TANGANYIKA

BASIC ECONOMIC DATA

I. Human factors

1.1 population

- about 12 million inhabitants
- rate of natural growth 2.7% approx.

1.2 education and health

- primary school attendance 25% approx.
- African enrolment in secondary education is however very low
  about 600 doctors i.e. 1 for 20,000 inhabitants.

II. Natural resources

2.1 land and climate

- area: 900,000 km² approx.
- dry tropical climate over most of the country (600-800 mm annual
  rainfall) except for a few peripheral regions where there is a
  more humid climate: the Kilimanjaro region, the South West
  mountains, the lake Victoria and the lake Nyasa regions, the coastal
  belt, bordering the Indian Ocean. These regions are the only
  ones favourable to agriculture and the population is concen-
  trated there, leaving the rest of the country almost uninhabited.

2.2 sub-soil

- the mineral resources discovered to date are varied but not
  extensive; diamonds are the most important - 650,000 carats
  (about 5.4 million pounds).
III.— Infrastructure

- 48,000 km of road including 14,000 km of main road (less than 2,000 km asphalted);
- 2,500 km of railway, planned so as not to duplicate the road network;
- about 50 aerodromes;
- 3 deep water ports.

IV.— Main productive activities

4.1 Food crops
According to the region the main food crops are either root crops (cassava) or cereals (millet, sorghum, maize).

4.2 Cash crops
40% of plantations belong to foreigners.

- Sisal: approximately 220,000 tons per annum
- Cotton: 70,000
- Coffee: 30,000

Lesser quantities of tea, groundnuts, sugar-cane, tobacco, pyrethrum and other crops are also produced.

4.3 Animal husbandry
Large numbers of under-exploited and poor quality livestock are kept: approximately 10 million head of beef cattle and 8 million sheep and goats.

4.4 Industrial production
Manufacturing industries represent less than 5% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Prior to independence, Tanganyika was linked economically with the other countries of the East African High Commission. By comparison with the more highly developed Kenya, Tanganyika was neglected since the former received most of the industrial development located in the East African common market.
Accordingly its industries are confined to the processing of raw materials for export (sisal and cotton) and - as in many African countries - to a few breweries, oil-crushing plants, tobacco factories, garment factories and bicycle assembly workshops.

V. -- Foreign trade

Tanganyika has always had a favourable overall foreign trade balance in spite of large deficits with its East African partners, Kenya and Uganda.

Trade balance in 1963
(in millions of pounds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>With Kenya and Uganda</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>-9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With the rest of the world</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>+24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>+15.7</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

VI. -- General aggregates

In 1966 the gross domestic product was estimated at 4,646 million shillings or 163 billion francs CFA, representing an average per capita income of about 53 dollars.
### GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CONSTANT PRICES
(in millions of shillings)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>average 1960</th>
<th>1963</th>
<th>1964</th>
<th>1965</th>
<th>1966</th>
<th>Rate of growth 1960/62-1966</th>
<th>Rate of growth planned %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Production</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processing and Manuf.</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Utilities</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commerce</td>
<td>416</td>
<td>469</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>542</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rents</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,947</td>
<td>2,155</td>
<td>2,373</td>
<td>2,483</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. Public Sector</strong></td>
<td>528</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Monetary GDP</strong></td>
<td>2,475</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>2,920</td>
<td>3,050</td>
<td>3,312</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
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<td><strong>4. Subsistence</strong></td>
<td>1,198</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>1,274</td>
<td>1,221</td>
<td>1,334</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. Total GDP</strong></td>
<td>3,673</td>
<td>3,932</td>
<td>4,194</td>
<td>4,271</td>
<td>4,646</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.7</td>
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