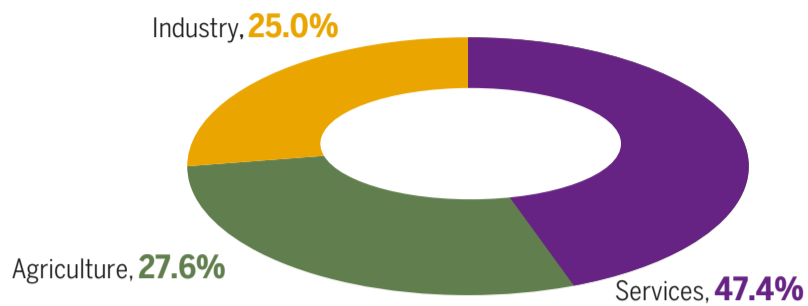


TANZANIA FACT SHEET 2015



ECONOMICS

SECTOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP



2014 2015^(f) 2016^(f) 2017^(f) 2018^(f)

	2014	2015 ^(f)	2016 ^(f)	2017 ^(f)	2018 ^(f)
Inflation %	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.4	5.7
GDP %	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.5

(f) FORECASTED
CURRENCY: TANZANIAN SHILLING
[Tsh 156.44 = R1* & Tsh 2169.60 = \$1* (3 November 2015)]

Top import products

- Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products (28.08%)
- Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers etc. (10.31%)
- Vehicles other than railway, tramway (9.21%)

Top import origins

- India (19.33%)
- China (16.13%)
- United Arab Emirates (9.26%)

EXPORT

Top export products

- Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins (23.86%)
- Ores, slag and ash (12.51%)
- Edible fruits, nuts, citrus fruit, melons (12.6%)

Top export locations

- India (21.99%)
- South Africa (12.08%)
- China (11.99%)

SOCIAL

- Population:
 - 51 045 882 people
 - One of the most competitive labour markets in sub-Saharan Africa
- Languages: Swahili and English
- Scarcity of state funding has constrained the development of secondary and tertiary education. This has resulted in a limited supply of high-skilled and technical labourers.

TECHNOLOGY

- The Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited (TTCL) aims to turn the country into an information and communication technology (ICT) hub in East and Central Africa through the completion of national fibre cable networks and the launch of 100% high-speed broadband coverage across the country
- The mobile sector grew by 16.1% in 2014, compared to a growth of 0.8% in 2013 following the discounting of inactive subscriptions

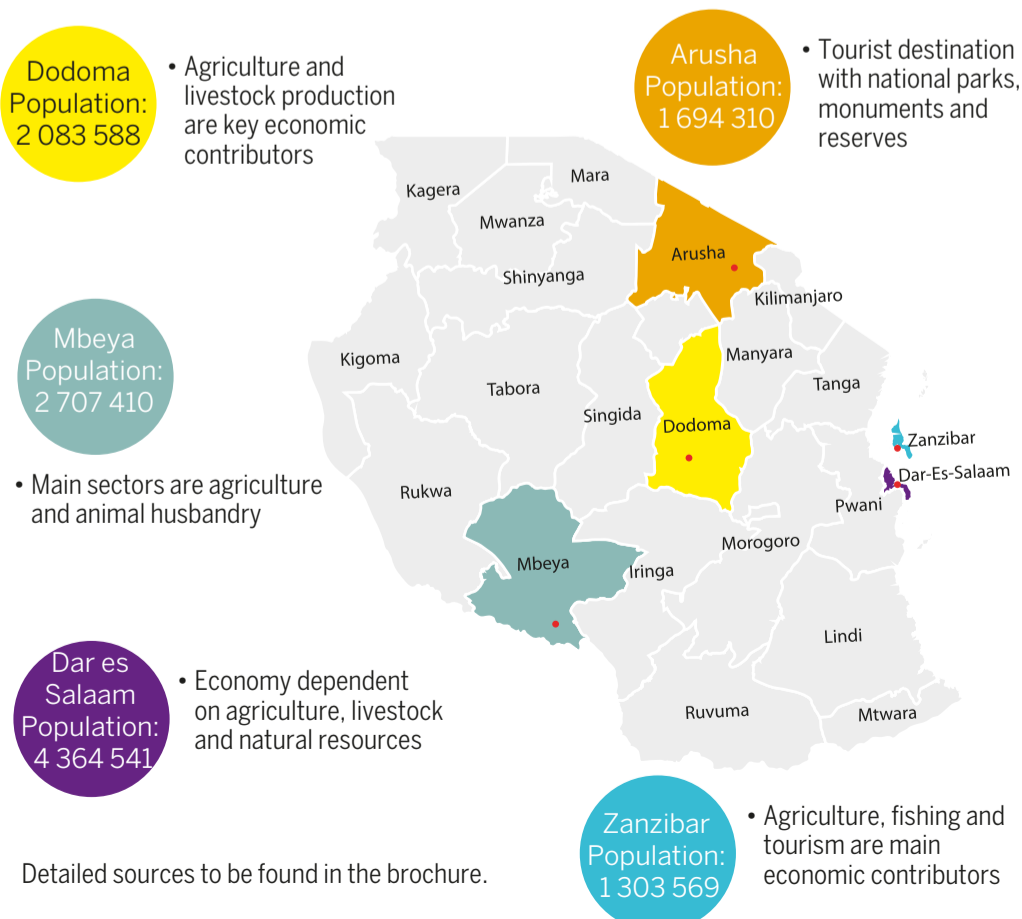
POLITICAL/LEGAL

- The legal system is based on English common law and the 1977 Union and 1985 Zanzibar constitutions.
- The ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), retained power after the presidential elections of 25 October 2015. The new party leader is John Magufuli.

ENVIRONMENT

- Soil degradation, deforestation, desertification and the destruction of coral reefs threaten marine habitats
- Poor rains are expected to worsen tight food supplies and hamper the production of hydroelectricity, raising costs for businesses and consumers.

MAJOR CITIES



CHALLENGES TO DOING BUSINESS

- Problems when doing business in Tanzania include limited access to financing, corruption, high tax rates, an inadequate supply of infrastructure and high inflation.
- Businesses face a risk from widespread petty crime. There has also been an increase in violent, financial and cyber-crime.
- The country's poor transport network stops it from being a gateway for regional trade in Eastern Africa. It also creates supply chain delays for Tanzania's importers and exporters.
- Corruption poses a risk to the Tanzanian economy, which depends heavily on foreign assistance for its budget.
- The country relies heavily on agriculture, which is subject to extreme weather. Periodic droughts can lead to crop failures and serious food shortages.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR DOING BUSINESS

- Due to its location, Tanzania's transport system serves as an important link in regional trade. Landlocked neighbours use Tanzania's transport system to get to maritime trade routes.
- There are diverse economic opportunities for investors in tourism, mining and, in the long term, natural gas production.
- Tanzania has a flourishing trade and investment environment
- Tanzania is rich in minerals, including gold, uranium, iron, vanadium, titanium and coal. It also has a wealth of natural gas reserves.
- Tanzania offers competitive packages in terms of pricing and accessibility for a number of key utilities. The most important of these are water and electricity.