TIB. The TDFC invests mainly in undertakings which process indigenous raw materials and, in particular, in those which earn currency through exports or which save currency on imports (import substitution). The Tanzania Rural Development Bank/TRDB was fully state-owned until June 1984. By quadrupling its capital, the number of shareholders was increased. State ownership then dropped to only 51 %, while 30 % of the shares went to cooperative societies and 19% to the Bank of Tanzania. At the same time its name was changed to "Cooperative and Rural Development Bank"/CRDB, to clarify its new functions. The CRDB is to administer a fund for the promotion of agricultural and irrigation projects, financed out of income from food aid.

The currency unit is the Tanzania shilling (T. sh.), divided into 100 cents (ct.). The exchange rate of the T. sh. is determined by a basket of currencies, whose weighting coefficient has not changed since January 1979. At that time the T. sh. had been devalued by 10 %, and the link to special drawing rights was cut. The exchange rate of the T. sh. remained unchanged at 8.2 T. sh. = 1 US $ until the 8th March 1982, when it was devalued by 10 % Further devaluations by 20 % and 26 % against the US $ were made on 6 June 1983 and 14 June 1984. Due to the loss of value of the US $ against other major currencies, the T. sh. improved from 18.5 = 1 US $ in February 1985 to 16.3 T. sh. = 1 US $ at the end of 1985. Because of the high internal rate of inflation, a black market for foreign currency flourished.

A programme of steady devaluations brought the exchange rate to 44.4 T. sh. = 1 US $, and it was only under certain conditions that a realistic exchange rate could be re-established. According to estimates, the black market rate at the end of 1986 fluctuated between 140 and 150 T. sh. per 1 US $, demonstrating the existing over- evaluation of Tanzanian currency.

12.1 Official exchange rates *)

Type of exchange	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 1)
Official rate						
Selling.........	T.sh for 1 ECU	9.0900	9.9200	12.0600	13.3300	32.1830
Buying..........	T.sh. for 1 US $	9.5418	12.4398	18.0063	16.3327	44.3634
Selling.........	T.sh. for 1 US $	9.6021	12.5199	18.1956	16.4969	44.8556
Special Drawing Rights (SDR)......	T.sh. for 1 SDR	10.5530	13.0410	17.7470	18.1230	54.1500

*) Situation : end of the year.
1) Situation : September.

The external currency reserves of the country are held by the Bank of Tanzania and the National Bank of Commerce. A considerable deterioration of the balance of payments in Tanzania around the end of the seventies nearly wiped out the currency reserves. To add to this, there were considerable arrears with regard to settlement of foreign commitments. According to estimates, currency reserves at present would only be sufficient to finance imports over a period of approximately 2 weeks. Foreign financial subsidies are used to settle the most urgent imports.

12.2 Currency reserves *)
Million US $

Category	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Currency...................	4.8	19.3	22.6	16.0	20.9 a)
Special Drawing Rights.....	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1 b)

*) Situation : end of the year.
a) Situation : July.
b) Situation : August.

The monetary policy of the country is established by an annual financial and monetary plan, which is approved together with the annual budget and foreign currency plan. All the objectives for monetary and credit expansion are laid down in this annual financial plan. It defines the allocation of loans grouped by sectors of the economy and type of borrower. The plan is also used by the government and the central bank as a help in deciding priorities among the various borrowers. Apart from this sectoral objective, the National Bank of Commerce publishes a detailed loans plan at the beginning of every budget year.

Recent data on Tanzanian monetary and loans institutions are not available, since a fire in the Bank of Tanzania in May 1984 destroyed a large number of documents. The annual expansion of cash in circulation has decreased since 1980. While growth in 1981 was still 26 % compared with the preceding year, in 1983 it was only 2.6 % compared with the previous year. For 1984 preparations were made to accelerate the cash supply (from the end of 1983 to September 1984 + 7 %). A low central government income, among other things, contributed to the fact that bank deposits of the government with commercial banks were reduced by 41 % compared with the previous year. At the same time commercial banks increased bank loans to the government by 22 %. The public sector made increasing use of the loans market. The high inflation rate, when interest rates were not compatible with it, led to the real interest rates being negative. At the end of 1985 the real interest rate (nominal interest rate deflated by the national cost-of-living index) for commercial bank loans was -10.3 %, and for treasury bonds it was -16.6% Three year deposits with commercial banks paid a real interest rate of -11.5 %.

12.3 Data on selected financial and loan institutions

Category	Unit	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Cash circulation, bank notes and coins (excluding bank reserves)	Mill. T.sh.	5 246	6 616	7 989	8 194	8 770 a)
Cash circulation per capita	T. sh.	273	333	388	384	404 b)
Government bank deposits						
Commercial banks	Mill. T.sh.	521	789	1 438	848 c)	.
Bank deposits irrespective of maturity						
Commercial banks	Mill. T.sh.	8 100	8 785	10 334	12 824 c)	.
Savings and time deposits						
Commercial banks	Mill. T.sh.	4 174	5 294	6 405	7 439 c)	.
Post office savings accounts	Mill. T.sh.	213	201	.	19	24
Bank loans to :						
Government						
Monetary authorities	Mill. T.sh.	6 976	8 388	9 915	10 534	11 364 a)
Commercial banks	Mill. T.sh.	4 872	6 645	9 489	11 582 c)	.
Public corporations						
Commercial banks	Mill. T.sh.	6 200	7 256	7 839	8 251 c)	.
Private sector						
Commercial banks	Mill. T.sh.	1 137	1 218	1 707	1 734 c)	.
Discount rate	% p.a.	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.27 d)

*) Situation : end of the year.
a) Situation : June.
b) related to the population at mid-year.
c) Situation : September.
d) Situation : March.

13. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Tanzania's public accounts comprise the budgets of central government, public undertakings, regional councils and the state monopoly. To these can be added special budgets whose basic objective is to provide financial support to government policies in particular sectors. Although regional and district councils have some degree of financial autonomy, they are still an integral part of the government budget.

The central government budget - sub-divided into current account and development- (or capital) account budgets - plays a dominant role in the general economy of the country. In addition to the direct effect of its financial measures, the central government defines the economic guidelines for public corporations in sectors such as production, distribution of domestic and foreign goods, price policies, loans and economic development.

From 1981/82 to 1985/86 the share of budget income and expenditure in the GDP was on average 20 % and 31 %. Average budget deficits in the period from 1981/82 to 1984/85 were 11 % of the GDP. Nevertheless, the fiscal situation improved during this period, since the total deficit, compared with budgetary expenditure, decreased from over 41 % in 1981/82 to 34 % in 1983/84 and to around 26 % in 1984/85.

The nominal volume of central government budget expenditure in the financial year 1986/87 was 102 % above the previous year. For revenue, an increase of 78 % is planned. The wide expansion of the public budget is to be ascribed among other things to increased earnings from taxes, the inclusion of depreciations, and increased foreign financial aid. As against the financial year 1984/85, in 1986/87 the budgetary deficit compared with budgetary expenditure was 39.5 %, almost reaching the peak level of 1981/82. The internal capital market will be called upon to finance the deficit.

13.1 Central government budget *)
Mill. T. sh.

Budget items	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1)	1986/87 1)
Income..................	10 101	11 819	13 995	18 885	18 920	33 616
Expenditure............	19 182	18 442	20 886	25 699	27 561	55 596
Excess expenditure.....	9 081	6 623	6 891	6 814	8 641	21 980

*) Financial year : July/June. Provisional data.
1) Preliminary budget.

In the preliminary budget for the financial year 1985/86, income remained stationary compared with the previous year (nominal increase only 0.2 %). This can be attributed mainly to a decrease in excise tax earnings by 7.4 %. Higher income from payroll tax could not compensate for this loss. Despite their downward trend, excise taxes remain the major source of government income with a share of 55 % of the total volume of earnings, followed by income and profit taxes with 23 % (situation : 1985/86). Other income (not from taxes) reached a peak level with 1577 mill. T. sh., 141 % higher in 1985/86 than in the previous year. Apart from an increase of 23 % in profits of public undertakings, the increase in volume is also explained by the inclusion of foreign subsidies.

13.2 Budget revenue of central government *)
Mill. T. sh.

Kind of revenue	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1)
Total	10 101	11 819	13 995	18 885	18 920
Tax revenue	9 078	11 252	13 407	18 231	17 343
Income and profit tax	3 088	3 728	3 899	4 687	4 260
Company tax	1 922	2 304	2 485	2 745	2 588
Payroll tax	20	20	26	23	225
Wealth and property tax	43	33	55	65	51
Consumption tax	5 052	6 306	7 817	11 240	10 408
External trade tax	701	762	916	1 544	1 491
Import duties	658	743	894	1 525	1 491
Export duties	43	19	22	19	-
Other tax revenue	174	403	694	672	908
Other revenue	1 023	567	588	654	1 577
Profits of public undertakings	199	347	362	407	500

*) Financial year : July/June. Provisional data.
1) Preliminary budget.

Budgetary expenditure in 1985/86 grew by 7.2 % over the previous year. The share of current expenditure was 75 %. The largest individual items of expenditure were goods and services (37 %), internal transfers (25 %) and wages and salaries (22 %). Capital expenditure increased by 33 % in 1986/87 over the previous year. Education was still the most important individual sector with respect to expenditure, with a share of 8 % in the financial year 1985/86. Compared with the preceding year, there were sizeable budgetary cutbacks (- 28 %). In the rest of the social sector, expenditure was either static or declining. There was no uniform expenditure trend in the individual economic sectors. While agriculture registered a growth rate of only 0.6 %, mining, processing industries and the construction industry suffered a decrease of 22 %. Energy and water resources as well as transport and communications had higher budgets with + 36 % and + 40 %. With 2.7 billion T. sh., the volume of defence expenditure in 1985/86 was 35 % lower than in the preceding year. The share of the central government in total budget expenditure decreased from 16 % in 1984/85 to 10 % in 1985/86.

13.3 Budget expenditure of central government *)
Mill. T. sh.

Kind of expenditure	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86 1)
Total	19 182	18 442	20 886	25 699	27 561
of which					
Current expenditure	14 479	14 434	16 635	20 810	21 071
Wages and salaries	3 765	4 227	4 661	4 806	4 700
Goods and services	6 447	5 681	6 839	8 099	7 692
Interest payments	1 276	1 637	2 006	2 636	2 879
Internal	1 079	1 289	1 556	2 066	2 096
External	197	348	450	570	783
Transfers	2 991	2 889	3 129	5 269	.
Subsidies to public undertakings	608	1 103	1 090	500	460
Other transfers to public undertakings	1 427	727	405	483	.
Other internal transfers	920	1 023	1 580	4 127	5 370
External transfers	36	36	54	159	.
Capital expenditure	4 697	3 987	4 272	4 874	6 475
Net loans	6	21	-21	15	15
Health	980	977	1 178	1 151	1 286
Other social services	238	269	284	336	198
Education	2 259	2 526	2 890	3 106	2 226
Economic services	5 531	5 164	6 193	6 924	7 041
of which					
Agriculture	1 314	1 236	2 338	2 334	2 347
Energy and water resources	674	871	372	787	1 073
Mining, processing and construction industries	1 562	1 395	1 534	1 628	1 274
Transport and communication	1 483	1 169	1 257	1 188	1 664
Administrative expenditure and transfers to municipal administrations	2 341	2 243	2 043	3 464	6 521
Public order	927	1 041	1 162	1 318	1 756
Defence	3 760	2 813	3 027	4 232	2 743
Other expenditure	3 146	3 409	4 109	5 168	5 790

*) Financial year : July/June. Provisional data.
1) Preliminary budget.

Separate budget expenditure for Zanzibar and Pemba was 1082 billion T. sh. for 1984/85, going down by 29 % from the preceding year. This decrease can be ascribed to the deteriorating economic situation and the decline of foreign financial assistance for development projects. Capital expenditure, with only 251 million T. sh., reached its lowest level in the eighties in 1984/85.

13.4 Budget expenditure of Zanzibar *)
Mill. T. sh.

Kind of expenditure	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85
Total	1 099	1 105	1 300	1 530	1 082
Current expenditure	613	592	787	919	831
Capital expenditure	486	513	513	611	251

*) Financial year : July/June. Preliminary budgets.

Tanzania's national debt was 2.9 billion US $ at the end of 1984. The poor economic situation in the country led to frequent arrears in payments in past years. Various bilateral creditors rescheduled Tanzania's repayment obligations on loans granted in previous years. The largest multilateral creditor is the IDA, whose share in the total foreign debt went up from 11 % in 1980 to 18 % in 1984. The total volume of external debt rose by 24 % from 1980 to 1983, while bilateral loans only increased by 19 % in the same period. The private financial market could only be called upon to a small extent to finance these loans.

13.5 National debt *)
Mill. US $

Category	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 2)	1985 2)
Total	2 129.9	2 287.5	2 471.9	2 635.0	2 757.6	2 981.7
Official creditors	1 696.0	1 833.4	1 971.9	2 147.6	2 257.7	2 411.6
Multilateral loans	681.6	780.7	876.8	935.8	1 006.8	1 065.4
IDA 1)	242.1	318.9	414.4	475.3	525.6	557.0
Bilateral loans	1 014.4	1 052.7	1 095.1	1 211.8	1 250.9	1 346.3
Private creditors	433.9	454.1	500.0	487.4	499.9	570.1
Suppliers' loans	210.7	203.3	200.1	189.8	209.7	242.3
Financial markets	223.2	250.8	299.9	297.6	290.0	327.6

*) Medium and long term debts (incl. guaranteed debts).
Situation : end of the year.
1) International Development Association/IDA.
2) Source: EUROSTAT.

14. WAGES AND SALARIES

The wage level is generally very low in Tanzania, and frequently verges on the minimum necessary for survival. The group of Least Developed Countries/LDC, counts Tanzania among the poorest countries in the world (the average annual income per capita is around 270 US $ in 1985).

Labour legislation stipulates that wages be paid in cash and in national currency. Payment in kind is not permitted, but the employer may deduct a certain amount for board and lodging. The minimum wage, which was instituted in 1957, should guarantee a suitable standard of living to workers and their families. With effect on 1 May 1987, the minimum monthly salary was raised from 810 T. sh. to 1210 T. sh. in cities and from 810 T. sh. to 1010 T. sh. in rural areas, in order to offset the loss of purchasing power incurred through high inflation. The minimum wage was last raised on 1 July 1984, from 600 T. sh. to 810 T. sh.

The government's wage policy aims at reducing income differences. A wage freeze and the creation of a very progressive income tax structure realigned the different income groups. While in 1967 the ratio of the lowest to the highest wage levels in the public sector was 1 : 20, in 1976 it was only 1 : 9. In rural areas considerable income gaps can still be observed, and these are primarily due to differences in farming conditions. In general, a greater degree of equality of income has been achieved. The formerly existing income gaps between urban and rural areas have been substantially reduced.

According to available estimates, the average increase in revenue was about 8% per year between 1980 and 1984. With inflation running at an average of 30% p.a., this implies a fall in purchasing power around 20% per year. Between 1983 and 1984 the nominal wages in agriculture (plantations) and in processing industries went up by 10 %. This was slightly below the general wage increase. In public utilities the wage increase rate was 7.2 %, but in services it was only 5 %. In mining and quarrying wages remained stationary. Farmers producing for domestic consumption raised nominal producer's prices by around 24 %, which corresponds with a decrease of around 5 % in real terms.

Official statistics estimate that the current monthly salary of a worker will allow him to live for only six days. He is therefore obliged to seek a second source of income. Most public employees own small bits of land in the suburbs, which provide them with food and a small financial surplus. A consequence of the increase in auxiliary activities is that the informal sector has swollen in the last few years. Low purchasing power can also be measured in terms of the number of days of work it takes to pay for a good. On the basis of the minimum daily wage of 35 T. sh. in October 1986, it would take around 2 working days to buy an electric bulb, 11 working days to buy lipstick, 160 working days to buy steam iron, and 1571 working days to buy a refrigerator.

14.1 Average monthly earnings by selected sectors
T. sh.

Economic sector	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total	702	728	798	862	940
Agriculture	422	474	514	556	614
Mining and quarrying	781	953	995	1 024	1 027
Processing industries	799	817	884	948	1 049
Public utilities	594	598	659	721	773
Services	859	856	928	1 006	1 057

In the seventies there were still considerable wage differences between the mainland and in Zanzibar, but these have narrowed down in recent times. In 1979, average annual earnings on the mainland were around 48 % higher than in Zanzibar, while the difference in 1981 was only 12 %.

A worker's annual income generally includes a thirteenth month's salary. Traditionally, the highest annual salaries are earned in banks and insurance companies, and the lowest in agriculture. Payments in kind are not, however, included here.

14.2 Average annual earnings of employees on the mainland by branch

Branch	1977	1979	1980	1981	1982
Total	8 017	8 536	9 209	9 921	10 683
Agriculture	4 734	4 360	5 061	5 474	5 517
Energy and water resources	5 609	6 313	7 118	7 213	7 740
Mining and quarrying	7 001	9 438	9 373	8 120	7 993
Processing industries	10 048	8 458	9 587	10 197	11 421
Construction industry	4 968	6 563	7 020	7 377	7 871
Trade	9 179	8 458	10 964	12 275	13 637
Banks, insurance companies	14 079	16 043	19 404	21 089	22 219
Transport and communications	12 937	12 544	13 354	15 468	17 164
Municipal services	8 680	10 334	10 304	10 665	11 155

Wage differences between individual branches are not as large in Zanzibar as on the mainland. In proportionate terms, the ratio between agricultural workers and employees in banks or insurance companies in Zanzibar was 1 : 1.9 in 1981, while on the mainland it was 1 : 3.9 in the same year.

14.3 Average annual earnings of employees in Zanzibar by selected branch
T. sh.

Branch	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total	5 127	6 229	7 365	8 853
Agriculture	3 635	5 044	5 865	6 897
Energy and water resources	4 822	.	6 552	8 711
Mining, quarrying and processing industries	4 080	4 983	6 091	6 476
Construction industry	5 258	.	6 318	7 268
Trade	5 715	.	7 809	8 750
Banks, insurance companies	8 276	.	11 243	13 131
Transport and communications	6 601	.	10 982	12 183
Civil service and other services	5 613	7 815	8 555	11 085

15. PRICES

The Tanzanian government's price policies have traditionally aimed at preserving a relative price stability and safe-guarding the purchasing power of the lower income groups. Apart from monetary instruments such as curtailing the money supply, the government also has direct methods of influencing prices, such as price controls over several basic goods and services. These price controls will be progressively abandoned with the liberalization of the economy.

The Central Statistics Office of Tanzania publishes three main price indices. The national cost-of-living index relates to twenty urban centres and is sub-divided into ten index groups which include food and other goods and services. The other two indices are the cost-of-living index for middle-income groups (monthly income of 1000 to 4000 T. sh.) and the price index for wage-earners in Dar es Salaam with a monthly income of less than 1000 T. sh.

On the basis of a sample household consumer survey in 1976/77 the weighting coefficient of all products in the basket of the national cost-of-living index was changed. The most striking change was for foodstuffs, whose share went up from 47 % to 64.2 %. Apart from that the weighting factor for heating, lighting and water was raised, but for all other groups it was lowered.

The rate of inflation, calculated by changes in the national cost-of-living index, rose from an annual average of 13 % from 1974 to 1979 to an average of 30 % p.a. between 1980 and 1984. The drastic acceleration of inflation in the eighties can be ascribed mainly to an increase in the cost of food due to repeated droughts and to the expansive financial policy of the government. The inflation rate of 36 % in 1984 was mainly the result of a price increase of almost 38 % for food, which was a direct consequence of shortages of indigenous goods and importing other important foodstuffs. Other index groups were also subject to substantial price increases, particularly rents (+ 59 %) and housekeeping (+ 55 %). Improved weather conditions helped to slow the inflation rate down to around 25 % in the twelve months from September 1984 to September 1985.

15.1 National cost-of-living index *)

Index group	Weight	1981	1982	1983	Weight	1984	1985 1)
		1970 = 100				1977 = 100	
Total cost-of-living.......	100	464	597	760	100	439	560
Food....................	47.0	525	697	887	64.2	461	567
Beverages and tobacco....	7.7	496	557	717	2.5	419	509
Clothing and footwear....	10.8	498	665	766	9.9	412	603
Rents..................	8.6	75	91	118	4.9	189	217
Heating, lighting, water.	6.6	524	634	866	7.6	502	667
Furniture and household articles................	2.8	564	803	1 123	1.4	736	1014
Housekeeping............	3.5	342	461	579	3.4	300	505
Toilet and health care...	5.0	345	455	534	1.3	563	754
Leisure and recreation...	1.6	451	643	761	0.7	357	400
Transport...............	6.4	507	574	720	4.1	346	453

*) Annual average.
1) January/September average.

Because of low monthly income, the calculation of the cost-of- living index for wage earners in Dar es Salaam applies the highest weighting coefficient to foodstuffs with 71.4 %. The largest price increases since 1980 were for clothing, fuel, soap and household articles.

The Central Statistics Office of Tanzania is responsible for implementing price controls, which were first introduced in 1973.

Originally, 1000 products were subjecte to official price controls, but this number shot up to 3000 by 1978. Since then, the number of product groups and individual products subject to price controls has been substantially reduced. In 1984/85, price controls affected only 44 domestic and 3 foreign products.

In general, price controls extend to foodstuffs and goods of vital necessity to consumers and producers. This was why price controls were applied to goods like cooking oil and fats, kitchen salt, milk, sugar, beer, soft drinks, radios, soap and detergents. Intermediate agricultural products, like commercial fertilizers, hoes and other farm implements as well as building materials like iron plate, steel strip and cement, were also subjected to price controls by the Central Office. Implementation of price controls was extended to national, regional and district levels. Due to shortages, many products disappear from the official market, and must then be purchased on the black market at substantially higher prices.

15.2 Cost-of-living index for wage earners in Dar es Salaam *)
1970 = 100

Index group	Weight	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984 1)
Total cost-of-living	100	503	647	797	983	1 001
Food	71.4	537	675	848	1 009	949
Beverages and tobacco	6.4	283	336	343	424	590
Clothing	10.7	372	484	644	1 028	1 340
Fuel and soap	10.8	405	622	669	833	967
Household articles	0.7	482	605	814	1 256	1 677

*) Wage earners with an annual income in 1969 of 2000 to 4000 T. sh. Annual average.
1) 1st half-year average.

Detailed information on price trends of selected retail goods is available only until 1983. The survey covers the urban district of Dar es Salaam. Price trends were not always uniform from 1979 to 1983. In this period the price of beef rose by 95 %, for dried fish like "Changu" prices rose by 165 % from 1979 to December 1982. Goods like sugar, beer and paraffin, which were subject to price controls, also suffered some substantial price rises. An exception to these galloping prices was maize flour, which because of a good harvest, decreased in price by 50%.

15.3 Average detail prices of selected goods in Dar es Salaam *)

Goods	Unit	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Beef, loin	500 g	12.00	15.00	17.50	16.00	23.45
Fish, dried, "Changu"	500 g	25.30	25.20	53.75	67.15 a)	.
Eggs, grade 1	12 p.	15.00	18.00	30.00	40.50	54.00
Fresh milk	0.5 l	1.30	1.50	1.60	2.60	3.00
Butter	500 g	15.00	.	62.50	75.00	120.00
White bread	500 g	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00
Maize flour	500 g	2.50	2.50	1.25 a)	1.25	1.25
Dried beans	500 g	2.85	3.50	8.45	6.50	.
Fresh potatoes	500 g	2.90	3.50	3.75	3.60	8.25
Onions	500 g	3.40	6.65	6.35 a)	7.20	13.15
Tomatoes	500 g	7.25	7.00	8.25	9.35	10.40
Bananas, yellow	500 g	3.80	.	3.60 a)	4.10	7.70
Peach jam, tinned	500 g	10.00	12.00	20.00 a)	20.00	32.50
Sugar	500 g	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00	5.50
Coffee, "Africafe" tinned	250 g	17.20	34.40	34.40	36.50	36.50
Tea, "Green Label" packet	500 g	10.60	13.15	13.55	16.65	24.30
Beer	0.5 l	7.50	12.55	15.50	17.50	23.10
Cigarettes, "Crescent"	20 p.	2.00	2.40	3.20	3.20	4.25
Petrol, standard	1 l	4.80	6.95	7.25	7.65	10.25
Paraffin	1 l	2.00	3.05	3.40	4.60	4.60

*) June.
a) December.

In the latter half of the seventies, the government permitted only infrequent increases of producer's prices for agricultural products. The high inflation rate meant that agricultural costs could not be covered, and this led to shortages of agricultural products. In the early eighties there was once again a nominal price readjustment, which however, was insufficient to cover increased production costs. Only foodstuffs managed to achieve a real price increase. In the light of the inflation rate, which is still high, incentives to increase food production and agricultural exports have so far been insufficient.

15.4 Official producer prices of selected crops
T. sh./kg

Crop	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Wheat	2.50	3.00	4.50	6.60	7.20
Rice	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.80	9.60
Maize	1.75	2.20	4.00	5.80	6.30
Millet	1.60	2.00	3.00	4.40	4.80
Sorghum	1.60	2.00	3.00	4.40	4.80
Cassava	0.90	1.20	2.00	3.30	3.60
Cashew nuts	5.00	7.00	9.80	11.75	18.10
Coffee	15.09	22.87	29.40	28.20	50.75
Tea	2.00	2.80	4.10	4.90	7.60
Cocoa	11.00	12.00	.	28.20	45.10
Tobacco	18.00	18.00	25.20	47.38	49.25
Cotton, grade "A"	4.70	6.00	8.40	16.25	16.90
Pyrethrum	10.60	12.60	17.60	21.10	29.50
Cardamom	45.00	45.00	.	96.00	155.00

The import price index has been declining since 1982. This is partly due to a fall in world market prices, especially for crude oil. The situation of export prices has deteriorated even more. The export price index reached its lowest point in 1985, and no fundamental improvements were to be seen in the revenur from the main agricultural export products even in the following years.

15.5 Index of import and export prices *)
1980 = 100

Category	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Import prices..............	110	117	111	109	107
Export prices..............	91	86	88	90	81

*) Based on US $ prices. Annual average.

Export prices of selected crops dropped sharply in 1984 and 1985, due to a larger supply on the world market at the same time as a smaller demand from industrialized countries. Since Tanzania is limited to only a few agricultural exports, like most other developing countries, it cannot compensate for losses by exporting other products. Stronger competition from other developing countries as well as the cyclical price formation (like a pig cycle) of the main agricultural export products make it almost impossible to promote continuous agricultural production. Industrial crops like sisal often face the problem of substitution by synthetic materials, which are cheaper to produce.

15.6 Export prices of selected crops
US $/t

Crop	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Cashew nuts................	1 372	574	618	1 157	800
Coffee.....................	2 432	2 438	2 564	2 775	2 640
Tea........................	1 404	1 554	1 312	2 046	1 350
Tobacco....................	1 671	1 908	2 164	1 564	1 470
Sisal......................	589	476	489	361	330
Cotton.....................	1 756	1 450	1 555	1 702	1 260

16. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

Tanzania's national accounts are prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Dar es Salaam, and available in national and international publications. Data in the following tables are derived primarily from international publications.

Tables 16.1 and 16.2 below show the trend of GDP at current and constant prices, the generation and uses of GDP and the distribution of national income. The presentation of the national accounts is broadly in line with the UN recommendations (A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables - SNA - New York, and the revised version of 1968). The extent to which these data can be compared with the national accounts of other countries is however limited because of certain discrepancies in definitions and methods of classification, differences in the basic data and peculiarities in the legal system and the economic order.

16.1 Gross domestic product at market prices

Year	GDP at market price			Inhabitants
	market prices current prices	factor cost 1976 prices		
		total	per cap.	
	Million T. sh.		T. sh.	1976=100
1976	24 419	21 652	1 314	100
1977	28 868	25 698	1 509	103
1978	32 169	28 582	1 624	106
1979	36 285	32 317	1 778	110
1980	42 118	37 454	1 997	113
1981	49 102	43 906	2 262	117
1982	58 226	52 546	2 617	121
1983	68 355	61 008	2 936	126
1984	85 215	76 264	3 548	130
1985	111 831	99 330	4 466	134
1986	149 467	131 346	5 699	139
	Growth rate in % (annual average)			
1982	18.6	19.7	15.7	3.4
1983	17.4	16.1	21.2	4.1
1984	24.6	25.0	29.8	3.2
1976/1980 D	14.6	14.7	11.0	3.1
1980/1984 D	19.2	19.4	15.4	3.6
1984/1986 D	32.4	31.2	26.7	3.4

16.2 Generation of gross domestic product at factor cost

Year	GDP at factor cost	Agri. forestry fisheries	Manuf. industry	of which proc. industry	of which constr.	Trade & hotels	Transport and tele-communications	Other sectors 1
			at current prices Mill. T. sh.					
1976	21 652	9 046	4 128	2 811	884	2 839	1 685	3 954
1977	25 698	11 131	4 895	3 287	1 111	3 407	1 793	4 472
1978	28 582	12 506	5 400	3 859	1 052	3 889	1 917	4 870
1979	32 317	14 728	5 656	3 868	1 229	4 244	2 113	5 476
1980	37 454	16 636	6 348	4 097	1 498	4 713	3 019	6 738
1981	43 906	20 338	6 837	4 501	1 614	5 479	3 133	8 119
1982	52 546	26 449	6 911	4 361	1 863	6 814	3 395	8 977
1983	61 008	32 737	6 884	4 869	1 252	8 148	3 507	9 732
1984	76 264	41 295	8 418	5 869	1 661	10 476	4 826	11 249
1985	99 330	56 325	10 160	6 861	1 977	13 599	7 061	12 275
1986	131 346	77 395	12 939	8 164	2 241	18 141	8 550	14 321
			Growth rate in % (annual average)					
1982	19.7	30.0	1.1	-3.1	13.5	24.3	8.4	10.6
1983	16.1	23.7	-0.4	11.6	-32.8	19.6	3.3	8.4
1984	25.0	26.1	22.3	20.5	32.6	28.6	37.6	15.6
1976/1980 D	14.6	16.4	11.3	9.9	14.0	13.5	15.7	14.2
1980/1984 D	19.2	25.5	7.3	9.4	2.6	22.1	12.4	13.7
1984/1986 D	32.4	36.9	24.0	17.9	16.1	31.5	33.1	12.8
			1976 prices (Mill. T. sh.)					
1976	21 653	9 046	4 129	2 811	884	2 839	1 685	3 954
1977	21 853	9 150	4 031	2 641	915	2 782	1 652	4 238
1978	22 142	8 898	3 988	2 730	783	2 797	1 699	4 660
1979	22 943	9 066	4 218	2 821	879	2 839	1 634	5 186
1980	23 888	9 418	4 204	2 683	932	2 839	1 818	5 609
1981	23 666	9 511	3 882	2 382	890	2 725	1 652	5 896
1982	24 104	9 639	3 847	2 304	930	2 668	1 694	6 256
1983	23 472	9 597	3 239	2 103	549	2 612	1 473	6 551
1984	23 930	9 463	3 403	2 159	629	2 640	1 703	6 721
1985	24 561	9 788	3 276	2 075	577	2 662	1 848	6 987
1986	25 486	10 045	3 190	1 935	572	2 669	1 887	7 695
			Growth rate in % (annual average)					
1982	1.8	1.3	-0.9	-3.3	4.5	-2.1	2.5	6.1
1983	-2.6	-0.4	-15.8	-8.7	-4.1	-2.1	-13.0	4.7
1984	1.9	-1.4	5.1	2.6	14.6	1.1	15.6	2.6
1976/1980 D	2.5	0.1	0.4	-1.2	1.3	0.0	1.9	9.1
1980/1986 D	1.0	1.1	4.5	-5.3	-7.8	-1.1	0.6	5.4

1) Excluding supposed remunerations for bank services.

16.3 Uses of gross domestic product at market prices at current prices

Year	GDP at market prices (6+7/8)	Private consum.	Public consum.	Gross fixed cap. formation	Changes in stock	Final domestic consump-tion (2-5)	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1976	24 419	15 377	3 989	5 159	+ 438	24 963	5 297	5 841
1977	28 868	17 979	4 308	6 663	+ 861	29 811	5 627	6 570
1978	32 169	23 363	5 585	7 330	+ 764	37 042	4 692	9 565
1979	36 283	25 497	5 956	8 592	+ 866	40 911	5 131	9 759
1980	42 118	32 486	5 494	8 630	+1 055	47 665	5 540	11 087
1981	49 102	37 035	6 105	8 632	+1 498	53 270	5 994	10 162
1982	58 228	42 261	8 046	10 825	+1 410	10 825	4 546	8 862
1983	68 355	52 974	9 443	7 752	+1 836	72 005	5 111	8 761
1984	85 215	69 683	10 779	10 330	+1 645	92 437	6 321	13 543
1985	111 831	92 601	11 437	15 729	+2 091	121 858	7 453	17 480
1986	149 467	133 588	12 447	23 391	+2 487	171 913	14 580	37 026
	Growth rate in % (annual average)							
1982	18.6	14.1	33.7	25.4		-79.6	-24.1	-12.8
1983	17.4	25.3	17.3	-28.4		565.2	12.4	-1.1
1984	24.6	31.5	14.1	33.3		28.4	23.7	54.6
1976/1980 D	14.6	20.6	8.3	13.7		17.5	1.1	17.4
1980/1986 D	23.5	26.6	14.6	18.1		23.8	17.5	22.2

16.4 Distribution of national product at current prices

	Compens-ation of employees	Property and entrepre-neurial income	Net receipts from ear-nings and prop. *)	NNP(1) at factor cost (nat.inc.) (1-3)	Indirect taxes excl. subsidies	NNP(1) at market prices (4+5)	Balance of current transfers (*)	Availab income (6+7)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Mill. T. sh.				
1976	4 781	15 958	- 100	20 639	2 767	23 406	+ 464	23 870
1977	5 328	19 356	- 88	24 596	3 170	27 766	+ 962	28 728
1978	6 110	21 333	- 45	27 398	3 587	30 985	+ 1 273	32 258
1979	6 858	24 189	- 71	30 976	3 966	34 942	+ 1 447	36 389
1980	7 940	27 974	- 112	35 802	4 664	40 466	+ 1 055	41 521
1981	9 047	33 317	- 176	42 188	5 196	47 384	+ 1 888	49 272
1982	10 168	40 810	- 231	50 747	5 680	56 427	+ 1 107	57 534
1983	11 306	48 083	- 211	59 178	7 347	66 525	+ 1 146	67 671
1984	12 570	61 903	- 173	74 300	8 951	83 251	+ 1 427	84 678
1985	13 969	83 145	- 704	96 410	12 501	108 911	+ 3 071	111 982
1986	15 816	112 782	-3 281	125 317	18 121	143 438	+15 502	158 940
	Growth rate in % (annual average)							
1982	12.3	22.5		20.3	9.3	19.1		16.7
1983	11.2	17.8		16.6	29.3	17.9		17.6
1984	11.2	28.7		25.5	21.8	25.1		25.1
1976/1980 D	13.5	15.1		14.8	13.9	14.7		14.8
1980/1986 D	12.2	26.2		23.2	25.4	23.5		25.1

(*) Transfers between Tanzania and the rest of the world.
1) Net National Product (NNP) : Gross National Product (GNP) less consumption of fixed capital.

17. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments summarizes the economic transactions between residents and non-residents. It can be divided into a current-account balance and a capital-account balance. The current account shows transactions in respect of goods, services and transfers in the reference period. Transfers are the cross- entries for movements of goods and capital in which no payment is involved. The balance of current account is the net balance on goods, services and transfers, while the capital account generally shows movements of capital as changes in various types of claims and liabilities. The balance on capital account represents the improvement (+) or deterioration (-) of the nation's net foreign position.

Like any closed accounting system, the balance of payments is always formally in equilibrium. In the form in which it is presented here,

balance on current account

= balance on capital account
(+ unsettled amounts).

In principle, plus and minus signs appear only against net balances and changes in balance-sheet items. In the capital account, a plus sign against a change in a balance-sheet item shows an increase in claims or liabilities and a minus sign shows a fall. (In the case of a net balance on changes in claims and liabilities, a plus sign always indicates an increase in net assets and a minus sign always indicates a decrease in net assets).

The trends and patterns recorded in the balance-of-payments tables often diverge from the data in the country's external trade statistics or the figures for transactions in goods and services appearing in the national accounts. This is partly due to the different additions, deductions and conversions which are applied to the data on goods and services for balance-of-payments and for national accounts purposes and partly the result of using different units of account whose parities do not remain constant. Discrepancies vis-à-vis external trade statistics (balance on external trade in goods) can be ascribed, for example, to conversions of cif to fob values, corrections and additions and conversion of the figures into different units of account. For these and other reasons the scope for meaningful international comparisons is limited.

The data in the following table are drawn from publications of the International Monetary Fund (Balance of Payments Statistics), which are based in turn of official data supplied by the Bank of Tanzania. The breakdowns are largely in line with the methodology described in the "Balance of Payments Manual" of the IMF.

17.1 Balance of payments
Mill. SDR *)

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1984 5)	1985 5)	1986 5)
	Current account balance							
Goods transactions (fob)....exp.	461.3	380.5	422.4	390.3	588.3	363.8	319.8	295.3
imp.	553.9	792.9	743.6	821.1	878.6	740.2	792.5	661.8
Trade balance...................	-92.6	-412.5	-321.2	-430.8	-290.3	-376.3	-472.7	-366.6
Transport 1)...............cred.	52.5	50.4	43.7	52.0	59.0	-	-	-
deb.	98.0	136.4	129.8	164.4	169.5	-	-	-
Tourism....................cred.	7.6	10.4	14.4	15.9	18.9	-	-	-
deb.	11.3	11.1	8.5	15.3	12.2	-	-	-
Capital income.............cred.	9.4	15.0	8.9	10.8	9.3	1.6	2.9	6.7
deb.	27.3	19.8	15.6	21.2	27.1	32.8	11.8	5.4
Governmental services......cred.	21.3	28.4	-	33.0	29.6	-	-	-
deb.	6.3	9.6	-	11.7	10.9	-	-	-
Other services.............cred.	10.2	14.6	50.2	44.2	70.2	-	-	-
deb.	25.0	39.1	45.6	46.4	25.2	-	-	-
Total services.............cred.	101.1	118.7	117.3	155.9	187.0	120.9	114.5	92.3
deb.	167.8	216.1	199.5	259.0	244.9	220.5	-227.2	182.2
Services balance................	-66.7	-97.4	-82.2	-103.1	-57.9	-99.6	-112.7	-89.9
Private transfers..........cred.	36.0	40.2	41.6	34.5	38.6	-	-	-
deb.	19.4	21.8	18.8	21.9	15.3	-	-	-
Private transfers balance.......	+16.6	+18.4	+22.8	+12.6	+23.3	-	-	-
Public transfers...........cred.	88.3	115.4	113.4	113.1	101.2	-	-	-
deb.	6.5	3.0	0.9	2.0	5.0	-	-	-
Public transfers balance........	+81.8	+112.4	+112.5	+111.1	+96.2	-	-	-
Private and public transfers balance...............	+98.4	+130.8	+135.3	+123.7	+119.5	-	-	-
Current account balance.........	-61.1	-379.0	-268.2	-410.1	-228.6	-	-	-
	Capital account balance							
Direct investment of Tanzanian capital abroad..........	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct foreign capital investment in Tanzania............	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portfolio investment...............	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other capital investment								
Long term capital transactions								
of government..................	-67.1	-75.6	106.9	-90.6	-55.7	-	-	-
of banks.......................	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of other sectors...............	-19.3	-33.1	-67.5	-15.9	-39.8	-	-	-
Short term capital transactions								
of governemnt..................	-32.9	-14.0	-	+6.1	+13.6	-	-	-
of banks.......................	-1.7	-52.3	+66.7	+61.0	-43.7	-	-	-
of other sectors...............	+4.8	+3.6	-8.6	-8.3	-47.9	-	-	-
Other capital transactions 2)......	-22.9	-63.7	-89.3	-136.2	+18.4	-	-	-
Comp. items of reserves 3).........	+5.1	-3.2	+1.6	-6.9	-6.9	-	-	-
Reserves 4)........................	+132.3	-132.7	-46.3	-43.8	+9.0	-	-	-
Capital account balance............	-1.7	-371.0	-250.3	-234.6	-153.0	-	-	-
Errors and omissions...............	-59.3	-8.0	-17.9	-175.4	-75.6	-	-	-

*) 1 SDR = 1977: 9.709 T. Sh.; 1978 : 9.709 T. Sh.; 1979 : 10.870 T. Sh.; 1980: 10.417 T. Sh.; 1981 : 9.709 T. sh.; 1984 : 17.857 T. Sh.; 1985 : 18.182 T. Sh.; 1986 : 62.500 T. Sh.
1) Including freight and insurance.
2) Liabilities to foreign monetary authorities and state-aided borrowing with a view to palance-of-payments equilibrium.
3) Cross-entries for allocations of SDRs, transactions in gold between the monetary authorities and residents and adjustments in respect of assessment-related changes in currency reserves.
4) Changes in reserves, including assessment-related changes.
5) Source : EUROSTAT.

18. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Ministry of Planning and Development is responsible for economic and social development planning. The guidelines for medium and long term economic planning are laid down in cooperation with the ministries, the national planning commission and the national party executive committee. Annual plans drawn up by village and district authorities are also an integral part of the development planning. They are approved together with the framework directives of the current five year plans.

The first development plan in Tanzania for the years 1964 to 1969 could not be completed, primarily due to an absence of foreign aid for financing two thirds of total investments. Furthermore, there was no unanimity within the government concerning economic and social objectives. In the Arusha declaration of February 1967, the then President Nyerere developed an autonomous path for African socialism, rejecting both western capitalism as well as the ideology of the far left.

The main objectives of the second plan for 1969 to 1974 were as follows :

- Social progress for all sections of the population,
- Promotion of collective and cooperative associations for economic activity,
- More efficient use of national production reserves,
- Faster economic development,
- Association with other African countries in an economic unit.

Instead of the planned GDP growth rate of an average of 6.7 % p.a., a rate of only 4.8 % p.a. was achieved. Tanzania's economic development has stagnated since the mid-seventies for a variety of reasons, which include the unforeseen rise in the prices of oil and other imported goods, the food supply crisis after the drought in 1974/75 and difficulties in economic management.

The third development plan, scheduled to start in 1975, could only be launched early in 1977, due to the economic crisis and especially to the shortage of food. Although the boom in coffee prices in 1976/77 led to an improvement in Tanzania's economic situation, the positive effects were only short-lived. The extent of the shortage in currency reserves and the resultant economic crisis became apparent in 1980.

In the fourth development plan (1981/86) the volume of investments was 40.2 million T. sh., one quarter of which went to industry while agriculture took the second place. Deterioration of the economic situation forced the government to abandon this plan. None of the development projects launched between 1982 and 1983 was completed. Available resources were used by the government to consolidate and modernize existing projects.

With help from the World Bank a three year structural adjustment programme was adopted in 1982. Its implementation was subject to approval of the International Monetary Fund/IMF, which was obtained in 1986 after protracted negotiations.

This structural adjustment programme has been integrated into the development plan for the period from 1987 to 1992. Financial needs for the first three years are estimated at 1.2 billion T. sh. A key target of the new plan is the increase of food and agricultural export production. To achieve this, producer prices have to be raised and the agricultural institutions strengthened. New investments will be kept to a minimum, and preference will be given to renovation and repair of existing infrastructure. A growth rate of 5% in the agricultural sector should be reached by the end of the plan in 1992 (1986/87: + 0.9 %). Annual industrial growth should move from - 5.2 % in 1985 to + 6.4 % within the same period.

19. COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

Since independence in December 1961, Tanzania has received bilateral and multilateral financial aid to economic development. This chapter deals with assistance it has received since 1975, when Tanzania signed the Lomé I convention on trade and economic development between the European Economic Community (EEC) and the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Particular emphasis has therefore been given to the assistance that Tanzania has received from each of the member states of the Community and from the Community itself through its various instruments. However, before looking into this cooperation activity it is useful to give an overview of the process which led to the signing of the various conventions, their scope in terms of the number of signatories, and the funds available under the Lomé convention.

At the root of EEC-ACP cooperation lies the Treaty of Rome, signed in 1957, which established the instruments of cooperation between the European countries. Six countries were signatories to this agreement, i.e. Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Italy and the Netherlands. However, as these negotiations entered their final stage, France insisted on a system of association with their "Overseas Countries and Territories" (OCT's). The system of association with these countries involved in particular the liberalization of trade between member states and each of the OCT's concerned, plus financial aid from the EEC to help with investments required for the development of the OCT's. The EEC was therefore to supplement the aid supplied by the individual countries.

In 1960, most of the French-speaking OCT's gained their independence and therefore the Community's statutory link with these countries had to be changed to a contractual agreement to take account of the changed situation. In the light of these developments the Community concluded the Yaoundé I Convention in July 1963, which laid down the instruments of EEC cooperation with 18 newly independent African states, all French-speaking except Somalia. Under this convention, the European Development Fund (EDF) allocation was raised to 800 million units of account comprising loans and subsidies. In 1969, while discussions were revived for U.K. membership of the EEC, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda concluded the Arusha agreement with the EEC. In 1973, the Community expanded to 9 with the accession of U.K., Ireland and Denmark.

Pursuant to Protocol nł 22 of the Treaty of Adhesion, the enlarged Community offered twenty Commonwealth countries the possibility of negotiating their future relations. This offer was also extended to African countries not members of the Commonwealth and/or not members of the group of countries signatory to the Yaoundé I and II conventions.

The subsequent negotiations culminated in the signing of the Lomé I convention on 28 February 1975 between the nine member countries of the European Community and 43 African Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP). One of the most important features of this convention was the establishment of the STABEX system, which is a mechanism designed to stabilize the revenues of primary exports of the ACP countries in times of low prices and/or falls in production. In addition the funds under the 4th EDF were increased to 3,457.8 million units of account. The second Lomé convention saw a further growth in the membership of the ACP countries and in their cooperation with the EEC; their numbers increased to 57. A significant feature of this convention was the introduction of the SYSMIN, a system designed to re-establish the viability of the mining sector in ACP countries. The 5th EDF was also increased to ECU 5.7 billion.

This growth continued and when the third Lomé convention was signed on 8 December 1984, not only had EEC membership increased to ten (Greece having joined in 1981), but the ACP group increased to 66 members, comprising 45 African countries, 13 Caribbean countries and 8 countries in the Pacific. The convention provides for a total financial package of 8.5 billion ECU's of which 7.4 are provided by the 6th EDF and 1.1 by the European Investment Bank. The breakdown of the EDF is as follows:

		Mill. ECU's
STABEX		925
SYSMIN		415
Grants :	- Emergency aid/refugees	290
	- Interest rate subsidies	210
	- Other subsidies	4,360
Special loans		600
Risk capital		600

It is against this background that we shall review the development assistance received by Tanzania since 1975. Tables 19.1 and 19.2 provide details of grants and total assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. The total indicated for each donor country includes aid provided by private as well as public institutions. But first we shall look at the aid received by Tanzania from the EDF. On 31 December 1983, total commitments from the 5th EDF amounted to 3,618.1 million ECU's, of which Tanzania's share was 135.5 million ECU's or 3.74 % of the total.

Table 19.1 shows the total grants received by Tanzania between 1975 and 1986. Among the members of the EEC, the main donor countries are - in decreasing order of contributions - the Netherlands with 11.9 % of total aid for the entire period under consideration, the Federal Republic of Germany (11.7 %), Denmark (8.2 %) and the United Kingdom (7.5 %). These countries are followed at some distance by Italy (1.5 %), Belgium and France (each with 0.3 %). It is interesting to note in table 19.1 that the EEC and its member states represent 47.9 % of total subsidies received by Tanzania between 1975 and 1986, the largest contributions being made in 1979 (270.6 million US $; 55.4 % of the total for the year), in 1980 (295.6 million US $: 44.9 %) and in 1981 (272.2 million US $; 53.4 %). This was a consequence of the major increase in loans granted by the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and the United Kingdom between 1975 and 1986. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, however, a record level of contributions was registered in 1980 (209.0 million US $), and this record was preceded and followed by regular growth comparable with the average growth of subsidies granted by the three other member states mentioned. The subsidies granted by the Netherlands showed constant growth, and were always maintained a higher level that those of other member states.

When looking at the total net disbursements of development aid (ODA), the same pattern emerges : the Netherlands remain the major donor country with a contribution of 9.6 % of total aid received by Tanzania between 1975 and 1986. In the same period the Community and its member states jointly contributed 39.6 %, a lower proportion than for subsidies.

19.1 Subsidies granted by donor country 1975 - 1986
Million US $

Donor	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL 1975 - 1986 Valeur	%
Germany (F.R.)	13.8	16.9	18.2	22.4	40.8	209.0	54.5	59.0	36.3	49.8	32.4	44.94	598.0	11.7
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.4	1.4	3.19	16.1	0.3
Denmark	6.5	9.7	6.9	19.7	50.1	22.6	32.5	39.1	30.2	29.1	40.1	132.5	419.0	8.2
France	.	.	.	.	.	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.3	2.0	13.8	0.3
Italy	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.8	10.7	12.3	7.6	9.4	13.7	17.56	76.4	1.5
Netherlands	8.1	23.4	35.6	91.5	76.2	81.5	68.9	52.17	34.7	40.4	36.3	60.5	609.3	11.9
United Kingdom	8.5	10.4	11.7	19.8	46.5	74.5	56.0	41.2	43.9	29.7	23.0	17.5	382.6	7.5
Total EEC countries	37.5	61.5	73.6	155.7	217.2	393.2	226.5	209.3	158.6	164.4	151.0	280.9	2 129.5	41.6
EEC	15.1	5.7	10.6	17.8	22.9	22.0	32.2	20.8	19.2	28.0	28.0	36.7	259.1	5.1
Total EEC countries and Commission	52.6	67.2	84.2	173.5	240.1	415.2	258.7	230.2	177.8	192.5	179.0	317.7	2 388.6	46.7
Percent of total	27.9	34.3	39.1	38.0	49.2	63.1	50.8	46.9	41.4	44.8	43.9	49.1	46.7	
Canada	14.8	7.4	7.3	92.1	28.6	19.4	27.2	35.2	33.9	24.7	30.4	27.2	348.1	6.8
U.S.A.	17.0	24.0	17.0	11.0	11.0	21.0	25.0	20.0	14.0	20.0	19.0	7.0	206.0	4.0
Japan	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.2	13.8	13.3	17.5	10.9	12.6	18.3	22.9	30.4	151.5	3.0
Other	100.7	94.4	104.3	177.3	194.1	189.4	181.0	194.0	191.6	174.1	156.7	264.6	2 022.2	39.5
TOTAL - ALL DONORS	188.2	195.9	215.5	457.1	487.7	658.3	509.3	490.2	429.9	429.5	408.0	646.8	5 116.5	100.0

19.2 Total ODA net disbursments 1975 - 1986
Million US $

Donor	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	TOTAL 1975 - 1986 Valeur	%
Germany (F.R.)	28.6	20.4	29.6	55.4	79.9	74.5	54.8	58.8	36.3	49.9	32.9	45.0	565.9	9.0
Belgium	0.4	1.7	0.2	4.8	5.3	2.5	7.3	1.5	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.2	39.7	0.6
Denmark	23.7	19.6	35.0	37.6	39.7	32.2	32.8	39.8	40.4	31.6	37.0	54.9	424.3	6.7
France	.	.	.	.	.	7.0	9.2	6.2	5.0	5.6	1.5	2.0	36.5	0.6
Italy	-0.3	0.0	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	10.5	13.6	18.7	36.4	34.8	28.1	141.2	2.2
Netherlands	19.0	27.6	45.6	50.9	77.5	83.2	69.7	56.3	34.5	40.6	36.9	60.7	602.4	9.6
United Kingdom	7.2	6.6	10.4	18.6	45.1	73.2	54.8	40.6	43.6	29.2	22.6	17.1	368.8	5.9
Total EEC countries	78.6	76.0	120.5	167.4	247.7	273.6	240.0	218.2	184.9	200.1	172.1	213.8	2 193.0	34.8
EEC	15.1	5.7	10.6	19.9	29.2	25.1	40.6	30.0	27.1	31.9	29.9	37.4	302.6	4.8
Total EEC countries and Commission	93.7	81.7	131.1	187.4	276.9	298.7	280.5	248.2	212.1	232.1	202.1	251.2	2 495.6	39.6
Percent of total	31.7	30.5	38.5	44.1	47.0	44.0	39.9	36.3	35.7	41.6	41.5	36.9	39.6	
Canada	32.0	20.3	9.7	29.0	28.6	19.4	27.2	35.2	33.9	24.7	30.4	27.2	317.5	5.0
U.S.A.	33.0	33.0	30.0	16.0	10.0	28.0	30.0	24.0	20.0	22.0	20.0	8.0	274.0	4.3
Japan	2.9	2.6	2.4	10.0	23.6	39.3	38.4	50.0	30.0	26.1	28.5	35.0	288.7	4.6
IDA 1)	17.5	28.6	36.5	24.0	38.4	34.4	76.9	97.5	63.6	55.2	28.1	83.5	584.2	9.3
Other	116.3	101.7	130.5	158.2	211.5	258.9	249.7	229.1	234.3	197.9	177.8	276.0	2 341.9	37.2
TOTAL - ALL DONORS	295.4	267.9	340.2	424.6	589.0	678.7	702.7	684.0	593.9	557.9	486.9	680.9	6 301.9	100.0

1) International Development Association

ES Clasificación de las publicaciones de Eurostat

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1 Estadísticas generales (azul oscuro)
2 Economía y finanzas (violeta)
3 Población y condiciones sociales (amarillo)
4 Energía e industria (azul claro)
5 Agricultura, silvicultura y pesca (verde)
6 Comercio exterior (rojo)
7 Servicios y transportes (naranja)
9 Diversos (marrón)

SERIE

A Anuarios
B Coyuntura
C Cuentas, encuestas y estadísticas
D Estudios y análisis
E Métodos
F Estadísticas rápidas

GR Ταξινόμηση των δημοσιεύσεων της Eurostat

ΘΕΜΑ

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5 Γεωργία, δάση και αλιεία (πράσινο)
6 Εξωτερικό εμπόριο (κόκκινο)
7 Υπηρεσίες και μεταφορές (πορτοκαλί)
9 Διάφορα (καφέ)

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B Συγκυρίο
C Λογαριασμοί, έρευνες και στατιστικές
D Μελέτες και αναλύσεις
E Μέθοδοι
F Ταχείες στατιστικές

IT Classificazione delle pubblicazioni dell'Eurostat

TEMA

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4 Energia e industria (azzurro)
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6 Commercio estero (rosso)
7 Servizi e trasporti (arancione)
9 Diversi (marrone)

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C Conti, indagini e statistiche
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F Note rapide

DA Klassifikation af Eurostats publikationer

EMNE

1 Almene statistikker (mørkeblå)
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3 Befolkning og sociale forhold (gul)
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5 Landbrug, skovbrug og fiskeri (grøn)
6 Udenrigshandel (rød)
7 Tjenesteydelser og transport (orange)
9 Diverse statistikker (brun)

SERIE

A Årbøger
B Konjunkturoversigter
C Regnskaber, tællinger og statistikker
D Undersøgelser og analyser
E Metoder
F Ekspresoversigter

EN Classification of Eurostat publications

THEME

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2 Economy and finance (violet)
3 Population and social conditions (yellow)
4 Energy and industry (blue)
5 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green)
6 Foreign trade (red)
7 Services and transport (orange)
9 Miscellaneous (brown)

SERIES

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B Short-term trends
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D Studies and analyses
E Methods
F Rapid reports

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ONDERWERP

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9 Diverse statistieken (bruin)

SERIE

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B Conjunctuur
C Rekeningen, enquêtes en statistieken
D Studies en analyses
E Methoden
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DE Gliederung der Veröffentlichungen des Eurostat

THEMENKREIS

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5 Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei (Grün)
6 Außenhandel (Rot)
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9 Verschiedenes (Braun)

REIHE

A Jahrbücher
B Konjunktur
C Konten, Erhebungen und Statistiken
D Studien und Analysen
E Methoden
F Schnellberichte

FR Classification des publications de l'Eurostat

THÈME

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2 Économie et finances (violet)
3 Population et conditions sociales (jaune)
4 Énergie et industrie (bleu)
5 Agriculture, sylviculture et pêche (vert)
6 Commerce extérieur (rouge)
7 Services et transports (orange)
9 Divers (brun)

SÉRIE

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D Études et analyses
E Méthodes
F Statistiques rapides

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TEMA

1 Estatísticas gerais (azul escuro)
2 Economia e finanças (violeta)
3 População e condições sociais (amarelo)
4 Energia e indústria (azul)
5 Agricultura, silvicultura e pesca (verde)
6 Comércio externo (vermelho)
7 Serviços e transportes (laranja)
9 Diversos (castanho)

SÉRIE

A Anuários
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