

## 献词

值此坦桑尼亚国庆45周年以及坦中两国建交45周年之际，谨以此书题献坦中两国传统友谊。

## DEDICATION

This publication is dedicated to the long-lasting friendship between The United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of China on the occasion of the 45th Anniversary of the National Day of The United Republic of Tanzania and the Establishment of the Diplomatic Relations between the two countries.



坦桑尼亚联合共和国大使馆  
Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania

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## 专刊顾问

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## 坦桑尼亚驻中国大使 奥马尔·拉马丹·马普里阁下寄语 MESSAGE FROM AMBASSADOR OMAR R. MAPURI, TANZANIA'S AMBASSADOR TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

当坦噶尼喀共和国与桑给巴尔共和国于1964年4月26日正式合并为坦桑尼亚联合共和国时，同时与两国都建有外交关系的中华人民共和国很自然的便与新成立的坦桑尼亚联合共和国延续了其外交关系。于是4月26日即两国的联合日变成了坦桑尼亚联合共和国与中华人民共和国的建交日。从此中坦关系一直朝着健康、稳定、积极的方向发展。

当我们庆祝噶尼喀和共和国与桑给巴尔共和国联合45周年的时候我们也同样庆祝坦桑尼亚联合共和国与中国建交45周年。在此，我们向中坦两国不断得到加强与巩固的全天候的友谊以及两国人民之间的深厚友谊致敬。

自建交以来两国展开了各阶层的互访活动，最近胡锦涛涛阁下同对坦桑尼亚的访问进一步巩固并证明两国人民与两国政府之间积极稳定的关系，同时也显示出两国政府通过共同努力进一步深化中坦关系努力将中坦关系推上新高度的决心。

值此坦桑尼亚联合共和国与中华人民共和国政府建交45周年之际我向为实现坦中友谊互利发展的伟大的两国人民和政府领导人表示祝贺，并在此呼吁两国人民要充分利用坦桑尼亚良好的投资环境加强两国在经贸、投资以及文化交流等领域的合作。相信我们每次共同努力的结果都是对坦中两国双边合作的加强与促进。

坦中友谊万岁！

坦桑尼亚联合共和国驻中华人民共和国大使  
奥马尔·拉马丹·马普里

As the Republic of Tanganyika and the People's Republic of Zanzibar merged to become the United Republic of Tanzania on April 26, 1964, it was only natural for the People's Republic of China which had diplomatic relations with both republics to extend its diplomatic ties to the newly formed united republic. April 26, the Union Day thus became the official date of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania. Ever since Sino-Tanzanian relations have witnessed a long-term healthy and steady development.

As we commemorate the 45th anniversary of the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar and the 45th anniversary of diplomatic relations between China and Tanzania; we salute the all weather friendship between them that has grown from strength to strength and has extended to the people themselves.

Various exchanges of official visits at all levels including the recent one to Tanzania by His Excellence President Hu Jintao reflect not only the healthy relations that exist between our two countries and peoples, but also the willingness and deliberate determination on both sides, to strengthen this unique friendship even further and take it to higher levels.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of our diplomatic relations, I congratulate the leaders and people of our two great countries for all they have achieved together in making the ties mutually beneficial. I call upon the people of both sides to make the best use of the conducive environment that has been put in place by our governments and leaders to enhance partnerships in trade, cultural exchanges and search for opportunities. Every step towards these endeavors adds value and strength to our bilateral cooperation.

Long live the friendship between Tanzania and China.

Omar R. Mapuri  
Ambassador of the United Republic of  
Tanzania to the People's Republic of China

## LOOKWE 寄语 Message



LOOKWE 总裁:   
President: Wang Yan

坦桑尼亚地处东非地区，风景独特，东临风平浪静的印度洋，以毗邻赤道的非洲之巅乞力马扎罗雪山、美丽的维多利亚湖和举世闻名的塞伦盖蒂野生动物园而著称。

坦桑尼亚是一个和平的国度，人民崇尚和平，友好真诚，善良勇敢。中坦两国人民有着历史悠久的友好交往。这里是郑和下西洋的终点，这里是坦赞铁路的起点。中国医疗队更是将足迹踏遍坦桑尼亚的每个角落，两国人民用鲜血和汗水筑就的坦赞铁路历经40年风雨，已成为一道见证友谊的不朽丰碑。

坦桑尼亚政治稳定，政府大力推进经济体制改革，积极吸引外商投资，年均GDP增长率超过6%，是目前非洲最具潜力的市场之一。进入21世纪，中坦经贸合作不断加强，已有越来越多的国内企业和个人迈出国门，以崭新的视野，到坦桑尼亚这片充满生机和希望的热土上寻找商机。

希望此刊的出版，能成为您了解坦桑尼亚的一扇窗口，一个开拓中国与坦桑尼亚经贸合作的好帮手。LOOKWE愿与驻华大使馆携手努力，共同促进中国与坦桑尼亚人民间的了解，推动两国之间在新时期的友谊与合作！

Tanzania, an eastern African country to the east of the peaceful Indian Ocean, is endowed with unique natural scenery and renowned across the world for its snow-capped Kilimanjaro-the African summit close to the equator, the fascinating Victoria Lake and the world reputed Serengeti National Park.

Tanzania is a peace cherishing nation with friendly, cordial, kind and courageous people. China and Tanzania enjoy traditional deep friendship which could be traced centuries ago. Tanzania was the terminal of the long voyage to the western oceans when Zheng He was sent by Emperor Cheng Zu of the Ming Dynasty and it's also the starting point of Tanzania - Zambia Railway, which has become one of the countless symbols of Sino-Tanzanian friendship. And the footmarks of Chinese medical teams have scattered all over Tanzania.

Attributed to a domestic political stability, economic reform and investment-appealing measures adopted by its government, Tanzania is now enjoying a more than 6% annual GDP growth and one of the markets with the greatest potential in Africa. In the 21st century, as Sino-Tanzanian economic and trade cooperation has been further strengthened, an increasing number of Chinese enterprises and individuals have chosen to find business opportunity in the promising land of Tanzania.

It is our sincere hope that this publication will serve as a window to your better knowledge of Tanzania while at the same time contribute to Promoting Sino-Tanzanian economic and trade cooperation. LOOKWE is ready to make joint efforts with the Tanzanian embassy in china for a better mutual understanding between peoples of China and Tanzania as well as a deepened friendship and cooperation between the two countries.





# 坦桑尼亚—中国 前进中的伙伴

——专访坦桑尼亚驻华大使奥马尔·拉马丹·马普里阁下

**LOOKWE:** 坦桑尼亚享有“非洲伊甸园”的盛誉，在中国乞力马扎罗山广为人知。您认为坦桑尼亚的独特魅力何在？

**大使：**是，确实如你所说，坦桑尼亚恩戈罗恩戈罗火山口被很多游客称为“非洲伊甸园”。坦桑尼亚的独特魅力是多元的：丰富的自然景观，文化的多样化，友好温和的人民及和平稳定的环境。

**LOOKWE:** 坦桑尼亚被列为人们一生必去的世界十大旅游目的地之一，现在随着越来越多的中国游客对探寻神秘的非洲大陆兴趣日益浓厚，您愿为中国朋友推荐哪些景点，另外与其他非洲国家相比，坦桑尼亚的旅游优势是什么？

**大使：**坦桑尼亚及其它非洲国家的旅游业各有特

色，但坦桑尼亚境内的以下独特景观都是在地球上绝无仅有的：

塞伦盖蒂国家公园：非洲最大的国家公园之一，地球上最大、最壮观的动物迁徙地。大塞伦盖蒂生态系统一直延伸到肯尼亚被称为马赛马拉野生动物保护区，其中塞伦盖蒂国家公园占地超过80%，去年被美国ABC评为自然界新七大奇迹之一。

恩戈罗恩戈罗自然保护区：人类与动植物和环境和谐相处的典范，它的保护方式在整个非洲地区以至全世界也是绝无仅有的。在巨大的火山口内，人类（马赛人）、牛群（属于马赛人）和野生动植物（包括食肉和食草动物）友好相处，不破坏彼此的栖息地。由于保护区没有围墙或界限，动物可以自由出入，大量的动物因为丰富的水资源和牧草而常年栖息于此。因此，恩戈罗恩戈罗自然保护区又被称为天然动物园。因为它的独特和独一无二，这

一旅游胜地又被称为“非洲伊甸园”，并成为“世界新八大奇迹”的有力竞争者。

桑给巴尔岛：梦幻香岛，白色的沙滩、徐徐的海风、珍稀的丁香，这里的一切都让人沉醉。桑给巴尔岛位于非洲东海岸的战略要地，尽览此地的历史沧桑。到这里你可以看到19世纪东非奴隶贸易的遗迹，包括奴隶贸易集市。听到关于过去奴隶悲惨遭遇的故事和欧洲探险者如大卫·利文斯顿带领探险队如何从桑给巴尔岛到非洲内陆发现大量湖泊、尼罗河的源头、维多利亚瀑布、乞力马扎罗山等地的传奇故事。在世界遗产石头城内，你可以欣赏斯瓦希里人的文化和东方建筑，发现阿拉伯的印记和印度的影响。闲暇时分可以享受未经雕琢的天然海滩，甚至可以在大自然里与海豚一起嬉戏。桑给巴尔岛近来已成为度假和蜜月新的理想目的地。

奥杜威大峡谷：只在坦桑尼亚发现的约350万年前的史前人类和200万年前现代人类的祖先东非人生活过的地方。大自然在人类的摇篮神秘地保留了他们的足迹和遗迹使得全人类得以凭吊先祖。

维多利亚湖：世界第二大湖。

坦噶尼喀湖：世界第二大深湖。

坦桑尼亚独有的旅游胜地是如此之多，在短短的采访里远不能穷尽，在此就不庸累赘了。

至于我乐意推荐的旅游景点，由于这些名胜分布在坦桑尼亚各地，而且中国游客的兴趣所在也各有不同，我很难做出推荐。许多旅行社都提供大量不同的线路让游客选择，而在我本人看来，先到坦桑尼亚内陆探寻野生动物奇观，再到桑给巴尔岛海岸享受充分的休闲应该是最让人

难忘和满意的旅程。

**LOOKWE:** 北京奥运火炬在坦桑尼亚首都达累斯萨拉姆成功传递，当地民众的热情友好让人印象深刻，火炬传递给中坦两国人民提供了加深相互了解的机会，同时也让世界人民更好地了解坦桑尼亚。

**大使：**的确如此，2008奥运圣火4月13日在坦桑尼亚的传递为中坦两国人民乃至与整个非洲的人民提供了加深相互了解的又一契机。我想借此机会，感谢北京奥委会首次把非洲列入奥运火炬传递路线，尤其感谢选择了达累斯萨拉姆作为火炬境外传递城市。惊人的巧合和锦上添花的是在火炬传递前坦桑尼亚成为非盟主席国，似乎我们的中国朋友早有预知。无论如何，作为非盟主席国，坦桑尼亚成为非洲最合适的代表来见证这一历史性时刻。

坦桑尼亚人民乃至全体非洲人民都对奥运火炬在非洲的顺利传递倍感自豪。坦桑尼亚人民不仅用舞蹈、歌声和欢乐的气氛来迎接和庆祝火炬传递更使之前火炬传递在其它地方所遭遇的干扰戛然而止。

坦桑尼亚用火炬的成功传递回报了中国人民的选择，同时也进一步证明了坦中两国之间长期的全天候友谊。我祝愿火炬成功完成传递工作并预祝即将到来的北京奥运会圆满举行！我坚信中国将实现梦想，北京奥运会将在奥运历史上独树一帜，最让人难忘。

**LOOKWE:** 中国与坦桑尼亚有着深厚的传统友谊，坦桑尼亚投资环境良好而中国企业近年来也加快了“走出去”的







步伐，在哪些领域您期待坦中两国进一步加强合作？

**大使：**中坦友谊在上个世纪由两国开国领袖缔造，一方是中华人民共和国的毛泽东主席和周恩来总理；一方是坦桑尼亚联合共和国总统尼雷尔和第一副总统卡鲁梅。在国际事务中两国积极协作，为非洲解放运动的成功和中华人民共和国恢复在联合国的合法席位作出重大贡献，两国建立起紧密的双边合作，使坦桑尼亚受益匪浅。中坦友谊深入到坦桑尼亚的各个角落，而让世人赞叹的坦赞铁路就是最好的见证之一。

让人欣慰的是坦中各代领导人都延续了两国之间友谊并将其提升到更高层次。以下正是中坦两国日益紧密合作的最新例证：

- 1) 中国在达累斯萨拉姆援建的体育场即将完工。
- 2) 温家宝总理2007年6月访问坦桑尼亚。
- 3) 基奎特总统2006年11月首次访问中国，参加中非合作论坛；2008年4月对中国进行国事访问。
- 4) 胡锦涛主席2009年2月14日成功访问坦桑尼亚。中非合作论坛框架内很多方案和项目正在付出实践。两国领导人开启的合作与友谊已延伸到民间。更多的中坦企业家在贸易投资领域加强合作，来往双方的游客也不断增加。正如你说，坦桑尼亚已成为中国投资者“走出去”的理想目的地。

的确，坦桑尼亚具备良好的投资环境，提供大量的投资机遇，具体如下：

- 1、农业及农产品工业：**坦桑尼亚生产多种农作物如棉花、剑麻、咖啡豆、茶叶、腰果、蔗糖、丁香、芝麻、大豆和多种水果及油籽。还盛产木材、牲畜和海产品。坦桑尼亚把吸引增加农产品产量和提高农产品附加值的投资放在优先地位，还鼓励对大宗农作物如稻米、玉米和其它谷物的投资。
- 2、矿石：**采矿、石油和天然气为投资者提供了无限的机会。目前，坦桑尼亚是非洲第三大出产黄金国和世界上唯一出产坦桑黝帘石的国家。还储存了大量的天然气、铁矿石和煤有待开发。多种宝石分布在坦桑尼亚各地，并探明有大量的稀有矿石如铀、铂和宿镍等，另外石油储量也很可观。
- 3、旅游设施：**为了应对到坦桑尼亚日益增多的游客和潜在游客，大量的旅游设施如酒店、餐厅、交通、旅行服务和相关配套设施亟需增加改进，因此，这一领域也提供了无限的机会。
- 4、其它领域：**其它投资机会包括能源、建筑、通讯技术、制造业和人力资源等领域。此外坦桑尼亚还设有经济特区可进行广泛投资包括食品加工、园艺、木材、家具、服装制造、宝石切割等。

这次胡锦涛主席对坦桑尼亚的成功访问有力地巩固了中坦传统友谊，深化了双边务实合作，将中坦友好合作关系推向了更高的水平，为中坦关系开创了美好未来。

# PARTNERS IN ADVANCING-TANZANIA & CHINA

## Interview with Tanzanian Ambassador

**H.E. Mr. OMAR R. MAPURI**



*continent. Would you like to recommend some places for Chinese friends and what do you think the advantages of Tanzanian tourism compared to other African countries?*

**Ambassador:** Regarding the difference between Tanzanian tourism attractions and those of other countries, I can only say that every country has its own attractions. Tanzania boasts of the following unique spectacular attractions that are found nowhere else on Earth.

- **The magnificent Kilimanjaro**, the highest mountain in Africa and which is most attractive to view and friendly to climb.

- **The great Serengeti National Park.** It is one of the biggest national parks in Africa and offers the largest and most spectacular animal migration on Earth. The Serengeti National Park makes much the greater part of the Serengeti Ecosystem that extends to Kenya. Together with its Kenya extension which is known as the Maasai Mara, the Serengeti was last year named the Seventh New Wonder of the Natural World by ABC's Good Morning America and USA Today.

- **The Ngorongoro (Crater) Conservation Area** is the most fascinating spectacle of natural interaction between people, animals, plants and the environment that has been preserved and maintained in a way which has not been possible in many parts of Africa and indeed of the whole world. Within the confinement of the walls of the huge caldera (collapsed volcano), man (the Maasai), cattle (belonging to the Masaai) and wildlife (both predators and grazers) live together without harm or destroying each other's habitats. Although no fences or boundaries border the crater walls thus allowing free entry or exit of animals, many of the animals stay for the plentiful water and grazing available on the floor of the crater throughout the year. It is because of this phenomenon that the Ngorongoro Conservation Area is referred to as a natural zoo. Because of its rare and unique fascination, this tourist attraction, found only in Tanzania, is also called the "Eden of Africa" and is a very strong contender for the "Eighth New Wonder of the World" status.

- **Zanzibar**, the fabled spice islands with captivating pristine white sandy beaches, soothing breezes and rare exotic spices are in Tanzania. Strategically located off the East African

**LOOKWE:** *Tanzania enjoys the reputation as the "Garden of Eden in Africa" and for most of Chinese people Mount Kilimanjaro is most well known. What do you think the unique charm of Tanzania lies in?*

**Ambassador:** Yes, it is indeed quite true that owing to the wonders of the Ngorongoro Crater which many tourists have nicknamed the "Eden of Africa", Tanzania is what you have referred to. The unique charm of Tanzania is multivariate and lies in its abundant natural attractions, cultural diversity, friendly and gentle people, peace and stability.

**LOOKWE:** *Tanzania is list as one of the ten tourist destination around the world. Currently more and more Chinese tourists are keen to explore the mysterious African*



coast, they store the whole history of the region. You come to Zanzibar and see the relics of the dreaded 19th century slave trade in East Africa, including the former slave market itself. You will hear tales of the ordeals slaves underwent and stories on how the European explorers like David Livingstone set their missions from Zanzibar to the African hinterland where they discovered the great lakes, the source of the Nile, the Victoria Falls, the Kilimanjaro etc. In the Stone Town, a UNESCO world heritage site, you will appreciate Swahili culture and oriental architecture, testimony of Arab and Indian influence. On the leisure side, you will enjoy the pristine undestroyed beaches and even play with dolphins in their natural environment. Zanzibar has of late become the newly discovered destination for holiday makers and honeymooners.

•**The Olduvai Gorge**, home to *Zinjanthropus africanus*, modern man's ancestor who lived about 2 million years ago and earlier hominids who lived more than 3.5 million years ago, is found only in Tanzania. His footprints and remains have been mysteriously preserved by nature at that cradle of mankind for the whole human race to trace its origin.

•**Lake Victoria**, second largest and **Lake Tanganyika**, second deepest in the World are in Tanzania

•The list of tourist attractions unique to Tanzania is much longer and cannot be exhausted in an interview like this one.

As for places to visit, it is very difficult for me to draw out recommendations given the numeracy of the tourist attractions that are scattered all over Tanzania on the one hand, and the diversity of interest among the prospective Chinese tourists on the other. However, a number of itineraries/circuits are on offer by tourist agents for tourists to choose from. It would seem to me however, that itineraries that would start with

discoveries of the mysteries and wonders of the wilderness in the hinterland and end with relaxation on the breezy shores of Zanzibar, would be the most satisfying and memorable to a tourist.

**LOOKWE:** *The warm and successful*



*Beijing Olympic torch relay in Dar Es Salaam was impressive and gave an opportunity to promote mutual understanding between our two peoples and also for the world close to Tanzania.*

**Ambassador:** It is quite true that the 2008 Olympic torch relay in Tanzania on 13th April, 2008 provided yet another opportunity to promote mutual understanding between the people of China and those of Tanzania and Africa as a whole. I wish to take this opportunity to thank the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games (BOCOG) for including Africa, for the first time ever, in the Olympic torch relay itinerary. My special thanks are for the selection of the city of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania to host the African leg of the torch relay. Most striking is the coincidence that decorated this choice. It was as if our Chinese friends had known in advance that Tanzania was to be the Chair of

the African Union by time of the torch relay. Whatever the case it was, as Chair of the African Union, Tanzania turned out to be the proper representative of Africa in this historic event.

Tanzanians and indeed Africans are proud that the African leg of the Olympic torch relay was very successful and crowned to be the first incident free. Apart from the dances, songs and jovial mood with which they greeted and celebrated the torch relay, Tanzanians gave it the crucial break from the kind of interruptions it had gone through before arriving in Tanzania.

The Chinese choice of Tanzania for the torch relay could not have been better rewarded and the long time all weather friendship between China and Tanzania could not have been more firmly confirmed. I wish the torch a successful completion of its relay and also wish the forthcoming Beijing Olympic Games great success. I believe they will achieve the dream they deserve, that is to be the most memorable of all the Olympic Games.

**LOOKWE:** *China and Tanzania enjoy traditional deep friendship. As Tanzania has favorable investment environment and Chinese companies accelerate the pace of "going out", in which fields you expect to further promote cooperation between our two countries?*

**Ambassador:** The foundation of the friendship between China and Tanzania was laid way back in the 1960s by the founding fathers of our two nations; namely Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai of the People's Republic of China on the one hand and President Julius K. Nyerere and First Vice President Abeid A. Karume of the United Republic of Tanzania on the other. Apart from collaboration at the international arena that significantly contributed to the success of the liberation movement in Africa and the rightful reinstatement of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations, the two countries forged

a very strong bilateral cooperation from which Tanzania has immensely benefited. The world acclaimed Tanzania – Zambia Railway is among the countless living symbols of Sino – Tanzania friendship scattered all over Tanzania.

It is very gratifying to note that all the generations of leadership that followed on both sides have continued the friendship and taken it to higher levels. The following most recent events and projects are testimony to the ever thriving cooperation between China and Tanzania:

- 1) Construction of the ultra-modern new National Stadium in Dar Es Salaam which is nearing completion.
- 2) President Jakaya Kikwete's visits to China; first in November 2006 to attend the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Summit and later in April 2008 for a state visit.
- 3) Various projects and programmes that are in the pipeline for implementation within the FOCAC framework.
- 4) President Hu Jintao' successful visit to Tanzania on Feb. 14,2009.

The cooperation and friendship that started with leaders has now gone down to the people themselves.



Many Chinese and Tanzanian entrepreneurs are in partnership in trade and investment and the number of them traveling to both sides is on the increase. It is quite true as you have just indicated that Tanzania has become a favored destination of Chinese investors in the "going out" push.

As you rightly indicated, Tanzania has a favourable investment climate and offers a number of investment opportunities. The following are indicative of what is on offer:

**1. Agriculture and Agro-based Industries :** Tanzania is a producer of a wide range of cash crops of the like of cotton, sisal, coffee, tea, cashew nut, sugar cane, cloves, simsim, soy bean and a wide variety of fruits and oil seeds. Tanzania is also rich in forestry, livestock and sea products. Investments in ventures that will increase production and add value to such products are given top priority. Large scale production of food crops like rice and maize and other cereals are also encouraged.

**2. Minerals:** The mining, petroleum and gas sector offers an unlimited range of opportunities. Tanzania is currently Africa's third largest producer of gold and the only producer of Tanzanite in the World. Tanzania has huge deposits of natural gas, iron ore

and coal which are yet to be exploited. Various kinds of gem stones are scattered all around the country, and substantial amounts of rare minerals like uranium, platinum and nickel have been discovered. Prospects for oil are also high.

**3. Tourism Infrastructure:** In order to cope with the tide of increasing numbers of tourists visiting or wishing to visit the many tourist attractions Tanzania is endowed with, investment opportunities in tourism infrastructure like hotels, restaurants, transport, tour and travel services and related activities are unlimited.

**4. Other Sectors :** Other investment hotcakes include the Energy, Construction, ICT, Manufacturing and Human Resource Development sectors. There are also designated Special Economic Zones for a wide variety of ventures including food processing, horticulture, forestry for timber and furniture, garments manufacturing, gemstone cutting, etc. The list of opportunities is inexhaustive.

This time President Hu Jintao' successful visit greatly consolidated traditional friendship and deepened pragmatic cooperation with Tanzania to lift bilateral friendly cooperative relations to a higher level and jointly opened a bright future for bilateral relations.





## “祥云” 照耀达累斯萨拉姆

### 2008年北京奥运会火炬传递达累斯萨拉姆站 2008 Beijing Olympic Games Torch Relay in Dar Es Salaam

2008年4月13日北京奥运圣火13日来到坦桑尼亚第一大城市达累斯萨拉姆进行了一站近乎完美的传递。数万热情的观众走上街头追随圣火，形成一道亮丽的风景线。

火炬传递开始前，坦桑尼亚副总统阿里·穆哈迈德·谢因说：“坦桑尼亚能够在53个非洲国家中成为唯一一个举办奥运火炬传递的国家，我为此激动不已。这对我们国家来说是很少有的机会，坦桑尼亚毫无保留地支持北京奥运会。”

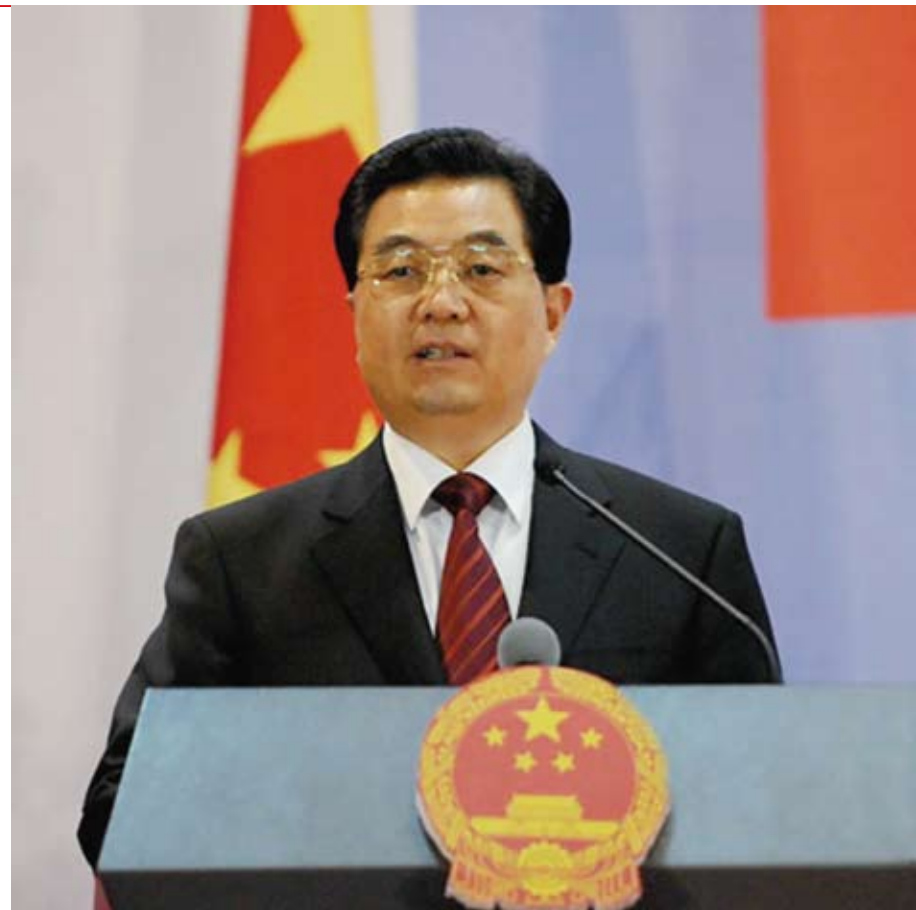
这是自1936年奥运圣火传递活动开创以来，圣火首次抵达东非地区。

圣火从当年中国援建的坦赞铁路火车站前的广场出发，终点设在国家体育场。充分彰显了中国和坦桑尼亚的友谊。

传递活动用时一个多小时，路线长5公里，共有80名火炬手参加。火炬传递取得圆满成功！







## 胡锦涛在达累斯萨拉姆发表重要演讲

### 《共同谱写中非友谊新篇章》

### Work Together to Write a New Chapter of China-Africa Friendship

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

这是我第六次踏上非洲土地。每次访问非洲，我都有回家的感觉。每次同非洲朋友进行交流，倾听你们对中国、对中非关系、对世界的看法，都有新的收获和感受。

从上世纪五六十年代起，中非人民为非洲大陆反对殖民统治、实现民族解放而并肩战斗，此后我们在平等互利的基础上开展形式多样的合作，现在进入新世纪我们为实实现联合国千年发展目标、实现中国和非洲发展振兴而携手同行，中非友谊已经走过半个多世纪的光辉历程。相似的历史遭遇，共同的目标追求，使中非人民的命运紧紧相连，使中非关系经受住了时间和国际风云变幻的考验。在这里，我愿重申，过去、现在、将来，中国人民都珍视同非洲的传统友谊，始终视非洲人民为完全可以信赖和依靠的全天候朋友，同非洲人民永做好兄弟、好伙伴！

在2006年召开的中非合作论坛北京峰会上，中非领导人共同确立发展政治上平等互信、经济上合作共赢、文化上交流互鉴的中非新型战略伙伴关系，揭开了中非关系史上新的一页。峰会结束两年多来，在双方共同努力下，中非政治交往更加密切，战略互信进一步增强，在各自关切的重大问题上相互理解、相互支持；经贸等领域合作不断深化，一大批重要合作项目相继上马或竣工，双边贸易额去年首次突破1000亿美元；人文领域交流蓬勃开展，文化、教育、青年、旅游、民间往来日益频繁。

我感到欣慰的是，我代表中国政府在那次峰会上宣布的加强对非务实合作、支持非洲国家发展的8项政策措施正在非洲得到落实。中国大幅度增加了对非援助，对非免关税举措得到落实，对非免债工作基本完成，中非发展基金已启动运作，中国援建的非盟会议中心正式开工，援建医院、疟疾防治中心、农业技术示范中心、农村学校等工作进展顺利，中国派赴非洲的青年志愿者和高级农业技术专家陆续到位。这些举措的落实，给非洲人民带来了实实在在的利益的，为中非合作开辟了更加美好的前景。

刚刚过去的2008年对中国来说是很不寻常、很不平凡的一年。我们不会忘记，中国四川汶川特大地震灾害发生后，非洲朋友们第一时间向中国政府 and 人民表示慰问，很多国家不顾自身困难慷慨支援中国抗震救灾，增添了中国人民战胜自然灾害的信心和勇气。我们不会忘记，北京奥运会火炬在“和平之城”达累斯萨拉姆顺利传递，弘扬了崇高纯洁的奥林匹克精神。我们同样不会忘记，非洲朋友在台湾、涉藏等涉及中国主权和核心利益的重大问题上始终给予我们坚定支持。这些都是中非人民风雨同舟、患难与共的生动写照。在这里，我代表中国政府和人民，再次向兄弟的非洲人民表示衷心的感谢！

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

当今世界正处在大变革大调整之中。世界多极化、经济全球化深入发展，求和平、谋发展、促合作成为时代潮流，国际形势总体保持稳定。同时，世界政治、经济等领域不稳定不确定因素明显增多。特别是由次贷危机引发的国际金融危机愈演愈烈，迅速从局部发展到全球，从发达国家传导到新兴市场国家和发展中国家，从金融领域扩散到实体经济领域，酿成了一场历史罕见、冲击力、涉及范围广泛的国际金融危机。国际金融危机对各国经济的影响正在进一步加深，其严重后果还会进一步显现。在





这场国际金融危机中，发展中国家的处境尤为不利。不少非洲朋友担心，面对国际金融危机的严峻挑战，国际合作伙伴可能会减少对非援助、减债和投资。去年11月，在华盛顿举行的二十国集团领导人金融市场和世界经济峰会上，我代表中国政府呼吁，国际社会在应对这场金融危机时，尤其要关注和尽量减少危机对发展中国家特别是最不发达国家造成的损害；国际社会特别是发达国家应该承担应尽的责任和义务，继续履行援助、减债等承诺，切实保持和增加对发展中国家的援助，切实帮助发展中国家保持金融稳定和经济增长，切实帮助发展中国家特别是非洲国家克服困难，为改善这些国家发展的外部环境创造条件。

中国和非洲国家同属发展中国家，双方互为重要战略伙伴。我们十分理解非洲国家的愿望和诉求，全力支持非洲谋求和平稳定、尽早实现联合国千年发展目标。越是在困难的时候，中非越要相互支持、通力合作、共克时艰。我们愿同非洲国家一道，重点从以下几方面作出努力。

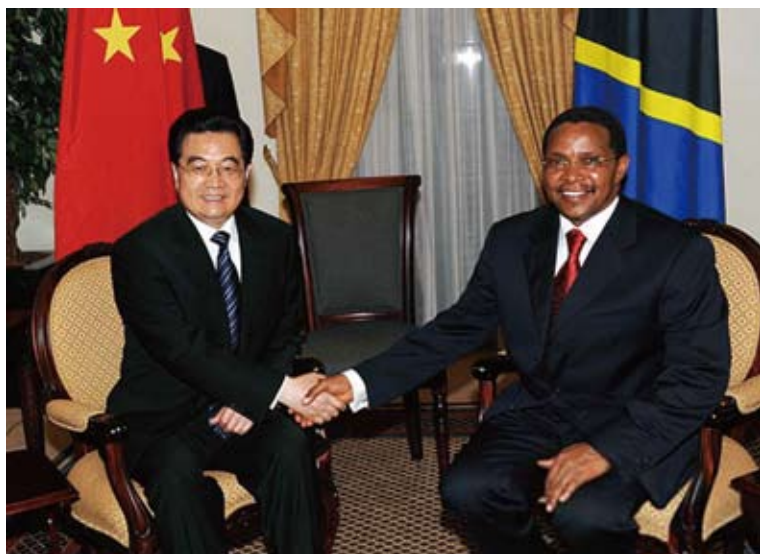
第一，团结互助，携手应对国际金融危机挑战。我们深知自身面临的困难，也深知非洲朋友面临的困难。在这里，我代表中国政府郑重承诺：中方将认真落实中非合作论坛北京峰会确定的各项援非举措，在力所能及范围内继续增加对非援助、减免非洲国家债务，扩大对非贸易和投资、加强中非务实合作。我们还愿同非洲国家就防范金融风险加强交流合作。

第二，增进互信，巩固中非传统友好政治基础。中国愿同非洲国家密切高层往来，充分利用不同层次和渠道的磋商机制，同非洲国家加强战略对话和沟通，增进相互理解和信任。中国坚定支持非洲国家和非洲联盟等地区组织维护国家主权、自主解决本大陆问题的努力，将继续积极参与联合国在非洲的维和行动，为解决非洲地区冲突和热点问题、维护非洲和平与安全发挥建设性作用。

第三，互惠互利，提升中非经贸务实合作水平。中国愿继续推动中非贸易往来，尽量照顾非洲关切，采取优惠措施扩大从非洲进口。中国政府鼓励和支持更多有实力的中国企业赴非洲投资，为非洲创造更多就业机会，增加对非洲的技术转让，并鼓励中国企业在当地承担更多社会责任，同当地人民和睦相处。对双方合作中出现的问题，我们愿同非洲朋友通过平等协商，妥善处理，共同维护中非友好合作大局。

第四，扩大交流，深化中非人文领域合作。发展中非关系的宗旨是为了中非人民，合作成果理应由中非人民共享。我们愿同非洲国家加强文化、教育、卫生、体育、旅游等领域交流，密切青年、妇女、民间团体、新闻媒体、学术机构的联系，加强人力资源合作，让中非友好更加深入人心。

第五，紧密配合，加强在国际事务中的协调。我们愿同非洲国家密切在联合国、世界贸易组织等多边机构中的合作，共同应对气候变化、粮食安全、减贫、发展等全球性挑战。我们还愿同非洲国家一道参与国际经济、金融、贸易规则制定，推动国际经济秩序朝着更加公正合理的方向发展。中国理解非洲希望增加在国际金融体系改革问题上代表性和发言权的要求，支持非



洲联盟参加二十国集团领导人金融峰会。

第六，加强协作，共同推进中非合作论坛建设。我们愿加强中非合作论坛机制建设，充分发挥论坛对中非关系的政治引领作用。我们将继续同非洲国家通力协作，全面落实论坛北京峰会各项后续行动。我们还愿同非方一道，筹办好今年第四季度将在埃及召开的论坛第四届部长级会议，确保会议取得成功！

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

2008年是中国改革开放30周年。30年来，中国成功实现了从高度集中的计划经济体制到充满活力的社会主义市场经济体制、从封闭半封闭到全方位开放的伟大历史转折。中国经济持续快速发展，各项社会事业显著进步，人民生活总体达到小康水平。对一个拥有13亿人口的发展中大国来说，中国改革开放取得的成就是对世界和平与发展的重大贡献。同时，我们清醒地认识到，中国仍是世界上最大的发展中国家，人口多、底子薄、发展很不平衡仍是基本国情。我们在发展进程中遇到的矛盾和问题，无论是规模还是复杂性都是世所罕见的。中国要全面建成惠及十几亿人口的更高水平的小康社会，进而基本实现现代化，实现全体人民共同富裕，还有很长的路要走，还需要持之以恒艰苦奋斗。

去年以来，受国际金融危机冲击和世界经济明显减速的影响，中国经济发展面临的困难明显增多。为应对国际金融危机冲击，中国加强宏观调控，及时调整政策，把保持经济平稳较快发展作为当前经济工作的首要任务，采取了一系列扩大内需、促进经济增长的政策措施。这不仅将有力推动中国经济发展，也有利于促进世界经济增长。中国将继续采取有效措施，努力保持经济平稳较快发展，为促进世界经济稳定和发展继续发挥建设性作用。

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

今天，在座的有许多青年朋友。我曾经多年从事青年工作，对青年人有着特殊的感情。我和基奎特总统都高度重视加强中坦和中非青年交流合作。中非友好的今天是中非几代人共同努力的结果，中非友好的明天要靠中非青年去开创。中非年轻一代不仅是双方发展的希望，也承载着中非友好的未来。

近年来，中非青年交往日益密切。越来越多的非洲青年渴望了解中国，走进中国，迄今已有两万多人次非洲青年学生享受中国政府奖学金赴华学习，他们中很多人已成为非洲国家建设的栋梁。一批批中国青年来到非洲，同当地民众朝夕相处、同甘共苦，参与非洲经济社会发展，成为中非友好的使者。我2007年访问非洲时，曾邀请500名非洲青年访华。包括坦桑尼亚青年在内的非洲青年和中国青年通过这项活动增进了相互了解和友谊。这次，我很高兴地宣布，中国政府决定邀请50名坦桑尼亚青年学生年内到中国访问交流。

今后，我们将同非洲国家一道，继续积极推动并大力支持中非青年开展交流合作。青出于蓝而胜于蓝。我相信，中非友好事业一定能够在中非年轻一代手中薪火相传、发扬光大。

女士们、先生们、朋友们！

巩固中非友好，加强中非合作，是历史赋予我们的光荣使命。让我们携手合作、继往开来，为推进中非新型战略伙伴关系而不懈努力，共同谱写中非友谊新篇章。

谢谢大家。





## 《中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国友好条约》

中华人民共和国主席和坦桑尼亚联合共和国总统，愿意巩固和进一步发展中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国的深厚友谊；

深信，加强中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国之间的友好合作，符合两国人民的根本利益，有助于增进两国人民之间和亚洲、非洲各国人民之间的团结和加强反对帝国主义的共同斗争，并有利于亚洲、非洲和世界的和平；

为此目的，决定缔结本条约，条文如下：

### 第一条

缔约双方将保持和发展中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国之间的和平友好关系。

### 第二条

缔约双方保证以互相尊重主权和领土完整、互不侵犯、互不干涉内政、平等互利和和平共处的五项原则，作为两国关系的指导准则。

### 第三条

缔约双方同意，本着平等互利、友好合作的精神，发展两国间的经济和文化关系。

### 第四条

缔约双方保证用和平协商的办法解决双方之间的任何争端。

### 第五条

本条约须经批准，批准书应尽速在达累斯萨拉姆互换。

本条约自互换批准书之日起生效，有效期十年；如在期满前一年，缔约任何一方未用书面通知另一方终止本条约，则本条约的有效期将自动延长十年，并依此顺延。

本条约于一九六五年二月二十日在北京签订，共两份，每份都用中文、斯瓦希里文和英文写成，三种文字具同等效力。

中华人民共和国主席

坦桑尼亚联合共和国总统

刘少奇

朱克尼雷尔

## 坦中双边关系 Bilateral Relations of Tanzania-China



### 双边政治关系回顾

坦桑尼亚与中国在1964年4月26日建立外交关系，建交以来，坦、中关系长期健康稳定发展。

尼雷尔任坦首任总统（1964－1985）期间，先后5次访华，坦中签订了《中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国友好条约》（1965）和两国在经济、贸易、文化、卫生等领域的多项合作协定。坦积极支持中国重返联合国，是1971年第26届联合国大会关于恢复中国在联合国一切合法权利的提案国之一。姆维尼（1985－1995）和姆卡帕（1995-2005）任总统期间，继续执行对华友好政策，两国在各领域的友好合作关系进一步巩固和加强。

双方签署了《中华人民共和国政府和坦桑尼亚联合共和国政府关于坦桑尼亚联合共和国在中华人民共和国香港特别行政区设立名誉领事馆的协议》（1998年1月）。2005年12月，基奎特当选坦总统，高度重视对华关系，两国友好合作关系得到顺利延续和发展。

基奎特总统 2006年11月参加中非合作论坛。

基奎特总统 2008年4月以非盟主席身份出席亚洲博鳌论坛。

### Political Relations

Tanzania and China established diplomatic relations on April 26, 1964 when Tanganyika and Zanzibar were united and became Tanzania. Sino-Tanzanian relations have witnessed a long-term healthy and steady development since the establishment of diplomatic relations.

Tanzanian first President Julius Nyerere had visited China for five times during his presidency (1964-1985). In 1965, Tanzania and China signed "The

Treaty of Friendship between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania", and many other agreements on bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, trade, culture and health were also signed between the two countries. Tanzania actively supported China's efforts to return to the United Nations (UN). At the 26th General Assembly of the UN in 1971, Tanzania was among the sponsoring countries of the resolution supporting the restoration of all China's legitimate rights in the world body. During the period of 1985-1995 when President Ali Hassan Mwinyi was in office, Tanzania continued to pursue a friendly policy towards China, and the friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries were further consolidated and strengthened in various fields. Since President Benjamin William Mkapa came to power (1995-2005), Tanzania has spoken highly of China's assistance and appreciated China's independent foreign policy of peace and its experience on the reform and opening-up policy. The two countries have ever since carried out extensive cooperation in the fields of politics, economy, culture, etc.

In January 1998, Tanzania and China signed the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the Establishment of Honorary Consulate by the United Republic of Tanzania in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China. In December 2005, when elected as President, Kikwete attached great importance to Tanzania's relations with China and the friendly bilateral cooperation witnessed a healthy and steady development.



中国国家主席胡锦涛阁下在海南省三亚市同坦桑尼亚总统贾卡亚·姆里绍·基奎特举行会谈



2008年4月11日国家主席胡锦涛在海南省三亚市同坦桑尼亚总统基奎特举行会谈。双方同意共同努力深化传统友谊，拓展务实合作继续推动中坦和中非友好合作关系全面发展。

胡锦涛主席强调，中坦有着兄弟般的传统友谊，是全天候的合作伙伴。建交44年来中坦关系始终健康顺利向前发展，堪称中非乃至发展中国家真诚相待、团结合作的典范。当前中坦关系保持良好发展势头，双方高层交往密切各领域合作成果丰硕，在国际事务中相互支持。中非合作论坛北京峰会成果落实工作在坦桑尼亚稳步推进。

胡锦涛主席指出，中方珍视中坦传统友谊，视坦桑尼亚为中国在非洲的重要合作伙伴，愿同坦方一道推动两国友好合作关系全面发展。胡锦涛建议：一、加强双方政治交往。两国应该保持高层交往势头和各种形式的对话磋商，增进相互了解和友谊。两国立法机构和执政党应该加强合作，互相交流促进经济社会发展和治国理政的经验。两国政府部门应该广泛开展磋商和合作积极拓展新的合作领域，不断充实中坦友好合作关系的内涵。二、扩大经贸等领域互利合作。双方应该落实好正在进行和已经商定的项目，积极探讨新的合作领域和途径。中国政府愿继续为坦桑尼亚经济社会发展提供力所能及的帮助，鼓励

有实力的中国企业与坦方加强在基础设施建设、农业、资源开发、电信、人力资源培训等坦方优先发展领域的合作，促进共同发展。三、扩大人文交流。双方应该加强教育、文化、体育、卫生、旅游、新闻等领域交流鼓励两国地方政府、学术团体、民间组织、妇女青年开展形式多样的交流合作，增进全面友好。四、深化在联合国等多边领域的磋商和合作，充分发挥两国外交部政治磋商机制的作用，及时就国际发展合作、联合国千年发展目标、多边贸易机制、气候变化等重大国际问题和非洲形势加强沟通和协调，维护两国和发展中国家的共同利益。

基奎特总统表示中国是坦桑尼亚的好朋友、好伙伴。双方经贸、教育、医疗卫生等领域合作不断发展。长期以来，中国在许多领域向坦桑尼亚提供了宝贵支持和援助，坦桑尼亚能取得今天这样的发展进步是与中国帮助分不开的。坦桑尼亚人民珍视同中国人民的友谊，坦方将继续加强同中方的合作。基奎特重申坦桑尼亚坚定奉行一个中国政策。

基奎特总统说，坦桑尼亚能成为北京奥运火炬接力传递国家感到高兴，将尽最大努力使这一活动在坦桑尼亚取得圆满成功，决不允许任何人干扰破坏火炬传递活动。当前，国际上有人企图破坏北京奥运会，坦桑

尼亚和所有非洲国家人民对此坚决反对，我们坚决支持中国政府和人民所作的努力，坚信北京奥运会将取得圆满成功。胡锦涛主席对此表示感谢。

基奎特总统介绍了对非洲形势和地区热点问题的看法。他指出长期以来，中国一直是非洲人民的真诚朋友，双方早在非洲人民争取国家独立和民族解放时期就结下了深厚友谊。中国政府和人民一直真诚帮助非洲，非洲各国人民对此表示感谢，希望中非新型战略伙伴关系不断向前发展。

胡锦涛主席指出，当前，非洲形势总体向好的方向发展，经济保持较快增长，区域合作和一体化步伐加快。国际社会加大对非洲的关注和投入，非洲在国际上的影响上升，非洲发展面临新的机遇。胡锦涛指出中非确立新型战略伙伴关系，标志着中非友好合作进入新的发展时期。中非务实合作符合中非人民的共同利益，也为国际社会更多关注和帮助非洲起到了积极推动作用。中方愿同非洲国家一道秉承中非传统友好，深化务实合作，谋求互利共赢，促进中非合作论坛持续发展，为非洲和平与发展作出新贡献。

会谈后，胡锦涛主席和基奎特总统共同出席了两国经济技术合作协定等7个合作文件的签字仪式。



坦桑尼亚总统贾卡亚·姆里绍·基奎特阁下在博鳌论坛上发表演讲

胡锦涛主席阁下各位尊敬的元首还有政府首脑，拉莫斯理事长阁下，博鳌亚洲论坛秘书长龙永图先生各位嘉宾女士们、先生们，首先我想感谢胡锦涛主席盛情邀请我参加本届博鳌亚洲论坛年会，感谢中方给予的热情接待还有周到安排。

我带来了非洲人民的友好问候非洲人民愿意与来自博鳌亚洲论坛的领导人还有各位代表共同努力，来实现我们国家互利共赢。

各位阁下，女士们、先生们，在新的世纪我们面临新的挑战，在国际社会我们需要建立起这样的平台这种平台应该让我们共同面对我们面临的重要挑战，还有重大问题，来改善我们共同生活的社会环境，我认为博鳌亚洲论坛就是这样一种论坛，它为我们提供了一个平台。这个论坛不仅仅讨论经济合作，也为应对亚洲全球性挑战提供了对话机会，因此我很荣幸能够来到这里演讲，我也希望更多非洲领导人参加这个论坛。

我非常高兴今年这个论坛它的主题之一是环境问题。对我们非洲来说环境问题是十分重要的，为解决这个问题我们需要世界各国人民发出一致的声音。在解决这个问题上我们必须通力合作以避免环境恶化的负面影响。对非洲国家来说，温室气体排放量很低但是我们无法逃脱气候变化所带来的影响。

现在非洲气候变化已经造成了很多负面影响，比如说旱灾，还有水灾，这严重影响了我们农业生产，还

因此出现了粮食短缺。气候变化还带来了其他的负面影响，这使得我们脱贫的目标变成了更加艰巨的任务。我们必须采取应对全球气候变暖的措施，显而易见我们必须减少温室气体的排放，我们各自承担的减排责任应该和我们造成环境破坏是相称的，如果做到这一点我们就会在一定程度上减少有害气体的排放，其中我认为减少二氧化碳的排放是重中之重。这样我们才能保证进一步减少对环境造成的负面影响，这应该也是我们今天和未来努力的一个重要方面。

各位阁下，女士们、先生们，我很高兴今天的论坛它的主题之一也包括进一步开发可再生能源来减缓气候变化所带来的影响，来保证能源安全、开发可再生能源以及可再生能源市场，对进一步实现可持续的能源未来是至关重要的。在本届论坛有关的讨论我觉得真是恰逢其时，现在石油价格高居不下，对我们来说都有多多少少的影响。而且我认为发展中国家是受影响最深的，因此对气候变化问题，对可再生能源讨论是非常及时的。现在，开发可再生能源不仅仅是在环境上利他的一个举措，而且也有经济方面的利益。

女士们、先生们，现在我们出台了一些具体的价格解决方案，我认为使用这些技术可以为我们的经济发展带来好处，我们也希望在能源需求还有供应方面取得很好的平衡。非洲也致力于充分发挥自己的作用。非洲也有丰厚可再生能源，比如说风能、太阳

能、水资源等等。但同时，非洲要想利用这些自己的优势也必须要有技术、有技能、有资金的支持。

同时，我希望发展资源不要以粮食为代价，我看到有这样的趋势，比如说土地、化肥、劳动力这些都是粮食生产不可或缺生产要素，但它们却用来过多生产生物燃料，所以在这方面我们看到粮食资源在不断的减少，而因此也带来了粮食价格的居高不下，我希望在能源生产、农业和粮食生产方面能够取得一个很好的平衡。

在非洲我们有广袤的可耕地，我觉得充分利用这个优势我们就可以维持平衡。在坦桑尼亚我们专门划出了野生动物还有自然保护区。我们确实有这样的想法，这是因为第一，就在不久之前，其实有很多相当繁荣的亚洲国家它的发展水平跟很多非洲国家相差不多，但是许多亚洲国家实现了繁荣还有富强，我们看到他们成功经验让非洲国家还有人民感到了希望，受到了鼓舞，我们非常希望借鉴你们的经验。

第二，非洲也认为非洲发展是不可能孤立的，亚洲繁荣也是需要非洲的，非洲了解它必须和亚洲国家进行合作，来学习亚洲国家成功经验，非洲希望能够学习你们成功的经验并且仿效你们成功的做法。我认为亚洲还有非洲国家的合作是有很多互利共赢之处。我认为，在参与博鳌亚洲论坛方面，非洲就存在很多机会，我也有必要让来自亚洲还有非洲的私营部门加强交流与合作。



# 高层互访 Mutual Visits of the Top Leaders



2006年11月3日下午，中国国家主席胡锦涛在人民大会堂分别会见了前来出席中非合作论坛北京峰会的坦桑尼亚总统基奎特双方就双边关系和中非合作交换了意见。

On the afternoon of November 3rd, 2006 Chinese President Hu Jintao met at the Great Hall of the People with President of the United Republic of Tanzania Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete, the two sides changed their views on bilateral relations and other issues of common interest and China-Africa cooperation.

2006年11月3日下午，中国国务院总理温家宝在人民大会堂分别会见了坦桑尼亚总统基奎特。

On the afternoon of November 3rd, 2006 Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao met at the great hall of the people with President of the United Republic of Tanzania Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete.



2004年6月1日下午，中国国家主席胡锦涛在人民大会堂会见了来华出席世界银行扶贫大会并访华的坦桑尼亚联合共和国总统姆卡帕。双方就双边关系和共同关心的问题交换了意见，并达成广泛共识。

On the afternoon of June 1, 2004, Chinese President Hu Jintao met at the Great Hall of the People with President of the United Republic of Tanzania Benjamin William Mkapa, who was here for the Global Conference on Scaling up Poverty Reduction initiated by the World Bank and on a visit to China. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relations and other issues of common interest, and reached wide consensus.







## China National Aero-Technology Import & Export Corporation

China National Aero-Technology Import & Export Corporation (CATIC), which is owned by Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC), was established in 1979. CATIC is a large-scale state-owned conglomerate with import and export of aviation products & technology demanded by national defense and civil aviation as its core business. Headquartered in Beijing, CATIC has 19 subsidiaries in China, more than 50 overseas branches worldwide, nearly 40 thousand employees in total and around 7 billion USD assets. Based on aviation products & technology import and export, a trade-oriented and multi-operation development pattern has been realized.

CATIC's aviation business is in general managed by its headquarters, which includes the international market development, product sales, after-sales service and spare parts supply etc. The non-aviation business is the extension of the aviation business, containing the government bulk export, ship export, grand engineering equipment export and general trade business.

As a primary window and major channel serving China's aviation industry to international market, CATIC has exported all kinds of civil and military aircraft associated spare parts and equipments etc. At present, more than one thousand China-made aircraft are flying over the sky in more

than 30 countries. Meanwhile, CATIC is always dedicated to improve after-sale product support capabilities and service levels.

With the concern and support of the Chinese government and the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, CATIC established a wholly-owned and holding company--AFRICATIC, as well as CATIC International Engineering Ltd. and CATIC Representative Office in Tanzania. CATIC has cooperated with Tanzania in various projects such as Y12 aircraft, Y8 aircraft, CATIC International Apartment, camions, engineering equipment and construct works etc. These projects have set up models for the Sino-Tanzania cooperation in economy and trade, and contributed to the strengthening of bilateral relations and traditional friendship between the two countries. Henceforth, CATIC will devote itself to the economic and defence cooperation between the United Republic of Tanzania and China, as well as the development of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Warm congratulations for the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United Republic of Tanzania and the People's Republic of China. May the strategic partnership between the two countries develop healthily and stably.

Créée en 1979, China National Aero-Technology Import & Export Corporation (CATIC), relevant de l'Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC), est une grande société d'Etat qui met l'accent sur l'importation et l'exportation des produits et des technologies aéronautiques destinée à la défense nationale et l'aviation civile. CATIC, dont le siège se trouve à Beijing, dispose de 19 filiales en Chine, et de plus de 50 branches d'outre-mer, près de 40 000 d'employés au total, avec un patrimoine d'environ 7 milliards de USD. Sur la base d'importation et d'exportation de la technologie et des produits aéronautiques, le modèle de développement, en prenant commerce dominant et gardant des activités diversifiées, a été pris en considération.

Les activités de la société sont principalement gérés par le siège, dont le développement des marchés internationaux, la vente des produits, le service après-vente et l'approvisionnement des pièces de rechange etc. Quant aux activités non-aéronautique, c'est l'extension du commerce dans le domaine aéronautique, contenant l'exportation des produits gouvernementaux en masses, des bateaux, des matériels de construction et des ressources minérales etc:

En tant qu'une fenêtre principale et canal majeur de l'industrie aéronautique chinoise sur le marché international, CATIC a déjà exporté différents types d'aéronefs civils et militaires, ainsi que divers équipements et pièces de rechange. Aujourd'hui, plus de 1 000 d'aéronefs de fabrication chinoise volent dans le ciel de plus de 30 pays du monde. En même temps, CATIC se consacre toujours à améliorer sa capacité et son service après-vente.

Grâce à l'attention et au soutien du gouvernement de la République-Unie de Tanzanie et ceux de la Chine, CATIC a établi une société entièrement détenue et holding—AFRICATIC, également une société à responsabilité limitée CATIC International Engineering et le Bureau Représentatif de CATIC à Tanzanie. CATIC et Tanzanie ont concrétisé en commun la coopération sur les projets variés tels que les avions Y12, Y8, Appartement International de CATIC, les camions, les équipements de construction et les travaux de construction, etc. Ces réalisations servent d'exemple dans la coopération bilatérale entre les deux pays, tout en contribuant au renforcement de l'amitié sino-Tanzanienne. CATIC contribuera ses efforts comme toujours dans la promotion de la coopération économique et commerciale entre les deux pays.

Chaleureuses félicitations pour le 45<sup>ème</sup> anniversaire de l'établissement des relations diplomatiques entre La République-Unie de Tanzanie et la République Populaire de Chine. Que le partenariat stratégique entre les deux pays se développe sainement et stablement.

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China Sichuan International Cooperation Co.,Ltd (SIETCO), China's first comprehensive foreign economic corporation at provincial level, was established on December 3, 1980 upon the approval of the State Council. SIETCO has its head-office in Chengdu with affiliated branches/subsidiaries/offices/project management offices in USA, Germany, Austria, Australia, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Nepal, Kuwait, Bahrain, Yemen, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sierra Leone, and Hongkong SAR, etc.

Over the past 20 years SIETCO has consistently pursued its operation guideline of "Exploiting Actively, Developing Steadily, Managing Effectively and Operating Profitably". Fighting its way for further development, SIETCO has continuously widened its business range and reinforced itself with one mainstream business (overseas project contracting and labor services and cooperation) combined with versatile business operation and comprehensive development. Its business range covers construction projects at home and abroad and projects under the economic aid programmes of the Chinese government or under international bilateral or multiple aid programmes or cooperation in projects execution and supervision, manufacture, labor service provision, real estate development, technological and economic consultation, tender invitation, personnel training, import and export trade, etc.

To date SIETCO has executed over 400 construction and labor service projects in over 50 countries and regions with a total contract value exceeding USD 1 billion. SIETCO has dispatched 30,000 persons/times of various technical personnel overseas. The construction projects overseas have also helped effect the export of domestic equipment and materials totaling over USD 100,000,000.00.

Among the major projects successfully completed by SIETCO in Tanzania are Upgrading of Manyoni-Sigida Road, Rehabilitation of Trunk Roads Tunduma-Sumbawanga, Rehabilitation of Gravel Trunk Tanga-Horohoro-Himo-Tarakea, Lower Kihansi Hydropower Project Contract No.1, Haidery Complex, Serena Lodges at Lake Manyara, Ngorogoro, Serengeti and Kirawira, etc..

SIETCO was awarded "China's First Foreign Economic Cooperation 5-star Prize" and "National Foreign Economic & Trade Enterprise Advance Management Prize" by the then-Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations in 1991 and 1992 respectively, and in 1993 SIETCO was awarded the honorary credential of the "100 Strongest Chinese Enterprises" being ranked 21st. Ever since the year of 1994, SIETCO has been ranked many times as one of the 225 world largest international contractors by "Engineering News-Record" Published in U.S.A.

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1st Seal in progress, Manyoni-Singida Road Project



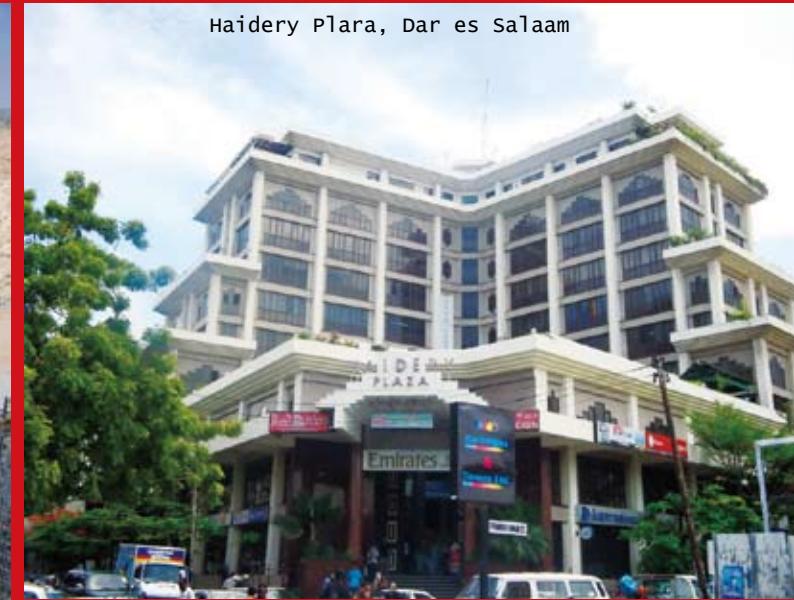
Completed Section at Puma, Manyoni-Singida Road Project



Bridge Construction at Km 7, Manyoni-Singida Road Project



Haidery Plara, Dar es Salaam







# 国家概况

**国名：**

坦桑尼亚联合共和国

**面积：**

945,087平方公里，包括坦桑尼亚大陆和桑吉巴尔岛以及奔巴岛。

**行政区划：**

共有26省，其中大陆21省，桑给巴尔5省。

**国庆日：**

1964年4月26日，即坦噶尼喀与桑吉巴尔联合日。

**首都：**

达累斯萨拉姆，全国政治、经济、文化中心。

**国家元首：**

总统贾卡亚·姆里绍·基奎特

**国旗：**

呈长方形，长与宽之比为3：2。旗面由绿、蓝、黑、黄四色构成，左上方和右下方为绿色和蓝色的两个相等的直角三角形，带黄边的黑色宽条从左下角斜贯至右上角。绿色代表土地，还象征对伊斯兰教的信仰；蓝色象征河流、湖泊和海域；黑色代表非洲黑人；黄色象征丰富的矿产资源和财富。

**国徽：**

图案下方的山峰象征乞力马扎罗山，山坡上的棉桃和咖啡等图案象征该国的主要经济作物。盾形图案两侧各有一只象牙和一男一女。盾面上的图案分四部分，自上而下依次为：象征自由和光明的火炬；坦桑尼亚国旗；交叉着的斧头、镰刀和长矛；蓝白相间的波纹象征该国的湖泊、河流和东临印度洋。底部的绶带上用斯瓦希里文写着“自由和团结”。

**民族：**

坦桑尼亚是以班图血统黑人为主的多部族社会，有近120个部族。主要有：苏库马族、马康迪族、查加族、哈亚族等。此外，还有为数不多的阿拉伯人、印巴人和欧洲人后裔。

**语言：**斯瓦西里语和英语为官方语言

**银行工作时间：**

周一至周五 08:30～15:00

周六 08:30～12:00

**国家电码：**00 255

**时区：**GMT+3

**用电：**230伏特

**货币：**坦桑尼亚先令

**地理**

坦桑尼亚是非洲东部最大的国家，位于赤道以南，北界肯尼亚和乌干达，西邻刚果民主共和国、卢旺达和布隆迪，南接赞比亚、马拉维和莫桑比克，东临印度洋。绝佳的位置使其成为人们到达东非、中非和南非的中转站。

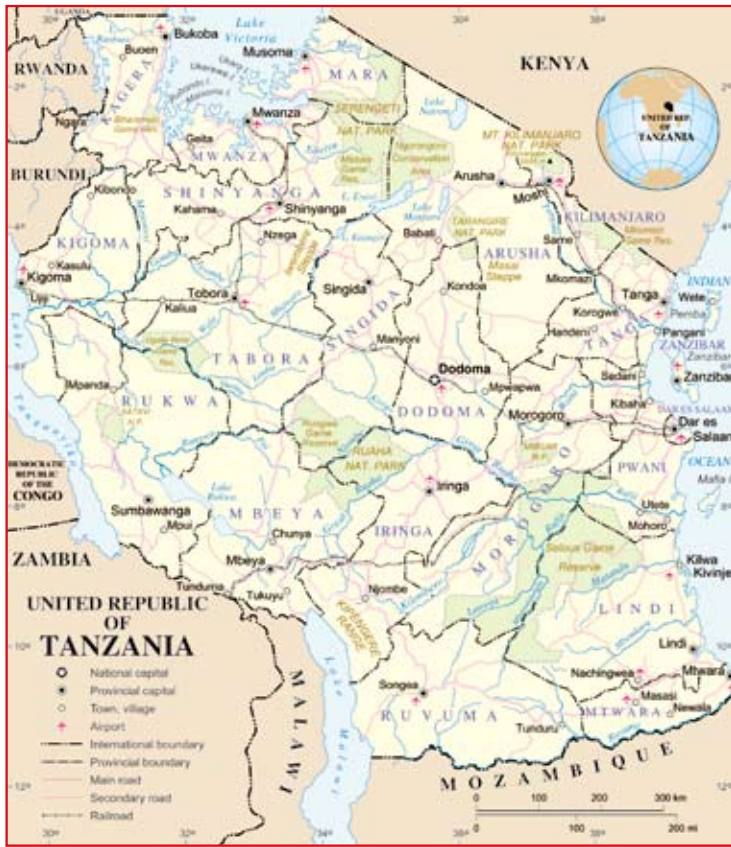
坦由大陆、桑给巴尔岛、奔巴岛和20多个小岛组成。大陆海岸线长840多公里。地势东南低、西北高，呈阶梯状。沿海为低地，内陆是东非高原的一部分，平均海拔1200米。北部屹立着非洲最高的山脉——乞力马扎罗山。

坦桑尼亚内陆高原湖泊、河流众多，盛产各种鱼类。境内主要河流有鲁伍马河、鲁非季河、潘加尼河、马拉加腊西河等。湖泊多分布于西部，自北而南有维多利亚湖、坦噶尼喀湖和马拉维湖等界湖。

**气候**

东部沿海地区和部分低地属热带草原气候，酷内陆高原为热带山地气候，桑给巴尔岛及其他沿海岛屿属热带海洋性气候。大部分地区年均气温21－25度，全年分雨（3－6月）、凉（6－9月）、热（10－翌年2月）三季。年降水量为800－1400毫米。

东部沿海地区和部分低地属热带草原气候，西部内陆高原属热带山地气候，桑给巴尔、奔马及马菲亚等岛属热带海洋性气候，终年湿热。大部分地区年平均气温21－25℃。3－6月为雨季，6－9月为凉季，10－2月为热季。沿海平原炎热潮湿，年平均降水量在1000毫米以上，高原中部干旱期较长，年降水量500－700毫米，湖滨地区和岛屿年降水量1000－1400毫米。







# COUNTRY PROFILE



## Official Name

The United Republic of Tanzania

## Area

945,087 sq km, comprising Tanzania mainland and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

## Administration

26 administrative regions (21 mainland and 5 Zanzibar), 130 administrative districts (Zanzibar has 10 and Mainland has 120)

## National Day

April 26th 1964, when Tanganyika and Zanzibar united

## Capital

Dar es Salaam, the main harbor and major trading centre

## Head of State

President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete

## National Flag

With a ratio length to breadth: three to two. Colours: Green - Golden - Black and Blue, having the black center stripe centered on diagonal rising from flag-mast to top edge of the fly, two smaller golden stripes dividing the upper triangle portion which is green and the lower triangle portion which is blue. Green symbolizes agriculture and the fertility of the land; blue symbolizing the Indian Ocean which is Tanzania's eastern coastline; black represents the land and people of Tanzania, and the yellow represents the country's mineral wealth.

## National Emblem

The Shield is set upon a representation of Mount Kilimanjaro. On each side of the Shield there is an elephant tusk supported by a man on the left (as you look at the emblem) and a woman on the right symbolizing both the theme of co-operation and gender and equality of the people of Tanzania. At the feet of the man is a clove bush and at the feet of the woman is a cotton bush symbolizing agriculture in the United Republic. Superimposed features on the Shield are flames of a burning torch which signifies freedom,

enlightenment and knowledge; a spear signifying defence of freedom and crossed axe and hoe being tools that the people of the United Republic use in developing the country; the blue and white corrugation represents its lakes, rivers and the Indian Ocean which is Tanzania's eastern coastline. The Swahili words meaning "freedom and unity" are written on the bottom ribbon.

## Ethnic Groups

The population is a multi-tribe with nearly 120 tribes, mostly Bantu. There is also a small number of the populace that is made up of non-Africans, including Arabs, Asians, and Europeans. But all of the ethnic groups speak Swahili, the unifying national language.

## Language

Kiswahili and English are the official languages.

## Country Code

00 255

## Banking Hours

08:30 – 15:00 Monday to Friday  
08:30 – 12:00 on Saturday

## Local Time

GMT+3

## Electricity

230 volts

## GEOGRAPHY

Tanzania is the largest country in Eastern Africa. Just south of the equator, it borders Kenya and Uganda in the north; the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi in the west; and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique in the south, and is therefore a splendid centre from which to explore eastern, central and southern Africa.

Through the interior runs the Great Rift Valley, that vast fault-line down the spine of Africa that, in Tanzania, has created many fascinating topographical features such as the Ngorongoro Crater and Lake Tanganyika. The central plateau (1,200m above sea level) is a huge expanse of savannah and sparse woodland. To the north, the 5,890-metre (19,340 ft) Mount Kilimanjaro rises, the highest mountain in Africa.

While the interior is largely arid, the 840 kilometer coastline is lush and palm-fringed as are the islands of Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia.

## CLIMATE

The coastal areas are hot and humid with an average day time temperature of 30°C. Sea breezes make the climate very pleasant from June to September. The central plateau experiences hot days and cool nights. The hilly country between the coast and the northern highlands has a pleasant climate from January to September, with temperatures averaging around 20°C.

Temperatures vary around Kilimanjaro according to the season registering a low 15°C during May-August rising to 22°C during December-March. For the whole country the hottest months are from October to February. The main, long rainy season is from mid-March to late May.





# 腾飞的经济 The Rising Tanzanian Economy

近年，坦政府实施以经济结构调整为中心的经济改革政策，推进经济自由化和国有企业私有化进程，坚持适度从紧的财政、货币政策，使国民经济得到发展。同时，密切与西方捐助国和国际金融机构的关系，谋求吸引外资、减免外债和获得更多援助。2001年以来，坦成立以总统为首的“国家商业协会”和以总理为首的“投资指导委员会”，减免外资企业税费和高科技产品进口税，出台微型信贷政策，扶植中小企业发展。2002年10月，IMF将其在非洲的第一个技术援助中心——东非技援中心设在坦。2006年，坦宏观经济运行良好，旅游业发展强劲，投资环境进一步改善，外国直接投资持续增长。



In recent years, the Tanzanian government persists in taking economic reconstruction as the central economic reform policy to promote economic liberalization and the privatization process of state-owned enterprises; adheres to a moderately tight fiscal and monetary policy to develop the national economy. At the same time, the government works closely with international development partners and international financial institutions, seeking to attract foreign investment, external debt relief and more aid. Since 2001, the Tanzania National Business Council headed by the President of Tanzania and the Investment Steering Committee headed by the Prime Minister had been set up. Also policies and laws were introduced to exempt taxes and fees on investments and imported high-tech products. Also, micro-credit policies were introduced to foster the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. In October 2002, the IMF set up in Africa the first Technical Assistance Center - East African Technical Assistance Centre in Tanzania. In 2006, Tanzania witnessed smooth development of macro-economy, strong surge of tourism, further improvement of investment environment and sustainable increase of foreign direct investment.

坦桑尼亚的经济和社会发展成就令世人瞩目。在东非国家中，它的经济增长速度名列前茅。

2006年主要经济数字如下：  
国内生产总值：117亿美元  
人均国内生产总值：约300美元  
经济增长率：5.8%  
货币名称：坦桑尼亚先令  
汇率：1美元=1,251.9先令  
通货膨胀率：6.2%

Tanzania's great achievements in the fields of economy and society are appreciated all over the world. Its economic growth rate is of top among the Eastern African countries with.

The main economic figures are as follow:  
GDP: US\$11.7 billion  
Per GDP: approximately US\$300  
Economic growth rate: 6.7%  
Currency: Tanzania Shillings (Tshs.)  
Foreign exchange rate: US\$1=1,251.9 Tshs.  
Inflation rate: 6.2%





农业

以种植业、林业、渔业、牧业为主，是坦主要经济支柱。农业吸收全国劳动力的2/3。全国可耕地面积3940万公顷，已耕地面积620万公顷。主要农作物有玉米、小麦、稻米、高粱、小米、木薯等。主要经济作物有咖啡、棉花、剑麻、腰果、丁香、茶叶、烟叶、除虫菊等。坦噶尼喀部分曾有过“剑麻之国”的美名，坦过去的剑麻年产量都在20万吨左右，曾是世界上最大的剑麻生产和出口国。70年代以后，剑麻种植逐年减少，并被棉花和咖啡所超过。

工业

大陆制造业以农产品加工和进口替代型轻工业为主，包括纺织、食品加工、皮革、制鞋、轧钢、铝材加工、水泥、造纸、轮胎、化肥、炼油、汽车装配和农具制造等。桑给巴尔工业以农产品加工为主，主要有椰子加工厂、丁香油厂、碾米厂、糖厂、石灰厂、自来水厂、发电厂和印刷厂等。

对外贸易  
Foreign Trade



坦出口以初级农产品为主，其中棉花、剑麻、腰果、咖啡、烟草、茶叶、丁香出口占外汇收入的80%。工矿业出口产品主要有钻石、黄金、纺织品、服装、皮革制品、鞋、树胶、铝制品等。进口以工业生产资料和工业品为主，主要有仪器、饮料、机械设备、金属制品、交通运输工具、石油等。主要贸易伙伴有印度、德国、英国、日本、沙特、荷兰、意大利、新加坡、肯尼亚和中国等。

近年进出口情况如下（单位：百万美元）：

	2003	2004	2006
出口额（离岸价）	1233.8	1329.8	1897.8
进口额（到岸价）	2124.7	2281.2	4070.0
差额	-890.9	-951.4	-2173.2

2006年主要贸易伙伴如下：

出口国：印度 西班牙 荷兰 日本  
进口国：南非 中国 印度 赞比亚



# 坦中互利合作及发展前景

## The Economic and Trade Cooperation between Tanzania-China & Prospect

坦是中国在非洲的最大受援国。中国从1964年开始向坦提供各种援助，主要援建项目有坦赞铁路、友谊纺织厂、姆巴拉利农场、基畏那煤矿和马宏达糖厂等。中、坦合资合作始于60年代，近年发展较快，目前坦桑尼亚已有8家坦中合资企业。其中坦中友谊纺织有限公司是在中国援建的友谊纺织厂基础上，由中国政府提供优惠贴息贷款，双方合资经营的项目，成为坦、中在新形势下开展互利合作的成功典范。坦、中互利合作始于1981年，目前共有40多家公司在坦开展劳务承包业务。1997年12月在坦设立中国投资贸易促进中心。

2007年上半年双边贸易额3.52亿美元，同比增长44.1%，其中中方出口额2.31亿美元，进口额1.21亿美元。中方对坦主要出口粮食、车辆、纺织品、轻工产品、化工产品、机械设备、电器、钢材等，从坦进口干制海产品、生皮革、原木、粗铜和木质工艺品等。

坦中签有《中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国经济技术合作协定》（1964年6月）、《中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国贸易协定》（1965年2月）、《中国、坦桑尼亚和赞比亚三国政府关于修建坦赞铁路的协定》（1967年9月）、《中华人民共和国和坦桑尼亚联合共和国易货贸易议定书》（1984年3月）、《中华人民共和国政府和坦桑尼亚联合共和国政府关于成立经贸混委会的协定》（1985年8月）、《中国政府向坦桑尼亚联合共和国政府提供优惠贴息贷款的框架协议》（1996、1997年）等双边经贸协议。

中坦两国都处于发展的重要时期，双边开展互利合作商机无限，前景广阔。中国将继续大力推动广东与坦桑尼亚在贸易、投资、技术、项目工程承包、旅游等多领域的合作发展，加大双方在基础设施、工业、农业、电讯等方面的合作，促使双方的经贸合作迈上新台阶，发展中非和中坦新型战略合作伙伴关系。

Tanzania is China's largest aid recipient country in Africa. Since 1964, China has provided various kinds of assistance to Tanzania. Main Chinese-supported projects in Tanzania are as follows: the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara), Friendship Textile Mill, Mbarali Rice Farm, Kiwira Coal Mine, Mahonda Sugar Cane Factory, Amani Stadium in Zanzibar and the New National Stadium in Dares Salaam. China-Tanzanian joint venture cooperation started in the 1960s and has been developing rapidly in recent years. At present, there are eight Sino-Tanzanian joint ventures established in Tanzania, among which Tanzania-China Friendship Textile Corporate Ltd, which was re-organized on the basis of the former Chinese-supported Friendship Textile Mill by using the interest-subsidized preferential credit provided by the Chinese Government, serves as a successful example for mutually beneficial cooperation. Tanzania-China mutually beneficial cooperation began in 1981 and there are now more than 40 companies carrying out the business of labor contracts and services in Tanzania. In December 1997, China Investment and Trade Promotion Center was established in Tanzania.

In the first half of 2007, the total trade volume between China and Tanzania came to US\$352 million, 44.1% higher than in the corresponding category in 2006, of which China's export was US\$231 million and import US\$121 million.



China's main exports to Tanzania are: foodstuff, vehicles, textiles, light industrial products, chemical products, mechanical equipment, electric appliances and steel. Tanzania's main exports to China are: dry seafood, raw leather, logs, coarse copper and wooden handcrafts.

The agreements signed between Tanzania and China include: The Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania (June 1964); The Trade Agreement between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania (February 1965); The Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Government of the United Republic of Zambia on the Construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (September 1967); The Barter Trade Protocol between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania (March 1984); The Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania on the Establishment of a Joint Economic and Trade Commission (August 1985); The Framework Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the Provision of an Interest-Subsidized Preferential Credit by China to Tanzania (1996 and 1997).



## 投资环境 Invest in Tanzania

坦桑尼亚以农业经济为主，农业占到了坦桑尼亚国内生产总值的50%以上（2004年为53.4%），农业劳动力占劳动力总数的75%以上。50%以上的出口商品是农产品。

坦桑尼亚有丰富的自然资源，为投资者提供了巨大的投资机会。该国地理位置优越，有六个国家（卢旺达、刚果、布隆迪、赞比亚、马拉维及乌干达）以坦桑尼亚的港口作为它们的生存点。同时坦桑尼亚也拥有1400公里长的海岸线以及美丽洁净的沙滩，是一个理想的旅游场所。

坦桑尼亚拥有无与伦比的稳定政局，没有冲突和种族界限，因此可以提供高度的投资安全保障。除此以外，坦是非洲国家中民主、法治的楷模，实行民主治理、尊重不同意见、有尊重宪法和法治的优良传统。作为SADC中经济增长最快的国家之一，目前坦桑尼亚的

经济增长率高达6.7%而通货膨胀率低至4.2%。坦桑尼亚的低通货膨胀率以及健康的经济发展为该国公司提供了一个稳定的可预知的投资和经商环境。

坦是通往南部非洲发展共同体（SADC）及东南非共同市场（COMESA）的走廊。因此其市场并不局限于东部非洲，而是超过2亿人口的广大地区以及许多其他国家，这些国家的市场向坦桑尼亚自由开放，没有配额及关税壁垒。

此外，坦桑尼亚享受欧盟的（除武器外）最惠国待遇，能够零关税出口一些商品到欧盟。在坦桑尼亚做生意意味着同样可以有机会进入美国市场，这是由《非洲成长与机会法》帮助提供的机会，它同时也免去了一些坦桑尼亚本土产品的出口关税。此外，坦桑尼亚在与中国特殊优惠关税协定之下，400多种源于坦桑尼亚的产品可以零关税出口到

中国国内。

自1996年开始，坦桑尼亚政府启动了改革和稳定经济的工作，这项工作在今天已经创造出了一种很有益的环境，目标在于促进竞争、提升国内投资和外国直接投资（FDI）的水平并加快融入世界市场的步伐。另外，还由于自由的外汇制度。





竞争优势

除稳定性(政治和宏观经济)，市场准入和优越的地理位置外，与其邻国相比，坦桑尼亚还有如下相对优势：

可耕土地：坦桑尼亚共有土地面积8,800万公顷，其中4,400万公顷的土地能够用来耕作。广博的面积、多样的地形提供了理想的水资源、土壤和气候条件，这些资源对所有种类的花艺和园艺产品的生长都有好处；其温和的高地适宜于栽种欧洲花卉和蔬菜，热带低地区域有利于温暖气候水果和花卉的生长。

自然资源：坦桑尼亚蕴藏着丰富的矿产资源。除了金，钻石和坦桑黝帘石(只在坦桑尼亚被发现)，其他矿产包括红宝石，石榴石，电气石，蓝宝石，还有铁矿石、镍、铜、钴、锡、碱矿等。

坦煤矿藏丰富，其储量足以在未来的20年提供600兆瓦的能量。煤矿同天然气以及大量的水利发电的潜力为坦桑尼亚提供了多样化的燃料资源，这种多样性是其他国家所不具备的。

对外国投资的吸引力

坦桑尼亚采取了大量措施以吸引外国直接投资。首先，它在1996年就制定了投资政策；其次，颁布了一项投资法案，即1997年投资法案，该法案创造了一个很有吸引力的投资环境，鼓励外资的流入。依据该法案成立了坦桑尼亚投资中心（TIC）以主管投资事项。

商业和法律的投资环境

坦桑尼亚实施鼓励政策、建立组织机构和激励机制来支持上述提到的目标。

如同大多数国家一样，坦桑尼亚有具体法律管理商业活动的投资环境，具体如下：

- 坦桑尼亚投资法（1997）：为投资行为提供鼓励、使投资获利并对投资者提供保护政策。
- 矿产行为准则（1998）：规范矿产业投资领域。
- 出口处理区域准则（2002）：规范税收系统。
- 土地法（1999）：对所有土地管理并制定解决争端的基本法律。
- 外汇法案（1992）：规范管理部门交易以及其它与黄金、外汇、保险、付款、债务、进口、出口、过户或者财产结算等有关交易。

为了避免被双重征税并提升和保护外商直接投资，坦桑尼亚已经和几个国家签署了双边投资条约。此外，坦桑尼亚也是多边投资保证机构和国际投资纠纷解决中心的成员。

鼓励措施

为吸引投资者投资到这些及其他的领域，坦政府落实了多项鼓励措施，包括下列内容：

坦桑尼亚投资中心证书担保；  
承认私有财产并保护其免受非商业性风险；

稳定的财政制度，即防范不利的税收立法变动；

将在坦桑尼亚投资所得的外汇、利润及资金百分之百地转移到国外的权力；

获得“投资优惠证书”的项目可自动获准雇佣5名外籍公民；

方便获取其他许可证，比如居留许可证、工作许可证、工业许可证、贸易许可证等；并按照1999年土地法案帮助选址及办理派生权利事项。

出口鼓励

目前出口商可享受自由的出口许可及关税返还待遇。2002年开始建立出口加工区（EPZ）的立法工作。在出口加工区的税收优惠包括：

公司税免征10年，以后最高税率为25 %；

头10年对红利和利息不征税；  
除摩托车、备用件及奢侈品外，直接与EPZ内的制造有关的原材料、设备与机械、服务等免征关税、VAT或其他税；

出口货物免地方税及印花税。



Why Invest in Tanzania ?

Investment Incentives and Guarantees

Tanzania offers a well-balanced and competitive package of fiscal incentives. Aiming at providing competitive fiscal regime on foreign trade, Tanzania has signed double taxation treaties with Denmark, India, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Finland. Countries with which negotiations are continuing include South Africa, Republic of Korea, Zimbabwe, United Arab Emirates, Russia, Seychelles, Mauritius, Egypt, Yugoslavia and Oman.

Investments in Tanzania are guaranteed against nationalization and expropriation. Tanzania is a signatory of several multilateral and bilateral agreements on protection and promotion of foreign investment. Among other international agreements and membership, Tanzania is a member of Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Abundant Natural Resources

Tanzania's untapped natural resources offer a wide range of investment opportunities; arable land, minerals and natural tourist attractions are all awaiting potential investors. Tanzania is internationally renowned for its abundance of wildlife attractions and unexploited mineral reserves. These sectors (Mining and Tourism) are the leading recipient of foreign

investment flow and are tipped to become the “growth sectors” of the economy.

Stable Investment Policy and “One Stop Facilitative Centre” - Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)

The pro investment attitude by Government is clearly demonstrated by the innovative investment legislation, the increasing number of foreign direct investments in the country and economic and structural reforms that have led to substantial progress in establishing a functioning market economy. Institutional support for priority investment projects is readily available from the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and other Government institutions.

TIC is the focal point for investors. It is a first point of call for potential investors. It is an efficient and effective investment promotion agency, a “one stop facilitative centre for all investors”, engaging in the business of marketing Tanzania as an investment destination. In order to strengthen and expedite facilitation services, 7 senior officers from Government or its executive agencies have been permanently stationed at TIC to serve investors under the general direction of the TIC Executive Director. Presently these officers include those from:

- Lands Department
- Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)
- Immigration Department
- Labor Division

Directorate of Trade  
Business Registration & Licensing Agency (BRELA)

In response to Scholars and consultants recommendation, TIC is currently undertaking targeted promotion of investments internally and abroad based on thorough research. Market research-driven investment promotion tends to be more efficient in cutting costs of promotion and achieving more desirable investment outcomes

Stable Macroeconomic Performance and Fiscal Regime

Tanzania had been carrying out successful economic and structural reforms, which have improved economic performance and sustained growth. These achievements are based on solid foundations of political and economic reform undertaken by the Government since 1986, placing Tanzania in a position where a prolonged period of high GDP growth rates is expected. In addition, Tanzania has a stable fiscal regime with sustainable control of the level of inflation. Under its economic recovery program, Tanzania increased revenue streams and substantially reduced spending. Continuous decline in the rate of inflation is mainly the result of prudent fiscal and monetary policies.

However, Tanzania has the challenge to reduce further the cost of doing business to stimulate supply response at







micro-level. This is important in order to complement the current achievements on macroeconomic and political stability by greater efforts to improve the investment climate.

#### Private Sector Development

During the past decade Tanzania has distinguished itself as one of the few

African countries that have radically transformed their economies. Successes of these reforms are reflected in the country's strong macroeconomic fundamentals with consistently increasing growth rates, consistent falling inflation and increasing inflow of FDI. One of the factors that contributed to this success is the country's unwavering commitment to build a strong private sector.

This achievement is a result of a number of measures to reform the business environment by improving transparency of the investment process and encouraging stakeholder participation. A number of institutions and forums have been put in place to ensure a broader participation of different stakeholders including representatives of the private sector, trade unions, professional associations, media, and Government

departments and other representatives of civil society. Existing institutions with stakeholder participation in the investment process include: Tanzania National Business Council; Investor's Roundtables; Special Reform Task Forces; Investment Seminars; Board membership in TIC and other Government Agencies.

The Tanzania National Business Council; 50% government and 50% Private Sector is the lead dialogue institution where government interacts with diverse stakeholder representatives from the private sector for dialogue on strategic issues related to the investment process and business environment in Tanzania. The Council is chaired by the President of Tanzania. The President's commitment to transparency manifests itself in the workings of the roundtables such as the local Investor's Round Table (LIRT), International Investor's Roundtable (IIRT) and the Chief Executive Officers (CEO) Roundtable



where the President meets private sector representatives on a regular basis to discuss specific issues aimed at improving Tanzania's business competitiveness.

#### Infrastructure

Infrastructure is one of the key investment drivers of which Tanzania is struggling to improve. There is a sustained programme for building good quality roads. Two railway networks connect 14 out of 20 cities and the neighbouring country of Zambia. There are also international and domestic airports linking Tanzania to the world. The three major ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara function as hubs for traffic emanating from, and destined to land locked neighbouring countries of Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda, Zambia, Malawi, and Democratic Republic of Congo.

However, Tanzania is grappling with the challenge to make further improvement in the investment climate, especially in

the provision of infrastructure including competitive public utilities and taxation area (multiplicity of taxes especially at local government level) and.

#### Peace and Stability

Tanzania is free of ideological



confrontations, ethnic problems and labour disputes. It is a centre of economic and political stability in Sub Saharan Africa. Multi party democracy adopted in 1992 has not disturbed the peaceful political climate of the country. The political scene is characterised by parliamentary democracy and public consensus on key social and economic priorities.

#### Labor Skills and Availability

Access to skilled labor is a key priority for companies competing in African economies. The Government has made a long-term commitment to develop a pool of well-trained and educated specialists. The Government has increased its education budget significantly compared to the previous budgets. Thus Tanzania has to further improve human capabilities and encourage technology transfer as a precondition for enhancing productivity of investment and attaining the desired level of competitiveness.



# 在坦投资良机

## Investment Opportunities



坦桑的自然资源丰富，工、农、矿、渔和旅游等各行业开发潜力很大，在坦桑尼亚有大量的投资机会，中国企业可考虑在这些方面潜在的投资机遇：

1. 农业：坦桑尼亚有4,400万亩适耕农田，但其中仅有24%在目前得到了利用。适合于发展畜牧业的6,000万亩土地中只有26%获得了开发。
2. 制造业：动物饲料加工、农基工业、饮料业、纺织业与皮革业、钢铁与金属加工业、水泥与制陶业、电力工程、电子工程、印刷与出版业、制药业、鱼加工与鱼罐头制造、鱼网、包装业、一般加工与罐头制造、制瓶与玻璃品制造、油漆与自动工程等。
3. 石油与采矿业：开发并生产石油与天然气、黄金、钻石、宝石及所有的其他矿石、金属与非金属。
4. 建筑业：酒店及其他旅游住宿处、住宅楼、商业建筑、仓库及工棚、不动产及工厂建筑。
5. 运输业：公路及拖运、港口船运、飞机包租及航运。
6. 转口贸易：所有与将货物转口到临近国家及重新出口在坦桑尼亚有增加值的商品有关的活动。
7. 宝石业：宝石切割、打磨及珠宝业。
8. 农业：茶、剑麻及剑麻制品、椰子、大麦、腰果、棕榈油、糖、蓖麻油、水果、蔬菜、供出口的鲜花及其他食品作物。
9. 计算机与高科技产业：与计算机及相关领域有关的制造、组装、营销、服务、使用及人力资源开发等活动。
10. 家畜开发：小母牛饲养、奶牛养殖、山羊、绵羊养殖、肉牛养殖场及家禽养殖。
11. 自然资源：林业、渔业与养鱼、为商业目的的猎物养殖、野生物农场。
12. 旅游业：经营旅游酒店及住处、旅游交通（公路、飞机、海洋及内陆水道）、提供如狩猎远征等与旅游有关的服务（包括有许可证的狩猎、旅馆及照相服务）。
13. 房地产开发业，尤其是发展低成本的住房项目。
14. 电讯业：提供宽带数据传输及手机组装。



# 坦桑尼亚吸引外资的主要政策

## Main Policies Provided for Foreign Investors

在国际货币基金组织和世界银行的支持下，坦桑政府，执行经济调整计划，推行私有化，致力于营造良好的投资环境，并相应制订和出台了一些促进和保护投资的法规。如1997年坦桑政府出台了新的《坦桑尼亚投资法》。2000年成立了部际委员会，专门研究吸引外资的政策。2002年4月通过出口加工区法案。目前正在制订和修改土地法、劳动法等，以确保投资者及时得到土地，并按照市场经济要求保障企业合法权益。此外，坦还加入了世界银行外国投资保险组织、多边投资保护组织等组织，对外资的保护做出了承诺。

坦桑重点吸引投资的最惠领域包括农业及农产品加工业、出口导向型工业、制造业、采矿业、基础设施建设和能源投资、旅游及相关产业。投资于最惠领域的资本货物免缴进口关税，其中农业项目除建筑物外免征原材料、资本货物进口关税。

目前，所有企业产品必须交纳20%增值税，部分进口商品以及用于出口的商品和服务免缴增值税。一般商品进口关税为10%、15%和20%。高科技产品，如计算机等进口关税为零。



对投资额在30万美元以上的外国独资或合资企业，可向坦投资中心申请“投资优惠证书”并可享受以下税收优惠政策：

- 1、外资企业可享受100%资本返还；
- 2、外国股东所得股息和红利可自由汇出；
- 3、在资本投资回收(即公司利润与资本投资相抵)前，免缴所得税；
- 4、企业可享受五年亏损补偿；
- 5、资本投资回收后所得税为净利润的30%；
- 6、免缴利息预扣税；
- 7、股息预扣税为股息的10%；
- 8、出口加工区免缴股息预扣税；

- 9、每个企业可给予5个外国人工作许可；
- 10、外汇管制较宽松，投资所得允许全额汇出。

2002年4月，坦通过了出口加工区法案，对出口加工区企业实施了进一步的优惠政策：

- 1、除汽车外，所有投入和设备进口免征关税；
- 2、项目实施的前10年，免征股息利息代扣税；
- 3、项目实施的前10年，免征所得税。此后为25%；
- 4、免征印花税；
- 5、免征地方政府对所购货物和服务的各项税收；
- 6、装船前免检，代之以海关工厂检验；
- 7、最高可在当地销售企业产品的20%；
- 8、外资可拥有100%股权。



# 投资中心 TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTER

坦桑尼亚投资中心（TANZANIA INVESTMENT CENTER）成立于1997年，该中心是政府中主要负责协调、鼓励、支持和促进在坦投资的机构，为政府提供与投资相关事宜的建议。任何政府部门和机构都必须全力与该中心合作，以帮助投资者。坦桑尼亚投资中心在协助投资者办理移民许可、解决劳工问题、税收管理、土地和商业执照和经营许可证，使商业机构能够更好的运行。

电话：00255-22-2116328  
传真：00255-22-2118253  
网站：www.tic.co.tz  
www.tanzania.go.tz  
办公地址：Shaaban Robert Street, 9A&B, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
邮件地址：P.O. Box 938, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

## 设立企业的程序

对投资额在30万美元以上的外国独资或合资企业，可向坦投资中心申请“投资优惠证书”(Certificate of Incentives)并可享受以下税收优惠政策：

对投资非商业风险的保护（坦是世界银行多边投资保护机构成员）；投资企业在投资回收前的收益免交所得税，投资回收后所得税率为30%；对矿业等特惠领域免征资本货物进口关税；每个企业可给予5个外国人工作许可。

### 1. 资本货物的进口关税

投资于最惠领域的资本货物免缴进口关税，投资于优先领域的资本货物只需缴纳5%的进口税。

最惠领域包括：农业、采矿业、基础设施建设（包括道路、桥梁、铁路、机场、电厂建设、通讯业、水利、采矿业和其类似行业的后备服务）；出口加工区。

优先领域包括：航空、商业建筑、商业开发和小型商业银行、出口导向项目、地理上特别发展区域、人力资源发展、制造业、自然资源开发（包括渔业）、广播电视业、旅游业。

### 2. 其他优惠政策

外资企业可享受100%资本返还；外国股东所得股息和分红可自由汇出；在资本投资回收(即公司利润与资本投资相抵)前，免缴所得税；企业可享受五年亏损补偿；资本投资回收后所得税为净利润的30%；免缴利息预扣税；股息预扣税为股息的10%；出口加工区免缴股息预扣税。

对于投资于新项目、对原有企业进行改建或扩建的投资者，均可向投资中心注册并申请投资优惠证书，获得投资中心颁发的投资优惠证书的公司可享受坦政府提供的优惠政策。申请时需提交下列文件：

- 1) 项目可行性报告3份（包括拟建项目的名称和地址，企业的法律形式和开户银行，董事或合伙人的姓名和地址，每位股东的姓名、地址和国籍、投资来源以及企业的环保评估）；
- 2) 填毕的申请表3份，投资中心以120美元出售该表；
- 3) 新建项目需提供企业章程或合伙协议；
- 4) 项目营业执照；
- 5) 投资人介绍；
- 6) 有足够投资资本的证明；
- 7) 拟从事经营活动场所的所有权证明；
- 8) 实施项目计划。

投资中心将协助投资者进行企业登记注册，内容包括：企业登记注册；填写纳税表；完成投资注册和移民表。投资者提交申请表14个工作日内，投资中心应完成审批工作。



## 投资贴士

### 进入须知

目前坦桑尼亚的所有投资活动均由坦桑投资促进中心管理。中国企业如到坦桑进行市场调查或考察项目，可与坦有关部门或与中国驻坦桑经商代表处联系发邀请函，通过坦桑尼亚驻华使馆办理商务签证，有效期为三个月，如有必要可延长。如在坦桑从事商贸和经营活动，需申领A级居留证，有效期二年，必要时可延长至五年。凡获得投资中心颁发的项目批准证者，可以同时获得居留许可证，申请居民证费用是每人500美元。投资者若欲在坦成立公司，需向坦桑“投资促进中心”申请，中心将负责对项目进行研究和与有关部门协商，并在六十天内对申请作出答复，如申请批准，将颁发批准证书。

投资者在坦桑尼亚设立公司进行经营活动时所需的文件如下：从公司注册机关取得公司组建成立证明；从税收部门取得完税证明；从贸易许可机关取得营业许可证。

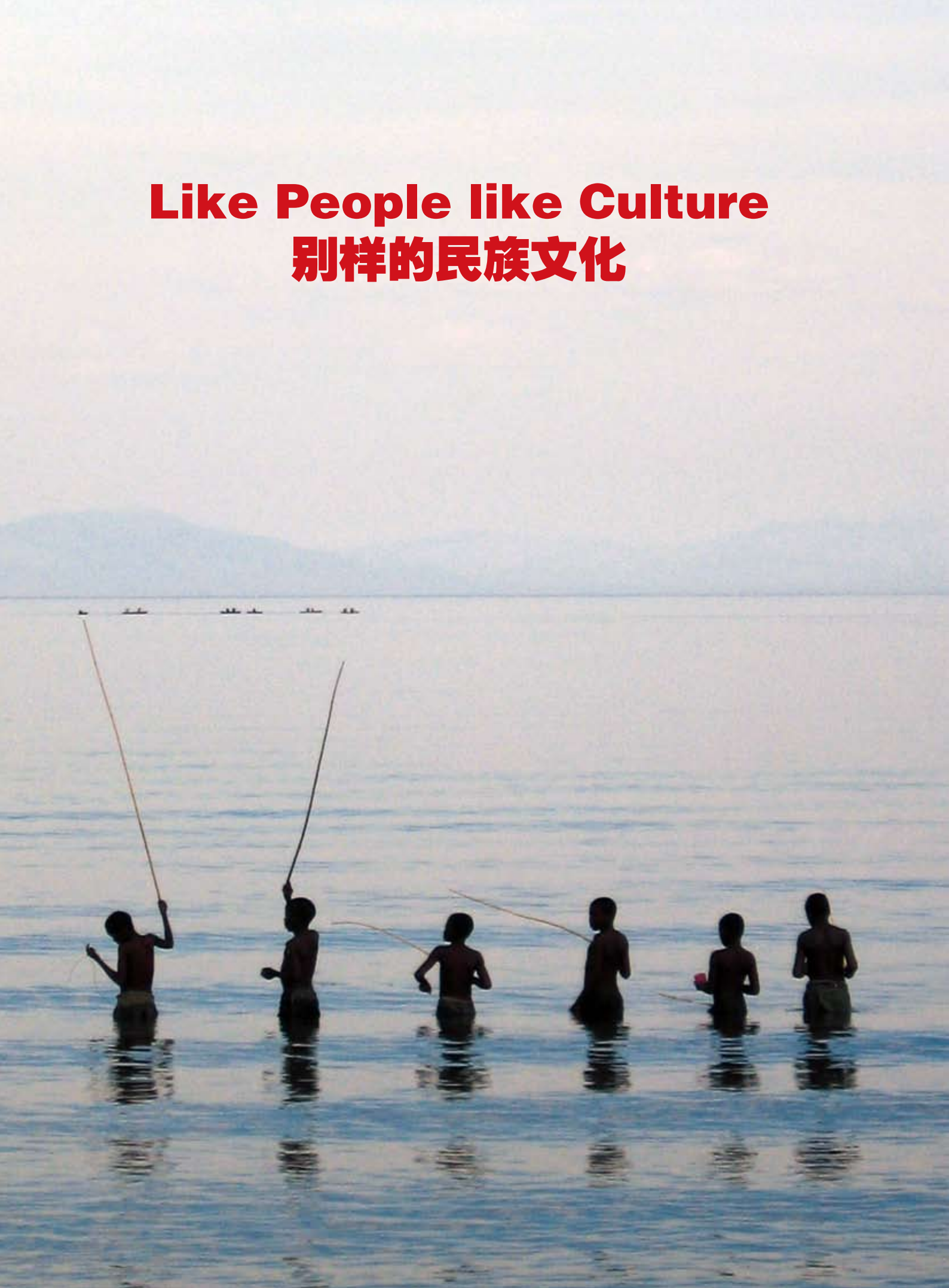
### 投资须知

中国企业赴坦投资时应做好可行性研究，认真调查市场，特别是产品需求情况及基础设施、雇工规定和工作效率、技术和管理水平以及当地资金支持等。举办合资合作企业时，一定要掌握控股权，注重在生产、市场销售、财务和人事方面的控制权。以下一些项目可进行探讨：黄金、镍矿、钽矿、煤矿的开采，石油天然气的勘探开发，海洋捕捞，农业多种经营，农机具加工和组装，农产品加工，果汁加工，建筑材料生产等。





# Like People like Culture 别样的民族文化



## HISTORY

Tanzania is the “cradle of mankind” for it was here, in the Olduvai Gorge, that Dr. Louis Leakey discovered the fossilized remains of *Homo habilis*, or “handy man,” calculated to be 1.75 million years old and the fore-runner of modern man.

Tanzania was over the years occupied by various African tribes including the Masai, who have retained their proud traditions. Arab merchants visited the coast some 2,000 years ago and settled in Zanzibar around the eighth century AD later establishing trade routes into the interior. The inter-marriage of Arabs and local people created a new people with their own language - Kiswahili (Swahili) whose word for a journey - safari - has become the international description of a trip into the wild. The Portuguese established temporary settlements in the 16th century, supplanted by the Omanis in the late 17th century who developed the infamous slave trade.

The scramble for Africa by the European powers at the end of the 19th century led to occupation of the mainland by Germany although Zanzibar became a British protectorate. After World War I, Germany was forced to surrender its territory to the British.

Tanganyika, as the mainland was then known, achieved independence in 1961. Zanzibar completed her independence process through the 1964 Revolution and shortly afterwards joined with the mainland to become the United Republic of Tanzania.





# 坦桑尼亚风土人情

坦桑尼亚90%的农民生活在传统的村庄里，这些村庄大多数位于农田或牧场中间，用围墙或篱笆围起来。住宅一般呈圆形，屋顶是圆锥形。通常是一户一座房子，由于现在仍保留一夫多妻制，所以有不少家庭拥有几间住宅。

青年妇女最喜爱一种长到膝盖的无褶长裙，穿着舒适、美观，称之为“加乌花”。在身上从胸或腰一直到腿踝部围着一块花布，上面印有椰树或田园风光等图案，称之为“康加”，这是当地妇女典型的民族服装。以赛族男性穿一种在肩上打结的宽大外袍，外袍的下面装饰着涂上颜色的贝壳。发型可以表现女性美，比较流行的发型有20多种，其中最时髦的发型被称为“索科莫科”。即把头发从前向后梳成许多道道，在脑后收拢，打成2结，在头发上形成均匀的水渠式花纹。每到重大节日，各地举行梳发比赛，妇女们各展妙手绝技。

坦桑尼亚人非常好客，十分注意尊重老人并注重礼节。有些部族，如苏库马族、哈亚族和贝纳族的妇女在同长者讲话时，要跪下或坐在地上讲，以表示尊重。马赛族、梅鲁族青年向长者问好时，长者要用双手抚摸一下他们的脑门，作为祝福。晚辈见到老者要用敬语问候，晚辈在长者面前不能坐姿不端正，不能在长者离席前先行离席；同长者席地而坐时，不能伸腿或后仰，更不能把脚伸向别人。晚辈接受长者送的东西时，要双手接，如果东西很小，可用右手接，绝对不可用左手去接；递东西给他人时，也要用右手。在坦桑尼亚，日常生活中左右手分工明确，右手用来握手、拿东西、吃饭，而用左手是极不礼貌的行为。

在待客方面，坦桑尼亚人不愿意生人随便进入自己家门，更不喜欢生人进入卧室。有前后门的家，客人须从前门进入，只有十分亲密的朋友才可以走后门。

甸丁拉姆人的新婚仪式别具一格。陪送新娘的人不是把新娘送到新郎家，而是送到新郎的邻居家中藏起来，然后新郎去找，如果连找3家未找到，陪送新娘的人就把新娘接回，7天后再送来，一直到新郎找到新娘为止，这叫“迷藏婚”。

另外，哈察人的“姐妹共夫”、马赛族的“指腹为婚”、“婚前考验”以及很多部族的“一夫多妻制”等等都展现了坦桑尼亚别具风韵的婚俗。



## National Holidays

DATE	OCCASIONS
January 1	New Year
January 9	Idd-El-Hadji (depending on the sighting of the moon)
January 12	Zanzibar Revolution Anniversary
April 7	The Sheikh Abeid Amani Karume Day
April 11	Maulid Day (depending on the sighting of the moon)
April 14	Good Friday
April 17	Easter Monday
April 26	Union Day
May 1	Workers' Day
July 7	International Trade Fair
August 8	Farmers' Day
October 14	Mwalimu Nyerere Day and Climax of "Uhuru Torch Race"
November 24&25	Idd- El Fitr (depending on the sighting of the moon of the mainland)
December 9	Independence Day
December 25	Christmas Day
December 26	Boxing Day

# 坦桑尼亚饮食习惯

坦桑尼亚人在饮食习惯上，一般都有爱吃牛、羊肉，爱喝咖啡。忌食猪肉、动物内脏、海鲜以及奇形怪状的食物，如鱿鱼、海参、甲鱼等。他们一般以玉米、大米、甜薯为主食。

其口味一般较重，不怕油腻，喜食辣味的食品，一般爱吃我国的四川菜肴。上层人士一般都爱吃英式西餐。坦桑尼亚各部族之间，饮食习惯也有所不同。有的部族以畜牧业为主的，就以牛、羊为主食。有的以渔业为主，就以鱼虾为主食。以种香蕉为主的，则为香蕉为主食。哈亚族还有一条戒律，即忌食飞禽，包括鸡和鸡蛋，还忌饮酒。他们也有养鸡的习惯，但只是为了报晓和用作祭品。此外，哈亚族也禁食昆虫，但不包括蚱蜢和白蚁。





## 桑给巴尔门：地位和财富的象征

### Zanzibar Door: A Symbol of Status and Wealth



凡是到过桑给巴尔岛的游客，当被问到在这个趣味盎然的小岛上最使人印象深刻的是什么？有三分之一的答案会是岛上的斯通镇。再问如果在斯通镇上最令人印象深刻的是什么，有三分之一的可能性他会说是那些桑给巴尔门。

历史上桑给巴尔有这样的风俗，盖房子的人会先定制一个门的雕刻框架，然后再围着这个门框建房子。这一风俗是如何传到桑巴门岛上大概没有人会说清楚，但人们知道到这种传统始于波斯湾附近区域，12世纪由阿富汗传入印度，也因此正式被书面提及。在公元1500年，在东非的基卢瓦和蒙巴萨表较出名的Duarte Barbarosa 指的就是桑给巴尔门“一种木门，精雕细刻，刻纹精致。”

When asking any visitor to Zanzibar, what best reminds them of the Spice Islands, there is a one in three chances the answer will be “the Stone Town”. Again, there is a one to three probability that what best reminds them of Stone Town are its famous carved doors: the Zanzibar Doors.

Historically, it was Zanzibari custom for a builder to order a carved door-frame first, and then to build his home around it. How the doors made their way to Zanzibar is beyond the scope and purpose of this website: however the tradition itself originates from the area around the Persian Gulf, Afghanistan to Punjab in India where they were first mentioned in the 12th Century. In East Africa they were described in Kilwa and Mombassa in 1500AD by the renowned Duarte Barbarosa: “the doors are of wood, well carved with excellent joinery”.



## 马孔德雕刻

### Makonde Carvings



马孔德雕刻或许是坦桑尼亚最好的艺术品。该艺术品产于坦桑尼亚南部的马孔德人之手。它的主要材料就是非洲黑木。他们的作品不管是传统雕刻，还是当代雕刻都反映马孔德人过去的部落文化以及现在的都市生活。举个例子，部落文化里的神话和传说故事往往是艺术家的灵感来源。曾经有一个雕刻家，就专门以鬼故事为题材的作品。动物雕像，人物象以及庆祝活动的鬼脸面具也是经常雕刻的作品。

Makonde carving is probably the best known art work produced in Tanzania. This art is produced by the makonde people of southern Tanzania, and their material of choice is African blackwood, or mpingo. Their work is both traditional and contemporary, reflecting a tribal past as well as modern response to urban life. They utilize their tribal myths and stories as inspiration for the masterful work; one carver, for instance, specialize in ghost spirits and clouds. Animal statuettes and human and demon-faced ceremonial masks are common.





# Tourist Map of Tanzania



## 坦桑尼亚有什么？

### 那山那动物

非洲最高山——乞力马扎罗（Mount Kilimanjaro）：风景引人入胜同时易于攀登，可经历从热带到寒带的环境变化。

地球上最壮观的动物迁徙——塞伦盖蒂国家公园（Serengeti National Park）：游客能看到地球上最壮观的野生动物迁徙，被美国媒体评为新世界七大奇观之一。

恩戈罗恩戈罗（火山口）自然保护区（Ngorongoro）：被称为“非洲伊甸园”。该地是个巨大火山口，其引人之处在于它拥有众多可以自由出入的野生动物和约100多种在塞伦盖蒂国家公园找不到的鸟类。主要居民为善于奔跑的马赛因人。

### 那岛那湖那峡谷

桑给巴尔岛（Zanzibar）：坐落在东非海岸，拥有原始海滩，是结婚度假天堂。从桑岛的石头城中看见整个东非历史的缩影，包括19世纪奴隶交易的遗迹，还能感受到斯瓦希里文化。

奥杜瓦伊峡谷（The Olduvai Gorge）：这里是非洲猿人（Zinjanthropus africanus）的故乡，他们生活在330万年前，是现代人类最早的直系祖先，这一景观只能在坦桑尼亚看到。

维多利亚湖：世界第二大湖；坦噶尼喀湖（Lake Tanganyika）：世界第二深的湖泊。



## So Many Reasons to Visit Tanzania

Tanzania can, truly, claim to be the home of the safari the word in Swahili for a journey. And there is no better place to enjoy an enriching cultural and wildlife experience than Tanzania.

The magical names trip of the tongue – Kilimanjaro, Ngorongoro Crater, Olduvai Gorge, Selous, Serengeti and exotic Zanzibar.

Tanzania's game viewing experiences are widely regarded as the best in Africa. It is the place to see seemingly endless herds of wildebeest and zebra trekking across the plains on their annual migration – followed by the predatory lions, leopard, cheetah and hyena. It is elephant country, boasting some of the largest populations in the world. And, at Gombe Stream and Mahale Mountains National Parks, it is home to chimpanzees now so rarely seen in the wild.

Tanzania also boasts beautiful beaches – hundreds of miles of palm-fringed sands. Its cities are relaxed and

friendly. Its huge lakes, Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa, are bountiful with fish. Its mountains are massive and mysterious and include Mount Meru, Ol Doinyo Lengai and the Usambaras in addition, of course, to Mount Kilimanjaro – the 'Roof of Africa' and the tallest free-standing mountain in the world. Yet this, the largest country in East Africa, is untouched by the holiday-making hordes of mass tourism.

It was in Tanzania that Stanley uttered those famous words – "Dr Livingstone I presume" – when he tracked down the Scottish explorer after a long trek into the interior. Indeed Tanzania was a magnet for several Victorian explorers who made epic journeys of discovery in search of the source of the Nile.

Today's visitors are able to explore the country, and see its remarkable seven UNESCO World Heritage sites, with none of the hardship but all of the adventure of those early pioneers.



# 走进真实的非洲

Approach to the land of Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar

坦桑尼亚拥有无与伦比的迷人自然风光和丰富的旅游资源，非洲三大湖泊维多利亚湖、坦噶尼喀湖和马拉维湖均在坦边境线上，海拔5895米的非洲第一高峰和世界的第二高峰——乞力马扎罗山世界闻名。其它自然景观有恩戈罗戈罗火山口、东非大裂谷、马尼亚纳湖等，另有桑岛奴隶城、世界最古老的古人类遗址、阿拉伯商人遗址等历史人文景观。坦三分之一国土为国家公园、动物和森林保护区，共有塞伦盖提、恩戈罗戈罗等12个国家公园、19个野生动物保护区和50个野生动物控制区。首都达累斯萨拉姆位于非洲东海岸，是著名的天然良港。沿海有大片海滩浴场，沙软潮平，是游泳和日光浴的理想场所。

Tanzania is rich in tourism resources, the three major lakes in Africa Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa are in the Tanzanian border, the summit of the African - Mount Kilimanjaro (5,895m above sea level) is world-renowned. Other natural landscape includes GORONGORO CRATER, the Great Rift Valley, Manyara Lake; historical and cultural landscapes such as Zanzibar Stone Town, the East African ancient human sites and Arab Businessmen Site. One third of Tanzanian territory is protected as national parks, conservation area for animals and forests. There are 12 national parks such as Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro National Park, etc., 19 wildlife conservation areas and more than 50 wildlife control area within its territory.





# THE TANZANIA EXPERIENCE

Can any one mental snapshot encapsulate the Tanzanian experience? Thousands upon thousands of wildebeest march in mindless unison on the annual migration through the Serengeti perhaps? Or a family of elephants wades across the wide and muddy Rufiji /Tarangire River? What about a pride of well-fed lions sunbathing on the grassy floor of the majestic Ngorongoro Crater? Certainly, it is such images that tend to spring to mind when one thinks of Tanzania. And properly so!

Tanzania, truly, is a safari destination without peer. The statistics speak for themselves: an unparalleled one-quarter of its surface area has been set aside for conservation purposes, with the world-renowned Serengeti National Park and incomprehensibly vast Selous Game Reserve heading a rich mosaic of protected areas that collectively harbor an estimated 20 percent of Africa's large mammal population.

And yet there is more to Tanzania than just safaris. There is Mount Kilimanjaro and Meru, respectively the highest and fifth-highest peaks on the continent, and Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa, the three largest freshwater bodies in Africa. Then, of course, there is the magical "spice island" of Zanzibar, the highlight of a vast Indian Ocean coastline studded with postcard-perfect beaches, stunning offshore diving sites, and mysterious mediaeval ruins.

It doesn't stop there.

Rising from the sandy shores of Lake Tanganyika, the forested Gombe Stream and Mahale Mountains National Parks vie with each other as the best place in the world to track wild chimpanzees. Closer to the coast, the isolated massifs of the under publicized Eastern Arc Mountains have been dubbed the 'African Galapagos' in recognition of their wealth of endemic plants and animals. And Tanzania's daunting natural variety is mirrored by a cultural diversity embracing 120 distinct tribes:

from the iconic Maasai pastoralists of the Rift Valley, to the Arab-influenced Swahili of the coast, to the Hadzabe hunter-gatherers of Lake Eyasi.

So, how to define the experience offered by a country with highlights as unique and diverse as Kilimanjaro, Zanzibar, Lake Tanganyika, Serengeti and Selous? An experience that might for some entail long days hiking in sub-zero conditions on the upper slopes of Africa's most alluring peaks; for others a once-in-a-lifetime safari followed by a sojourn on an idyllic Indian Ocean beach; for others still the thrill of eyeballing habituated chimpanzees, or diving in the spectacular offshore reefs around Mafia, or backpacking through the time-warped

ports and crumbling ruins of the half-forgotten south coast?

Well, the one thing that does bind Tanzania's diverse attractions is, of course, its people, who take justifiable pride in their deeply ingrained national mood of tolerance and peacefulness. Indeed, Tanzania, for all its ethnic diversity, is practically unique in Africa in having navigated a succession of modern political hurdles –

the transformation from colonial dependency to independent nation, from socialist state to free-market economy, from mono-partyism to fully-fledged democracy – without ever experiencing sustained civil or ethnic unrest.

Tanzania has also, over the past 20 years, emerged from comparative obscurity to stand as one of Africa's most dynamic and popular travel destinations: a land whose staggering natural variety is complemented by the innate hospitality of the people who live there.

How to define the Tanzanian experience? Surprisingly, easy and real. It can be encapsulated in a single word, one that visitors will hear a dozen times daily, no matter where they travel in Tanzania, or how they go about it: the smiling, heartfelt Swahili greeting of "Karibu!" – Welcome!



## 坦桑尼亚的骄傲 ——塞伦盖蒂大草原和乞力马扎罗山

坦桑尼亚发现旅行社 潘磊

塞伦盖蒂大草原位于坦桑尼亚西北部，在此建立的塞伦盖蒂国家公园占地1万5千平方公里，是世界上著名的野生动物栖息地，是野生动物的乐园。狮子、河马、猎豹、大象、犀牛以及非洲大陆上的其它野生动物种类基本都能在这里找到，中央电视台《动物世界》播出的很多节目就是在这里拍摄。《读者文摘》将其列为“人一生中必去的50个地方”之一。最近，在美国广播公司（ABC）的早安美国节目和《今日美国》联合举办的活动中，塞伦盖蒂大草原获选为世界七大奇迹之一。

全世界绝无仅有的以角马（牛羚）、斑马、羚羊为主的数百万头野生动物大迁徙的壮观场景就年复一年地在此上演。整个迁徙的路线长达1000公里，其中85%都在坦桑尼亚境内的塞伦盖蒂大草原，每年的11月到来年7月都在此迁徙。

在塞伦盖蒂从事多年研究的动物学家Markus Borner博士（法兰克福动物学会代表）曾经感叹：“我在塞伦盖蒂已经住了20多年，但当飞行在空中俯瞰角马迁徙那长长的队伍或观看它们过河前的整齐队列时，我依然感到兴奋得令人窒息而心跳加速。世界上没有别的地方可以见到这样壮观的景象，没有别的地方可以见到这样数目庞大而种类繁多的大型哺乳动物了。”

### 塞伦盖蒂非洲草原赋

韩晓信

塞盖草原阔，千里远城郭。矫鹿分野径，硕象踏枯枵。  
天低繁星近，地邈荆林薄。旋风随意起，袅袅向日托。  
极目乞峰远，暮云怅然落。回首残霞隐，栖草失晕酡。  
鬓丝不敢数，岁月尽蹉跎。塞上才数日，山外已非昨。

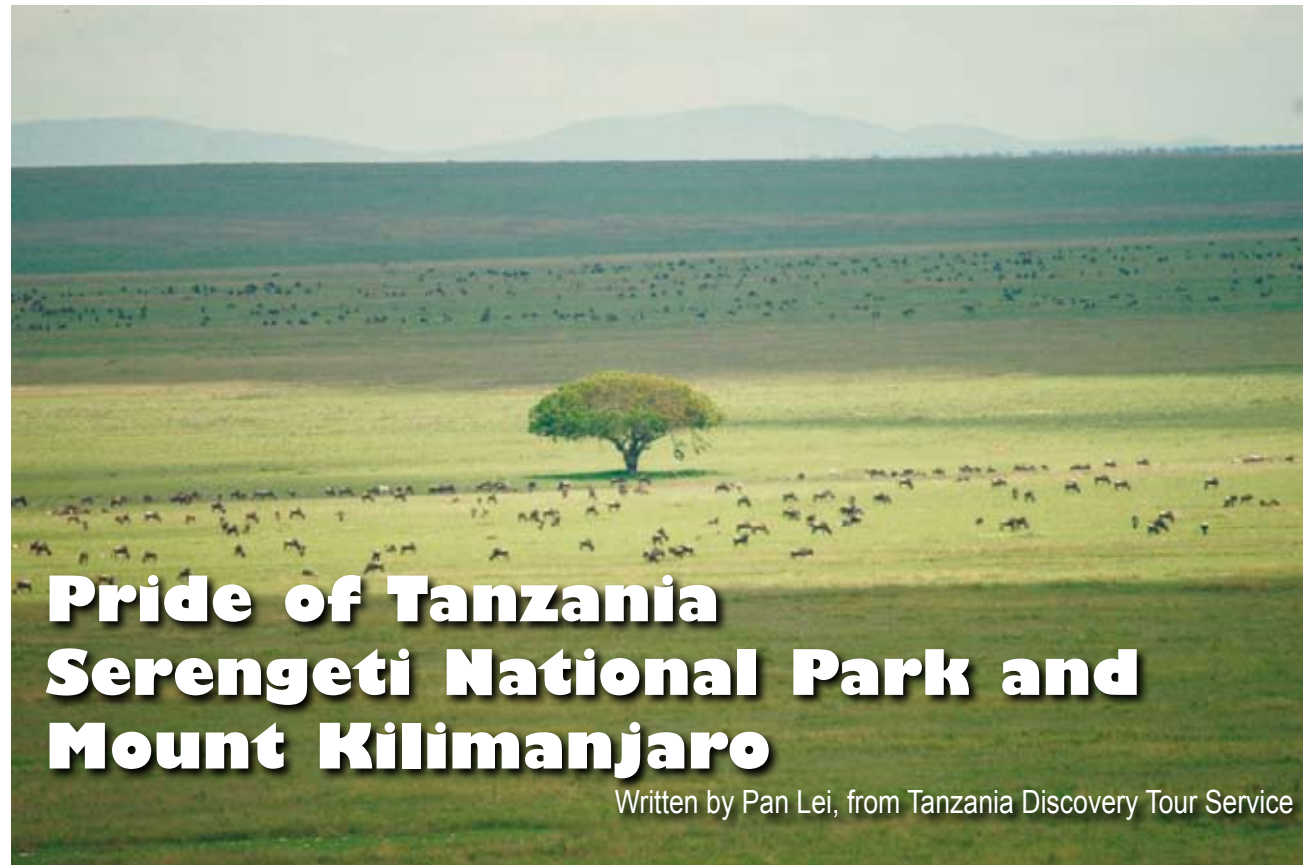
乞力马扎罗山被誉为“非洲的脊梁”，是非洲最高峰。乞力马扎罗山位于坦桑尼亚和肯尼亚边境，虽然在肯尼亚一侧也能观赏到，但其位置却是在坦桑尼亚境内，只能从坦桑尼亚才能登上乞力马扎罗山。

乞力马扎罗山在一片平坦的土地上拔地而起，愈显其巍峨挺拔，是世界最高的独立山峰。乞力马扎罗山顶的积雪也为热带地区所仅有，皑皑白雪反射着非洲耀眼的阳光，让人感觉仿佛置身幻境。难怪最早的欧洲探险家向欧洲人报告在乞力马扎罗山顶发现积雪时，被斥为疯子。

乞力马扎罗山是各大洲的最高峰中，最易于攀登的山。身体健康的普通旅游者在当地向导、挑夫的帮助下就能轻松登顶，体验从热带雨林到寒带冰原的气候变化和观赏到不同气候带下千姿百态的各类植物。







## Pride of Tanzania Serengeti National Park and Mount Kilimanjaro

Written by Pan Lei, from Tanzania Discovery Tour Service

The Mount Kilimanjaro is reputed to be the summit of Africa.

Its snow-capped peak is usually veiled by clouds, but on clear days the mountaintop is one of the most arresting sights in Africa. This is because Kilimanjaro is the largest free-standing mountain in the world, rising from the surrounding plains for more than five vertical kilometers.

Mount Kilimanjaro is one of the world's most accessible high summits. Any healthy tourist can easily climb up to the summit with the assistance from the local tour guide. A visit to Kilimanjaro will be one of the greatest experiences ranging from the cultivated lowlands, misty rain forests, moorland, and to top it all the permanent snowfields at the peak.

Covering a land of fifteen thousand square kilometers in the north-west part of Tanzania, Serengeti National Park is well known worldwide as a paradise for wild animals. Millions of wild animals such as lion, buffalo, cheetah, elephant and giraffe are living generation by generation in this land. Many videos broadcasted in China Central Television were photographed in Serengeti. Readers' Digest prized Serengeti as one of most desirable fifties destinations in people's lifetime. Recently Serengeti has been awarded as one of World Seven Wonders in a joint program organized by ABC Morning and



America Today.

Throughout the months of November to July every year, vast herds of animals dominated by zebra, wildebeest and antelope repeat their migration in Serengeti. Animals shall run along route of 1000 kilometers long and cover almost 80% of Tanzania territory.

Doctor Markus Borner, the regional representative of Frankfurt Zoological Society, has been carrying out a scientific research on Serengeti since long ago. He expressed his aspiration on this magic land, quoted "twenty years has already passed since I became a resident at Serengeti, I could not hold my excitement every time whenever I see around two million wildebeest on the move heading to the river, a challenge they have to conquer. It is not easy to find a second place in the world to share the same view, I believe.

Apart from wildebeests, Serengeti attracts visitors with its genuine charm from the nature. Quoted: Suddenly an incredible shooting star illuminated the sky in a long arc and faded into nothingness. This time I had a wish already in my mind: I wished that we found a way to share the wonders of the Serengeti with the rest of the world".

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## Close to the Mysterious National Parks

**The Kilimanjaro National Park** does feature the great ice-caped Equatorial Mountain, the Kilimanjaro. The mountain invites challenge to conquer it up its peak that skyscrapes at almost 6 km high to mountain climbers.

**The Arusha National Park** offers everything one wants to see regarding volcanic features and lakes, the flamingoes, buffaloes, the mountain vegetation and the general scenic view of the magnificent Mount Meru.

**The Tarangire and Lake Manyara National Parks**, though relatively smaller parks; located south west of Arusha town do offer plenty to see. Black rhinos; over 380 species of birds; the worlds largest bird the ostrich; the Kori bustard the only world heaviest bird that can fly, elephants; warthogs, baboons, zebra, the tree-climbing lions, hot springs, and the

rising steep escarpment of the Tanzania Great rift Valley are only a selection of what these areas can offer.

**Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA)** is a perfect caldera of the world, 18 km across, often with nothing we can compare, this is one of the wonders of the world! You will be attracted by the relief, its mountains, drifting sand dunes and the diverse wildlife and the Maasai people. The NCA, due to these and more qualities including its being nearer the cradle of mankind, the Olduvai Gorge, it was declared a World Heritage Site in 1978. The only place on the planet where a human being is living in harmony with wildlife without harming one another todote the only place to go is the Ngorogoro Conservation Area. It is culture and ecotourism smoothly nurtured in the environment.

To the north west of NCA, spreads

endless plain of the Serengeti National Park (14,763 sq km). With over 3 million large animals, involved in seasonal migration the Serengeti has the greatest concentration wildlife unparalleled in the world. The ecological rules regarding who eats who or lonely death while swimming across rivers during migration and how it is important to be in groups for survival can be observed clearly here.

In southern Tanzania, there lies the greatest wild reserve and second only to Serengeti in wildlife concentration; this is the Selous Game Reserve. Elephants, crocodiles and hippos in rivers; buffaloes, and baobab trees dominate.

**Other National Parks** include Mahale (the haven of the chimpanzees and baboons); Mikumi, Mkomazi, rubondo, Katavi and Juvenile Udzungwa rich in plant diversity and in colobus monkeys.

## NATIONAL PARKS AND GAME RESERVES

**Arusha National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 137 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit :**To climb Mt Meru, June-February although it may rain in November. Best views of Mt. Kilimanjaro, December-February.  
**Nearest Town:** Arusha  
**Attractions :** Momella, Lakes, Ngurdoto crater Mt.Meru, Elephants, Buffaloes, Colobus monkeys, Walking safaris.  
**Accommodation:** Momella wildlife lodge, Mt. Meru Game lodge, Tanzania Hotel, Rest house, Campsites.

**Gombe National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 52 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** The chimps do not roam as far in the wet (February-June, November-mid December) so may be easier to find; better picture opportunities in the dry (July-October and late December).  
**Nearest Town:** Kigoma  
**Attractions:** Chimpanzees sanctuary, walking safaris.  
**Accommodation:** Hostel, Camping on the beach is permitted.

**Katavi National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 2253 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Dry season: May-October and mid-December-February  
**Nearest Town:** Mpanda  
**Attractions:** Buffalo, Elephant, Masai Zebra, Gazelles  
**Accommodation:** Katavi luxury Tented Camp, resthouses, huts and very basic hotels are available.

**Kilimanjaro National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 756 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Clearest and warmest conditions from December to February, but also dry (and colder) from July-September.  
**Nearest Town:** Marangu  
**Attractions:** Mt. Kilimanjaro, trekking, elephants, rhino, buffalo.  
**Accommodation:** Ashanti lodge, Kilimanjaro national park hostel and Campsites

**Lake Manyara National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 325 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Dry season (July-October) for large

mammals; wet season (November-June) for bird watching, the waterfalls and canoeing.  
**Nearest Town:** Arusha  
**Attractions:** Tree climbing Lions, Baboons, Buffalo, Zebra, Hippo pools, Hotsprings.  
**Accommodation:** Lake Manyara Serena Safari lodge, Lake Manyara hotel, Kiruruma Tented camp, several campsites and more cheap accommodation outside the park.

**Mahale Mountains National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 1,577 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Dry season (May-October) best for forest walks although no problem in the light rains of October/November.  
**Nearest Town:** Kigoma  
**Attractions:** Chimpanzee, walking safaris, brush-tailed porcupine,guinea fowl, various species of primates, black and white colobus monkey.  
**Accommodation:** Kasiha Guest House and several Campsites.







**Mikumi National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 3,230 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Accessible year round.  
**Nearest Town:** Morogoro  
**Attractions:** Mkata River flood plain, Crocodile, Hippo pool, Zebra, Buffalo, Elephant, Giraffe.  
**Accommodation:** Mikumi wildlife Lodge, Mikumi wildlife Tented Camp, Campsite and Youth hostel.

**Ngorongoro Conservation Area**  
**Total Area Covered:** 8,288 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** All year round.  
**Nearest Town:** Arusha  
**Attractions:** Olduvai Gorge, The Crater, Predators, Elephant, Buffalo, Flamingoes, Black rhino.  
**Accommodation:** Sopa lodge, Serena lodge, Ngorongoro Wildlife lodge, Rhino lodge, Campsites.

**Rubondo Island**  
**Total Area Covered:** 240 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Dry season, June-August. Eildflowers and butterflies, wet season November-March. December-February best for migratory birds.  
**Nearest City:** Mwanza  
**Attractions:** Walking safaris, Diverse Bird Life, Sitatunga, Chimpanzee and

Hippo.  
**Accommodation:** Limited accommodation in a double bungalow including the luxury tented camp (Rubondo Island Camp)

**Ruaha National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 13,000 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** For predators and large mammals, dry season (mid May-December); bird-watching, lush scenery and wildflowers, wet season (January-April).  
**Nearest Town:** Iringa  
**Attractions:** Great Ruaha River, Antelope, Gazelle, Elephant, Hyena, Zebra, Lions; walking and driving safaris  
**Accommodation:** Ruaha River Lodge, Ruaha exclusive tented Camp, Mwangusi Safari Camp, Campsites and self catering bandas.

**Serengeti National Park**  
**Total Area Covered:** 14,763 sq km (5,700 sq miles)  
**Best Time to Visit:** To follow the wildebeest migration, December-July. To see predators, June-October.  
**Nearest Town:** Arusha  
**Attractions:** Hot air balloon safaris, Maasai rock paintings and musical rocks.  
**Accommodation:** Four lodges, four

luxury tented camps and camp sites scattered through the park; one luxury camp, a lodge and two tented camps just outside.

**Mkomazi Game Reserve**  
**Total Area Covered:** 3,600 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Between June-October and January-March.  
**Nearest Town:** Tanga  
**Attractions:** Dindera Dam, Large mammals, Walking safaris.  
**Accommodation:** Two Campsites, The Elephant Motel, Luther hostel, Savanna Hotel.

**Saadani Game Reserve**  
**Total Area Covered:** 300 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** During dry season.  
**Nearest Town:** Bagamoyo  
**Attractions:** Old German Fort and some German graves, Lions, Zebra, Grey parrot, Secretary birds, Buffalo.  
**Accommodation:** Campsites, There are also few beach hotels in town.

**Selous Game Reserve**  
**Total Area Covered:** 55,000 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** June-February and July to October also during the dry season.  
**Nearest Town:** Iringa  
**Attractions:** elephant, Buffalo, Lions, Black Rhino. Walking, Diving and Fishing trips.  
**Accommodation:** Selous Safari Camp, Stiegles gorge safari camp, Rufiji River Camp, Mbuyuni Safari Camp, several camping sites among others.

**Uwanda Game Reserve**  
**Total Area Covered:** 5,000 sq km  
**Best Time to Visit:** Between March and October.  
**Nearest City:** Mbeya  
**Attractions:** Antelope, Localised Puku, Albino Giraffes, Zebra, Crocodile.  
**Accommodation:** Camping area is available.

**Amani Nature Reserve**  
**Attractions:** Botanical Gardens, Several nature trails.  
**Accommodation:** About six camping sites,

**Biharamulo Game Reserve**  
**Attractions:** vervet monkey, mongoose and many more.  
**Accommodation:** No facilities but it is possible to hunt in Biharamulo.

## 动物乐园坦桑尼亚：得天独厚的动物资源



塞伦盖蒂是坦桑尼亚旅游的精华，它充分展示了非洲的美丽和狂野，给人无尽的遐想。大批的动物、广袤的草地、嶙峋的怪石和奇异的树木，勾勒出一幅极具原始风味的画卷。美国著名的《国家地理》杂志曾费时两年评选出“人一生最值得去旅游的50个地方”中，塞伦盖蒂国家公园名列其中。

同为观赏动物的景区，但不同的地方有不同的特色：米库米国家公园以动物种类繁多而著称，恩戈罗恩戈罗保护区经常可以看到稀有的黑犀牛，鲁阿哈野生动物园的河流里游弋着大量鳄鱼，马尼亚拉湖国家公园是众多鸟类的栖息地，而面积达4.5万平方公里的塞鲁斯野生动物园则是看大象的理想之地。

## 全方位立体观赏



大看动物最常见的方式是乘车。在北部的公园或保护区，车子四周是封闭的，仅在顶部开一个天窗，供游客看动物或拍照片。车上装备有电台，司机在行驶中可以随时与总部或其他同伴联络，有时是报告自己的方位，有时是彼此交流信息。或许是因为狮子有王者之风，寻找狮子便成了人们的首要任务。两车相遇时，司机常常彼此交谈几句，遇到过狮子的一方会描述大体方位，以便对方不必跑冤枉道。有时会看到远远的有几辆车挤在一起，那一准是找到狮子了。

乘船是体验动物世界的另一种方式。在塞鲁斯野生动物园的鲁菲吉河、萨达尼野生动物园的瓦米河和阿鲁沙国家公园的莫梅拉湖上乘船缓行，不仅可以观看两岸景色，更可以近距离地观赏河马和鳄鱼。在经历了陆上的颠簸和扬尘之后，乘船游览不失为一种享受。



如果觉得陆上、水上还不够过瘾，还可以到空中去看。清晨，当太阳从地平线升起时，巨大的热气球便载着那些想从空中一睹塞伦盖蒂大草原风采的游客起程了。尽管乘气球不可能如乘车那样仔细地观赏动物，但是它所带来的全景式的视觉冲击足以令游客兴奋不已。气球会选择一处地方降落，殷勤的服务员会在美丽的金合欢树下铺上亚麻桌布，拿出香槟酒，招待游客们一顿别致的早餐。





# 壮观的大迁徙

坦桑尼亚北部草原上最壮观的景象莫过于百万动物大迁徙。每年5、6月间，原本水草丰美的塞伦盖蒂逐渐荒疏，成群结队的角马、斑马和羚羊开始向北方仍有青草可食的肯尼亚马塞马拉野生动物保护区迁移。在高峰时，这支浩浩荡荡的动物大军竟长达10余公里，角马达上百万只。这是一场壮观的迁徙，更是一次危险之旅，狮子、猎豹、鬣狗等食肉动物会在半途截杀它们，鳄鱼、河马会在它们涉水时发起致命的攻击。然而，无论旅途多么凶险，这一年一度的大迁徙都会像季节一样如期而至。由于大规模的迁徙会使7月至10月的塞伦盖蒂显得冷清，影响旅游收入，坦桑尼亚政府曾一度试图改变这些食草动物的习性，在迁徙路上安置了带刺的金属围栏以阻止它们北上。但是，自然的力量是无法阻挡的，成千上万的角马、斑马和羚羊踏平了这些障碍，继续它们的行程。然而，当11月雨水重新飘落到塞伦盖蒂、青草又从地面上冒出来时，这支食草大军又会从马塞马拉南下，回到它们的故土。人们开玩笑说，坦桑尼亚有塞伦盖蒂，肯尼亚有马塞马拉，但是角马、斑马和羚羊的眼里只有青草。

中国明代地理学家徐霞客曾为黄山的秀美所折服，发出“五岳归来不看山，黄山归来不看岳”的感叹，而塞伦盖蒂或恩戈罗恩戈罗堪称“动物观止”。





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## 坦桑尼亚滨海胜地

### 桑吉巴尔岛

桑吉巴尔是世界上最美丽的岛屿之一，环绕桑岛的海水呈罕见的绿松石色，东海岸以日出盛名，像颗璀璨的宝石镶在印度洋宁静水面上，旅游业是其一大支柱产业，因具有绿松石般的海水和洁白的沙滩，被美国《旅游》杂志评其为东非三大必到目的地之一。

与丽江古城一样，这桑岛的首府石头城也是联合国确认的世界文化遗产之一。古城现存建筑多为19世纪来此做生意的阿拉伯和印度商人所建。在古城旅行，你可以在那迷宫样的小巷里慢慢闲逛，发现许多有趣的東西。每个小楼小院都有一个用非洲红木做的大门，造型独特，雕工精美，虽经印度洋海风年浸月蚀而陈旧斑

驳，却依然坚硬结实。

小城狭窄曲折的迷宫古巷已然被这无边的海洋包围着，竟如同一个漂浮在蓝色宇宙中的城堡。这种“左转右转困无路，城暗海明忽有天”的奇妙感觉，正是这印度洋上岛国古镇的独特之处和魅力所在。

### 潘加尼

潘加尼位于达雷斯萨拉姆北部的潘加尼湖畔，是一个环境宜人的度假村。这里有古老的清真寺，古阿拉伯建筑以及长达6公里的迷人海湾。

### 巴加莫约

在达雷斯萨拉姆北部75公里处，桑吉巴尔岛的对面。巴加莫约是一个天

然港口和理想的航海之地。十九世纪时这里是东非最大的奴隶贸易市场之一。巴加莫约这个名字源于Bwagomoyo这个词，意思是“在这里我丢掉了我的心”，反映出当时被囚禁者不知未来何去何从的悲观和绝望。现在的警察局曾经是巴加莫约第一座石质建筑。这所阿拉伯式建筑曾经是奴隶们穿过地下隧道等候登船的监狱。这里也是第一支欧洲探险队寻找尼罗河源头的出发地，著名的探险家利文斯顿，斯坦利，伯顿和斯巴克都从这里经过。利文斯顿的遗体在被带到英国经桑吉巴尔之前，曾安葬在巴加莫约。人们还根据这次旅程建了一座有关利文斯顿和德国殖民时期的博物馆。在海滩附近还可以看到一个世纪以前亨利·默顿·斯坦利居住的房屋。







### Kaole

在巴加莫约南部5公里处就是Kaole。一个曾经繁华的阿拉伯城。这里的遗址包括两座清真寺的历史可追溯到12世纪，其中一座清真寺有一面保存完好的墙壁及20多座陵墓。遗址内所有的建筑都用雕花珊瑚石建成。Kaole的新建部分是以打鱼和耕种为生的村庄。

### 达雷斯萨拉姆

达雷斯萨拉姆是世界上最好的天然港口之一。这里是繁忙的港口和经济中心，也是一个迷人的地方，有很多彰显其多彩历史的遗迹。满载的帆船仍然来往于水上，港口之间。这个城市也展示了其深刻的历史烙印：这里有颇具亚洲特色的商店，茶室，饭馆及印度寺庙，以及具有稀饭色彩的罗马天主教圣约瑟夫大教堂和路德派阿扎尼亚教堂。

独具当地特色的Nyerere文化中心值得一看，里面都是当地的手工艺品，100多名艺术家在这里制作油画，雕刻品，蜡染品，陶器和编织品等各种手工艺品。

### Jangwani 海滩

从达雷斯萨拉姆驾车不到30分钟就到了迷人的Jangwani 海滩，这里有很多著名的旅馆酒店。这里是水上运动的乐园，是到Mbudya 岛一日游的出发点，也是水中世界娱乐公园所在地。

### Saadani 禁猎区

这个新近扩建了1,000平方公里的保护区在巴加莫约北部，桑给巴尔西部。它是坦桑尼亚唯一一个沿海保护区，由大草原和未受污染的海滩组成。这里是科克大羚羊最靠南的栖息地。其他动物有大象，美洲豹，狮子，野牛，长颈鹿，羚羊，斑马，疣猴，河马，鳄鱼以及大量的鸟类物种。如果游客够幸运的话还会看到罕见的紫貂。

公园内本地特有的物种有：列支敦士登羚羊和罗斯福紫貂。Saadani有为数众多的大象，成群的野牛和数不清的河马，还有狮子，美洲豹，土狼，长颈鹿，疣猪，黄狒狒，黑白疣猴，小猴，鳄鱼，蜥蜴及各种羚羊。

还有丰富的鸟类资源：鱼鹰，火烈

鸟，灰犀鸟，灰头麻雀及织巢鸟等。涉禽类鸟有：黄腿鹬，苍鹭，小白鹭，矶鹬以及各种翠鸟。

公园南部海岸有很多海豚，鲸鱼在10~11月会穿过桑给巴尔海峡来到这里，绿海龟会在马德特海滩产蛋繁育。

Saadani村是东非海岸最古老的部落之一。游客在这里有机会看当地人捕虾，还可去巴加莫约和附近的Kaole遗址去感受Saadani早期的文化。

### Kitulo 高地

Kitulo将会是非洲赤道地区第一个以花草为主的公园，当地人称之为上帝的花园或塞伦盖蒂的鲜花。Kitulo 高地有记载的植物达350多种，其中包括45种世界唯一存在的兰花，31种是坦桑尼亚本土的，26种产自于Kitulo地区，至少3种又是Kitulo高地特产的，其中2种只生长在这个高地和附近的森林。

这里还是一些珍稀鸟类的家园，很多鸟儿都是坦桑尼亚本土特有的，包括：青燕，大鸨，猎兔狗，食籽雀。还有很多种世界上稀有的蝴蝶。

# Getting There and Traveling within the Country

## By air

Tanzania has three international airports: Dar es Salaam International Airport, Kilimanjaro International Airport and Zanzibar International Airport. Main airlines provide direct international flights to Dar es Salaam, where connections to other cities are widely available with local airlines, local air charters, and train or by road and sea. Several air travel companies operate small fleets of turbo-prop aircraft and fly daily to Game Parks as well as to Zanzibar, Mafia and Kigoma.

## By rail

There are passenger train services on Tanzania-Zambia Railway (Tazara) from Dar es Salaam to Zambia, along the central line (TRC) linking Dar es Salaam with Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika and on the rail link to Mwanza on Lake Victoria.

## By sea

Ferries operate regularly between Zanzibar and main East African ports; these craft range from sailing dhows to tourist-class twin-hull fast boats. Bookings can be made easily at the ports in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, and through most travel agents.

## By road

A Tarmac road connects Tanzania to Zambia from Dar es Salaam, and the road north gets you to Moshi and Arusha. Road links to game parks and reserves are usually surface roads, Inexpensive public buses connecting most towns are available everyday and are reliable. Licenced taxis have fixed rates within town areas but fares are negotiable for longer trips.





# TANZANIA TRAVEL TIPS

## INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

British Airways fly direct to Dar es Salaam, from Heathrow, three times weekly. Flying time is 9 hours 40 minutes. Other carriers operate to Tanzania via Europe. KLM from Amsterdam to Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro. Swiss from Zurich to Dar es Salaam. Air India fly to Dar es Salaam via Mumbai; Emirates via Dubai; Qatar Airway via Doha and Ethiopian via Addis Ababa. Regional carriers into Tanzania include Air Tanzania, AirKenya, Kenya Airways, Precision Air and South African Airways. Domestic carriers Air Tanzania, Coastal Aviation, Precision Air, Regional Air Services and ZanAir link the major cities, tourist attractions and game parks in Tanzania. Air Tanzania, Precision Air, Coastal Aviation and ZanAir fly between the mainland and Zanzibar.

## INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS

International flights serve Dar es Salaam (DAR), eight miles from the city centre and Kilimanjaro (JRO), 31 miles from Arusha. Zanzibar ZNZ) airport is five miles from Kisauni.

## PASSPORTS AND VISAS

Most visitors require visas with the

exception of citizens of certain countries of the Commonwealth. It is advisable to obtain them in advance from Embassies and High Commissions as several airlines insist on them prior to departure. They can also be obtained on arrival at Dar es Salaam and Kilimanjaro international airports and at the Namanga Gate on the Tanzania/ Kenya border.

Requirements may change so you are advised to contact the appropriate diplomatic or consular authority before finalizing your travel arrangements. Although part of the union of Tanzania, Zanzibar remains independent, so passports/ Tanzania visas are required even on a day's visit.

## IMMUNISATION AND HEALTH

Visitors from countries infected with cholera and yellow fever must produce international certificates of vaccination, this is particularly relevant for those traveling from neighboring African countries. The UK Department of Health recommends vaccinations against hepatitis A, polio and typhoid. It is essential for visitors to take a course of

anti-malaria tablets, commencing two weeks before travel.

Modern medical services are available in Dar es Salaam and other major cities but tourists are likely to find themselves in remote locations far from these major centers. Cover for medical evacuation is therefore recommended in case of a medical emergency. This is especially relevant to those climbing Kilimanjaro.

There are only a limited number of chemists in the country so visitors are advised to bring their own medicine with them.

## WHAT TO TAKE

Don't forget the camera, camcorder and binoculars and take a torch for finding your way around your camp at night. Stock up with replacement batteries for all these goods.

Take sun-glasses, hat, sun lotion, lip balm - and some insect repellent, it is better not to get stung even if you are taking anti-malaria tablets. It's best to take any medicines required for the duration of the visit. A spare pair of glasses or

contact lenses is also a good idea. Take plenty of film, it is difficult to obtain outside the main centers. While traveler's cheques can be exchanged in cities and towns, banking facilities in remote areas are restricted, so take plenty of cash.

## TRAVEL LIGHT

Some safaris/air charters limit baggage to a 10-15 kilo maximum.

## LANGUAGE

English is widely spoken but a few words of Swahili are always appreciated.

## CURRENCY

The unit of currency is the Tanzania shilling which is divided into 100 cents.

Visitors can take in any amount of foreign currency. No currency declaration is required, but import and export of Tanzanian currency is illegal. Most major currencies - particularly US dollars - and travelers' cheques are accepted and are convertible at banks and bureaux de change in the main towns and tourist areas. Do NOT change money in the street however favorable the rate

appears. Credit cards are not always accepted and carry poor exchange rates. Visitors will probably be expected to pay park entrance fees in foreign currency.

## ON SAFARI

Distances in Tanzania are vast, and travel by road can be tiring. It is wise to spend more time in fewer parks. You will see more and won't return home exhausted. Keep your distance from animals and be quiet to avoid distressing them. Always follow the instructions of your ranger or guide. Don't leave your vehicle in the parks except in designated places. Keep to recognized tracks to avoid damaging vegetation.

## WHAT TO WEAR

It never gets really cold in Tanzania so lightweight clothing is the norm. On safari avoid brightly coloured clothes, they may alarm the animals. Browns, beiges and khaki are preferred. Short-sleeve shirts/blouses and shorts are ideal, but pack a sweater, it can be chilly in the early morning and in the evening. Wear a hat to avoid sun- stroke and don't forget a swimsuit. Shoes should be sensible -

walking through the bush is not like strolling through Hyde Park - and for climbing Kilimanjaro or Mount Meru take thermal underwear, a rain jacket, good socks and sturdy boots. Shorts for women are acceptable - but not too short. Women should carry a wrap to cover their legs in towns or villages as revealing clothes can cause offence, especially in Zanzibar and other Muslim areas. On the beach, and within the confines of beach hotels, normal swimwear is acceptable but nudity certainly is not.

## TIPPING

Not normally obligatory but a tip for exceptional service - a maximum of 10% - will be appreciated. Tip \$10-\$15 per day for drivers or tour guides but remember an excessive tip can make it difficult for the next customer.

## AIRPORT TAX

An airport tax of US\$30 is levied, which may be included in the price of an air ticket.



小贴士：  
**坦桑尼亚旅行须知**

**国际航班**

英国航空公司一周三班从伦敦直飞达累斯萨拉姆，全程历时9小时40分。欧洲的其他航空公司如：KLM 荷兰皇家航空公司提供从阿姆斯特丹直飞达累斯萨拉姆和乞力马扎罗的航班、SWISS 瑞士航空公司从苏黎士直飞达累斯萨拉姆的航班、海湾航空公司还提供从阿曼或阿布扎比到达累斯萨拉姆和桑给巴尔岛的航班。游客还可以搭乘非洲的津巴布韦、埃及、埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚和南非航空公司抵达坦桑尼亚。

**国际机场**

坦桑尼亚的国际机场有达累斯萨拉姆国际机场，离市中心约有8英里。乞力马扎罗国际机场，离阿鲁沙大约31英里。桑给巴尔国际机场，离石头城约有5英里。

**护照与签证**

除了英联邦的少数国家，游客需要到坦桑尼亚大使馆或领事馆申请签证。部分游客也可以在达累斯和乞力扎罗国际机场以及坦桑尼亚与肯尼亚的边境那满刚门申请落地签证。具体签证要求请咨询就近的坦桑尼亚大使馆和领事馆。

**免疫与健康**

来自霍乱和黄热病高发区的游客入境时必须出示免疫证明。英国卫生部建议游客接种预防A型肝炎、小儿麻痹症、疟疾的疫苗。而且游客在前往旅游之前最好学习一些预防疟疾的常识。

**气候**

海滨城市通常炎热潮湿，日平均气温在30度左右。海边微风扑面，六月到九月是旅游的最佳时节。东部和北部山区平均气温多在20度左右。中部平原地区白天炎

热，夜晚则很凉爽。乞力马扎罗附近地区的气温随季节有明显变化；从5月份到8月份的15度到12月份到3月份左右的22度。

**常备物品**

旅行者需要携带的物品主要有：相机、便携式摄影相机、望远镜、手电筒、千万别忘了带备电池。坦桑尼亚的电压是50赫兹，220伏。插座主要是英式的13安培的3向方形插座。太阳镜、遮阳帽、防晒霜、润唇膏、以及防蚊水都是非常实用的旅行必备品。即使做过疟疾的免疫，也要注意尽量不让蚊虫叮咬。除此之外，一定要带上足够的胶卷，当然胶卷也可以在大的购物中心买到，价格会比较贵。还需要提醒游客的是：支票可以在大城市的银行兑换，但是到了边远地区，就要带足现金。

**语言**

英语是被广泛使用的语言，但如果游客可以说一点当地的斯瓦希里语会更加容易与当地居民交流。

**货币**

坦桑尼亚先令是坦桑尼亚的通用货币，100进制。游客可以携带任何数量的外币，不用在入境时向海关申报。但是坦桑尼亚先令的出入境是非法的。世界主要货币，比如美元、旅行支票都可以在大城

市的银行和外币兑换处自由兑换。但像VISA和MASTER信用卡只有在大的商场才会被接受。

**野外探险**

坦桑尼亚国土面积不小，期望乘车游遍所有的景点并不是很明智。最好是在少数几个国家公园多花点时间。游客还需要注意的是与野生动物保持一定的距离，不要故意打扰它们的生活。听从向导的建议有助于自身的安全。在国家公园内，不要随意地停放交通工具，应该遵守公园的规定，把它们停放到指定的地方。

**随身衣物**

坦桑尼亚的气候为热带草原气候，所以适宜带一些轻便的衣物。进行野外探险时，应尽量避免穿着颜色艳丽的服装，以免刺激动物。褐色，紫色都是不错的选择。短袖衫和短裤是不错的搭配，还可以带上一件毛衣，以便抵御清晨和夜晚的寒意。去海滨旅游，当然别忘了带上泳衣。计划攀登乞力马扎罗和梅鲁山的游客应该准备优质的登山鞋、保暖内衣、雨具和靴子。女游客也可以穿着短裤，但不宜太短。在坦桑尼亚的一些地区，比如桑给巴尔和其他穆斯林地区，妇女如果穿着过于暴露的服装可能会引起麻烦。在海滨可以身着泳衣，但不能够裸体。

**小费**

不是必须，但对于一些额外的服务，加付10%的小费是通常的做法。通常应付给导游和司机每天10-15美元的小费。

**机场税**

征收30美元的机场税。国内航班的机场税为5000坦桑尼亚先令。

# 坦中合资友谊纺织有限公司 (FTC)

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE TANZANIA CHINA FRIENDSHIP TEXTILE LTD. CO



常州纺织国资公司与坦桑尼亚贸工部合资经营的坦中友谊纺织厂(FTC)  
Tanzania-China Friendship Textile Co.,Ltd. jointly operated by Ministry of Industry&Trade of Tanzania and Changzhou State Asset in Textile Management Company.



坦桑尼亚总统考察坦中合资友谊纺织厂  
President of Tanzania inspecting FTC

时任国务院总理朱镕基视察坦桑尼亚友谊纺织厂时与常州专家组合影  
Mr.Zhu Rongji, the Premier at that time, with Changzhou expert team when inspecting FTC

坦中合资友谊纺织有限公司是中华人民共和国江苏省常州市纺织国资公司和坦桑尼亚国工贸部、财政部合资的股份制企业，中方占股51%，坦方占股49%。成立于1996年10月1日，注册资本1712.8万美元，投资金额2916.2万美元。

FTC位于坦桑尼亚首都达累斯萨拉姆工业园区，公司土地总面积121.04英亩，建筑面积106906M2，交通便捷，环境优越，是一个纺、织、染联合实体的大型企业。

公司自成立至今，备受两国政府和领导人的关注，支持，多次受到国家领导人的参观访问，FTC已成为中坦两国人民友谊的象征。

公司成立12年，实现销售收入953.58亿坦先令，上缴坦国政府税费164.87亿坦先令，支付工人工资及福利164.84亿坦先令，解决坦国2000人的就业机会。FTC对坦国的经济发展作出了较大的贡献。

值此中坦建交45周年之际，竭诚欢迎各界人士来访FTC。

The Tanzania China Friendship Textile Company (FTC) was a stock company co-founded by Chang Zhou Textile State-owned Assets Company of Jiang Su province, the Tanzanian Ministry of Industry and Trade, and Tanzanian Ministry of Finance. The Chinese company shares 51% of the stock and Tanzania 49%. FTC was founded on October 1st, 1996 with registered capital of \$17.128 million and \$29.162 million of investment fund.

FTC locates in the industry park of Dar Es Salaam, the total land area is 121.04 acres, and building area amounts to 106.906 square meters. With convenient traffic and good environment, FTC has grown into a united entitative large enterprise.

FTC has been given much attention and supports from both Chinese and Tanzanian governments, and visited many times by top leaders of two countries since its establishment. Now the FTC has become the symbols of friendship between peoples of the two nations.

12 years since the foundation, the sales revenue of FTC has reaches 95.358 billion Tanzanian shillings, paid 16.487 billion Tanzania shillings of taxes and fees to Tanzanian government and 16.484 Tanzanian shillings of wages and benefits to workers, and offered 2000 employment opportunities for Tanzanians. FTC has been making great contribution to the development of Tanzanian economy.

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Tanzania, friends of various sectors are welcome to visit FTC.

坦中合资友谊纺织有限公司 董事长:  
Tanzania-China Friendship  
Textile Ltd. Co President:

Handwritten signature of the President.





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