



COUNTRY PROFILE

TANZANIA



Full Name:	United Republic of Tanzania
Area:	945,087 km²
Government Capital:	Dodoma
Commercial Capital:	Dar es Salaam
Main Languages:	Kiswahili (official), English (official), many local languages
Currency:	Tanzanian shilling (TZS)
Head of State:	President Jakaya Kikwete



The Profit 2007 Regional Investment Conference in Kampala, Uganda is a component of the ProInvest programme which is a common initiative of the European Commission (EC) and institutions from the ACP states (Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific).

This profile of the tourism sector has been prepared on behalf of the organisers by Tourism Intelligence International (TII) under contract to BK Consultants.

The authors accept sole responsibility for the profile which does not necessarily reflect the views of the organizers: ProInvest, the Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the African Union (AU) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

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1. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The United Republic of Tanzania comprises both mainland Tanzania and the semi-autonomous Zanzibar archipelago, consisting of Unguja (commonly called Zanzibar), Pemba and several islets.

1.1 Key Economic Indicators

Table 1 shows the recent trend for selected key economic indicators using the most up-to-date available information. More general country information is provided in the websites referred to in Section 5.0 at the end of this report.

Table 1: Key Economic Indicators 2003-06

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Area				
- Mainland	945,000 km ²			
- Zanzibar	2,654 km ²			
Population (mn.)	35.900	36.700	37.500	38.200
Population Growth (%)	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	1.9%
GDP (US\$ bn. at current prices)	10.276	11.339	12.607	12.956
GDP per capita (US\$ at current prices)	286	309	336	339
GDP growth at constant prices (%)	5.7%	6.7%	6.8%	5.9%
Current account balance (US\$ bn.)	(0.486)	(0.440)	(0.651)	(1.075)
Inflation Rate (%)	4.4%	4.1%	4.4%	7.5%
Exchange Rate: annual average Tanzanian shilling per US\$	1038.42	1089.33	1128.93	1251.90

n. a. = not available

Sources: UN Development Indicators, Bank of Tanzania

1.2 Economic Context

In 2006, total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) amounted to some US\$12.96 billion at current prices, but of this over 25 percent was represented by non-monetary (including subsistence) activities. Currently, real GDP is growing at around 6-7 percent per annum. With an estimated population growth of rate of below 2 percent, the per capita income growth rate is also improving, albeit slowly. GDP per person amounted to an estimated \$339 in 2006.

In 2004, the agricultural sector accounted for 46 percent of the total GDP. The next largest sectors are financial and business services, with 13 percent; trade, hotels and restaurants, 11 percent; public administration and other services, 9 percent; and manufacturing, 7 percent.

The high rates of economic growth in recent years are expected to continue with the Government projecting a growth rate of over 7 percent for 2007. Tanzania has qualified for substantial debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and Government has overhauled its policy environment, which is expected to open up opportunities and stimulate growth in the economy, and also in tourism.

1.3 Population and Labour Force

Tanzania's population was measured at 35.2 million persons in the 2002 Census, of which some 34.2 million were resident in mainland Tanzania and approximately one million in Zanzibar. Since then, the total population is estimated to have increased to 38.2 million in 2006. The majority of the population continues to live in rural areas (81.6 percent according to the Census) but this situation is changing with the continuing influx into the urban areas. The overall population density is around 40 persons per km² (but almost ten times that level in Zanzibar).

Tanzania has a total labour force (aged 10 years and above) of approximately 19 million people, of whom under half are gainfully occupied. Of those employed, over 80 percent work in traditional agriculture. Almost half the unemployed live in urban areas.

1.4 Role of Tourism

Both in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, tourism has been identified as one of the main engines of economic and social development. Already, it is making a significant economic contribution – accounting for an estimated 12 percent of GDP for Tanzania as a whole and probably in excess of that for Zanzibar. Tourism is a key source of foreign exchange earnings, contributing more than 50 percent to total export earnings. The sector is estimated to directly support some 30,000 jobs on the mainland and a further 6,000 in Zanzibar, and probably as many indirect jobs.

Tourism has the potential to forge strong linkages with other economic sectors and to bring substantial economic benefits to local communities.

The Government wishes to consolidate and build on these positive factors and successes of this economic sub sector attained so far, by strongly encouraging foreign direct investment (FDI) and mobilising domestic private resource to channel into up-market facilities better equipped to cater for more discerning international tourists.

1.5 General Institutional and Regulatory Framework

The Tanzanian legal system is based on English common law, and the 1977 Union and 1985 Zanzibar Constitutions (as amended).

Investment in Tanzania is governed by the Tanzanian Investment Act No.26 of 1997. Under this Act, the Tanzanian Investment Centre (TIC) was established to coordinate, encourage, promote and facilitate investment in Tanzania. Zanzibar has separate legislation governing investment, namely, the Investment Promotion Act of 1986, and the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency (ZIPA) facilitates investment inflows. The two pieces of legislation are similar and are underpinned by an adherence to the Constitution of the Union. Tanzania has an impressive track record of attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The country received a billion US dollars in FDI during the period 1995 to 2000. This reflects both the available investment opportunities as well as the positive restructuring of the investment regime that has taken place in recent years.

Land tenure

Land in both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar belongs to the Government and is available to commercial operators at long-term leases of up to 99 years. Recent changes in the Land Agreement have been initiated which allows the leasehold to be used as collateral for bank loans.

In an effort to further promote growth and development of the private sector, the Government is running the Business Environment Strengthening for Tanzania (BEST) Programme which aims to improve the enabling environment for private sector development. The BEST programme will reduce the administrative and regulatory burden of doing business in Tanzania and will improve governmental and judicial service delivery to the private sector through targeted interventions.

1.6 Operating Costs

Average operating costs for basic inputs are much lower in Tanzania than in most other SADC countries. The minimum monthly wage is the equivalent of US\$ 42 per month. Electricity and water costs are also low by international standards but power supply can be affected by interruptions necessitating the use of stand-by generators, particularly in remote areas.

While much of the necessary building materials and fittings for tourism-related projects would need to be imported, the general waiving of import duties on such materials for approved projects (see Section 4.2), coupled with relatively low labour costs, would reduce overall construction costs.

1.7 Local Skills Base

Tanzania has a large labour pool. However, the skill level requires upgrading due to the low rates of enrolment in secondary and vocational education. In particular, there is an inadequate supply of quality human resources at middle and senior management levels. In order to improve the supply of skilled labour, there is a skills development levy at 6 percent of payroll, part of which is used to support tourism training at the Hotel and Tourism Training Institute.

The Ministry of Labour has begun reforming employment law and regulation in Tanzania which will simplify employment issues, such as making termination of employment a great deal easier for foreign investors.

1.8 Infrastructure Services

1.8.1 International air access

There are direct flights from Europe, the Middle East and other parts of Africa to Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar international airports. International airlines serving Dar es Salaam include Air India, British Airways, Egyptair, Ethiopian Airlines, Emirates, Zambia Airways, Gulf Air, KLM, Kenya Airways, South African Airways (SAA) and Swiss International. The national airline, Air Tanzania has just started to be revived after severing ties with SAA.

1.8.2 Domestic air services

Reliable and frequent internal air access throughout Tanzania is offered by Air Tanzania, Precision Air, ZanAir and other local companies. Scheduled services are provided between Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mwanza, Tabora, Kigoma, Mtwara and Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba) while charter flights connect local airfields and smaller destinations. Recent developments include a new terminal for Zanzibar international airport while a new airport to serve the Southern Circuit is planned.

1.8.3 Roads

Main roads between cities and towns are generally in good condition. More remote locations can be reached via gravel roads.

1.8.4 Sea Access

The main passenger terminal at Dar es Salaam Port is used by both cruise ship and ferry boats and is currently being upgraded. There are fast ferry connections to Zanzibar.

1.8.5 Telecommunications

Tanzania has a good telecommunications services in the main centres. Mobile phones and the internet are also used.

2. TOURISM SECTOR

Tourism to Tanzania has experienced strong growth in recent years. The number of visitors increased from 295,000 in 1995 to an estimated 583,000 in 2004.

2.1 Product Offer

The prime attractions are wildlife safaris (especially in the Northern Circuit) and beach tourism in Zanzibar. As well as the broad categories of wildlife viewing and resort tourism, Tanzania also offers products that appeal to more specialised market segments some of which show higher demand growth rates than in mainstream tourism. Among the principal niche markets are bird-watching; adventure tourism, including mountain climbing and trekking; deep sea fishing; scuba diving and snorkelling; cultural tourism; hunting; and conference and incentive travel.

Tanzania, both mainland and Zanzibar, is targeting low volume high yield tourism in line with the image of exclusivity and authenticity that its outstanding assets make feasible.

Leading tourist destinations in mainland Tanzania include

- Ngorongoro Crater (Northern Wildlife Circuit);
- Serengeti National Park (Northern Wildlife Circuit);
- Tarangire National Park (Northern Wildlife Circuit);
- Lake Manyara National Park (Northern Wildlife Circuit);
- Mount Kilimanjaro (Northern Wildlife Circuit);
- Mount Meru (Northern Wildlife Circuit);
- Selous Game Reserve (Southern Wildlife Circuit);
- Ruaha National Park (Southern Wildlife Circuit); and
- Mafia Island (Indian Ocean).

The Northern Wildlife Circuit attracts the majority of tourists. The Southern Circuit contains the Selous Game Reserve - Africa's largest game reserve. The western and eastern circuits are not yet developed as full itineraries, but have much to offer the visitor. The lakes of Tanzania afford many opportunities for bird-watching and game viewing (as well as fishing and swimming in Lake Victoria and Lake Tanganyika).

All along the coast and the offshore islands, diving, swimming, and snorkelling offer vistas of thriving coral and marine life.

Zanzibar

Zanzibar's coastline offers some of the best beaches in the world, while the famous Stone Town is inscribed on the Unesco World Heritage List. In addition, day-long spice tours to working plantations offer visitors the chance to observe the cultivation of cloves, vanilla, nutmeg, cinnamon, and other spices that have made the island famous. The sister island of Pemba preserves the Swahili way of life.

2.2 Accommodation

In 2004, there were 356 hotels/lodges/tented camps with a total of 10,525 rooms in mainland Tanzania, and 173 units with 3,089 rooms in Zanzibar. Less than 50 percent of the rooms are considered to be of international standard.

2.3 Market Trends

2.3.1 Visitor arrivals by purpose of visit

Visitor arrivals

In 2004, it is estimated that some 583,000 tourists visited Tanzania. This figure includes both arrivals in mainland Tanzania and direct international arrivals in Zanzibar.

The figures for Zanzibar exclude domestic tourists visiting Zanzibar from the mainland as well as foreign tourists arriving in Zanzibar on internal air services. The true number of tourists visiting Zanzibar could thus be considerably greater than the official statistics suggest. The number of foreign tourist arrivals grew at an average rate of 7.8 percent between 1995 and 2004.

Purpose of visit

Leisure visitors constitute the largest single component (an estimated 60 percent of the total), followed by business visitors (23 percent) and VFR/other (17 percent).

Mode of transport

Air access is through the international airports at Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar. A considerable proportion (perhaps 40-50 percent) of holiday visitors to mainland Tanzania come overland from Kenya with the balance divided between air arrivals at Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro airports, and other overland visitors.

2.3.2 Visitor arrivals by country of origin

In 2004, some 44 percent of all visitor arrivals were from other African countries (mainly business or VFR visitors); around one-third from Europe (including almost 60,000 from the United Kingdom) and some 7 percent from the United States. Zanzibar has a high proportion of Italian visitors who stay at a number of Italian resorts located on the main island (Unguja). Europeans and Americans account for higher proportions - probably around two-thirds - of all holiday visitors.

Table 2: International visitor arrivals at frontiers (by residence), 1995-2004

Source	1995	2001	2002	2003	2004*	Average Annual % Ch. 2004/95
Africa	123,581	213,013	249,601	267,940	257,778	8.5
<i>of which, Kenya</i>	50,032	102,235	112,036	119,406	124,967	10.7
Other Countries	171,730	312,109	325,695	308,258	325,029	7.3
<i>of which</i>						
<i>United Kingdom</i>	20,315	34,125	43,269	43,656	59,547	12.7
<i>United States</i>	19,461	30,806	38,159	36,419	40,248	8.4
Total	295,311	525,122	575,296	576,198	582,807	7.8

* *provisional*

Source: Tourism Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (based on data from Immigration Department) and World Tourism Organisation

Within Europe, the main countries of origin are Britain, Italy, Scandinavia, France and Germany, which together accounted for almost 70 percent of all arrivals from Europe in 2003. For Zanzibar, Europeans accounted for 70 percent of total arrivals, of which more than half were from Italy and Britain.

The main regional markets (albeit including a high proportion of business visitors) are South Africa and East Africa, while possible emerging markets (based on their overall size and growth potential) include Australasia, India, Japan, India and the Arabian Gulf countries. The domestic market is growing and, though presently limited in size, also has potential for development.

2.3.3 Average length of stay

The average length of stay (for all visitors) is approximately eight days.

2.3.4 Seasonality

Tanzania has a relatively long tourist season, with some activities (e.g. game viewing, bird-watching) offering different sightings with changing seasons. While the Northern Circuit has almost year-round appeal (especially when planned infrastructure improvements are undertaken), both the Southern Circuit and Zanzibar have more pronounced low seasons in March to June.

2.3.5 Visitor expenditure

In 2005, international tourism receipts from all visitors amounted to an estimated \$796 million compared with \$746 million in 2004 and \$647 million in 2003. This compares with estimated total export earnings from gold, other minerals, coffee and other products of approximately \$1.8 billion in 2006.

2.4 Institutional Arrangements

Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have separate bodies responsible for tourism development, including tourism marketing and promotion, although in practice there is an agreement to sell the destination's joint products as a single package. In the mainland, responsibility for tourism development and lies with the Directorate of Tourism (within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism) and the Tanzania Tourist Board (TTB), and in Zanzibar with the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT). The main national private sector body is the Tourism Confederation of Tanzania (TCT) which is an umbrella organisation representing various private sector interests.

2.5 Major sector developments

A number of new investments have taken place in the tourism sector in Tanzania in recent years, including the construction of new hotels in Dar es Salaam and other areas.

In addition, there are ongoing developments in Tanzania that will have a positive impact on the tourism sector. These developments include:

- The *Mtwara Development Corridor* is a Spatial Development Initiative (SDI), spanning southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique, southern and central Malawi and eastern and northern Zambia, whose objective is the reduction of poverty through the stimulation of broad-based economic growth. Creation of a transport link through to Malawi will help to open up this part of the country to international and regional tourism, including the promotion of 'bush and beach' tourism in the area.
- The continued growth and development of the *mining sector* will be an important driver for growth in business tourism.
- Tanzania has an extensive *privatisation programme* that is one of the building blocks of governments programme to build a market economy based on private investment.

2.6 Future Outlook

Europe and South Africa provide the major source markets for vacation travel to Tanzania. Given the overall size of these markets, and Tanzania's existing very small market share, they alone can generate practically all of the desired growth in tourist numbers and revenues.

For the period up to 2012, an average target growth rate of around 8 percent per annum has been set for visitors from the primary growth markets in Europe, and a slightly lower average growth rate of around 6 percent per annum for regional (South Africa, East Africa) and emerging markets (e.g. Australasia, Japan, Arabian Gulf, India). On the basis of these assumptions, total visitor arrivals in mainland Tanzania are provisionally projected to reach 960,000 persons by 2012, and 220,000 persons in Zanzibar.

Overall, WTTC expects Tanzania's travel and tourism economy to grow by 4.5 percent per annum, in real terms, between 2008 and 2017.

3. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN TOURISM

3.1 Investment Sectors

The development of Tanzania as a multi-centre, mainly up-market tourism destination offers considerable potential growth prospects and many opportunities for investment, including

- New accommodation facilities and hotels (with international standards and entertainment facilities), lodges and guest houses in major cities and towns;
- Beach resorts in coastal regions, offshore islands and Zanzibar;
- Eco-tourism projects in areas such as the Eastern Arc Mountains (ranging from North Pare, the Usambaras, Uluguru and Udzungwa mountains), the mangrove forests in Mtwara, Lindi, Coast and Tanga regions, and the island of Pemba;
- Cultural heritage sites: historical buildings in towns such as Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Pangani, Tabora and Stone Town (Zanzibar) can be leased to private operators;
- World Heritage Sites: there is a considerable potential for investment in areas in or adjacent to the Serengeti National Park, the Ngorongoro Conservation Area, and the Selous Game Reserve which are inscribed on Unesco's list of world heritage sites (and the only such sites in East Africa); and
- The increasing number of tourists also provides excellent opportunities in the tour operations sector plus deep sea fishing, trophy hunting, and sea and lake cruising, and in man-made tourist attractions like theme parks and gambling resorts.

Although up until now, foreign investment has primarily been in greenfield projects, there exists an opportunity for foreign businesses to partner with local companies to take advantage of these opportunities.

Priority tourism investment sectors have been identified as follows:

Leisure

- New and upgraded lodges and hotels, especially in southern areas.
- Beach resorts (10 separate areas have been identified).

Infrastructure

- Roads, water, electricity.

Environment Conservation Areas

- Improvement of southern parks and reserves.

Heritage Conservation

- Museums and cultural heritage attractions.

3.2 Priority Investment Zones

The following geographic areas are included in the TIC website for priority tourism development in Tanzania:

- Northern Wildlife Circuit
- Kilimanjaro-Arusha
- North east Mountains and Coast
- Coastal
- Dar es Salaam and environs
- Southern coast and Islands
- Southern Wildlife Circuit
- Lake Tanganyika
- Lake Victoria hinterland
- Zanzibar (the main island of Unguja and Pemba).

Tourism investment in focal areas such as Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar are the only investments likely to be large in scale.

4. INVESTMENT ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Investment Framework

4.1.1 Government policy

Both in mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, tourism has been identified as a lead sector. The Government intends to consolidate and build on the positive factors and successes of this economic sub-sector attained so far by strongly encouraging FDI and mobilising domestic private resources.

4.1.2 Investment agencies

In mainland Tanzania, the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) is the 'one-stop shop' for all aspects of inward investment. In Zanzibar, a similar role is performed by the Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency (ZIPA).

Both TIC and ZIPA perform a facilitative role for inward investment. In order to strengthen and expedite facilitation services, senior officers from Government Departments and other Government Agencies are permanently stationed and operating within TIC's premises, representing the Lands Department, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Labour Division, Directorate of Trade, and the Business Registration and Licensing Agency. Upon submission of relevant documents, the above offices will process the application for different permits and approval.

4.1.3 Double taxation agreements

Tanzania has double taxation agreements with nine countries and has signed bilateral investment treaties with ten countries. Double taxation agreements exist with Canada, Denmark, Finland, India, Italy, Norway, South Africa, Sweden and Zambia. Bilateral investment treaties exist with Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

4.1.4 Investment guarantees

The TIC grants all bona fide investors Certificates of Incentives. Extensive guarantees are provided to investors under TIC Certificate of Incentives. Such guarantees cover ownership of properties, dispensation of assets, repatriation of income and others. In Zanzibar, ZIPA provides a similar service.

Tanzania is a member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.

4.2 Investment Incentives

(i) Mainland Tanzania

All incentives in Tanzania have a fiscal base and are delivered through a reduction in or an exclusion from, tax or duty payments to investors in lead or priority sectors with investments above US\$300,000 in the case of foreign investors, and above US\$100,000 in the case of local investors. The tax incentives are structured according to Tanzania's investment priorities in lead and priority sectors.

Tourism is considered a lead priority sector and investors would therefore qualify for a Certificate of Incentives which would grant the following benefits:

Item	Duty	VAT
Capital Goods	0%	Deferred
Raw Materials	0%	20%
One non-utility vehicle	0%	Deferred
Replacement of industrial parts for the rehabilitation of privatised enterprises	0%	Deferred
Corporate Tax	30%	
Capital allowance	50%	
In subsequent years implement wear and tear allowances for:	Class 1: 37.5% p.a Class 2: 25% p.a Class 3: 12.5% p.a	
Withholding Tax on Dividends	10%	
Withholding Tax on Interest on foreign sourced loans	0%	
Indefinite losses carry forward Automatic approval for the employment of up to five foreign nationals in any project granted a certificate of incentives.		

Source: Tanzania Investment Centre

(ii) Zanzibar

- Incentives for investing in the tourism sector in Zanzibar include:
- Government lease of land for 49 years with extension or renewal programme;
- No rent for the lease during the construction period;
- No customs and import duties for machinery and capital goods during construction period;
- All goods imported for the personal use of expatriates are exempt from import duties for a period of six months commencing from the date of first arrival in Zanzibar;
- Any declared reinvestment (at the proposal stage) for the first three years of operations is exempted from paying corporate tax;
- 100 percent retention is allowed;
- Repatriation of dividends after taxation; and
- Investment allowance of 25 percent on any capital investment available once, at any time during the project cycle.

4.3 Access to Finance

4.3.1 Commercial banks

Tanzania has a modern and efficient banking system. There are around 20 licensed banks in the country including NBC Ltd (ABSA South Africa), Barclays Bank (United Kingdom), CRDB Bank, Stanbic, CitiBank, Standard Chartered.

4.3.2 Development banks

The Tanzanian Investment Bank is the main source of development finance, but at present the Bank does not have any international lines of credit and is therefore only offering short-term (three year) loans.

The East African Development Bank (EADB) is the best source of long terms loans for Tanzanian companies. The Bank offers a broad range of financial services in the Member States of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania with the overriding objective of strengthening socio-economic development and regional integration. EADB loans are available to both public and private enterprises and projects should demonstrate technical feasibility, financial and economic viability and management competence, and should take cognisance of environmental and gender issues.

4.3.3 International Financial Institutions

Tanzania, as a signatory to the agreement between African, Caribbean and Pacific nations (ACP) and the European Union (EU), known as the Cotonou Agreement, has access to the facilities of the European Investment Bank (EIB).

As a member of the World Bank, the facilities of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) would also be available for projects in Tanzania. Other potential development finance sources include the African Development Bank (ADB), the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), the East African Development Bank (EADB), the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd (IDC) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

4.3.4 Transfer of Capital and Profits

There are no restrictions on the repatriation of earnings and capital and foreign exchange transactions relating to current account payments. Regulations permit unconditional transferability through any authorised bank in freely convertible currency of net profits, repayment of foreign loans, royalties, fees and charges in respect of technology transfer agreements, remittance of proceeds (net of taxes and obligations) in the event of sale or liquidation of any interest attributable to the investments and payments of emoluments and other benefits to foreign employees working in Tanzania.

4.4 Residential and Work Visas

In mainland Tanzania, applicants for work or residential visas are required to fill in the relevant Tanzania Immigration Forms obtainable at from TIC or any Immigration Office, and submit them with the appropriate fee and supporting documentation to the Immigration Officer who is stationed at the TIC for the procedure of approval by the Director of Immigration Services.

In Zanzibar, ZIPA helps investors to acquire work and resident permits, after submitting the appropriate fee and documentation.

4.5 Technical and Promotional Assistance

Generic tourism promotion is undertaken by the Tanzania Tourist Board and the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism. The comparatively small marketing budgets are complemented by private sector marketing initiatives.

Tanzania is a member of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) which, as the official tourism body for SADC, has been given the mandate to market and promote southern Africa in close co-operation with the region's national tourism organisations, the private sector and the communities. The primary aim is to create a clear and recognisable brand identity that will enable the sub-continent to compete effectively within the global arena through co-ordinated marketing activities (including exhibiting at selected trade fairs worldwide, media and educational trade tours, information services, etc.)

Tanzania is also a member of the East African Community (EAC) which is the regional intergovernmental organisation of the Republics of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania and aims at widening and deepening co-operation among the partner states in political, economic and social fields for their mutual benefit. The regional co-operation and integration envisaged in the EAC is broad based, covering tourism and wildlife management as well as trade, investments, industrial development; monetary and fiscal affairs; infrastructure and services; human resources, health, etc.

5. LIST OF KEY CONTACTS

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Useful Websites

- **Tanzanian Investment Centre** website has information on investing, incentives, procedures and downloadable application forms.
www.tic.co.tz
- **Zanzibar Investment Promotion Agency:** website has information on investing, incentives, procedures and downloadable application forms.
www.investzanzibar.org
- **Online Gateway to the United Republic of Tanzania:** this website provides useful links to government sources of information.
www.tanzania.go.tz
- **Tanzania Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** web site is a useful source of business contacts and general business information
www.tccia.com
- **Southern African Development Community**
www.sadc.int
- **The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC):** full profiles provide an instant guide to history, politics and economic background of countries and territories, and background on key institutions.
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm