

12105/1-02

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC DATA

Country:	Tanzania
Latest Year:	1972
Compiled	September 1973

Fifth Year/Number 1

M73-2332

Country : Tanzania

Population: August 1967 census = 11,957,000 on Mainland plus 355,000 on Zanzibar making a total of 12,312,000. Growth rate 1961/1967 = 1.5 per cent per annum.
June 1971 estimate = 13,630,000 } Growth rate = 2.7
June 1972 estimate = 14,000,000 } per cent per annum

<u>Wage Employment</u> :	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total - Numbers ('000)	336	347	352	368	376	393	414
of which:							
Agriculture	126	124	109	113	107	110	
Manufacturing		31	35	40	44	55	
Construction		42	47	53	55	53	
Transport		30	32	32	34	40	
Services		86	91	91	93	101	
Wage Bill (Mn. Shillings)	1,172	1,249	1,316	1,385	1,502	1,590	1,732
Contributors to National Provident Fund (000)				411.0	471.1	538.3	606.9
<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
GDP at current factor cost	6,518	6,792	7,205	7,554	8,222	8,846	9,850
GDP at constant (1966) prices	6,518	6,825	7,174	7,338	7,779	8,079	8,504
Increase (per cent)		4.6	5.1	2.3	6.0	3.9	5.3

This series is shown in the 1972/73 Economic Survey.

Possible Economic Outturn for 1973

Tanzania had two years of moderate growth in the GDP at constant prices in 1971 and 1972 of 3.9 and 5.3 per cent respectively. There was an increase of 11.3 per cent at current prices in 1972 due to higher world prices for export commodities but the real growth rate was reduced because of inflation.

The year 1973 seems likely to be a little better than 1972 insofar as the growth rate at constant prices is concerned. The agricultural season 1972/3 has produced a bigger cotton crop of 580,000 bales (105,000 tons) and higher sugar, tea, pyrethrum, cashew and tobacco crops. Production of sisal is about the same but coffee production is down from 51,600 to about 46,000 tons.

Exports in the first five months of 1973 were 20 per cent higher in value than in the same period of 1972 at 1021 million shillings. There were large increases recorded in exports of cloves and coffee and less significant increases for sisal, cashew nuts and tea. Some substantial part of the overall increase was due to better prices on

world markets. Imports were only 7 per cent higher at 1,146 million shillings from January to May 1973, compared with a year earlier. It is likely that all this increase was due to price rises.

Some growth is expected in the industrial sector in 1973 but this is not expected to be a large one, although demand will be stimulated by the higher earnings of the agricultural sector and higher Government spending.

The Government's expenditure estimates for 1973/4 cover recurrent expenditure of 2513 million shillings and development expenditure of 1,660 million; the corresponding figures for 1972/3 were 2,188 million and 1,276 million shillings. A substantial increase in total expenditure for the calendar year is indicated and the growth from 1972 to 1973 could be from 3,065 to 3,820 million shillings or 25 per cent. Part of the increase is due to price rises and another part to the inclusion of parastatal development projects in the Government development account.

Retail prices in Tanzania have been increasing in line with the experience in all other countries and based on the increases between August 1972 and August 1973 the year as a whole should record a rise of around 8 per cent. Export prices of the major prices are likely to show a higher increase.

Tanzania should also record some gains from tourism in 1973 and from handling the Zambian transit traffic.

The growth rate of the GDF in 1973 should be around 6 per cent at constant prices and 15 per cent at current prices.

Currency and Exchange Rate: the East African shilling was used as the unit of currency until 1966 at which time the three countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda introduced their own currencies. The rate of exchange of the E.A. shillings and the Tanzania shilling since January 1959 was 20 shillings = 2.80 US dollars up to July 1973 when it was changed to 2.90 US dollars = 20 shillings or 0.9 shillings = 1 US dollar.

Development Plans

First Five-Year Plan 1964-1969; the second five-year plan was introduced in June 1969 and covers the period July 1969/June 1974 (this latter plan is summarised later in this paper).

<u>Energy; Electricity:</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Production (million kWh)	252.4	282.0	313.4	358.3	395.5	425.6	468.7
Local sales (" ")	214.9	240.4	266.6	306.8	341.0	371.5	402.7
Installed capacity (Mw)			92.47	101.38	121.0	124.4	131.4

It was reported in November 1968 that Tanzania's biggest hydro-electric power station costing 448 million shillings was to be built at Kidatu near Mikumi. The first phase to commence in 1971 would be completed in 1975 and was to have a capacity of 100 megawatts. Two more 50 megawatts stages will be completed by 1983 bringing the total scheme to 200 megawatts. By 1972 a start had been made on the Kidatu project, and in 1973 work was reported as well ahead of schedule. Design work on the Njombe Hydro-electric project and the Mtwara/Newela transmission line was in progress in 1972/73. A 15 MW generator to be in service at Ubungo by 1975 was also reported.

<u>Petroleum products</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Sales (million litres)	430.1	443.2	463.7	465.5	517.5	627.8	676.0
Including -							
Motor spirit	99.6	100.5	105.6	109.1	130.6	146.8	155.0
Light diesel oil	95.9	105.9	118.3	116.8	133.3	176.6	210.0
Heavy diesel oil	54.1	57.7	60.6	61.8	59.5	61.3	60.0
Fuel oil	129.1	126.4	120.0	120.5	131.8	171.7	173.0
Kerosene	51.4	52.7	59.2	57.3	62.3	71.4	78.0

^{a/} Part estimated.

In 1967 the Tiper Oil Refinery at Dar-es-Salaam came on stream to supply products for Tanzania and Zambia. It had an initial capacity of 600,000 tons. The pipeline to take products from the refinery to Zambia was finished in the third quarter of 1968. The refinery was operated at its peak capacity equivalent to 600,000 tons a year in 1968. The capacity had been expected to be expanded to 750,000 metric tons in 1970, and in fact production reached 716,500 metric tons in 1971. In 1971/72 the Ndola refinery was being built in Zambia which would reduce the effective market for the Tiper Refinery when completed.

<u>Mineral Production</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Sales</u>							
Diamonds ('000 carats)	906	988	683	780	695	815	625 ^{a/}
Gold ('000 grams)	1,711	560	519	498	244	5	7
Salt ('000 tons)	37.6	35.5	42.7	34.0	42.0	35.1	43.0
Tin concentrates (metric tons)	512	495	447	188	398	163	74
^{a/} Estimate							
	<u>Value (million shillings)</u>						
Diamonds	186.3	232.7	136.7	141.6	106.2	128.0	123.6
Gold	14.1	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.3	-	0.1
Salt	7.4	7.2	9.6	7.9	8.1	8.6	8.2
Tin concentrates	8.8	6.2	6.9	2.3	6.4	3.2	1.1
Other	6.0	7.3	6.8	3.1	6.9	4.6	5.2
Total	<u>222.6</u>	<u>258.1</u>	<u>164.8</u>	<u>164.6</u>	<u>129.9</u>	<u>144.4</u>	<u>138.2</u>

Over recent years gold and tin mines have been closed down.

Investigations have been carried out into the use of the phosphate deposits which exist and into the use of coal, kaolin and iron ore resources. Attempts have also been made and are being made to prove that oil exists in commercial quantities on Mafia Island at the Ruvu river estuary. The search for oil also continues along the coastal belt from Tanga to Mtwara and around the offshore islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

In 1973 it was reported that an Italian company had spent 100 million shillings since 1969 on oil prospecting.

A West German firm has undertaken to develop the Minjinja Phosphate deposits as a source of raw material for a fertilizer factory at Tanga. Large deposits of iron ore (130 million tons) and coal (200 million tons) as well as limestone have been found in Livingstone mountains in Southern Tanzania. Investigations are also being undertaken into the Kigugwe copper deposits and on various gold-bearing reefs in Mpanda and Chunya.

Agricultural Production

Principal Cash Crops Marketed (in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Sisal	208.7	220.1	196.9	209.3	202.3	181.1	156.8
Cotton lint	78.8	70.8	51.3	69.4	76.4 ^{b/}	65.3 ^{b/}	79.8
Cotton seed	125.0	106.0	87.0	120.0	130.0 ^{b/}	115.0 ^{b/}	138.0
Clean coffee	49.3	40.2	51.5	46.1	49.7	45.8	51.6
Cashew nuts	82.5	76.5	117.0	113.5	111.2	121.5	137.7
Sugar	71.0	71.8	82.4	92.0	87.3	95.8	88.5
Tea	7.3	7.2	7.9	8.8	8.5	10.5	12.7
Tobacco	5.3	7.8	7.3	11.7	11.0	11.9	14.2
Pyrethrum flowers	4.4	6.7	4.8	3.8	2.3	3.7	4.3
Wheat	33.3	28.7	24.4 ^{c/}	22.4 ^{c/}	...	...	...
Groundnuts	8.4	10.3	6.8	3.5	3.0 ^{b/}	3.3 ^{b/}	...
Rice paddy	34.5	31.5	43.7 ^{c/}	56.9 ^{c/}	...	...	...
Maize	64.0	101.6 ^{c/}	132.1 ^{c/}	44.7 ^{c/}	...	...	...

- ^{a/} Provisional
- ^{b/} Estimates
- ^{c/} Season ending in year.

Principal Exports (including Zanzibar but excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
	<u>(in thousand metric tons)</u>						
Coffee	50.6	44.4	49.2	49.5	44.8	35.5	54.7
Cotton lint	86.2	60.8	62.9	56.7	60.7	54.0	64.5
Sisal fibre and tow	198.9	204.4	189.1	171.9	217.2	160.8	153.1
Cloves	14.4	17.3	12.2	7.3	4.8	9.0	11.8
Cashew nuts	72.2	70.9	79.7	82.2	77.4	95.9	112.9
Tea	6.3	6.1	6.7	7.6	6.9	8.3	9.2
Tobacco	2.3	4.1	5.0	4.5	6.0	4.7	5.6
Groundnuts	4.8	5.7	3.9	1.1	1.3	0.3	-
Castor seed	13.1	13.2	8.2	8.7	2.8	24.7	9.9
Sesame seed	7.3	6.4	6.7	7.2	5.2	6.3	9.6
Other oil seeds	26.3	17.3	30.2	21.9	20.3	11.1	9.8
Pyrethrum extract	0.20	0.20	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.16
Pulses	9.0	9.2	10.4	7.3	13.5	17.2	11.0
Pyrethrum flower and powder	...	...	...	0.39	0.27	0.02	-

^{a/} Provisional

Subsistence crops include maize, rice, sorghum, bananas, cassava, beans, peas and oil seeds. Production statistics published by the FAO for some of these products are as follows:-

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>
	<u>(in '000 metric tons)</u>						
Rice paddy	84	143	114	136	136	182	185
Maize	512	1,150	560	678	536	650	650
Millet and sorghum ^{b/}			292	275	236	245	245
Cassava	1,130	1,180	1,200	1,200	1,300 ^{a/}	1,500 ^{a/}	...
Castor beans	12	14	12	13	6	10	10
Sesame seed	11	13.2	9.3	11.3	10.2	10.8	11.0
Copra	22	23	22.4	19.5	25.3	28.0	30.0
Pulses	140	170	138	164	155	249	196

^{a/} Estimates only.

^{b/} Shown as more than 1 million tons a year in 1970 Production Yearbook

In 1970 it was reported that 7 cashew nut processing plants were to be established as in 1969 only 15 per cent of the crop of 106,000 tons had been processed locally. There is a target to earn 209 million shillings from cashew exports in 1978.

A new sugar mill is to be developed from October 1972 which will reach its production level of 75,000 tons in three stages with the full production being achieved in 1975.

The 1973 cotton crop has been forecast at 580,000 bales (105,000 tons) but the coffee crop will be reduced from 51,600 to about 46,000 tons.

Livestock:

Tanganyika and Zanzibar

<u>Herds</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
			(in '000 head)				
Cattle ^{a/}	9,860	10,437	10,896	11,375	12,799	13,141	13,600
Sheep ^{a/}	2,781	2,974	2,832	2,828	2,825	2,823	2,800
Goats ^{a/}	4,143	4,470	4,315	4,374	4,417	4,456	4,450
Pigs ^{a/}	15	16	18	19	20	21	22
Donkeys ^{a/}	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Poultry ^{a/}			19,006	19,372	20,049	20,405	20,600

^{a/} FAO estimates.

In 1966 the offtake rate for cattle was estimated at 11 to 12 per cent and in that year 1.1 million hides were sold. However, by 1971 the offtake rate had fallen to about 7.2 per cent.

Total offtake including estimates for unrecorded:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Cattle ('000 head)	1,131	1,180	951	979	1,150	1,192	976

Exports of meat and hides and skins (excluding those to Kenya and Uganda):

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
	(in thousand metric tons)							
Meat and preparations	5.7	8.1	6.5	5.0	5.8	3.9	3.3	3.3
Hides and skins	7.1	6.7	5.3	5.8	6.9	5.8	5.9	9.6

The development of dairy production has been a continuous pre-occupation in Tanzania but dairy product imports have increased substantially since 1969.

There is an ambitious programme to improve herds and the quality of the meat. The potential export markets are Zambia and the Persian Gulf States.

Fishing: the details of the fish catch for recent years are as follows:

<u>Weight of catch</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
	(in thousand metric tons)					
Fresh water	99.3	120.1	123.1	166.9	...	...
Sea	19.4	22.0	17.0	19.1	...	...
Total	<u>118.7</u>	<u>142.1</u>	<u>140.1</u>	<u>186.0</u>	<u>181.5</u>	<u>186.0</u>
Value (mn shillings)	<u>88.6</u>	<u>98.2</u>	<u>99.7</u>	<u>120.8</u>	<u>132.6</u>	<u>120.8</u>

a/ Press reports

In 1971 a cold store was established at Panga and similar installations were scheduled in other lake villages in 1972/73. Some large increase in production from Lake Victoria is possible in the future.

Forestry

At the end of 1971 it was estimated that the area of softwood plantations established would be 43,000 hectares and of hardwood plantations 5,880 hectares representing increases of 13,000 and 2,940 hectares in two years. The area of forests was 800,000 hectares.

Timber Production (in thousand cubic metres)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Hardwood logs	93.5	105.5	124.2	132.4	110.3	80.0
Softwood logs	36.3	37.1	36.0	27.0	26.7	30.0
Poles	15.6	15.1	16.0	20.5	21.9	29.0
Firewood	316.5	417.0	524.8	576.1	712.4	710.0

a/ Part estimated

Plywood production increased significantly and output had virtually doubled between 1964 and 1970, however, there has been little increase since 1970.

<u>Plywood Production</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
(in '000 square metres)	724	952	818	990	975	1,122	1,119	1,139

Various projects are being implemented to reduce the level of forest product imports into Tanzania. A Canadian loan has been used for a survey into the lumber industry and it is likely that logging, sawmill and plywood factories will be increased.

<u>Wood Product Exports</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Logs (metric tons)	...	...	965	2,503	1,915	2,872	1,665
Sawn timber (cubic metres)	16715	12943	12297	16701	17961	10876	3897
Wattle bark extract (metric tons)	9547	9762	9509	8751	6911	5063	2162
Gum arabic (metric tons)	629	480	188	402	512	376	258
Beeswax (metric tons)	544	466	283	552	342	349	274
Mangrove bark (metric tons)	374	894	406	127	489	585	-

Manufacturing Industry: the surveys of 1965 to 1971 gave the following results:

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Establishment (number)	389	438	431	494	430	452	455
Employees (")	28054	32594	31271	42387	43396	48314	52552
Wages (million shillings)	97.4	123.2	139.1	169.5	197.7	222.5	240.2
Gross output (million shillings)	1084.3	1289.3	1315.3	1269.0	1,515.7	1744.4	1999.9
Value added (" shillings)	218.3	295.2	318.6	378.3	468.5	560.7	658.0

The GDP contribution from manufacturing industry increased from 429 million shillings in 1965 to 1973 million shillings in 1972. The development of manufacturing industry since 1964 has been comparatively rapid. In 1966 38 medium and large factories were completed and investment totalled about 200 million shillings including the Tiper Oil Refinery and the Tanzania Portland Cement Company. Import controls on selected light consumer goods and food led to the expansion or establishment of factories producing garments, shirts, footwear, biscuits, matches and paper products.

The oil refinery has an annual capacity of 750,000 tons and the cement works a capacity of 150,000 tons; the former was producing to capacity in 1968 and the cement works produced 153,894 tons of cement in 1968. Because Tanzania's consumption of cement was 220,000 tons in 1968 a programme to increase the capacity of the Wazo Hill Cement factory to 400,000 tons per annum was drawn up; in 1970 it was reported that the capacity would be 400,000 tons a year when expansion works costing 36 million shillings were completed in July 1971. The new furnace came into operation in December 1971. However, the cement production recorded in 1972 was only 237,000 tons.

In textiles three plants weaving a total of 18 million square yards of cotton and rayon fabrics a year and spinning local cotton commenced production in June 1966. Three other spinning and weaving mills were under construction and by 1970 the capacity of the weaving mills had

been expected to be 95 million square yards of cotton and rayon fabrics, most of which would be in public enterprises. One major plant with a capacity of 24 million square yards (the Friendship Textile Mill) was officially opened in July 1968. It was built with an interest-free loan from the Chinese People's Republic and employs 3,000 workers. Production of textile fabrics in 1968 was 29 million square metres and this had doubled by 1970, when 58 million square metres were produced. The 1971 output was 67 million square metres and in 1972 it was 89 million square metres.

Another sector which was to be developed during the 1965/69 development plan period was steel products and in July 1968 work began on the construction of a 10,000 ton rolling mill to produce round bars angles, cleats and profiles for metal furniture (capacity would be expanded later to 30,000 tons). The mill has been completed and production started in 1971.

Production of oxygen, nitrogen, acetylene and medical gases was started in 1967. Aluminium holloware and bicycle parts were also produced for the first time and plans were drawn up for aluminium window casements and for diversification in plastic and rubber products.

The first fertilizer plant was also scheduled to start construction before the end of 1968. This 118 million shilling project was to produce ammonium sulphate, triple superphosphate and granular compounds and it had been hoped to commence operations by mid-1970. The total production would be 105,000 tons including di-ammonium phosphate and nearly 75 per cent would be used in Tanzania. The foundation stone of this factory was laid in February 1969.

In 1968 a tyre and tube project was reported and this factory actually started production in July 1971. It has capacities for 250,000 tyres, 180,000 tubes and 2 million lb weight of trade rubber annually.

Other projects reported in 1968 included expansion of the blanket factory, a tannery, a shoe manufacturing plant, a pharmaceutical plant a farm implement factory, a dairy, a softwood factory and a tobacco processing factory. A gunny bag factory was to be built at Arusha, a radio factory was projected and plans were being drawn up for a distillery at Dar-es-Salaam.

A new chipboard and sawn timber mill factory with a capacity of 430,000 cubic feet per annum was completed at Ikumbara at the end of 1970. In the same year a fishnet factory and a razor blade factory were opened and projects reported in 1970/71 included a dehydrated cassava plant, a semi-automatic bakery (100,000 tons) and a sisal-to-paper factory. The latter on which construction was expected to commence in 1972 would produce 115,000 tons of sisal pulp a year. The meat canning factory was also to be expanded to take an extra 100,000 head of cattle a year.

Projects reported in 1972 included a sisal splicing factory to be built in the Korogwe district to produce 7,500 tons of twine a year. Installation of machinery at the 7 million shilling milk processing plant at Mwisa began in 1972. A soft drink factory was opened at Iringa and the new Kenaf bag factory at Moshi to produce 4 million bags annually.

Sugar processing capacity is to be increased by 75,000 tons for an expenditure of 200 million shillings by 1975.

Production of Selected Items

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Beer (million litres)	18.8	23.3	31.2	33.1	38.6	53.9	63.0
Textiles (mn sq metres)	14.3	14.5	28.9	46.3	58.4	67.0	89.4
Cigarettes (million)	2,049	2,044	2,137	2,336	2,599	2,923	3,285
Paints ('000 litres)	1,009	1,248	1,445	1,605	1,648	1,754	2,208
Plywood (00 sq.metres)	952	818	990	975	1,122	1,119	1,139
Sawmilling ('000 cu.m)	142	120	142	...	...	...	...
Sisal rope & twine('000 tons)	10.3	15.1	16.7	18.7	20.4	23.1	22.6
Wheat flour "	40.4	41.8	42.9	42.1	43.1	50.0	47.5
Pyrethrum extract (tons)	203	292	190	177	110	177	204
Petroleum products ('000 tons)	-	-	637.4	626.4	684.2	716.5	763.1
Cement ('000 tons)	50.1	146.9	156.3	167.6	176.8	179.3	237.0
Iron sheets ('000 tons)			13.5	17.8	17.4	21.9	20.8
Tyres (000)	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.5
Batteries (million)	...	...	...	...	...	24.0	36.6
Canned meat (tons)	9310	9673	6824	6988	7980	8362	3601
Fishnets (tons)	...	...	...	...	...	286.1	237.2
Aluminium (tons)	...	...	...	...	...	3427	3601
Fertilizers (000 tons)	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5

Zanzibar has a large factory processing clove oil and clove stem oil, these and dried cloves are Zanzibar's most important agricultural products. Coconuts provide the material for coir mats, copra, oil and oil cake, bags, ropes, mats and nets.

The nationalisation of 7 milling companies and participation in brewery, pyrethrum processing, cement, shoes, metal boxes and tobacco followed the Arusha Declaration of February 1967. The State also participated in petroleum refining and sugar refining early in 1969.

The total estimate of the compensation for firms partly or totally nationalised was 220 million shillings which included the option of 50 per cent participation in the Tiper oil refinery and the nationalisation of key financial and foreign trade institutions.

Major projects in which the National Development Corporation has been involved included a sisal pulp mill, the fertilizer plant, a steel rolling mill and the tyre factory at Arusha. The projects involved a total projected investment over 3 to 4 years (from 1968/69) of 375 million shillings.

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Earth	13,639	13,879	13,932	13,816	13,563	13,322	12,902
Regional roads	-	-	2,415	2,415	9,426	9,426	10,575
Total	<u>16,267</u>	<u>16,333</u>	<u>19,120</u>	<u>19,157</u>	<u>26,307</u>	<u>26,307</u>	<u>27,015</u>

There are some 17,000 kilometres of district or regional roads which are being progressively taken over by the Central Government and by mid-1972 some two-thirds had, in fact, been taken over. These are included above.

One very urgent task was to improve the trunk road linking Dar-es-Salaam to Zambia. In July 1968 a loan agreement for 92 million shillings was signed with US AID for the construction of 145 miles of road between Tunduma and Iyayi which would be completed by early 1971. In February 1969 it was reported that loans amounting to 214 million shillings from the World Bank, IDA and IFC and from the Swedish Government had been granted for the Iyayi/Morogoro section of the Tanzanian Highway. A further 54 million shillings was to have been raised internally in Tanzania. A contract for the Iyayi/Mahenge road (169 miles) was signed in February 1969, this section of the road would cost 101 million shillings and take about 27 months to complete. Further loans were announced early in 1970 which would almost complete upgrading the Tanzanian Highway. In 1972 the Dar-es-Salaam to Morogoro road was expected to be finished by June 1974 which would complete the road to the Zambian border to bitumen standard.

In 1972 work was expected to begin on the construction of the Mtwana-Mingoya-Masasi road and on the Fugu road. Various other roads had been or were being studied. The Mukuyuni-Oldeani road was being designed by selected consultants. The Lindi-Dar-es-Salaam road was also referred to, it would cost 261 million shillings to build.

Road Motor Vehicles

<u>Total Licensed</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Motor cars	26,511	29,455	27,459	30,582	33,574	35,830
Light commercial vehicles	12,092	13,872	12,080	13,885	16,000	17,771
Motor cycles	6,748	7,693	7,207	8,368	9,613	10,715
Lorries and trucks	10,658	12,342	11,124	12,765	14,059	16,154
Buses and coaches	2,436	2,737 ^{a/}	2,604	3,123	3,612	4,072
Trailers	3,789 ^{a/}	4,711 ^{a/}	4,197	4,514	4,997	5,465
Tractors	1,051	1,650	509	737	2,214	2,968
Other	160	193	294	279	1,358	1,209
Total	<u>63,445</u>	<u>72,653</u>	<u>65,474</u>	<u>74,253</u>	<u>85,427</u>	<u>94,364</u>
New registrations	9,280	8,691	9,724	9,300	10,619	7,203

^{a/} includes tankers

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services: in mid-1966 the Governments of Zambia and Tanzania organized a joint venture with an Italian concern and by early 1967 there were 450 units carrying 15,000 tons of copper each month to the sea and 10,000 tons of petroleum products and general cargo to Zambia. The need to carry petroleum products fell away in the third quarter of 1968 with the completion of the pipeline and a total of 900 lorries were released for the carriage of other products. In 1972 the organisation operated 543 lorries and 497 trailers, it carried 148,000 tons of cargo to Zambia and 180,000 tons from Zambia in 1971. Expansion of the services began in 1973 following the border closure between Zambia and Rhodesia.

Zambia Pipe Line: this is 1,058 miles in length and was completed in July 1968. It connects Dar-es-Salaam and the Zambia Copperbelt and cost 336 million shillings. It had an initial capacity of 315,000 tons. There are take-off stations in Tanzania. A major expansion to the pipeline was being carried out in 1972/73 to raise capacity from 760,000 to 1.1 million tons. This is needed to carry crude oil to the Ndola oil refinery in Zambia.

Railways: the East African Railways and Harbours system operates in Tanzania. The total track mileage in East Africa in 1966 was 3,700 and there were also 3,500 miles of inland waterways. Railway modernisation is being speeded up to allow fuller use of the main line to Mwanza and of the Kigoma line. Rail ferry terminals were brought into operation in 1966 at Mwanza and Kisumu on Lake Victoria and other terminals were being built at Jinja and Musoma. The Musoma terminal was completed in 1967/68. A further terminal south of Bukoba was being built in 1972/73. The existing main line runs from Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika to Dar-es-Salaam and another line runs from Mwanza on North runs from Tanga to Arusha. In 1972 it was reported that out of 70 new diesel locomotives, 40 had already arrived in East Africa.

The projected Zambia-Tanzania rail link (1,056 miles) will run through South Western Tanzania and will aid development in that area. The latest reports indicate that it will cost around 3,000 million shillings. The railway is now scheduled to be finished in 1974 and operating in 1975. The Chinese People's Republic has granted an interest free loan to finance much of the cost of the project, local costs must be reimbursed by purchases in China itself of products for use in Tanzania.

<u>Railway Statistics</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>
Goods traffic(mn ton miles)	470	565	574	565	581	645	682
Passengers (thousand)	1,708	1,759	2,378	2,559	3,110	3,160	3,200
Rolling stock-locomotives	149	156	158	158	155	155	149
Wagons	4,036	3,462	3,246	3,126	3,307	3,334	3,348

^{a/} Provisional

Harbours: the cargo handled by Tanzania's ports increased considerably from 1966 onwards as increasing quantities of Zambia's traffic were diverted particularly to Dar-es-Salaam. In addition Tanzania's own development was leading to increases in exports and imports. Various expansions have taken place at Dar-es-Salaam and two of three new berths were completed in 1971 and 1972.

The harbour at Dar-es-Salaam has been studied to see whether it can be expanded to take the expected increase in traffic when the Tanzanian railway is completed. General cargo passing through Dar-es-Salaam could increase by 150 per cent from 1970 to 1980 when copper should account for about 50% of exports. In 1972/73 work was completed on a single point mooring buoy at Mjimwema to accommodate future 100,000 ton oil tankers.

<u>Port</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Traffic Figures</u>	(in '000 tons)						
(Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara)							
Total cargo handled	2,234	2,833	3,189	3,250	3,631	4,145	4,188 ^{a/}
of which imports	1,286	1,606	1,833	1,963	2,254	2,868	2,759 ^{a/}
exports	948	1,227	1,356	1,278	1,377	1,277	1,329
Total cargo handled in dead weight tons	1,749	2,353	2,560	2,555	2,867	3,249	3,606
of which imports	1,019	1,315	1,447	1,497	1,765	2,195	2,473
exports	715	1,019	1,099	1,040	1,092	1,030	1,104

^{a/} Appears to be understated

Over the five years to 1973 five berths had been built or were under construction in Dar-es-Salaam harbour; berths 9, 10 and 11 were expected to be finished in 1974.

A jetty at Tanga for the fertilizer plant was also being built in 1973.

Shipping: the East African National Shipping Line Agreement was signed in mid-1966 between the four governments of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Zambia and a private concern. This line had 8 chartered vessels in 1967 and had taken delivery of its first two vessels by 1968. There were two others being purchased and by 1970 the line owned 4 vessels.

Tanzania also signed an agreement with the Chinese People's Republic for a joint shipping line of two ships of 10,000 tons or more. Tanzania purchased its own ship with an interest-free loan from China and the company commenced operations in 1967. In 1973 a report indicated that a third ship of 10,000 tons had entered into service.

Airways: the East African Airways operates for the three territories of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. It has 4 super VC 10s serving Europe and Asia. They are also used on internal services with Fokker Friendship aircraft.

In 1973 it was reported that new airports would be built for Zanzibar and Pemba.

Passengers and freight statistics at Dar-es-Salaam airport are as follows:

<u>Dar-es-Salaam Airport</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Passengers total ('000)	146.6	190.3	234.2	236.9	253.7	304.7	293.8
Arriving and departing ('000)	131.1	165.8	199.0	194.2	209.9	256.6	243.8
In transit ('000)	15.5	24.5	35.2	42.7	43.8	48.1	47.9
Freight & mail (tons)	2,753	2,830	4,851	4,292	4,614	5,017	4,776

In 1973 the new airport at Kilimanjaro was in operation but was underutilised.

<u>Postal Services</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Post offices (number)	225	267	292	339	343	375	398	424
Letters posted (million)	29	33	34	39	39	44	46	50
Parcels posted (")	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9

Tourism: Every effort is to be made to develop tourism into a major foreign exchange earner. The points of interest include the coastal region containing the Mikumi game park, the beach and coastal facilities of Dar-es-Salaam and the islands of Zanzibar and Mafia and the northern circuit with the most striking and accessible game parks. These areas are to be developed first, later other areas including Lake Tanganyika and the southern circuit will be developed as road development facilitates access to these areas. The aim in the development plan was 120,000 visitors by 1973/74.

<u>Some tourist statistics:</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Total visitors ('000)	52.5	63.2	79.0	85.0 ^{a/}	100.0 ^{a/}
Visitor bed/nights ('000)	262.0	295.4	379.0	486.7	494.7
Foreign exchange earnings (gross in million shillings)	65	80	96	98	119
Hotel beds available	...	3703	5,445	5,468	5,715

^{a/} Press report.

In 1971 two hotels the Tanzanite Hotel and the Momella Lodge were completed in the Arusha/Moshi area. Mafia Island Lodge was completed in December 1971 and work was continuing on building a new 400 bed hotel in Arusha to be completed in 1973/74 and on the Seronera Wild Life Lodge to be opened in December 1972.

In 1973 the occupancy rate at hotels was 48 per cent.

<u>External Trade:</u> <u>Summary</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
	(figures in million Tanzania shillings)						
<u>Exports:</u>							
Domestic	1,668	1,645	1,585	1,667	1,689	1,735	2,027
To Kenya and Uganda	98	83	91	103	147	197	133
Re-exports	112	32	41	22	16	57	116
Total	<u>1,878</u>	<u>1,760</u>	<u>1,717</u>	<u>1,793</u>	<u>1,852</u>	<u>1,989</u>	<u>2,276</u>
<u>Imports</u>							
From outside E. Africa	1,359	1,345	1,532	1,419	1,939	2,414	2,598
From Kenya and Uganda	332	280	302	291	335	311	331
Total	<u>1,691</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,710</u>	<u>2,274</u>	<u>2,725</u>	<u>2,929</u>
Trade balance	<u>+187</u>	<u>+135</u>	<u>-117</u>	<u>+83</u>	<u>-422</u>	<u>-736</u>	<u>-653</u>

a/ Provisional

Principal Exports
(Excluding those to Kenya & Uganda)

Coffee	301	237	265	257	312	227	347
Cottonlint	350	251	283	235	247	245	336
Sisal	235	201	159	160	179	134	145
Diamonds	186	223	135	178	161	209	124
Cashew nuts	100	92	102	119	115	120	150
Meat and preparations	57	48	43	47	35	38	42
Cloves	74	90	60	152	109	179	240
Oil seeds, nuts, etc	53	45	45	45	36	37	36
Tea	45	43	45	48	42	49	54
Hides and skins	43	35	31	36	27	27	42
Pyrethrum extract	29	29	18	21	11	18	22
Petroleum products	5	133	162	105	111	143	215
Tobacco	16	34	40	35	45	43	49
Other	174	184	197	229	259	266	255
Total	<u>1,668</u>	<u>1,645</u>	<u>1,585</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>1,689</u>	<u>1,735</u>	<u>2,027</u>

a/ Provisional

Principal Exports to Kenya and Uganda

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Meat & preparations	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3
Cereals & Preparations	0.9	2.8	0.9	0.6	7.5	6.7	3.3
Dairy products and margarine	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.8	2.5	1.0
Pulses	5.7	6.4	4.3	6.3	9.6	18.9	8.6
Other food products	3.8	7.2	4.1	25.6	25.9	16.2	11.8
Tobacco	7.2	5.7	-	3.4	14.7	17.2	15.8
Vegetable oils	10.3	8.4	13.7	6.8	13.1	9.6	1.3
Chemicals	1.9	2.6	3.2	4.8	4.1	4.7	3.6
Cotton goods	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	7.8	32.7	20.2
Clothing	1.1	1.3	3.2	4.5	2.9	2.3	2.7

Principal Exports to Kenya and Uganda (Ctd)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Footwear	5.0	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.3
Aluminium circles	7.9	5.4	6.8	6.1	8.5	10.7	10.6
Other	<u>48.9</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>49.3</u>	<u>41.1</u>	<u>48.5</u>	<u>73.1</u>	<u>52.6</u>
Total	<u>98.1</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>90.4</u>	<u>103.9</u>	<u>147.5</u>	<u>196.6</u>	<u>133.1</u>

a/ Provisional

Main Imports (including those from Kenya and Uganda and for Zanzibar)

Food and live animals	196	177	164	148	176	183	312
Beverages & tobacco	33	33	14	15	20	10	12
Crude materials	18	17	29	27	31	39	39
Mineral fuels etc	114	142	167	174	193	256	298
Oils and fats	16	13	17	23	28	30	46
Chemicals	135	110	119	105	225	271	309
Leather and rubber products	28	45	41	43	64	63	63
Wood and paper	46	44	64	57	75	74	73
Textiles	302	157	182	166	133	110	141
Iron and steel manufactures	59	139	117	86	135	228	284
Other metal manufactures	103	115	130	109	123	201	157
Other manufactured goods	169	127	195	194	252	257	294
Machinery & electrical apparatus	222	263	295	283	512	623	582
Transport equipment	202	211	243	196	288	371	312
Total incl. other	<u>1,691</u>	<u>1,625</u>	<u>1,834</u>	<u>1,710</u>	<u>2,274</u>	<u>2,725</u>	<u>2,929</u>

a/ Provisional

Principal Imports from Kenya and Uganda

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971^{a/}</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Cereals and preparations	11.7	20.6	18.3	10.6	1.9	2.0	14.4
Dairy products and margarine	19.6	15.7	12.3	14.1	20.5	25.0	39.5
Other food products	16.9	27.2	29.1	34.3	28.4	31.8	33.3
Beer	9.0	5.6	4.3	2.2	3.6	5.0	6.6
Petroleum products	43.4	35.1	28.4	30.7	27.4	28.2	31.1
Chemicals	21.2	28.9	28.9	34.0	41.5	31.9	43.7
Cement	16.0	10.9	18.7	14.1	23.5	21.9	9.6
Cotton piece goods	34.4	16.9	0.1	2.9	1.4	1.2	0.5
Clothing	3.6	3.0	11.5	7.9	5.3	6.3	5.0
Footwear	13.1	6.5	10.3	8.4	8.0	6.6	7.6
Soap	12.8	5.8	13.3	9.2	8.6	16.5	12.2
Other products	<u>134.2</u>	<u>111.6</u>	<u>116.4</u>	<u>113.6</u>	<u>164.8</u>	<u>134.8</u>	<u>128.0</u>
Total	<u>331.7</u>	<u>280.1</u>	<u>302.0</u>	<u>291.2</u>	<u>334.9</u>	<u>311.2</u>	<u>331.5</u>

a/ Provisional

Trading Partners	Imports						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971a/	1972a/
United Kingdom	412	382	424	378	411	487	461
Kenya	273	241	261	257	295	295	326
Uganda	63	53	41	34	40	16	6
India	70	43	54	48	55	51	42
Hong Kong	36	26	43	34	28	21	20
Other Sterling area	31	45	61	58	73	88	119
France	42	46	68	46	64	38	91
West Germany	114	85	108	111	181	181	206
Netherlands	60	54	77	66	83	105	68
Belgium	12	18	17	16	25	35	26
Italy	64	141	104	77	109	125	214
U.S.A.	83	92	84	83	167	105	140
Japan	94	69	131	130	143	151 ^{b/}	162 ^{b/}
China	80	74	86	79	265	601 ^{b/}	508 ^{b/}

	Exports						
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971a/	1972a/
United Kingdom	486	473	385	429	371	424	324
Kenya	79	67	74	80	119	159	118
Uganda	27	15	17	24	29	38	15
India	129	108	115	132	122	144	171
Hong Kong	141	113	126	103	127	132	130
Other Sterling area	61	193	237	227	308	259	282
France	12	16	19	20	20	20	22
West Germany	112	82	73	68	79	69	123
Netherlands	61	65	62	48	60	51	58
Belgium	45	40	28	25	35	24	38
Italy	34	46	35	48	46	34	40
U.S.A.	124	80	93	126	162	135	137
Japan	97	67	111	82	96	46 ^{b/}	76 ^{b/}
China	87	62	55	73	59	84 ^{b/}	135 ^{b/}

a/ Provisional
b/ Mainland

The treaty for East African co-operation was signed in July 1967 and this introduced a transfer tax system on certain manufactured products into the trading arrangements of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. As a result of the agreement, renewed expansion of trade between these countries on a more balanced basis was expected from 1968 onwards. A government order covering 44 items made in Kenya and Uganda became effective on 1 January 1969. The taxes imposed by this system were to last the full eight years from the date of first imposition.

An agreement was also signed between these East African countries and the EEC in July 1968. Under the agreement the EEC abolishes duties on most imports from East Africa (coffee, cloves and pineapples have dutyfree quotas). In return the East African countries have granted tariff concessions on 59 products representing about 15 per cent of their imports from the EEC.

Balance of Payments (in million Tanzania shillings)

<u>Current Account</u>	<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>		<u>1969</u>	
	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>
Merchandise	1745.7	1744.3	1700.1	1887.2	1754.0	1790.1
Freight, transport, travel	241.4	168.6	310.7	182.1	306.2	173.9
Investment income	39.3	159.3	64.3	95.7	76.0	96.6
Other services	49.3	72.9	62.1	80.7	89.4	96.1
Private transfers ^{b/}	75.0	45.7	139.3	78.6	161.4	121.7
Government transfers	94.3	71.4	50.0	45.0	52.0	30.9
Total	<u>2245.0</u>	<u>2262.2</u>	<u>2326.5</u>	<u>2370.0</u>	<u>2439.0</u>	<u>2309.3</u>
Balance		<u>-17.2</u>		<u>-43.5</u>		<u>+129.7</u>

Capital & Monetary

Private capital	-	78.6	-	7.9	28.6	11.7
Government	166.3	7.9	195.7	35.7	241.7	106.8
Monetary (net)	-	122.1	-	103.0	6.8	-
Change in reserves						<u>163.4</u>
Total	<u>166.3</u>	<u>198.6</u>	<u>195.7</u>	<u>152.2</u>	<u>276.1</u>	<u>281.9</u>
Balance		<u>-32.3</u>		<u>+43.5</u>		<u>+5.8</u>
Errors and Omissions		<u>+49.5</u>		<u>-</u>		<u>-124.9</u>

<u>Current Account</u>	<u>1970</u>		<u>1971</u>		<u>1972^{a/}</u>	
	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>	<u>Debit</u>
Merchandise	1809.7	2337.3	1945.0	2,787.1	2320.4	2990.6
Freight, transport, travel	401.3	203.8	523.8	278.1	511.2	296.7
Investment income	76.6	101.5	69.8	91.4	74.9	99.1
Other services	115.4	100.6	128.4	148.4	299.3	180.4
Private transfers ^{b/}	213.6	137.5	216.7	167.1	278.0	336.4
Government transfers	52.2	39.6	43.6	26.8	72.3	26.8
Total	<u>2868.8</u>	<u>2920.3</u>	<u>2927.3</u>	<u>3498.9</u>	<u>3556.1</u>	<u>3930.2</u>
Balance		<u>-251.5</u>		<u>-571.6</u>		<u>-373.9</u>

Capital and Monetary

Private capital	12.8	13.2	39.9	139.7	174.2	58.1
Government	665.4	136.4	1170.1	212.3	1173.1	178.7
SDR's	38.4	-	36.0	-	27.9	-
Monetary (net)	1.0	-	28.0	-	16.0	-
Total	<u>717.6</u>	<u>149.6</u>	<u>1274.0</u>	<u>352.0</u>	<u>1391.2</u>	<u>236.8</u>
Change in reserves	43.2	-	-	143.1	-	507.0
Balance		<u>+611.2</u>		<u>+778.9</u>		<u>+647.4</u>
Errors and omissions		<u>-359.7</u>		<u>-207.4</u>		<u>-273.5</u>

^{a/}

Provisional

^{b/} Includes parastatals

<u>Prices</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Retail Index</u> (wage earners in Dar-es-Salaam) (1963 = 100)	114.7	116.6	122.0	124.4	128.4	135.5	145.7
<u>Retail Index</u> (Middle Grade Civil Servants in Dar-es-Salaam) (Sept 1963=100)	118.6	124.5	128.2	129.3	131.6	136.1	145.2

Average Selling Prices for Selected Agricultural Commodities

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Cotton (Grade AR)						
cents per Kg.	412.6	447.1	381.2	398.8	490.7	496.2
Coffee (Mild)						
shillings per 50Kg	276.5	260.5	237.7	354.0	319.6	340.2
Tobacco (flue/cured)						
sh. per kg ^{a/}	5.23	5.16	5.15	5.06	4.94	5.80
Tea London (£ per Kg)	...	...	...	...	0.458	0.415
Pyrethrum (sh. per Kg ^{a/})	5.09	3.92	3.83	3.71	3.62	3.72
Sisal London (£'s per ton)					75.8	104.2

^{a/} Paid to growers

Education:

Enrolments at Government Institutions on Mainland

<u>Level</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973^{a/}</u>
Primary ('000)	753.1	765.2	776.1	828.0	902.6	1003.4	1112.1
Secondary ('000)	25.55	28.04	29.96	31.22	32.60	33.30	33.50
Teacher training	1,228	1,292	1,603	2,328	2,826	3,250	3,300
Technical	577	598	501	639	652	640	900
Higher:							
East Africa	1,313	1,498	1,975	2,028	2,090	2,230	2,500
Overseas	713	611	812	1,522	1,561	1,720	1,100

Enrolments at Private Schools on Mainland

Primary ('000)	69.2	...	53.1	...	19.5	14.3	...
Secondary ('000)	6.0	...	8.1	...	10.7	10.8	...

Zanzibar

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>Estimates</u> <u>1967</u>
--	-------------	-------------	---------------------------------

Primary	29,736	34,547	39,000
Secondary	1,281	1,681	1,961
Teacher training	99	215	...
Higher - E. Africa	22	15	42
Overseas	145	93	473

^{a/} Provisional.

In 1971 there were about 48 per cent of the seven-year old age group enrolled in Standard I of primary education. The target enrolment in 1974 is 1,140,000 in primary schools. Universal primary education is the long term aim; it might be reached by 1984.

Total enrolment in secondary schools (both private and public) was 43,552 in 1971. Emphasis has been put on science and mathematics oriented subjects and practical subjects (agriculture, technical, domestic science commercial etc) have been introduced. There is a policy aim to gear secondary education to produce the personnel required in the developing economy.

Enrolments in the Dar-es-Salaam University stood at 1,472 students in 1971/72 in major full-time courses. Faculties include that for medicine and by 1973/74 a new faculty for engineering will be introduced.

Health - Facilities and Personnel

<u>Mainland only</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Hospitals	124	116	120	122	125	125	126
Dispensaries	1,156	1,237	1,315	1,362	1,395	1,451	1,501
Rural health centres	37	40	46	50	69	89	100
Maternity & Child clinics	928	1,099	1,092	1,181	...	...	...
Leprosaria	24	23	24	21	...	...	...
Beds ^{a/}	20,894	22,702	24,078	25,736	26,910	28,452	28,895
Doctors practising ^{b/}	...	373	399	445	...	479	494
Doctors excluding private	205	205	258	299	...	...	422
Dentists	30	45	47	34	...	...	...
Assistant Medical Officers							
Officers ^{c/}	113	113	113	113	...	115	140
Medical assistants ^{c/d/}	157	173	224	235	...	289	335
Rural medical aids ^{d/}				...	...	544	578
Pharmacists	86	45	46	49	...	...	...
Pharmaceutical assistants	36	87	87	105	...	...	...
Midwives				683	...	} 2948	} 3259
Nurses	} 5,017 ^{e/}			1619	...		
Assistant nurses				2012	...		
Village midwives	...	...	...	...	...	650	702

a/ Coverage not clear

b/ Excludes Chinese medical personnel

c/ These have three year training after Form IV

d/ These have three year training after Standard VII

e/ Includes students

Output of medical personnel in 1971/72 included 27 medical officers, 22 assistant medical officers, 48 medical assistants, 314 nurses, 209 nurses/midwives, and 23 health officers. Other health workers were also trained.

Rural health centre development is an important element of the planned development of facilities and in 1971/72 seven more were built and others were under construction at the end of the year.

In 1968 the Faculty of Medicine at the University College of Dar-es-Salaam produced its first four fully qualified doctors. In 1967/68 a new school for medical assistants (100 students) began operations at Tanga.

There were only 195 citizen doctors in 1972 but the target is for 700 by 1980. Nursing training is being maintained at 500 a year which will bring the total to about 6,000 by 1980. Health policy aims at

increasing the number of medical assistants to about 1,200 by 1980 and of rural medical aids (village doctors) to 2,600.

The number of rural dispensaries and rural health centres will rise from 1501 and 100 at the end of 1972 to 2,500 and 300 respectively by 1980. Each rural dispensary has a rural medical aid, a village midwife (1 year training) and a nursing assistant.

National targets are 1 hospital bed for each 1,000 population in each district, 1 rural dispensary for each 10,000 persons in each district and 1 rural health centre for each 50,000 persons in each district.

Public Finance: (figures in million Tanzanian shillings.)

<u>Summary:</u>	<u>1968/9</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/1</u>	<u>1971/2</u>	<u>1972/3^{a/}</u>	<u>1973/4^{a/}</u>
Recurrent revenue	1,269.8	1,576.9	1,683.0	1,859.2	2,188.2	2,613.3
Development revenue ^{b/}	376.7	560.3	777.6	805.8	1,276.3	1,560.3
Total	<u>1,645.5</u>	<u>2,137.2</u>	<u>2,460.6</u>	<u>2,665.0</u>	<u>3,464.5</u>	<u>4,173.6</u>
Recurrent expenditure	1,186.0	1,526.7	1,631.4	1,780.6	2,188.2	2,513.3
Development "	460.5	610.5	829.2	884.4 ^{c/}	1,276.3 ^{e/}	1,660.3
Total	<u>1,646.5</u>	<u>2,137.2</u>	<u>2,460.6</u>	<u>2,665.0</u>	<u>3,464.5</u>	<u>4,173.6</u>

^{a/} Estimates

^{b/} Less recurrent budget surplus

^{c/} These totals are given in the 1972/73 Economic Survey. In the Budget Speech of June 1973 the totals are given as 772.8 million and 1,175.5 million respectively. In the Budget Speech the likely recurrent revenue for 1972/3 is given as 2,257 million shillings.

Zanzibar estimates for 1972/73 and 1973/74 are reported as follows:

(mn shillings)	<u>1972/73</u>	<u>1973/74</u>
Recurrent Revenue	...	126.6
Recurrent Expenditure	105.4	110.5
Development Revenue	...	259.1
Development Expenditure	175.1	213.2

<u>Recurrent Revenue</u>	<u>1968/9</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/1</u>	<u>1971/2</u>	<u>1972/3^{a/}</u>	<u>1973/4^{a/}</u>
Import & excise duties	530.2	517.8	555.3	569.8	604.0	678.0
Export taxes	53.0	47.4	54.9	44.9	57.3	112.2
Sales taxes	--	196.3	217.4	218.6	333.5	609.4
Income taxes	338.6	352.0	447.6	532.0	547.6	615.0
Licence and other taxes	77.6	65.6	89.1	65.3	104.8	85.0
Government property etc	93.7	116.2	111.9	131.9	140.4	} 513.7
Other ^{b/}	176.7	281.6	206.8	296.7	401.2	
Total	<u>1,269.8</u>	<u>1,576.9</u>	<u>1,683.0</u>	<u>1,859.2</u>	<u>2,188.2</u>	<u>2,613.3</u>

^{a/} Estimates

^{b/} Includes revenue and capital transfers and appropriations in aid.

<u>Development Revenue</u>	<u>1968/9</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/1</u>	<u>1971/2</u>	<u>1972/3^{a/}</u>	<u>1973/4^{a/}</u>
External loans	122.7	121.5	269.7	347.4	635.9	} 1,020.2
External grants	0.1	0.4	0.1	37.8	110.7	
Internal loans	132.5	230.7	250.0	255.4	355.0	475.0
Internal grants	4.2	3.9	3.8	0.3	0.5	...
Recurrent budget surplus	83.8	50.2	51.6	78.6	-1.5	100.0
Other	117.2	203.8	253.9	114.9	175.7	65.1
Total	460.5	610.5	829.2	884.4	1,276.3	1,660.3

a/ Estimates

<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>1967/8</u>	<u>1968/9</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/1</u>	<u>1971/2</u>	<u>1972/3^{a/}</u>
Education	194.0	220.7	289.4	336.6	378.8	439.5
Health	75.0	85.5	117.6	156.0	159.0	169.7
Agriculture, forestry, etc.	143.7	174.4	216.4	278.4	253.6	344.1
Water supply, electricity etc.	69.8	80.5	102.2	122.2	118.8	311.6
Roads and bridges	131.4	259.2	207.6	236.3	184.9	204.2
Other transportation	22.5	15.9	41.1	64.8	214.8	243.8
General administration	187.9	193.5	269.7	279.2	256.1	392.5
Public order	116.7	130.1	151.3	171.6	165.5	193.8
Defence	38.2	78.2	162.6	207.7	281.2	269.9
Public debt	133.2	112.8	176.3	169.8	238.8	416.2
Pensions & gratuities	48.0	30.6	30.0	29.7	33.7	51.5
Other	198.7	265.1	371.0	408.3	379.8	429.2
Total	1,409.1	1646.5	2137.2	2460.6	2665.0	3466.0

a/ Estimates

Development Expenditure

	<u>1966/7</u>	<u>1967/8</u>	<u>1968/9</u>	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/1</u>	<u>1971/2</u>
Education	20.2	20.9	7.4	34.9	53.1	77.2
Health	0.2	3.9	19.3	7.2	15.1	4.3
Communications & works	100.1	110.2	217.8	180.9 ^{b/}	196.4 ^{b/}	170.6 ^{b/}
Agriculture	23.7	28.9	37.9	56.4	48.2	51.0
Land and surveys	35.3	53.3	56.3	} 180.6	} 279.3	} 297.0
Other	79.1	91.2	74.3			
Total	258.6	308.4	413.0	460.0	592.5	600.1

Government Contribution

To National Housing Corporation	15.6	17.7	} 47.1	} 147.0 ^{c/}	} 253 ^{c/}	} 353.8 ^{c/}
To National Development Corporation	20.2	8.3				

a/ Estimates.

The Development Estimates for 1973/4 are divided between Ministerial estimates and Regional estimates. The regional estimates include health, education, agricultural and road and water projects.

For 1971/72 to 1973/74 the following data are available:-

<u>Development Estimates</u>	<u>1971/72</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1972/73</u> <u>Estimates</u>	<u>1973/74</u> <u>Estimates</u>
Education	36.6	58.3	53.8
Health	3.9	5.3	34.7
Communications & works	329.4	359.2	374.3
Agriculture	55.0	108.5	137.9
Water development & power	135.2	189.6	348.7
Finance	14.1	69.4	151.0
Defence	122.7	116.7	141.0
Other	173.4	140.9	242.9
Total Ministerial	<u>870.3</u> ^{a/}	<u>1,047.9</u>	<u>1,484.3</u>
Total Regional	...	96.0	176.0
Grand Total	...	<u>1,133.9</u> ^{b/}	<u>1,660.3</u>

a/ The total is shown elsewhere as 884.4 million or 772.8 million

b/ The total is shown elsewhere as 1,276.3 million or 1,175.5 million

Public Debt (figures in million Tanzania shillings)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u> <u>30 June</u>	<u>1968</u> <u>June</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u> <u>31 March</u>
Internal stocks	...	295.05	420.60	553.81	785.4	987.0	1065.0
Internal debt	...	40.87	34.88	34.74	34.5	34.0	34.1
External debt	...	802.35	707.66	881.70	925.8	1410.9	1475.2
Total	<u>938.4</u>	<u>1138.77</u>	<u>1163.14</u>	<u>1470.25</u>	<u>1865.7</u>	<u>2431.9</u>	<u>2574.3</u>

Banking & Finance (figures in million Tanzanian shillings)

<u>Monetary authorities</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1966</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1967</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1968</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1969</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1971</u>	<u>Dec.</u> <u>1972</u>
Foreign assets (net)	520	444	552	564	455	421	786
Currency outside banks	496	520	530	605	818	986	1,201
<u>Commercial Banks</u>							
Demand deposits	628	628	912	1141	937	1137	1164
Other deposits	285	242	274	328	563	581	770
Total credit	814	873	1067	1277	1514	1815	2023
Foreign assets (net)	75	150	150	256	313	483	591
<u>POSB</u> depositors balances	35	36	38	41	46	49	54
<u>Monetary Survey</u>							
Net foreign assets	594	593	702	823	768	904	1377
Net claims on govt.	-129	-74	-57	128	277	487	520
Other domestic lending	798	824	922	1093	1362	1520	1564
Total money	1123	1148	1443	1746	1755	2124	2365
Quasi money	285	242	274	328	563	581	770

<u>Development:</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
<u>Gross fixed capital formation</u> (million shillings)	991	1271	1318	1217	1815	2359	2298
Proportion of total GDP in per cent	14.1	17.2	16.7	14.5	19.8	24.1 ^{a/}	21.1 ^{a/}

^{a/} Estimate

<u>Cement Consumption</u> (<u>'000 tons</u>)	194.0	219.9	223.2	247.0	335.3	432.0	469.2
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

^{a/} Estimated

<u>Imports of machinery and transport equipment</u>	<u>(in mn shillings)</u>						
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Machinery etc.	222	263	295	282	512	623	582
Transport equipment	202	211	243	196	288	371	312
Total	<u>424</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>994</u>	<u>894</u>

Tanzania's 1969/74 Development Plan

The real growth rate in the second five-year plan to June 1974 has been set at 6.5 per cent a year compared with a population growth of 2.7 per cent and total planned investment is 8,055 million shillings of which 2,150 million shillings is expected to occur in the private sector. The emphasis on public (Government and parastatal) investment is deliberate and is in line with the policy of the Government.

The first five-year plan appears to have achieved a growth rate for the economy of about 5 per cent per annum compared with the planned growth rate of 6.7 per cent per annum. The actual level of investment was about 75 per cent of what had been planned. Capital formation increased continuously from 485 million shillings in 1963 to 1,070 million in 1967. In the second plan period capital formation is forecast to grow from 1,300 million shillings in 1969/70 to 1,900 million in 1973/74.

Out of a total scheduled investment by Government and parastatal organisations of 5,905 million shillings during the second plan period, 2,422 million or just over 40 per cent is expected to be financed by external sources.

The largest expenditure heading in the Central Government's development programme to 1974 is communications, transport and works and of special interest is the total of nearly 800 million shillings for roads with half this total destined for the Tanzania-Zambia highway. The Tanzania-Zambia railway (1,166 miles in length) will be started during

the development plan period but the plan itself only includes a small portion of the expected total expenditure on this project. The sum of 305 million shillings is included to cover local costs of this project and 200 million of this is to be generated by drawing down commodity credits. (Subsequently the Tanzania-Zambia railway has become the most important project during the plan period).

Dar-es-Salaam harbour is being expanded to cope more adequately with the increase in traffic due to local growth and the development of Zambia transit traffic. A total of 135 million shillings was to have been spent by 1972 for 5 deep water berths at that harbour.

Electricity development is expected to cost 457 million shillings in the plan period with 271 million for the Nyumba Ya Mungu power station and 186 million for other projects.

In the industrial sector 84 per cent of planned investment is expected to occur in the parastatal sector and the projected total investment in manufacturing industry is 1,300 million shillings over the five-year period. The more important projects include a fertilizer plant (to produce ammonium sulphate, triple superphosphates and granular compounds). Other projects include the expansion of cement production and oil refining whilst investigations are proceeding into the possibility of an iron and steel industry using local coal and titaniferous iron ore (49 per cent iron, 13 per cent titanium oxide). For this latter project direct reduction methods are being considered.

Assistance to local industry takes the form of protective duties, transfer taxes, Government purchasing policy and import licensing. Duties on imported materials may be reduced or waived in the national interest. (The emphasis on development of the parastatal organizations probably means in practise that maximum production for such local enterprises will be an indirect policy aim presumably aided to the maximum extent by direct Government assistance).

The mining industry is expected to contract during the second plan period and the target output for 1973 is 128 million shillings compared with 164 million in 1968 and 248 millions shillings in 1967. Diamond production is expected to fall further with only part of the fall compensated by other developments.

In agriculture, production of cotton, cashew nuts, tea, flue-cured tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, sugar and oilseeds are to be increased whilst production of coffee and sisal is not being allowed to increase. Whilst locally consumed products such as rice, sugar cereals and cotton can be expanded without this creating too many problems over disposal (provided the production has been carried out economically,) products such as tea, flue-cured tobacco, coffee, sisal and pyrethrum depend almost entirely on

export sales. The development of coffee production is being curtailed to fall in line with the sales allowed under the International Coffee Agreement and the policy for sisal takes full account of the very severe fall in sisal prices since 1964.

The production of more beef of better quality is aimed for and fish production is also expected to be increased; the increase of both these products is intended to improve nutrition standards in Tanzania particularly the protein intake.

In forestry the production of industrial timber is to be increased to meet more of the local requirements and consequently some investments will be needed in logging and sawmilling. Afforestation is to be further developed and the total softwood plantations are expected to total 105,000 acres by the end of the second plan period. Pulpwood plantations may also be developed.

The policy in education expansion aims for an increase of nearly 300,000 in the total students at primary schools by 1973/74 (from 851,000 in 1968/69 to 1,140,000 in 1973/74); the enrolment ratio will rise from 46 to 52 per cent. Investment in primary schools is scheduled to be 121 million shillings, but overall, more is to be spent on secondary education, teacher training and university development. Secondary school enrolments are scheduled to grow from 30,690 in 1970 to 34,530 in 1974 and undergraduate enrolments at the university from 1,140 in July 1969 to 1,890 in July 1973.

The development of health facilities emphasises rural health services and 80 new rural health centres are to be built during the second plan period bringing the total to 130. The replacement of three regional hospitals will start during the plan period and a number of (small) district hospitals are planned. Four consultant hospitals are also to be built; two of these hospitals were nearing completion in 1969. Training of more Tanzanians is also planned to enable them to man a bigger proportion of the health services.

The output targets as measured by the GDP are as follows:

<u>GDP (at 1968/69 prices)</u>	<u>1968/69</u>	<u>1973/74</u>	<u>Increase</u>
<u>By Sector</u>	<u>(in million shillings)</u>		<u>Per Annum</u>
			<u>(per cent)</u>
Agriculture - Monetary	1,480	2,095	7.2
Subsistence	1,630	1,890	3.0
Manufacturing	384	707	13.0
Mining	125	110	-2.5
Construction	278	448	10.0
Public utilities	62	109	12.0
Commerce	830	1,220	8.0
Rent	347	464	6.0
Transport	316	486	9.0
Service	718	916	5.0
Total	<u>6,170</u>	<u>8,445</u>	<u>6.5</u>

This table emphasises the relative growth of manufacturing industry and the importance of monetary agriculture in the overall growth of the economy. The development of these two crucial sectors has a secondary effect on commerce in particular, whilst the investment expenditure itself is reflected in the growth rate of the construction industry.

The gain in wage employment from 1968/69 to 1973/74 has been estimated at 98,000 all of it in the non-agricultural sector bringing the total employment to 458,000 in 1973/74.

The growth in investment and the division between the private and public sectors from 1969/70 to 1973/74 is as follows:

<u>Investor</u>	<u>Planned Investment 1969/70 to 1973/74 (in million shillings)</u>				
	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/1</u>	<u>1971/2</u>	<u>1972/3</u>	<u>1973/4</u>
Central Government	530	575	630	650	670
Parastatal organizations	300	380	460	540	620
East African Services	100	120	120	120	120
Private	370	400	430	360	490
Total	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,475</u>	<u>1,640</u>	<u>1,770</u>	<u>1,900</u>

The balance of payments projections give an increasing net inflow of capital ranging from 273 million to 406 million shillings from 1969/70 to 1973/74. The trade balance is expected to worsen progressively from a deficit of 78 million shillings in 1969/70 to 249 million shillings in 1973/74.

In general in the second development plan, projects were only specified for the first two years of the plan which suggests that the experience of the first plan showed that planning too far ahead becomes more and more unrealistic particularly in the climate of change on the African continent.

The Tanzania second plan gives top priority to the rural areas and priority in rural development is to be given to socialist communities. Socialist or co-operative units are to be given priority in the allocation of regional development funds.

National Accounts: (figures in million Tanzania shillings)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Industrial Origin of GDP at Current Factor Cost</u>						
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
Agriculture, forestry etc	2,952	2,855	2,973	3,074	3,370	3,494	3,956
Mining & quarrying	192	198	134	172	108	121	124
Manufacturing	525	594	647	724	794	893	973
Construction	222	309	325	316	387	481	501
Electricity & water	62	64	69	74	83	91	107
Commerce incl. hotels	825	862	974	1,000	1,107	1,170	1,280
Transport, etc	482	536	621	668	713	788	867
Other	<u>1,258</u>	<u>1,374</u>	<u>1,462</u>	<u>1,526</u>	<u>1,652</u>	<u>1,808</u>	<u>2,042</u>

National Accounts cont'd

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972^{a/}</u>
GDP at current							
factor cost	<u>6,518</u>	<u>6,792</u>	<u>7,205</u>	<u>7,554</u>	<u>8,222</u>	<u>8,846</u>	<u>9,850</u>
Of which: monetary	<u>4,464</u>	<u>4,688</u>	<u>4,991</u>	<u>5,335</u>	<u>5,869</u>	<u>6,273</u>	<u>6,975</u>
subsistence	<u>2,054</u>	<u>2,104</u>	<u>2,214</u>	<u>2,219</u>	<u>2,353</u>	<u>2,573^{b/}</u>	<u>2,875^{b/}</u>
Net indirect taxes	<u>528</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>811</u>	<u>953</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>1,050^{b/}</u>
GDP at market prices	<u>1,046</u>	<u>7,400</u>	<u>7,897</u>	<u>8,365</u>	<u>9,175</u>	<u>9,796</u>	<u>10,900</u>

^{a/} Provisional
^{b/} Estimates only

Uses

Private consumption	5,119	5,238	5,789	5,938	6,377	6,683	} 9,073 ^{b/}
Government consumption	715	803	384	997	1,198	1,344	
Gross fixed capital formation	991	1,271	1,318	1,217	1,815	2,359	2,298
Increase in stocks	111	80	94	90	189	221	99 ^{b/}
Net exports ^{a/}	110	21	-96	-50	-404	-811	-570 ^{b/}

^{a/} Exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services
^{b/} Estimate only

Incomes

Compensation of employees	2,026	2,227	2,394	2,554	2,894		
Operating surpluses	2,070	2,045	2,136	2,215	2,571		
Subsistence incomes	<u>2,054</u>	<u>2,104</u>	<u>2,214</u>	<u>2,219</u>	<u>2,353</u>		
Net domestic product at factor cost	<u>6,150</u>	<u>6,376</u>	<u>6,744</u>	<u>7,088</u>	<u>7,728</u>		
Depreciation	<u>368</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>461</u>	<u>466</u>	<u>494</u>		
GDP at factor cost	<u>6,518</u>	<u>6,792</u>	<u>7,205</u>	<u>7,554</u>	<u>8,222</u>		

Sources:

- Tanzania : Second Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, July 1969-June 1974.
- Tanzania: : Central Bank Economic Bulletin, March 1970, March 1971, March 1972, March 1973
- Tanganyika : Statistical Abstract 1965, 1970
- Tanzania : The Economic Survey and Annual Plan, 1970/71
- Tanzania : The Annual Plan 1971/2, 1972/3
- Tanzania : Economic Survey - Background to the Budget 1967/8; Ditto 1968/9.
- Tanzania : The Economic Survey 1970/1, 1971/2, 1972/3 (in Swahili)
- Tanzania : Monthly Statistical Bulletin, January 1968. July 1969, February 1970, February 1971.

- Tanzania : National Accounts, 1964 to 1970
- Tanzania : Data supplied by Government
- Tanzania : Quarterly Statistical Bulletin, March 1972
March 1973
- E. African Community: : Economic and Statistical Review, December 1967
June 1968, March 1970.
- E. African Community: : External Trade Statistics, 1970. Annual Trade
Report of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, year ended
31.12.1971; Year ended 31.12.1972.
- W.H.O. : World Health Statistics Report, Vol. 24,
No. 3 1971.
- I.M.F. : International Financial Statistics, September
1973.
- F.A.O. : Production Yearbook 1971.

Press Reports

Notes:

In 1970 Tanzania was in process of turning over to a metric system of weights and measures and this appears to have been completed in 1971.