



Foreword by
Rupert Goodman DL
Chairman and Founder
FIRST

It gives me great pleasure to introduce this Official Publication on the United Republic of Tanzania. Lord Astor and I are extremely grateful to Lord Walney, the Prime Minister’s Trade Envoy, HE Dr Asha Rose Migiro, High Commissioner for Tanzania, HE David Concar, His Majesty’s High Commissioner to Tanzania, and their respective staff for all the help and guidance in the preparation of this publication. We are also especially grateful to HE Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, and HE Hussein Ali Mwinyi, President of Zanzibar, for contributing such important and personal messages.

Our two countries enjoy a close and enduring relationship built on strengthening economic ties and shared defence interests. The United Kingdom is one of Tanzania’s oldest trading partners and is currently the major foreign direct investor across a range of sectors including mining, manufacturing and agriculture. Exports from Tanzania to the UK include tea, tobacco, and precious stones.

Tanzania and the UK have an historic and enduring relationship. Tanganyika gained independence from UK-administered UN trusteeship in 1961 and Zanzibar became independent in 1963. One year later, Tanganyika united with Zanzibar, leading to the creation of the United Republic of Tanzania. The UK’s ties are further strengthened by Tanzania’s membership of the Commonwealth.

The United Kingdom and Tanzania have a broad and wide ranging bilateral relationship. This covers political, commercial, security

and economic issues. This relationship includes major initiatives such as the £89 million education programme *Shule Bora*, which is designed to improve the quality and access to education for millions of children in Tanzania. The UK has also provided up to £35 million to support negotiations and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

Tanzania is home to some of Africa’s most iconic sites and natural parks, including the continent’s highest mountain, Kilimanjaro. The climate ranges from tropical to temperate with around forty percent of land devoted to agriculture. Tanzania also enjoys a wealth of natural resources including tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel, and hydropower.

Tanzania’s economy is underpinned by both natural resources and tourism with agriculture accounting for around one quarter of GDP. The World Bank, IMF and bilateral donors have funded infrastructure development and Tanzania’s business-friendly environment offers many opportunities to the international investment community.

This official publication gives us all an opportunity to study the important developments in both our countries and to weigh carefully the many opportunities to work together ever more closely.

We at FIRST are delighted to have been asked to produce this official publication and hope that it contributes, in a small way, to the increasing development and strengthening of this important bilateral relationship, especially in the trade and investment spheres. **E**