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ECONOMIC OVERVIEW: TANZANIA

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I. COUNTRY BASIC DATA

Area:	945,100 square kilometers	
Population:	about 17,000,000 (1979)	
	crude birth rate	- 47.0 per 1,000
	crude death rate	- 20.0 per 1,000
	population growth rate	- 2.7% per annum

Gross Domestic Product, 1977 at factor cost: Tshs 25,048m(current price)

Gross Per Capita Income (1977): Tshs 1,475

II. LAYING THE NATIONAL PARAMETERS

Tanzania may be poor but is orderly. Since 1961 when Tanzania gained political independence from Great Britain, she has accorded high priority to manpower development. The manpower priority started off within genuine enthusiasm on the part of Nyerere's government to accelerate economic development and thereby improve the standard of living in Tanzanians. This was to be achieved through "Development Planning", the success of which was realized from very early to be very much a function of manpower availability. Thus, there have been three medium-term (five years) Plans for Economic and Social Development: 1964-69 (FYP-1), 1969-74 (FYP-2), 1976-81 (FYP-3).

Within this broad spirit, the perspective parameters were laid down by the "Arusha Declaration." This is a national document so important that it seems necessary to make further revelation about it. The contents of this document were proclaimed in February 1967 in the northern town of Arusha. The proclamation is known to be largely the result of the cumulated experience of the first six years of post-independence development policy, the highlights of which were as follows:

1. The per capita income between the rural and urban sectors widened: per capita rural income increased by 5% between 1961 and 1966 compared to 50% for the urban sector.

2. A rural transformation strategy which had been initiated was proving unsuccessful and it was felt this was mainly because it was not internally inspired. But it had also turned out being very expensive to the government, and its management was too sophisticated to the average civilian.

3. Foreign private capital was not forthcoming as had been hoped and Rhodesia's UDI and the consequent disagreement between Tanzania and Great Britain and West Germany led to loss of most of the official aid as well.

Thus, the Declaration was meant to be broad enough to lay down the future ideological framework for the country and fairly specific on the guiding principles of future economic development. The highlights included the following:

1. A redefinition and re-orientation of rural development, including narrowing of the rural-urban incomes gap and the Vijamaa Villages Development Strategy.

2. Restriction of Party, Government and Parastatal leadership from involvement in private enterprise, to constrain the problem of vested interests.

3. Expansion and public control of whole or part of the major aspects of the economy: land, large commercial and rental real property, large scale manufacturing and mining, banking, insurance and wholesale trade.

4. A re-orientation of production and consumption patterns towards the basic needs of the masses and against luxury.

5. A self-reliance approach to development, based on local resources but without being Autarkic.

6. A recognition of Planning as an important tool of economic management for socialist development.

Thus, the Arusha Declaration in effect put Tanzania on a socialist footing and at the same time spelt out Tanzania's socialism. Several policy documents came out in the course of the Second Five Year Plan (FYP-2) to elaborate on the practical implications of the new policy of socialism and self-reliance. The following documents are worth noting:

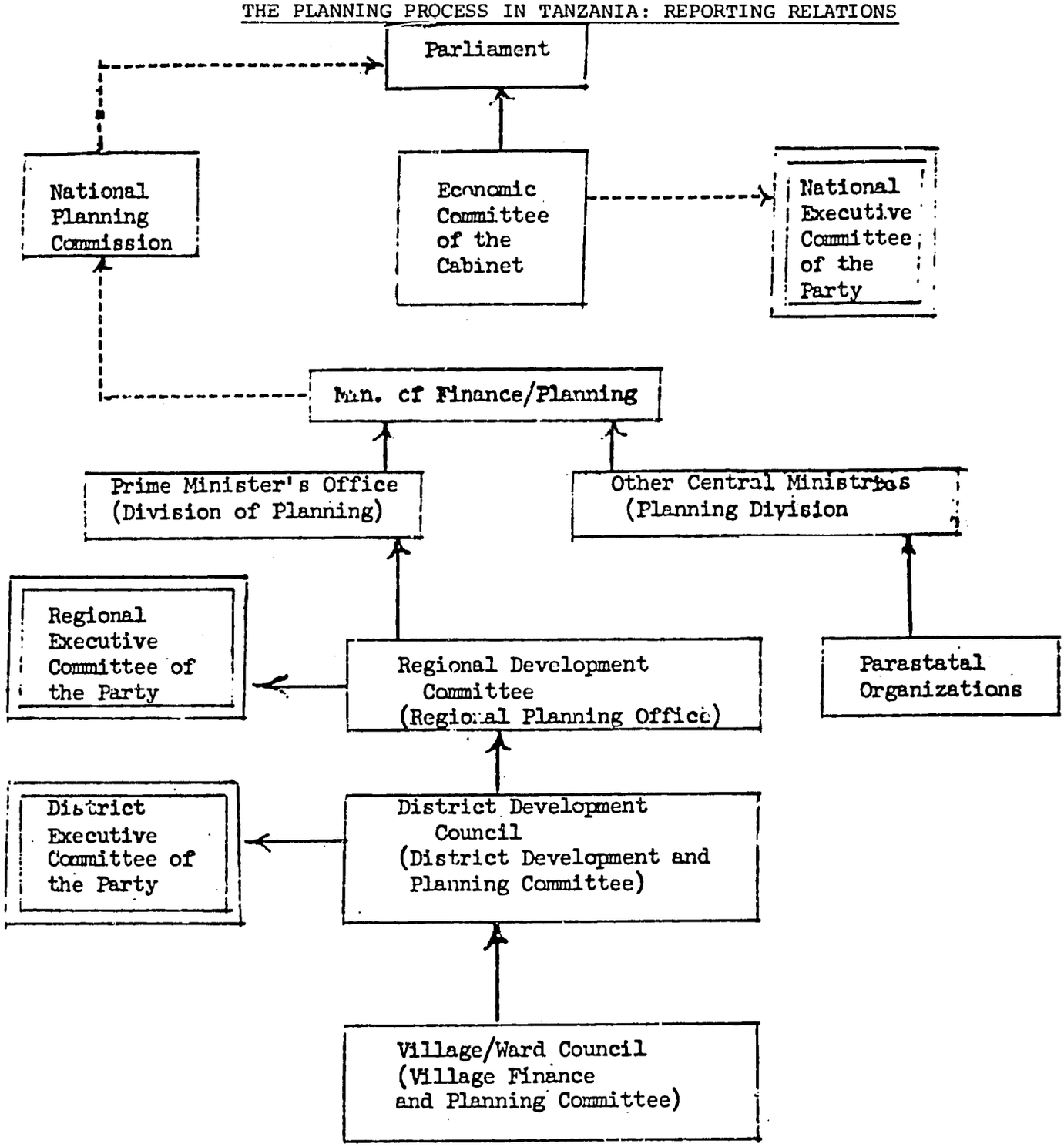
1. The Tanu Guidelines (MWONGO20) which spelt out the tripartite relationship between workers, managers and the Government

2. Socialism and Rural Development.

3. Education for Self-Reliance

4. Guidelines on Agriculture (Siasa Ni Kilimo)

THE PLANNING PROCESS IN TANZANIA: REPORTING RELATIONS



Key:

_____ For annual plans

- - - - - - - - - - Perspective and 5YP

III. THE PLANNING PROCESS

As has already been indicated, economic planning is considered a key variable or argument in the acceleration of economic development function. The actual planning process has changed remarkably in the course of time, with emphasis increasingly shifting to participation (of the people) - this has (in national policies) been referred to as "democratization of planning." FYP-3 is an expression of this effort in many ways; consequently, it is much less technical compared to FYP-1 and FYP-2.

As one would expect, a planning process which also maximizes participation is complicated, and would require much more space than this to describe. Thus, for our purpose, I have summarized the process in a chart and called it "The Planning Process in Tanzania: Reporting Relations." (attached). You will note that the process is essentially "bottom-up", but of course, there is the "top-bottom" aspect which consists of updating the parameters and setting sectoral targets in the first place. Note that the Ministries of Health and Education fit in like any other ministry, and that Tanzania operates with Perspective Plans, Medium Term Plans, and Annual Plans.

A. IS THE PLANNING APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT A FIRST BEST FOR TANZANIA ?

With all our senses of objectivity, we cannot dare give an outright answer partly because the situation is devoid of the benefits of a control experiment. We,however, know for sure that under laissez-faire conditions priorities would change. If we assume that Tanzanians as economic beings are Calvinistic (a plausible assumption), it seems logical to expect that laissez-faire could maximize economic growth, but then it would not be equally logical to expect that such a situation would also maximize social welfare - simply because there is more to life than bread per se. For example, we could anticipate that the income gap would increase whereas under government intervention it decreased a great deal. The ratio of the highest to the lowest pay in the civil service and parastatal sectors dropped from 50:1 in 1961 to 9:1 in 1975, for example, the result of a broad income policy adopted from very early.

B. A NOTE ON INCOMES POLICY

Tanzania has an incomes policy which aims at narrowing the gap between rural and urban real incomes and between workers of different skills. IN FYP-3, the guiding principle is to relate incomes to the cost of living and productivity. The policy instruments have included a slashing of the salaries of senior employees in the public sector by 20%, stagnation of the same incomes, acceleration of minimum wage enhancement, a progressive tax system, a prices policy which includes price controls, campaigns on modernization of agriculture and a small scale industries

approach to rural development. The latter two are meant to improve productivity in the rural sector. We should also note that land is publicly owned and therefore that to the extent that any Tanzanian who wants land for farming can get it, being unemployed in the urban sector is considered illegal. Consequently, urban unemployment is relatively a lesser problem in Tanzania.

IV. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY

Tanzania is largely agricultural and even though the post-independence period has been one of relative increase in the importance of other sectors, agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy. The sectoral GDP and shares in total GDP in 1977 were as follows:

	GDP (Tshsm)	Share of Total GDP (%)
1. Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry & Fishing	12,500	49.9
2. Mining and Quarrying	123	0.5
3. Manufacturing and Handicrafts	2,416	9.6
4. Electricity and Water	217	0.9
5. Construction	759	3.0
6. Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	2,936	11.7
7. Transport, Storage, Communication	1,635	6.5
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	2,106	8.4
9. Public Administration and other Services	2,723	10.9
10. Less : Bank service charges	367	1.5
GDP at Factor Cost	25,048	100.0
Of which (a) Subsistence GDP	8,447	33.7
(b) Monetary GDP	16.601	66.3

The important role of agriculture in foreign exhange earning may be seen in the international trade section below.

V. THE ECONOMY IN THE RECENT PAST

Between 1961 and 1975 total GDP (in current prices) grew at a trend rate of 9.18% compared to 12.48% (9.00) for monetary GDP and 17.07% (11.85) for manufacturing GDP, where the figures in brackets are the growth rates in constant (1969) prices. Thus during the period the share of manufactured GDP in total GDP increased from 3.6% to 10.3%. In the meantime, agriculture has not been doing well. For example, during FYP-2 (1969-74) its contribution to total GDP increased at the rate of only 2.2% per annum. In other words, agricultural ouptut could not even keep pace with the population increase of 2.7% per annum. This was largely because of bad weather in the first half of the 1970's, but the agricultural output decline did cause a big expenditure of foreign-exchange on good imports, at the expense of earmarked industrial and other imports.

1970-1975 was also the period of the energy crisis; this, and the drought created a messy economic situation from which the country has never really managed to recover. The huge energy and food import bill coupled with poor agricultural exports performance meant a huge trade deficit (this is apparent from the external trade trend below.) At the same time, this net leakage and the lower economic activity due to idle production capacity, for example, in turn caused large budget deficits which made it necessary for the government to borrow heavily from the banking system. The situation improved somewhat in 1976 and 1977 largely because of higher prices for coffee in the international markets but the war with Idi Amin in 1978/79 put the economy back to square one. Tanzania did not expect this, and, therefore, was not prepared for that war; yet it cost the country half a billion dollars. Considering that the total recurrent and development budget for the year was two billion dollars, the war bill cannot - under any circumstances - be a contingency of the budget. Thus, the post-1970 period is the period of inflation (partly imported, partly domestically created) became a macro-economic problem for the first time since independence. The GDP deflator (below) brings this out.

TOTAL GDP DEFLATOR, TANZANIA (1969=100)

YEAR	1961	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
INDEX	93.9	94.5	95.2	96.9	95.5	97.3	96.7	98.0	100.0	104.1	107.7	114.3	127.1	151.0	151.[illegible]

It can be observed that between 1961 and 1969 (9 years) the index increased by 6.1 percentage points whereas between 1970 and 1975 (6 years) the increase was 69.9.

VI. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Tanzania's exports are mainly primary and agricultural. Unfortunately, partly because of crop failures due to drought or unfavorable export prices, export performance has not kept pace with foreign exchange demand. In fact, recently exports have suffered an absolute decline. The data below show the major exports until 1975, the relative importance of each export (the figure in brackets is a percentage of the total) and therefore the important role of agriculture in Tanzania's external trade. 1976 and 1977 were years of exceptional performance because of the coffee crop failure in Brazil and the consequent high prices for coffee exports; this was a very temporary phenonmenon.

PRODUCT	1962	1967	1970	1972	1975
Coffee (unroasted)	132 (12)	237 (12)	312 (18)	383 (18)	483 (20)
Raw Cotton	143 (14)	251 (15)	247 (15)	336 (16)	297 (12)
Sisal	315 (29)	201 (12)	134 (8)	145 (7)	302 (12)
Diamonds	105 (10)	223 (13)	161 (9)	123 (6)	178 (7)
Cashew Nuts (raw)	47 (4)	92 (6)	115 (7)	150 (7)	177 (7)
Petroleum Products	- (-)	133 (8)	111 (7)	216 (10)	- (-)
Cloves	42 (4)	80 (5)	109 (6)	240 (11)	321 (13)
Tobacco	2 (-)	34 (2)	45 (3)	49 (2)	92 (4)
Tea	32 (3)	43 (3)	42 (3)	154 (7)	81 (3)
Meat and Meat Preparations	45 (4)	48 (3)	35 (2)	24 (1)	14 (1)
Other Commodities	203 (19)	293 (18)	333 (20)	289 (14)	474 (20)
TOTAL	1,076(100)	1,645(100)	1,689(100)	2,110(100)	2,420(100)
AGRICULTURAL (AT LEAST)	(67)	(58)	(59)	(69)	(72)

Note the decline in importance of sisal and the increasing importance of cashew nuts. The item "Other Commodities" include manufactured exports which are slowly becoming important, especially textiles.

While exports have been on the decline, the trend for imports has been the contrary. The data below breaks down imports into the major categories; the sharp jump in consumer goods in 1975 being due to food imports.

YEAR	CONSUMER GOODS	INTERMEDIATE GOODS	CAPITAL GOODS	TOTAL (Tshs.m.)
1967	578 (36)	662 (41)	385 (24)	1,625 (100)
1970	682 (30)	919 (40)	673 (30)	2,274 (100)
1972	828 (29)	1320 (46)	730 (25)	2,878 (100)
1975	786 (31)	2356 (41)	1552 (27)	5,694 (100)

Note the declining trend for conumer good imports compared to intermediate and capital goods. On the import regime, see Appendix A.

VII. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1970	1972	1975
1. Trade balance	-572	-747	-2,929
2. Service balance	226	256	530
3. Transfers balance	92	- 30	650
4. Balance with current account	-254	-470	1,751
5. Capital A/C balance	512	863	936
6. Errors & Omissions	-340	78	268
7. Special Funds	39	36	-
8. Balance on All Payments	-297	-14	1,206

The Services Account includes tourism, the development of which has not the full support of the government after a prolonged hesitation on the desirability (social) of international tourism.

The Transfers and Capital Accounts consist mainly of official flows. Appendix B shows the structure of these flows in the recent past.

The Tanzanian shillings (tsh.) was initially pegged to the Pound Sterling, then to the U.S. Dollar and most recently (1975) to the IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR). In relation to the U.S. Dollar, the exchange rate (official) has been as follows:

YEAR	1967	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	1978
TSHS/US Dollar	7.20	7.22	7.21	7.18	7.73	7.19	7.02	7.44	7.44	7.73

VIII. WRAPPING-UP

The Tanzanian economy has made major strides in absolute terms during the past 20 years or so. Unfortunately, it is more meaningful to talk of such strides in relative terms, and in this light, performance has been less impressive. Agriculture, in particular, has not been doing too well, a phenomenon we noted is important because agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy. We then noted that the post-1970 period has been a problem period for the economy because of the Energy Crisis and a series of droughts in the first half of 1970's and later on floods and the Idi Amin War in 1978/79.

Such a series of gloom translate directly into an economic impact on the Tanzanian citizen or resident. The package of the impact has consisted of less food and other consumer goods availability, restrictions on foreign exchange allocation for any purpose and a high inflation rate (about 30% now).

This remains the situation today. Fortunately the government has been working on remedial measures (see, for example, the Budget Daily Newspaper, 6-20-80), and eventhough we know (even from the US experience) that economic problems can be complex in solving, from what I know of the Tanzanian leadership and spirit, things should work out well in due course. I would imagine that what is most needed in the meantime is patience on the part of Tanzanians and understanding on the part of visitors.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE IMPORT REGIME OF TANZANIA

1. Consular Regulations

Usually there are neither specific consular regulations for importers nor for steamship or aviation companies. An importer needs to obtain an import licence from the Import Licensing Department of the Bank of Tanzania. No special form of invoice is required and no consular fees are charged.

2. Customs Regulations

Tanzania belongs to East African Community, together with Kenya and Uganda. Since the rules of a "common market" apply, the uniform customs tariff applies for all three countires. "East African Customs and Excise Tariffs" follow Brussels Tariff Nomenoclature. A number of items are free of duty. On most other items advalorem duties are charged, while specific duties cover a limited number of items. Some goods are specifically exempted from duties, such as: certain types of medical equipment, used personal effects, diplomatic and consular goods, as well as commodities for the use by the government, charitable organisations, educational and similar institutions.

The last edition of "East African Customs and Excise Tariffs" was published in January 1970. The East African Customs and Transfer Tax Management Act, 1952 was revised in 1970 to reflect some legal aspects which were perhaps not included when it was originally drafted. The revision was made under the East African Community Laws Chapter 27. The customs area comprises Tanzania (including Zanzibar), and Uganda. The tariff has five columns and strictly follows the Brussels Tariff Nomenoclature (BTN) system of classification. The first column contains the tariff number; the second column, the tariff heading; the third, the rates of "fiscal entry" (i.e. revenue duties); the fourth column, the full import duty rates; and the fifth, the preferential duty rates granted to the European Economic Community. Imports from all countries, except from the European Economic Community, pay duties based on rates in the third and fourth columns (fiscal entry and full import duties), and imports from European Economic Community countries (if and when reverse preferences are granted) pay duties based on rates in the third and fifth columns (fiscal entry and preferential duties). In accordance with "The Agreement establishing an Association between European Economic Community and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Uganda and the Republic of Kenya" preferential treatment granted by the East African Community to the European Economic Comunity covers 58 tariff positions, and includes: dairy products, medicines, certain oils, tyres, radios, television sets and refrigerators. Since most of "full duty rates" on which preferences to European Economic Community are granted range between 2—5 per cent, preferential margin is usually very small.

Some imports to the Mainland from all sources are prohibited for reasons of health and security*. All imports from South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia are prohibited.

Imports of items specified in the *first Schedule* to the Open General Licence (1973) are free. The only limitation concerns Part III of the First Schedule (medicaments and selected agricultural chemicals), since the items covered may be imported in unlimited quantities by the Government or any hospital (other than a dispensary), or by the National Pharmaceutical Company Limited, Dar es Salaam (BTN 30.03, 30.04, 30.05A), or by the Agricultural and Industry Supplies Company Limited, Dar es Salaam directly by authorised private importers cannot exceed Shs. 3,000/-. Goods which may be imported without specific import licence include: petroleum oils, gases and jelly; some pharmaceuticals; pumps; lifting, loading or unloading machinery, construction and mining machinery; agricultural machinery (BTN 84.25 and 84.28); electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus; tractors and accessories and parts thereof; lorries; medical dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances etc. as well as most of spare parts.

Goods specified in the *Second Schedule* to the Open General Licence 1973 may be imported only by, or on behalf of, the parastatal organisation as specified below:

Name of Parastatal Organisation	Description of Confined Goods
The National Development Corporation	goods specified in Section I
The National Steel Corporation	goods specified in Section II
The Tanzania Wood Industry Corporation	goods specified in Section III
The National Textile Industries Corporation Limited	goods specified in Section IV
The Tanzania Elimu Supplies Limited	goods specified in Section V
The Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company Limited	goods specified in Section VI
The Building, Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company Limited	goods specified in Section VII
The National Pharmaceutical Company Limited	goods specified in Section VIII
The General Foods Company Limited	goods specified in Section IX
The Domestic Appliances and Bicycle Company Limited	goods specified in Section X
The Household Supplies Company Limited	goods specified in Section XI

imports reflecting development priorities and availability of local goods.

Foreign exchange for payments for imports is obtained in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Foreign exchange for payment for goods specified in the *First Schedule* to the Open General Licence 1973 which are imported without a *specific licence* (i.e. goods imported under the authority of this Open General Licence) may be obtained only after the importer has submitted to the bank, through which he seeks to make the payment, *full particulars relating to the importation.* Such particulars shall be submitted by the importer in such form as may, from time to time, beprescribed by the Imports Controller and shall be forwarded by the paying bank to the Imports Controller.

(ii) Foreign exchange for goods specified in Part III of the First Schedule to the Open General Licence 1973 and imported by other importers than the National Pharmaceutical Company Limited, or the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company Limited, or the Government, shall only be provided after the importer has complied with the conditions stipulated in paragraph (i) of this section and has submitted to the said National Pharmaceutical Company Limited Dar es Salaam, (in the case of goods falling within Customs Tariff Numbers (BTN) 30.03, 30.04 and 30.05A or the Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company Limited (in case of goods falling within Customs Tariff Number (BTN) 38.11 a true copy of the particulars stipulated in the said paragraph.

(iii) No importer (including his agents, banker, etc.) is allowed to make any payment contrary to the approved terms of any import licence issued. An import licence is granted for the importation of goods only and may not be used as a means of obtaining foreign currency for any other purpose. If the value of the goods covered by the licence is less than the amount of foreign currency (or equivalent local currency) stated on the licence the importer is not permitted, without special authority from the Imports Controller, to use the balance to pay for other goods; but any foreign currency credited and thus established must be declared and surrendered as required under the Exchange Control Ordinance (Cap. 294).[1]

Application for imports must be completed on approved Form IL and submitted to the Manager, Import Licensing Department, Bank of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam. In case of items whose imports are confined to any parastatal organisation, applications (other than of the Government) must be passed through the respective (confinee) parastatal organisation, but the triplicate may be submitted direct to the Import Licensing Department, Bank of Tanzania, by the applicant himself.

Application for import licence must be completed and submitted in a set of five copies. Where an application is granted, the original, proforma invoice and one copy thereof, will be returned to the applicant together with the original licence, its duplicate and quintuplicate (fifth copy). The origional must be produced at a Customs Office in Tanganyika at or before the time of importation and should be returmed to the Manager, Inspection agency with the copy of the proforma invoice (the other two are forwarded to the importer for presentation to the Bank of Tanzania; letter of credit, contract, and any other document relevant to the order which the inspection agency may deem necessary for the execution of this inspection. The procedure to be followed by the importer is as follows: he must submit two copies of the seller's pro-forma invoice and the completed form EXCI in quadruplicate to the Bank of Tanzania, the Exchange Control Department, P.O. Box 2939, Dar es Salaam. The documents must be sent by registered mail. The Bank will forward the original of form EXCI to the Superintendence Company requesting that they proceed with the inspection and price comparison. The duplicate and triplicate copies will be forwarded to the importer's Bank. The Bank will invite the contact the Superintendence Company at the address inserted by the Bank on the same form.

All the costs of presentation of the goods to the inspection agency (unpacking, repacking, handling etc.) shall be born by the seller. The inspection agency, upon the completion of inspection shall issue a report, which shall be either; (a) a clean report of findings, or (b) a non-negotiable report of findings (if the inspection reveals discrepancies). If the report is favourable, the Superintendence Company will give a copy to the seller who should then return it to the importer.

The following are commodities whose imports are not subject to preshipment inspection and price comparison:—

1. Gold, precious stones, objects of art, explosives, ammunition weapons, live animals, fresh fruits, and vegetables.

2. Goods procured by East African Community or its statutory corporations.

3. Goods procured by Zanzibar Government or other Zanzibar importers for direct importation into Zanzibar.

4. Commodities imported from Kenya, Uganda, the People's Republic of China, Iraq, North Korea, Seychelles, and any other country as the Bank of Tanzania may from time to time specify.

5. Consignments with a value in pro-formar invoice of less that T Shs. 10,000 (US$ 1450.00. However, part shipments in similar lots against a pro-forma value equal to or exceeding TSh. 10,000 (US$ 1450.00) shall be subject to inspection irrespective of their individnal values.

6. Commodities procured by international tender.

7. Commodities procured through the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments and Administrations, London.

8. Commodities involving no payment for the goods to be imported into Tanzania, e.g. household and personal effects, including: used motor vehicles, gifts, supplies for diplomatic missions, and United Nations organisations.

Goods unentered at port of entry are removed to a government warehouse after 21 days from the date of commencement of unloading and are sold if still unentered after 3 months and after advertisement in the appropriate Official Gazette.

Goods entered in transit are allowed to pass through the countries under security bond. They are under customs control until re-exported. Goods entered for transhipment may be transshipped directly from the importing vessel or within 21 days if the appropriate customs officer permits. Goods entered in transit or for transshipment under bond on which import duties were not paid be re-exported from a bonded warehouse without payment of import duties.

Where goods are re-exported and duties were paid at the time of importation, a refund of the amount originally paid can be obtained. A claim for such a refund (or drawback) can be made, subject to the following conditions: the owner shall produce such goods for examination and (1) enter the goods the prescribed form; (2) make and subscribe to a declaration that such goods have actually been exported and will not be reimported into East Africa, and the owner was and is the person entitled to the drawback; and (3) present his claim for drawback within 12 months of exportation of the goods.

No drawback is allowed if the value of such goods for home consumption is less than the amount of the drawback which may be allowed; if the import duty there on was less than TShs. 40 (US$ 5.00); if the exported goods have been destroyed on board aircraft or vessel by accident or if the goods have been materially damaged at any port or place in the country. Furthermore, no drawback is allowed unless the goods exported in the original packages in which they were imported or unless contents were unpacked and are repacked by authority and under supervision of a Customs Official.

To obtain a drawback, the owner must re-export his goods within one year of importation.

The duty will be remitted on any goods lost or destroyed by accident on board vessel or aircraft, or in removing or unloading from any customs areas or warehouse before they are delivered out of customs control. Duty will also be refunded on any duty paid in erro. No duty refund will beallowed for ex-exported goods unless the claim is submitted within 12 months of time of exportation.

Goods may be stored in a bonded warehouse for a period of 2 years, after which, if not rewarehoused or cleared by the owner, they may be sold by the Customs Collector.

Goods entrered for domestic consumption which remain in any warehouse more than 14 days, may be forfeited to the government or destroyed as the Commissioner of Customs and Excise may direct, although this regulation is rarelyim plemented. Dutiable goods on rsfit importation may be stored in a bonded warehouse without payment of duty.

Goods deposited in a government warehouse are ubject to such rent and other charges as may be prescribed. If these charges are not met, the goods may be sold and the proceeds applied to the charges. Goods which have been abandoned to the customs will be destroyed or disposed off at the owner's expense. Duty on such goods may be remitted or refunded on application to the customs officer.

4. General Information

A. Instructions for making entries in papers: The following particulars should be given on the Invoice: Full description of goods, net and gross weights, marks and numbers, country of origin, value of the goods, freight, insurance, commission and any other charges incidental to the delivery of the goods at the port of destination. For goods imported by air, the same customs regulations apply.

B. Instructions for packing and crating: These vary with the nature of goods. There are no regulations affecting the use of hay, straw or flax, but no claim in respect of loss of goods will be entertained for cargo which has been shipped in loose condition or crates as there are considered to insufficient packing to withstand the hazardness nature of the journey. Also glassware and fragile cargo packed in cartons, claim is never paid, because the Harbour Corporation do not consider the carton packing to be adequate for shipment. Hence they are not responsible for any loss or breakages in respect of intact cartons.

[illegible] COMMITMENTS OF EXTERNAL PUBLIC LOANS [illegible]
(Thousands of [illegible] Dollars)

	COMMITMENTS								
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	197[illegible]		
A. Type of Credits									
Suppliers' Credits	-	14894	10140	3086	-	-	-		
Private Bank Credits	15451	2400	1384	-	-	4200	-	-	
Public Issued Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Private Debt	6228	2973	16860	5194	833	-	-		
Loans from International Organizations:	5200	4300	27500	39000	9800	14057	24389	133300	47100
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	3257	1789	-	-
Arab Fund for Econ. & Social Dev.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7100	7100
IBRD	5200	-	7000	30000	-	-	-	65000	30000
IDA	-	4300	20500	9000	9800	10800	22600	61200	10000
Loans from Governments	17794	20404	48762	232530	25393	47117	82[illegible]	127136	91269
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	3000	3000	-	-
Canada	416	-	925	2675	2079	7419	57600		[illegible]
China, People's Republic of	-	799	1999	200811	-	1876	-	76[illegible]	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5428
Denmark	5677	-	-	-	5398	-	-	15612	17442
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	5285	-	2662	7611
Germany Fed Rep of	-	38	-	-	3731	-	14[illegible]4	17091	8148
India	-	-	-	-	-	6595	-	-	-
Israel	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	-	-	10000	-	-	10860	-	-	-
Japan	-	5600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15517
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1028	5296	3955	14154	7927
Sweden	6572	-	17977	18944	6457	-	-	-	4829
United Kingdom	196	-	-	-	-	751	-	-	-
United States	1600	13900	-	10100	6700	4900	2600	-	20040
USSR	3333	-	16665	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	1196	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Lenders	-	-	-	-	-	1135	1062	1159	-
Loans - Total	44673	44971	104646	279810	36026	65374	107146	260436	138[illegible]
B. Source of Grants									
Multilateral Agencies	2990	2990	3050	4480	3300	4490	5110	6600	10130
U.N. Development Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2980	3[illegible]
U.N. Regular Program	2990	2990	3050	-	-	200	3030	520	410
U.N. Children's Fund	-	-	-	140	180	320	400	470	790
U.N. FAO World Food	-	-	-	450	280	410	190	340	1460
U.N. High Commission on Refugees	-	-	-	3400	2210	2780	1360	2290	3480
Other United Nations	-	-	-	490	630	780	100	-	25[illegible]
European Development Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Governments	28180	17770	18010	19820	23560	25200	37350	55010	89870
Australia	120	90	100	100	80	80	80	150	790
Austria	20	30	10	20	10	30	20	-	-
Belgium	-	10	20	10	10	20	-	10	40
Canada	1430	1790	1670	1460	2340	3480	3910	3490	6130
Denmark	730	760	850	1280	1480	2680	4080	5520	8840
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5800
Germany, Federal Republic of	5150	3220	3620	3540	4180	3620	5620	7790	10550
Italy	30	30	30	30	450	-	100	370	60
Japan	20	180	250	330	670	710	730	1020	1860
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	1130	900	2560	3360	5120
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Norway	410	410	440	750	1390	2910	3480	6890	10760
Sweden	1630	1760	1560	2990	2110	3180	9110	17540	29500
Switzerland	20	60	220	180	410	170	210	470	310
United Kingdom	7620	2430	4240	4130	4300	3420	3450	3400	3060
United States	11000	7000	5000	5000	5000	4000	4000	5000	7000
Grants - Total	31170	20760	21060	24300	26860	29690	42460	61610	100[illegible]

Source: IBRD, External Debt Division.