

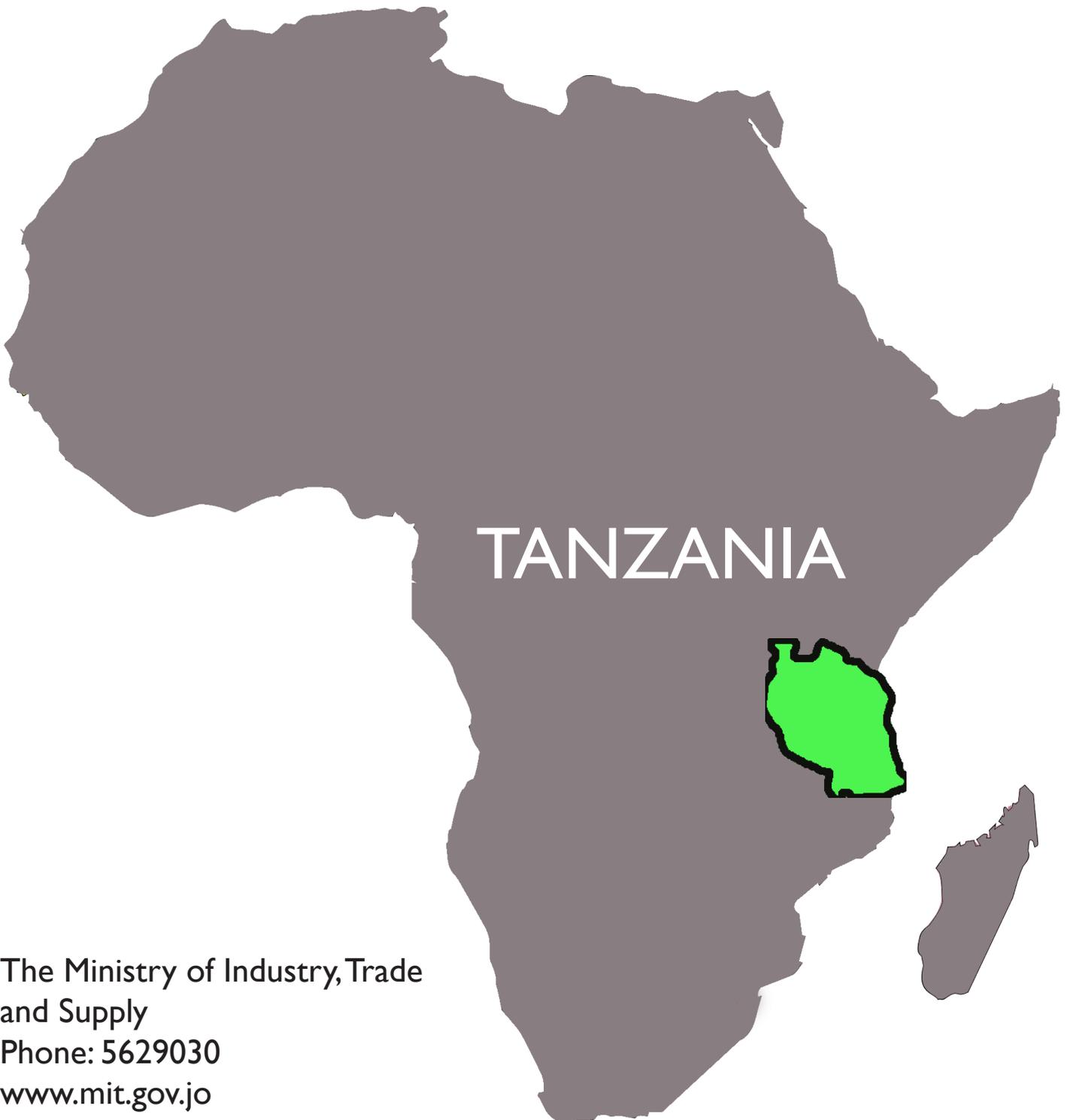


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COUNTRY PROFILE AND EXPORT GUIDE



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COUNTRY PROFILE AND EXPORT GUIDE

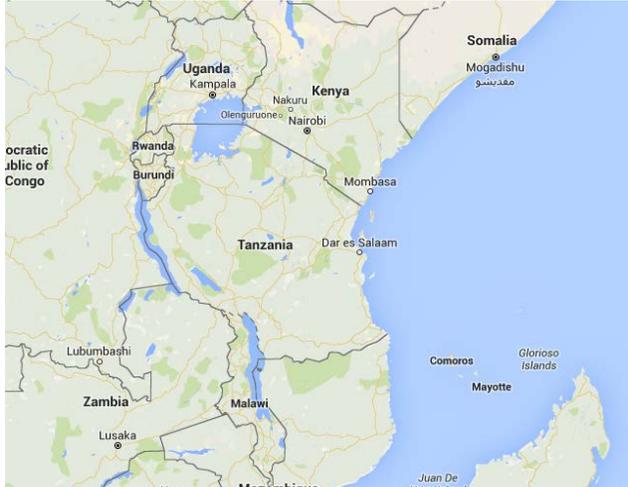
TANZANIA

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TANZANIA: PROFILE & EXPORT GUIDE



OUTLOOK: 2015 – 2016

Doing Business Report , 2015

Overall Ranking (189 countries) **140**

Global Competitiveness Report 2015-2016

GCI score(1-7) Best **3.6**

Overall Rank **120**
(Rank/140)

Transparency International Report - Corruption Perception Index, 2014

Overall Ranking **35**
0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean)

Outlook Image I: Tanzania

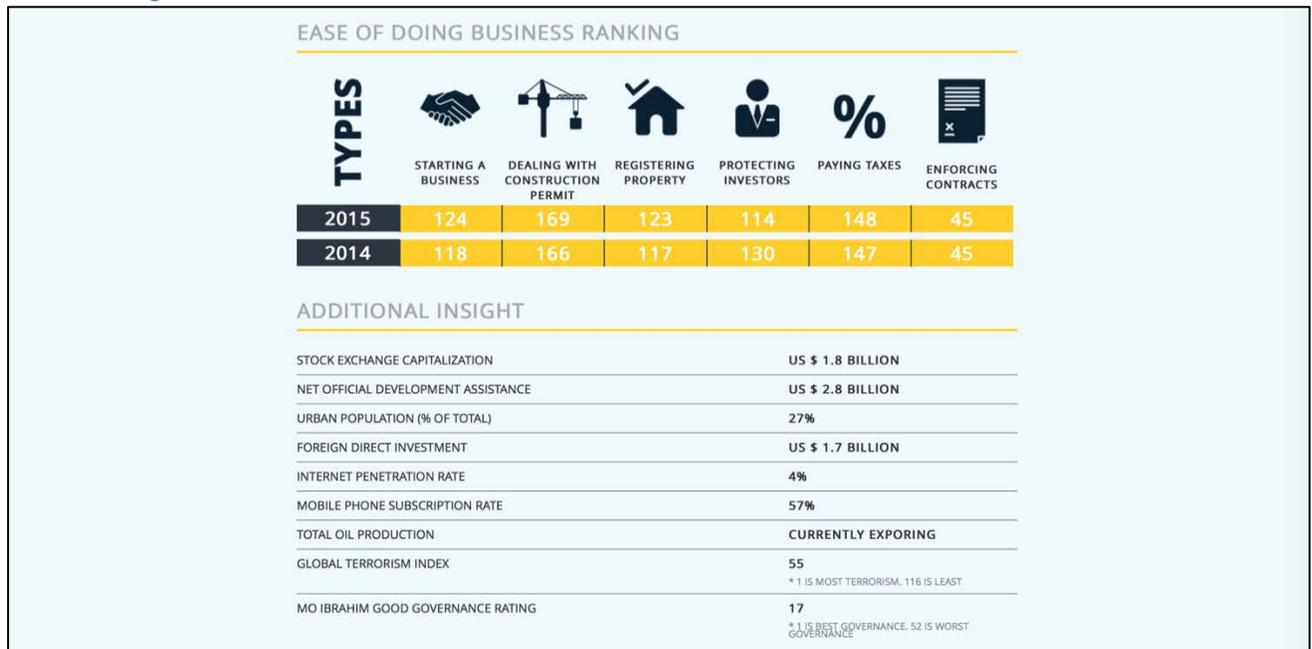


Table 1: General Profile, 2015 - 2016

Socio-Economic Indicators		Sectoral/Technology Indicators	
Population, Total	22 mn	Mobile cellular subscribers <i>(per 100 people)</i>	62.77
Urban population growth <i>(annual %)</i>	3.78	Internet users <i>(per 100 people)</i>	4.86
Life Expectancy at birth, total <i>(years)</i>	51.2(2013)	Gross enrollment ratio, primary, both sexes (%)	96.4 (2013)
Fertility rate, total(births/women)	5.06(2013)	Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, both sexes (%)	39.08 (2013)
GDP at market prices(current US\$)	34.25 bn	Agriculture, value added, % of GDP	22.37
GDP growth (annual %)	1.5	Industry, value added, % of GDP	21.1
FDI, net inflows (BoP current US\$)	5.7 bn	Services, value added, % of GDP	56.54
Environmental Indicators		Trade Indicators	
Energy use <i>(Kg of oil equivalent per capita)</i>	597.44 (2012)	Merchandise trade <i>(% GDP)</i>	35.45
CO ₂ emissions <i>(metric tons per capita)</i>	0.31 (2011)	Exports of goods and services <i>(% of GDP)</i>	43.4
Electric power consumption <i>(kwh/capita)</i>	239.73 (2012)	Imports of goods and services <i>(% of GDP)</i>	39.41
		High-technology exports <i>(% of manufactured exports)</i>	5.42 (2013)

Source: World Development Indicators

PESTLE ANALYSIS

Political

Situated in the East of Africa and bordering Kenya to the North, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi to the West and Mozambique to the South, Tanzania is home to Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro, and several wildlife-rich national parks. The current President, John Magufuli, has promised to boost economic performance, fight corruption, combat youth unemployment and ensure access to education.

Major political challenges exist in the Island of Zanzibar, where local elections had to be scrapped over corruption in the elections.

Economic

Tanzania is one of the world's poorest economies in terms of per capita income. However, Tanzania's overall macroeconomic performance remains strong. As per the World Bank, real gross domestic product (GDP) grew by 7.3% in 2013 and 7.0% in 2014¹. The main contributors to growth were the construction, trade, agriculture and transport sectors. The headline inflation continuously declined from over 20% in 2011 to 4% in January 2015, largely due to the combined impact of prudent monetary policy and recent decreases in global food and energy prices. The rising local food prices have slightly pushed the inflation rate since early 2015 to 6.4% in July 2015. Tanzania averaged 7% GDP growth per year on strong gold production and tourism for the eight years between 2000 and 2008. Tanzania is the only country in East Africa that does not belong to COMESA. Instead, Tanzania is a member of SADC and the East African Community. According to the *OECD*, the top export destinations of Tanzania are South Africa (US\$926m), India (US\$777m), China (US\$520m), Switzerland (US\$420m) and Japan (US\$295m). The top import origins are India (US\$2.43b), China (US\$1.68b), Switzerland (US\$1.5b), the United Arab Emirates (US\$1.14b) and South Africa (US\$714m).

Social

The current population in Tanzania is approximately 30 million, comprised of indigenous peoples and Pakistani, Indian, Arab, and European subpopulations. There are heavy population concentrations in the urban centers (including Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Tabora, and Mbeya), in the foothills of Mount Kilimanjaro, and along the coast of Lake Malawi. While each ethnic group speaks its own local language, almost all Tanzanians are also fluent in the national language, Swahili. With over 100 ethnic groups speaking languages representing all four major African language groups they are united by the use of national language—Swahili—. However, the growing number of refugees (from neighboring Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda in particular) have added pressure on the economy and the local environment.

Technology

Tanzania's ICT sector – including audio-visual media distribution and internet infrastructure sectors - are the fastest growing sectors in Tanzania. Currently, the government of Tanzania is constructing the

¹ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview>

National Fiber Optic Cable network named as National ICT Broadband Backbone (NICTBB) with a view to achieve its ICT vision. The infrastructure will enhance usage of ICT applications for sustainable socio-economic development including implementation of e-government, e-learning, e-health, e-commerce and much more locally and globally. At the same time, Tanzania has the second largest telecoms market in East Africa, behind Kenya²; from tele density of 1% in 2001, the country reached over 40% in September 2012, representing a subscriber base of more than 16.2 million people. The driver of this phenomenal growth is the mobile sector, which since the entry of the first mobile operator in 1994 has transformed the communications landscape. The government too has played its part: competition has grown due to the liberalization of the market and the introduction of a progressive licensing framework. As new infrastructure and new services come on stream, and the incumbent operators are joined in the space by new competition, the telecoms sector has never looked livelier. The five most important telecoms companies in Tanzania include: Bharti Airtel Tanzania, MIC Tanzania Limited ('tiGO'); Tanzania Telecommunications Company Limited ('TTCL'); Vodacom Tanzania Limited and then, the Zanzibar Telecom Company ('ZANTEL') a part of Etisalat of the United Arab Emirates.

Legal

The High Court of Tanzania Commercial Division is one of the three Divisions of the High Court of Tanzania that started operation in 1999 with the objective of catering to the business community by focusing on commercial disputes especially in the ongoing economic reforms and privatizations.

Environment

Tanzania faces a similar dichotomy as Ethiopia in terms of environment. The capital Dar es Salaam is riddled with pollution and poor infrastructure while rural areas are being heavily deforested. In rural areas Tanzania suffers from deforestation, soil degradation, overgrazing, and wildlife exploitation. Tanzania shares the Serengeti National Park with Kenya and faces a lot of the same poaching issues, especially with the highly endangered rhino. Timber wood for the purpose of energy and increased land to be used for agriculture are primary motivators for the highly prevalent illegal deforestation. Poaching is widespread in Tanzania both from local villagers and international smugglers; this is due to the lucrative nature of the industry in addition to conflicts with wildlife that destroy crops and thus livelihood. In Dar es Salaam infrastructure is extremely weak, for example a minority of the population has access to the sewage system and even for those who do have access, the sewage feeds

² <http://www.panapress.com/Tanzania--Kenya-telecom-market-in-disarray-as-Viettel-drops-bid-for-Orange-Group-s-stake--13-630412942-17-lang4-index.html>

into the ocean destroying wildlife and polluting the water. The lack of accountability and extremely rampant corruption in environmental law have also allowed international companies to abuse Tanzania's natural resources to cut costs. Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest peak in Africa, draws millions of tourists to the country every year and these impacts the environment as well.

EXPORT GUIDE | TANZANIA

Introduction: Although the International Monetary Fund (IMF), scaled down its growth prediction for Africa in 2016 due to the slump in oil, commodity prices and slowdown in the Chinese economy, the fund, nonetheless said that bright spots like Tanzania would continue to grow as ongoing infrastructure investment efforts continued and private consumption was strong. These two aspects augur well for potential business with Jordan since a strong performance recorded in Tanzania's transport, electricity generation, information, communication, and financial services sectors are key sectors for Jordan.

Table 2: Product Exporters to Tanzania – 2013/2014 | Specific [Jordanian] Sector

No.	Specific Sector Products	Export Partners	Percentage
1.	Construction Note that this includes Prefab Buildings, Transport Equipment, Machinery, Pipes, Stone, Marble and Granite	China	43
		U.S.	17
		Belgium – Luxembourg	16
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/2714/2013/			
2.	Leather & Garments Note that this includes clothing accessories, bovine, carpets, rugs, textile floor coverings plus embroideries and knitted Fabrics	China	55
		India	34
		Thailand	29
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/8471/2013/			
3.	Furniture Note that this includes wooden building products, carpentry, including doors, windows, wooden frames, and decoration works	China	68
		Malaysia	16
		UAE	9.5
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/8472/2013/			
4.	Therapeutic & Medical Supplies Note that this includes veterinary products, disposables such as gloves & syringes and other medical Instruments	India	15
		China	13
		Germany	11
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/1001/2013/			
5.	Printing, Packaging & Stationery Note that Tanzania provides Ethiopia with up to 46% of its pen and pencil products. This list includes note pads, <i>et al</i>	South Africa	64
		South Korea	28
		UAE	16

Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/4901/2013/			
6.	Engineering & Electric Note that this includes pumps, cranes, elevators, escalators, metal electrical home appliances, light fixtures, wiring and accessories	China	32
		India	17
		South Korea	8.5
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/1001/2013/			
7.	Chemical & Cosmetics Note that this includes medical cosmetics, beauty products as well as other generic cosmetics	India	54
		Kenya	14
		France	8.1
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/1001/2013/			
8.	Food Supplies, Agricultural & Livestock Note that this includes fruits, vegetables, food stuff, livestock, mineral water, alcoholic and soft drinks	Australia	37
		Russia	22
		Canada	20
Please See: http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/visualize/tree_map/hs92/import/tza/show/1001/2013/			
9.	Mining Note that this mining sector specifically excludes petroleum – although this is Tanzania’s main import but includes Asphalt, Phosphate and Potash	UAE	59
		South Africa	15
		Egypt	12

Please note that these facts and figures are collated from the **Observatory of Economic Complexity**. This site is a comprehensive way to attain specific details on international trade. For more information, please visit: www.atlas.media.mit.edu/en/

Table 3: Service Exporters to Tanzania – 2013/2014 | Specific [Jordanian] Sector

No.	Specific Sector Services	Export Partners	Percentage
10.	Services: Education	Please see Note 1 Below	N/A
11.	Services: Clean Technology	Please see Note 2 Below	N/A
12.	Services: Clinical Research Outsourcing	Please see Note 3 Below	N/A
13.	Services: Medical Tourism	Please see Note 4 Below	N/A
14.	Services: Architecture & Engineering	Please see Note 5 Below	N/A
15.	ICT: Programming Mainframe Computer	China U.S. Netherlands	29 24 13
	ICT: Consultancy, Data Related Activities	U.S. UAE U.K.	27 26 8.9
	ICT: Computer Repair Peripheral equipment	Hungary China S. Korea	38 15 10

Please note that info on **ICT Sector Services** is collated from the **Observatory of Economic Complexity**. This site is a comprehensive way to attain specific details on international trade. For more information, please visit: www.atlas.media.mit.edu/en/

Note 1: Education Services Sector

Like many other African countries, Tanzania’s education sector is under – performing and it remains susceptible to challenges such as efficiency, quality and standards. Combined with the lack of in depth ICT penetration into the grassroots and declining learning outcomes leading to declines as institutions

cope with larger numbers of children, Jordan can contribute to the *Big Results Now in Education* Program that Tanzania is implementing alongside the World Bank. Because Tanzania has, over the past decade, struggled with an education system that cannot deal with the size of its enrollment as well as various quality issues, Jordan's innovative e-learning and higher education plans can provide Tanzania with solutions over the next decade, augmenting the above-mentioned program in such a way that it fast tracks quality improvements in primary and secondary education to ensure that students aren't just going to school but actually learning.

Note 2: Clean Technology [Solar & Wind] Services Sector

According to the [African Development Bank](#), only a handful of areas in Tanzania have been identified as having adequate wind speeds for grid-scale electricity generation, and to date [February 2016], four companies have expressed interest in investing in wind energy, namely Geo-Wind Tanzania, Ltd. and Wind East Africa in Singida, and Sino Tan Renewable Energy, Ltd. and Wind Energy Tanzania, Ltd. in Makambako. These companies are considering investments in wind farms in the 50–100 MW range. Invariably, Tanzania has high levels of solar energy – ranging between 2,800-3,500 hours of sunshine per year, and a global horizontal radiation of 4–7 kWh per m² per day. To date, about 6 MWp (megawatt peak) of solar PV electricity has been installed countrywide for various applications in schools, hospitals, health centers, police posts, small telecommunications enterprises and households, as well as for street lighting. More than half of this capacity is utilized by households in peri-urban and rural areas.

Note 3: Clinical Research Outsourcing Service Sector

Because Tanzania spent almost USD \$ 10 million in 2013 on chemical testing equipment from Germany [19%], Belgium - Luxembourg [15%] and South Africa [15%], we can assume that Tanzania depends on these countries when it comes to clinical research. Note that Jordan has an opportunity enter this market because although the country is making strides, it still does not have adequate capacity to carry out its own clinical research.

Note 4: Medical Tourism Service Sector

Because of the way that her neighbor Kenya has positioned herself as a medical hub, Tanzanians who, traditionally went to South Africa and India, are now traveling across the border to East Africa's largest economy. Like what is happening in Ethiopia, Jordan has an opportunity to establish a representational office in either Nairobi, Kenya or Dodoma in Tanzania to attract East Africans to the relatively affordable yet world class services available. Please note that Kenya is attracting patients from Burundi,

Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and some from as far as Zambia, Malawi and Congo to seek medical services that include in vitro fertilization (IVF), open heart surgery, cancer treatment, kidney transplant, neurological disorders and diagnostics services. Industry experts suggest that demand for quality medical services in East Africa is inelastic, and Jordan stands to benefit from extending medical tourism services to anyone of the five countries its currently targeting for exports.

Note 5: Architecture & Engineering Service Sector

Because [the United States, Mozambique, South Africa and China](#) provide more than 80% of Tanzania’s engineering and architectural equipment, the four countries are, most likely, best placed to provide an equitable proportion of Tanzania utility, transport, geotechnical, residential and non-residential architectural and engineering services. For its part, Jordan could leverage its current agreement with Tanzania to partner with a government that’s really keen to do business with as many friends as possible, and of course, increase the new president’s influence.

Market Entry Options | Products & Services

Table 4: How Jordan Can Become Established in Tanzania

No.	Specific Sector Products	Tactics Techniques
1.	Construction	Tanzania’s current housing deficit of 3 million units is equivalent to US \$ 180 billion; equally, the annual growth in demand of 200,000 units is equivalent to US \$ 12 billion. The current deficit coupled with the annual growth in demand and the urban population growth offer strategic partners like Jordan a big hyper-growth opportunity for Tanzania’s national economy. The housing sector contribution to GDP is currently less than 1.0%. To support this figure to grow, the new Tanzania government intends to increase contribution to 4% in five years’ time.
2.	Leather & Garments	Although Tanzania probably has Africa’s second largest livestock size – with the potential to produce at least 4 million hides and around 6.1 million skins annually, low investment in value

		addition in the leather industry have undermined Tanzania's potential and can give Jordan an opportunity to take advantage of the current need. In regard to garments, Tanzania is still yet to take advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), and thus, remains open to acquisitions, joint ventures, takeovers, or startups. Jordan could help develop Tanzania's apparel supply chains under the updated AGOA.
3.	Furniture	Like is happening in Kenya, the capacity of Tanzania's furniture industry could be boosted by investments from Jordanians who would have capacity to penetrate the market with alternatives – solving current supply inadequacies and providing both technical and capital inputs to the process.
4.	Therapeutic & Medical Supplies	Jordan should focus on signing sectoral agreements with a country like Tanzania and insist that state-owned medical logistics entities like the Tanzania Medical Stores Department are included as strategic partners.
5.	Printing, Packaging & Stationary	Because of current growth rates, and also related to Tanzania's newly elected government, each of these Jordanian sectors have the capacity to do business in Tanzania.
6.	Engineering & Electric	
7.	Chemical & Cosmetics	
8.	Food Supplies, Agric. Livestock	
9.	Mining	

Aspects in Table 3 are taken from various sources, including PricewaterHouse Coopers, KPMG and Deloitte.

Import Requirements | Documents | Guarantees, etc.

1. Importing goods into Tanzania is somewhat complex, requiring eleven documents compared to the sub Saharan Africa average of nine documents - the number required in both Kenya and Mozambique. This drives up the cost of imported goods and heightens companies' initial start-up costs, as a business typically must import goods to develop operations.
2. The 11 documents required to import into Tanzania take thirteen days respectively to prepare, with the preparation time of documents accounting for around 44% of total export times and 50% of total import times. For imports, this is also the costliest stage of the procedure, costing USD575, or 36%

of the total cost to import. The level of bureaucracy is therefore a major drag on the country's attractiveness to importers and may influence investors to opt to do businesses in more competitive locations, such as Kenya, where more documents are required but which are completed at the lower price of USD250 for imports and USD350 for exports.

3. If goods or services are to enter Tanzania from another country, import procedures must be followed to clear goods from Customs control as per the East Africa Community Customs Management Act (EACCMA) of 2004. Imports to Tanzania are subjected to different stages whereby the importer is advised to make declaration through his appointed Clearing and Forwarding Agent by lodging documents at least seven days before arrival of the vessel.
4. The importer is required to appoint a Licensed Clearing and Forwarding Agent (CFA) to clear goods. Here is a [list of Clearing and Forwarding Agents](#) who will take care of the documentation process online through Tanzania Customs Integrated System (TANCIS) and can be completed before arrival of the goods. Once this is done, all documents must be dispatched – alongside other relevant import/ supporting documents at least 7 days prior to the arrival of the goods.

TANZANIA - IMPORT AND EXPORT DOCUMENTS	
Export documents	Import documents
Bill of lading	Bill of lading
Certificate of origin	Certificate of conformity
Commercial invoice	Certificate of origin
Customs export declaration (TANSAD)	Commercial invoice
Customs release order	Confirmation receipt of payment for customs related fees
Packing list	Customs import declaration (Pre-arrival declaration - PAD)
Shipping order	Customs release order
	Delivery and disposal order
	Delivery order
	Gate pass
	Packing list

Source: World Bank 'Doing Business'

Table 5: Tanzania tax aspects

Import Duty	Excise Duty on Imports	Value Added Tax on Imports	Destination Inspection Fee
<p>The East African Partner States have adopted the Common External Tariff applied throughout the region since January 2005. These are: 0% for raw materials, capital goods, pharmaceuticals, hand hoes and agricultural implements, 10% for semi-finished goods, and 25% for final consumer goods or finished commercial goods. However, there are some sensitive goods which attract more than 25% duty rate, these include yoghurt and cream containing sweetening matter, cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose in solid form, sacks and bags of a kind used for the packing of goods and worn clothing and worn articles.</p>	<p>Excise duty is levied on certain specified imported goods like wines, spirits, cigarettes, petroleum products and saloon cars and specified non-utility vehicles which are aged 10 years or more from the date of manufacturing. The duty is charged either at specific or ad-valorem rates depending on the type of goods.</p>	<p>VAT is levied on all goods and services imported into the country unless such goods or services are specifically exempted. All importers must pay VAT regardless of whether or not registered for VAT. However, the importer who is registered for VAT can claim as an input tax in his business, the VAT paid on the imported goods and VAT or imported services the input tax is treated as reverse charge hence added to the value.</p>	<p>Following the introduction of Destination Inspection (DI) in July 1st 2004, imported goods are not subjected to inspection at the country of origin but at their destination. In order to complement the DI, mobile scanners were acquired whereby all containerized cargo are categorized as red, yellow and green channel. Those in the red channel are subjected to physical verification while those in yellow channel are scanned. Containers in the green channel are released immediately. All imported goods regardless of their value are required to be inspected at a fee of 0.6% on Free on Board (FOB) value.</p>

Duties | Tariffs | Taxes | Jordanian Imports

Tanzania has a single column tariff with many items dutiable *ad valorem* and tariff rates range mostly from 30% to 60% with a number of statutory exemptions. In 1992, the government abolished duties and taxes on raw materials for industry as part of an economic reform program and in 1995, a uniform 5% tax was levied on imported capital goods. Import duties and sales tax apply according to the value of goods. There is a value-added tax of 20%. There are no export controls, except for protected wild animals, and there are no prohibited imports, except for narcotics and other internationally prohibited drugs. Import and export licenses are not needed. **Please note the following:**

1. Like presented in the above table, from the 1st January, 2005 the East African Community Customs Union came into force for Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda (the Partner States). The implications of this are that a common external tariff in respect of all goods imported into Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda from foreign countries has been established.
2. Duty Rates: Tanzania applies duties and tariffs of the East African Community (EAC) Common External Tariff. Customs duty is levied at rates between 0% and 100%, with an average of 25%.
3. Customs duties and other charges of equivalent effect imposed on imports from other Partner States shall be eliminated. There will be a transition period of five years on the complete elimination of internal tariffs. This differential treatment was decided upon to take into account the application of the principle of asymmetry mandated under the EAC Treaty.
4. During the transition period, goods from the Republic of Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania shall be duty free, and Category A goods from the United Republic of Kenya into the Republic of

Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania will receive immediate duty free treatment; whilst Category B goods will be eligible for gradual tariff reduction when imported into the United Republic of Tanzania or the Republic of Uganda. Category B goods coming from Kenya to Tanzania and the tariff rates that will be applied to them can be seen [here](#).

Sanitary & Phytosanitary Measures | Tanzania

1. In regard to Jordanian imports, Tanzania is expected to follow the Uruguay Round of Negotiations that mandate that SPS be applied only to the extent necessary to protect food safety and animal and plant health. It is important to note that like many other African countries, this can, however, constitute unfair technical barriers to trade when used indiscriminately.
2. Tanzania has experienced many problems with the implementation of the provisions of the SPS Agreement and welcomes a review of its operation and implementation. Article 10 of the Agreement for example provides for developed countries to take account of the special needs of developing countries in the preparation and application of sanitary and phytosanitary measures. This should be examined in light of the difficulties that developing countries face in the implementation of the terms of the Agreement.

Non-Tariff Barriers | Tanzania

1. Specifically, Tanzania's non-tariff barriers are classified by the World Trade Organization as **Customs and Administrative Entry Procedures** and major problems cited include imports clearance under the SIMBA system, numerous documentation for an import consignment, limited customs hours at entry points, long lead time before application of EAC harmonized duty and tax rates, and the cumbersome process of physical verification where customs rejects import value.
2. There are issues with **quality inspection and certification procedures – and** problems under this cluster are related to application of the Pre-Shipment Verification of Conformity (PVOC) program; involvement of too many bodies in import inspection and certification procedures without collaboration; lack of testing laboratories for inspection bodies at major entry and exit points, and import requirements among EAC/COMESA countries.
3. There are other importation non-tariff barriers and these are related to include inefficiencies of handling imports by Tanzania Ports Authority and port charges.

Key Import Stakeholders | Tanzania

1. The East African Community [EAC]
2. Tanzania National Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Import Infrastructure & Logistics | Tanzania

Image 1: Sea route from Dar Es Salaam to Aqaba, Jordan

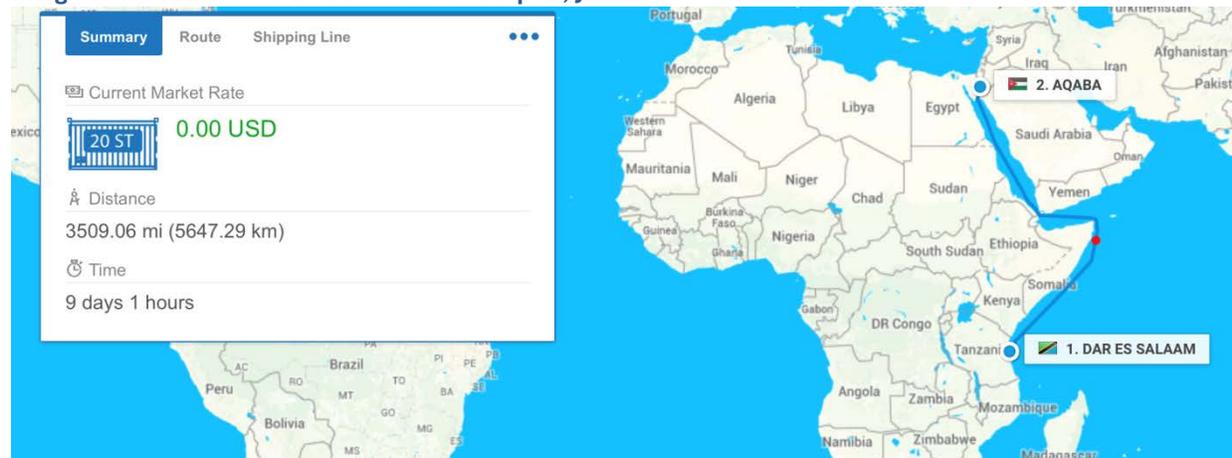


Table 6: Sample shipping path and costs - Jordan to Tanzania

Scheduled Route	Aqaba Terminal Jordan ---> Jebel Ali Terminal 2 U. A. E. ---> Dar Port Terminal Tanzania					
Mode of Transport	Ocean > Ocean					
Place of Receipt	Aqaba , Jordan	Rate Validity	From 01-Mar-2016 to 31-Mar-2016			
Place of Delivery	Dar es Salaam	Service Mode	CY/CY			
Last Acceptance Date	01-Mar-2016	Commodity	FAK			
Transit Time	24 day(s)					
Surcharge Name	Basis	Currency	20DRY	40DRY	40HDRY	Surcharge Type
Basic Ocean Freight	Container	USD	945	1840	1840	Freight
Congestion Fee Destination	Container	USD	0	0	0	Freight
Congestion Fee Origin	Container	USD	0	0	0	Freight
Peak Season Surcharge	Container	USD	0	0	0	Freight
Export Service	Container	JOD	15	20	20	Origin
Documentation Fee Origin	Bill of Lading	JOD	12	12	12	Origin
Documentation fee - Destination	Bill of Lading	USD	39	39	39	Destination
Import Service	Container	USD	0	0	0	Destination

Please note that the following about this shipping sample above:

1. It is garnered from a reputable shipping company and is accurate for the dates mentioned above and is not valid for hazardous cargo, unless otherwise specified and only applies to the weight and type of cargo declared. At time of booking, acceptance of hazardous cargo is subject to the acceptance policy of involved ports & vessels.
2. Transit time, scheduled routing and/or mode of transport, if provided in this quotation, are indicative only and the Carrier does not undertake that the Goods shall arrive or be available at the Port of Discharge or the Place of Delivery (as applicable) at any particular time nor that it shall be carried by the scheduled routing or the mode of transport indicated.
3. An invoice for the service is issued based on information received on Shipping Instruction provided; exchange rates are indicative and may therefore differ from invoiced exchange rates, and please note that the total per surcharge type (freight, origin & destination) outlined herein are for guidance only and shall in no way prejudice the responsibility of the Merchant for payment of Freight and other charges in accordance with the terms and conditions of the governing Bill of Lading, including in particular but without limitation.

Financial Sector | Tanzania

Tanzania's banking sector remains in relatively good health with asset quality continuing to improve in 2016, as illustrated by the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans. The latter decreased from 8.5% in September 2014 to 6.5% in March 2015 (the latest figure), reflecting write downs and efforts made by banks to recover NPLs. At the same time, the Tanzanian banking sector's funding structure is relatively strong with loan-to-deposit ratio at 78% in 2015. This implies that Tanzania's banks are predominantly domestically funded, less reliant on external financing, and thus less exposed to external shocks.

Although Tanzania has no restrictions on imports, the Bank of Tanzania Annual Report of 2014 shows that for the period ended June 2014 impacts continued to be satisfactory and showed positive growth trend from the previous period. Other performance targets are also within the prescribed limits. The Bank managed to attain instant settlement on banking transactions at most 2 hours by June 2015, achieve Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) of 100% by June 2014, and maintain (T+2) Payment Versus Payment (PVP) and put in place complaints resolution desk by June 2015. The Bank also intends to propose establishment of Ombudsman mechanism by June 2016.

In addition, accessibility to financial services in Tanzania was further enhanced by licensing more banking institutions. Likewise, Point of Sales (POS) increased from 2,548 as at June 2013 to 2,552 by June 2014. The number of ATMs also increased from 1,442 to 1,481 by end June 2014 while mobile payment users increased from 29,126,517 to 31,830,289 by end June 2014. The number of mobile agents increased to 153,369 from 119,719. The Bank also licensed two credit reference bureaus and one financial leasing company in a bid to increase access to financial services.

Lastly, the Tanzanian banking authorities continue to strengthen financial sector supervision to ensure financial stability and soundness. These efforts have been stepped up following investigations by U.S. authorities into the headquarter of Tanzania FBME Bank - the country's largest by asset size albeit with most of its operations based in Cyprus - which was labelled of 'primary laundering concern'. In light of these developments, the BoT is developing its supervision framework, issuing consolidation supervision regulations and issuing memorandum of understandings with other foreign regulators and central banks.

Please note the following:

- i. The sector is relatively undeveloped and many Tanzanians do not have access to banking services. Economic growth, although strong over the last decade, has been relatively unequal with the average Tanzanian not seeing a material improvement in income or living standards. This has limited demand for banking services. Like in many African countries, difficulties in assessing credit worthiness means that banks charge extremely high interest rates in order to compensate for this risk.
- ii. Mobile banking is expanding rapidly and will bring more people into the formal financial system sooner than would have been the case in its absence. Tanzania has one of the lowest levels of banking sector penetration - there is substantial room for expansion.
- iii. The reserve requirement for commercial banks has been lowered from 10.0% to 8.0% in January 2015, enabling banks to lend more.
- iv. The new Credit Rating Bureaus will help banks limit non-performing loans and bring down lending rates.
- v. Private sector credit, which expanded by 19.4% in 2014 and accounted for just over 50% of total assets, is the main engine of growth within the Tanzania finance sector and trade continues to account for the largest share (at 21% in June 2015) of total outstanding credit, with personal loans (17%), manufacturing (12%) and agriculture (9%) the other major loan destinations.
- vi. The banking sector also has robust levels of capital adequacy, with capital above regulatory requirements. Capital as a percent of total assets remains in line with Tanzania's long-term average, coming in at 12.6% in December 2014 compared to an average of 12.0% of assets since 2009.