

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEW

TANZANIA



UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Investment Policy Review
The United Republic of Tanzania



UNITED NATIONS

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Use of a hyphen (-) between dates representing years, e.g. 1994-1995, signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

The term "dollars" (\$) refers to United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

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UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
<i>Sales No.E.02.II.D.6</i>
ISBN 92-1-112553-7

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PREFACE

The UNCTAD Investment Policy Reviews are intended to help countries improve their investment policies and to familiarize Governments and the international private sector with an individual country's investment environment. The reviews are considered in the UNCTAD Commission on Investment, Technology and Related Financial Issues.

The Investment Policy Review of the United Republic of Tanzania was initiated at the request of the Government. In preparing the Review, UNCTAD received the full support and cooperation of the Tanzania Investment Centre, the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education and other government ministries and agencies. The views and experiences of the private sector, both foreign and domestic, as well as those of the international donor community and the development agencies represented in the country, were taken into consideration in the preparation of this Review.

The Review was prepared by a team, led by Khalil Hamdani and comprising Tafferre Tesfachew, Zbigniew Zimny, Joseph Mathews and Menelea Masin, project officer. UNIDO members of the team were Mithat Kulur and Felix Ugbor. Experts from outside the United Nations included John Firn and Stephen Young. Roland Brown, Jagadeesan Jegathesan, Erich Supper and Marcel Namfua also provided inputs. Dinh Lang provided research assistance and Deborah Wolde-Berhan provided production assistance.

This Review was undertaken within the context of the Joint UNCTAD/UNIDO Programme on Investment Promotion and Enterprise Development in Africa, with the financial support of UNIDO and the United Nations Development Programme.

It is hoped that the analysis and recommendations contained in this Review will contribute to an improvement of policies, promote awareness of investment opportunities and serve as a catalyst for increased investment into the United Republic of Tanzania.

Geneva, April 2002

The United Republic of Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania is a union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, both of which became independent from the United Kingdom administered UN trusteeship in 1961 and 1963, respectively. The whole country is generally referred to as Tanzania, Tanganyika as “mainland Tanzania” and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba as “Zanzibar.” This union remains the only example in Africa of previously sovereign states uniting into a new country and surviving as one entity up to the present.



Key economic and social indicators

Indicator	1998	1999
Population (millions)	32.1	32.9
Gross domestic product (billions of dollars)	5.7	6.5
Annual GDP growth rate (percentage)	4.0	4.7
Inflation (percentage) ^a	12.8	7.9
GNP per capita (dollars) ^b	240	260
GDP by sector (percentage):	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	45.7	44.8
Industry, of which	14.9	15.4
manufacturing	7.2	7.4
Services	39.4	39.8
FDI inflows (millions of dollars)	172.2	183.4
Exports of goods and services (percentage of GDP)	13.3	13.5
Imports of goods and services (percentage of GDP)	27.4	25.5
Gross domestic investment (percentage of GDP)	15.0	17.0
Poverty line (percentage) ^c	..	51.1
Human development index ranking ^d	156	140
Adult literacy rate (percentage)	73.6	74.7

Sources: World Bank, UNCTAD, and UNDP.

^a Consumer prices. ^b Comparative 1999 figures are \$490 for Sub-Saharan Africa and \$420 for low-income countries.

^c Percentage of population below poverty income line in 1991. ^d Out of 174 countries in 1998 and 162 in 1999.

Contents

Pages

PREFACE	iii
ABBREVIATIONS	ix
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER I. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT: TRENDS AND IMPACT.....	3
A. Trends	3
1. FDI size and growth	3
2. Forms of FDI	5
3. Distribution by sector, industry and country of origin	5
4. Relative importance of FDI in the economy	9
5. Explanatory factors	9
B. Impact	11
1. Sectoral impact	11
a. Mining	11
b. Banking	14
c. Privatized enterprise sector	16
2. Technology transfer and diffusion	16
3. Trade	23
4. Overall impact	26
C. Assessment	27
CHAPTER II. THE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK	29
A. Evolution of the investment framework	29
B. Specific FDI measures	31
1. Entry and establishment	31
2. Investment restrictions and requirements	32
3. Treatment of FDI	33
a. Standard of treatment	33
b. Repatriation of profits and capital	34
c. Expatriate and immigrant labour	34
4. Protection of FDI	35
C. General investment measures and conditions	35
1. Commercial legislation and the rule of law	35
2. Settlement of disputes	37
3. Labour market legislation	38

4.	Land issues	38
5.	Taxation and investment incentives	39
6.	Export processing zones	43
7.	Technology in the new investment policy	44
8.	Protection of intellectual property	45
9.	Environment protection	45
10.	Capital and financial markets	45
11.	Foreign exchange regulations	46
12.	Sectoral investment regimes	46
	a. Gemstone and minerals mining	46
	b. Petroleum and gas	47
	c. Tourism and hotels	47
13.	International agreements	47
D.	Role of the Investment Centre	49
E.	Assessment and recommendations	50
CHAPTER III: ENHANCING THE ROLE OF FDI IN DEVELOPMENT		53
A.	Tanzania's FDI potential	53
1.	Tanzania's comparative international position	53
2.	FDI potential at the country level	54
3.	Potential at the sector and industry levels	57
	a. Mining and natural resources	57
	b. Agriculture and agribusiness	59
	c. Tourism	61
	d. Manufacturing	62
	e. Other sectors	62
4.	Potential at the firm level	62
5.	Overall assessment	63
B.	Policies and actions to realize potential	64
1.	Building a market economy	64
2.	Privatization programme.....	66
	Recommendations	68
3.	Infrastructure development	69
	Recommendations	69
4.	Human resources.....	70
	Recommendations	71
5.	Regional integration, trade policy and FDI.....	71
	Recommendations	74
6.	Policy coherence, consistency and coordination	75
	Recommendation	77

CHAPTER IV. ENHANCING THE TECHNOLOGICAL IMPACT OF FDI.....	79
A. Tanzania's technology policy framework	79
B. The direction of policy reforms required	82
C. Conclusions and recommendations	83
1. Technology development and policy framework	83
2. Technology infrastructure	85
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	89
REFERENCES	97
SELECTED UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS	99

Boxes

Box I.1	FDI impact in mining: Kahama Mining Corporation	12
Box I.2	The foreign banks: a role in developing human resources	15
Box I.3	Transfer of technology: Standard Chartered Bank	18
Box I.4	Transfer of technology: Mtibwa Sugar Company	19
Box I.5	Transfer of technology: Wonder Foods (T) Ltd.	21
Box II.1	The evolution of investment priorities	30
Box II.2	Investment framework in Tanzania: principal Acts.....	31
Box II.3	Application and authorisation procedures	32
Box II.4	The Investor Roadmap	36
Box II.5	Local taxes and levies	41
Box II.6	Other investment incentives	42
Box II.7	Incentives for petroleum exploration and development	42
Box II.8	Investment incentives in Zanzibar	43

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