

High Commission of India
Dar-es-Salaam

FACT SHEET TANZANIA

Country Name	The United Republic of Tanzania
Area & Location	945,087 sq km. (886,037 land; 59,050 water; incl. the islands of Zanzibar – Unguja, Pemba, Mafia; and Ukerewe – in Lake Victoria); about 1/3rd of India’s size, and the largest country in East Africa; between Long. 29 and 41 degree E, and Lat. 1 and 12 degree S; borders (anti-clockwise) with Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, D.R. of Congo, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique, and the Indian Ocean to the east.
Physical Features	With a coastline of 1,424 kms, Tanzania ranges from tropical coastline to vast grasslands, high plateaus, deep lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa), and the snow-capped Kilimanjaro (5,895 m) – the highest peak in Africa.
Capital	Dar es Salaam (Abode of Peace), population. 2.5 m, about 750 km south of the Equator. The Legislative Capital is Dodoma, in central Tanzania, which has just the Parliament and 4 Ministries. All other Ministries and the State House [Official Residence of President] are in Dar-es-Salaam. (Other major towns: Arusha, Mwanza, Morogoro, Tanga, Tabora, Mtwara, Mbeya)
Population	42.6 million [2009 estimates]
Religions	Christians and Muslims about 40% each; tribals, animists, and pagans, small number of Hindus.
Racial Composition	Over 120 tribes, mostly Bantu; the major ones; Sukuma, Mssai, Chaga, Bondei, Makana, Luguru, Ngoni, Pare; other groups Indian, Arab, European
Languages	Kiswahili in Roman script is the national language, and lingua franca: essentially a hybrid of Arabic and Bantu, with sprinkling of words from Gujarati and Hindi, English in wide use, also for official purposes.
Literacy	96.4% [2010]
Life Expectancy	56.9 years [2009] [HIV incidence 11% - 2010]
Brief History	The mainland, Tanganyika, dominated at various times by Portuguese and Arabs; became a German colony in 1885 following the ‘scramble for Africa’; after WW-I mandated to the British by the League of Nations, and later a UN Trust Territory; the first east African country to achieve independence, on 9.12.1961; Zanzibar – first ruled by the Portuguese, then since 1698 by Omani Arab Sultans, and after 1890 under British Protection; gained independence on 10.12.1963, but the

	Sultanate's resumption soon terminated by a bloody revolutionary coup on 12.1.1964. On 26.4.1964, Zanzibar united with Tanganyika to form the United Republic of Tanzania.
Political System & Government	A unitary republic based on multiparty (since 1995) parliamentary democracy; President, elected directly for maximum two 5-year terms, is the executive Head of State. National Assembly (Bunge) has up to 325 members, 75 special women's seats apportioned among the political parties based on their election results and 10 Presidential nominees; Main party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), in power since independence; Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo [CHADEMA]; Civic United Front (CUF) are main opposition parties among 15 others; Zanzibar has its own Constitution, President House of Representatives and Flag.
Head of State & Other Leaders	President H.E. Mr. Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete Vice President H.E. Mohamed Gharib Bilal Prime Minister H.E. Mr. Mizengo Kayanza Peter Pinda Foreign Minister H.E. Mr. Bernard Kamillius Membe Zanzibar President H.E. Dr. Ali Mohammed Shein
National Day	26 April : Union Day 9 December: Independence Day
Flag	Divided diagonally by a yellow-edged black band from the lower hoist-side corner, the upper triangle green, and the lower blue.
International & Diplomatic Relations	Member of UN, Commonwealth, NAM, AU, SADC (Tanzania current Chairman), EAC (East African Community; Secretariat at Arusha in Tanzania), IOR-ARC, IBRD/IMF, WTO; 50 resident diplomatic missions; 5 Consulates in Zanzibar, incl. India.
Economy	Among world's poorest countries; HDI ranking -148/169 (UNDP Human Development Report 2010); mainly agrarian – 25% of GDP; limited industry, after long years of socialism adversely affecting the economy, liberalization introduced after mid-80s under IMF guidance; now one of the better performers in Africa; mining and tourism in particular growing fast.
Natural Resources	Good hydel potential, gold, diamonds, precious and semi precious stones, coal, nickel, cobalt and other minerals, and some natural gas.
Agriculture	Cloves, cashew nuts, cassava, coffee, cotton, corn, tea, sisal, pyrethrum, bananas, mangoes, oranges, vegetables, cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, etc.
Industry	Sugar, cigarettes, sisal twine, cement, textiles, wood products, pharmaceuticals, soap, flour, edible oils, steel, beverages, tea, packaging, foam mattresses, leather incl. shoes
Currency	Tanzanian Shilling (TSh) Exchange rate : US\$ 1 = TSh 1575 (January, 2013) Re 1 = TSh 29.128 (January, 2013)

Fiscal Year	1 July – 30 June
Nominal GDP	US\$ 22.4 billion [2010 estimates], Growth Rate : 6.8% approx [2012]; 6.2% [2011] 6.0% [2010]; 5.0% [2009] 7.4% (2008); 7.1 % in 2007 Per Capita [PPP]: US\$ 1,500 [2010 estimate]
Inflation	12.1% [November, 2012]
Foreign Exchange Reserves	US\$ 3,883.6 million [November, 2012]
FDI	US\$ 2.5 bl [2010 estimates];
External Debt	US\$ 10,593.1 million [November, 2012]
Tanzania's worldwide Exports	US\$ 4,870.20 million [January-November, 2012]
Tanzania's worldwide Imports	US\$ 10,766.41 million [January-November, 2012]
Trade Deficit	US\$ -5,896.12 million [January-November, 2012]
Major Exports	Gold, manufactured goods such as textiles, glass products, footwear, plastic items, fish and fish products, cotton, tobacco, coffee, vegetable and oil seeds, precious stones and other minerals, cashew nuts.
Major Imports	Consumer goods, machinery, oil, transport equipment, construction equipment, industrial raw material, food and food stuffs, pharmaceuticals.
Major Export Markets	China, Switzerland, South Africa, Kenya and India
Major Import Sources	Switzerland, South Africa, China, UAE, Bahrain, India, Japan, Kenya and United Kingdom.

Dar-es-Salaam, January, 2013