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CHARACTERISATION OF TANZANIA'S ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY AND FOREIGN TRADE WITH AZERBAIJAN

Key word: *Tanzania economy, Tanzania trade, Tanzania farming, Tanzania and Azerbaijan trade*

Açar sözlər: *Tanzaniya iqtisadiyyatı, Tanzaniya ticarəti, Tanzaniyada kənd təsərrüfatı, Tanzaniya və Azərbaycan*

Ключевые слова: *Экономика Танзании, Торговля Танзании, Сельское хозяйство Танзании, Танзания и Азербайджан*

Introduction. Ranked among the biggest economies in East Africa, Tanzania is classified as a lower middle-income country. Its economy is stea dy and will continue to develop steadily, as the IMF 2022 data shows, despite the global economic challenges, and the blow of the COVID-19 pandemic. National investment plans are still at the centre, with the government focusing on infrastructure development, attracting of private investment, and improvement of the tourism sector. Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and related strategic frameworks envision an improvement of road, rail, port, energy, and air transport infrastructure to boost competitiveness and long-term economic performance (World Bank, 2022).

The agriculture sector in the country is known to be very important to the economy, pledging 27% of Tanzania's 2022 GDP and employing over 65% of the labor force. Another major crop producing country on the planet, it produces such crops as coffee, tea, tobacco, cashewnuts and cotton. Other important sectors include fishing and livestock farming which contribute hugely to rural livelihoods and food security (FAO, 2022).

This report aims is to analyse the economic geography of Tanzania, secondly describe the trends of Tanzanian foreign trade, and thirdly, to assess the role of Azerbaijan at Tanzania's foreign trade development.

Objectives of the study:

1. Statistical data of the economic geography of Tanzania, its foreign trade, the indicators of the country's trade with Azerbaijan should be compiled and systematized.
2. For analysing and comparing this data to understand the structure and the dynamics of trade relations.
3. In order to make a structured analysis and then draw the conclusions on the Tanzania's trade potential with Azerbaijan.

Structure of the report: The reporting of this information shall be in the shape of title page, table of content, introduction, body having two to three sections, followed by conclusions, sources and references.

1. Description of Tanzania's economic geography

Reaching about 945,000 square kilometres, Tanzania is part of East Africa, south of the Equator. It borders with eight countries: To the north, Kenya and Uganda; to the west, Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (bordering the country to the west; Lake Tanganyika forms part of this boundary); and to the south, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique. Along its strategic Indian Ocean coastline, it has a series of key ports such as Dar es Salaam to the east. It lies on the East African plateau between the Rift Valley, which forms the eastern boundary, and Lake Victoria, which forms the southwest boundary. Lake Victoria in the northwest, Lake Tanganyika in the west, are significant inland water bodies. As of the 2022 national census, Tanzania's population was about 62 million, covering 60 million in the mainland (former Tanganyika) and 1.9 million in the semi-autonomous Zanzibar islands. It is projected that by 2025 its population will stand just short of 67 million. Tanzania's growth means that it is one of Africa's most populous countries as well as the most populous nation in the entire Southern Hemisphere. Primarily rural and rapidly urbanising, the population is dominated by youth, with a median age in the late teens. Dar es Salaam, the largest city and commercial hub with an urban population of over 7.7 million, is the most important centre Dodoma, which became the official capital in 1996, is the political centre.

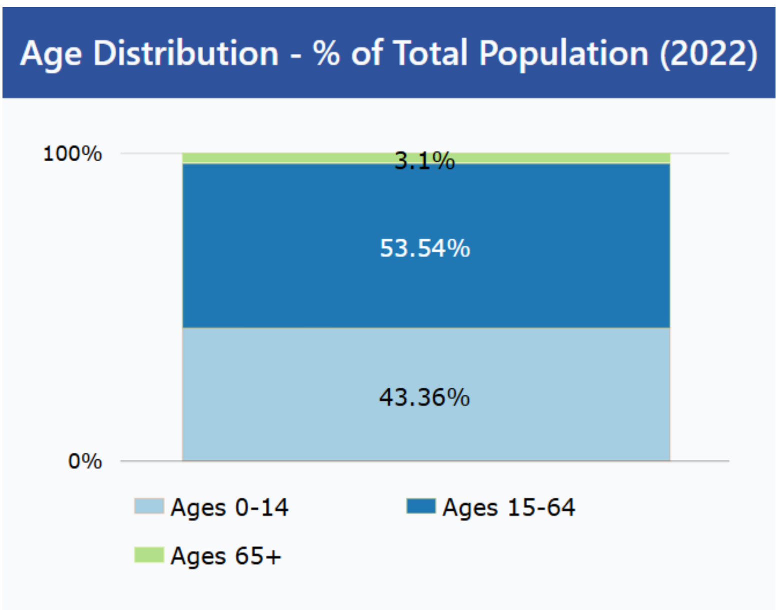
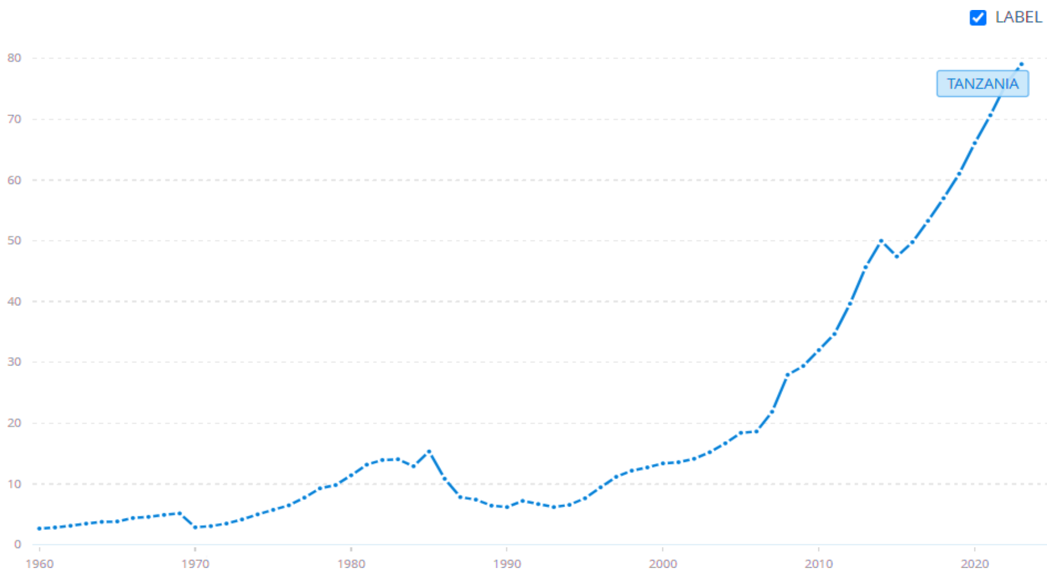


Figure 1.1 Population distribution by age in the Republic of Tanzania in 2022, % of total population (Global EDGE, 2022).

In 2022, majority (43.36%) of Tanzania's population was young, aged 0 to 14 years. The largest share was of the working age group (15–64 years) which is

53.54% of the population, which shows that population a major chunk of population is of working age. In addition to a young population, just 3.1 percent of the population was age 65 and over, confined to a small elderly demographic. Has the age distribution of this country a youthful structure of the population and this reflects the potential for economic growth as well as problems of providing education, healthcare and employment (Global EDGE, 2022).



Graph 1.1 GDP of United Republic of Tanzania (World Bank 2023)

Tanzania's economic drive for development between 1960 and 2023 has come with a slow but great transformation. The country has started off with a GDP of only 2.65 billion USD in 1960, growing to an amazing 79.16 billion USD as At World bank indicates. This is about 30- fold increase over 6 decades and indicates the long-term path of an economy that is shifting from agrarian origins to more diverse in structure. During the early decades after independence, Tanzania's economy grew slowly. By 1975 GDP had grown to 5.73 billion USD and to almost 11.41 billion USD by 1980. Such gains were mainly premised on state- guided development under Ujamaa (African socialism) which promoted communal agriculture and public ownership. Nevertheless, inefficiencies plus trans-global economic changes led to stagnation and decline in the 1980's. GDP by 1990 had fallen to 6.18 billion USD, experiencing a devastating collapse that appears associated with structural adjustment and debt crises, inadequate capacity of industry. While reform was now launched under the pressure of international financial institutions, its results turned out to be mixed. GDP in 1995 was still 7,63 billion. USD, illustrating how difficult the adjustment process had been. The millennium shift marked it as Tanzania's new economic direction. The liberalized markets, the improved macroeconomic stability and donor support started working. The GDP reached 13.37 billion USD by 2000, and this nearly doubled again to 18.40 billion USD by 2005. Particular importances were given to infrastructure improvements and expansion of the mining and the service sectors. The real breakthrough was after 2010, on which GDP reached a figure of 32.01 billion USD. This was complemented by heavy savings in roads, energy and education and more foreign direct investment (FDI). The interest that the government has shown to industrialization, agricultural productivity and regional integration with paid dividends. In the 2010s, one had a chance of observing exponential growth in Tanzania's economic development. The GDP of Tanzania in 2015 was 47.41 billion USD, and it still was able to maintain growth in spite of difficulties such as the decline in commodity prices and outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic. Tanzania's GDP during 2020 stood at 66.07 billion USD, establishing their relatively better position at the expense of other African economies on the cusp of the pandemic. Tanzania's economy increased to 79.16 billion USD in GDP by 2023, which was another new historic peak, but also a further realization of continued improvement in its underlying economic structure. The performance of a few key sectors can be said to have been the key contributor to the growth of the economy in Tanzania in the last several years. Trade, telecommunications, and banking which represent the leading sectors in the services business have now risen as the leading factors of economic growth. At the same time, the construction and infrastructure activities, including the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project, and further developing the port facilities, have really contributed to the growth of these sectors. COVID-19 setbacks notwithstanding, the sector of tourism at Mount Kilimanjaro and Zanzibar is showing remarkable recovery. Agriculture is again important, supporting 65% of the population's work while continuing to develop value-added activities. Fortunately, Tanzania, which enjoys a youthful population and a stable political environment, and continues spending in the public, is likely to be a leading economy in the East Africa. By focusing on industrial expansion, development of ICT and amalgamation of regional trade via the EAC Tanzania is expected to experience sustained economic growth. With the challenges of unemployment, inequality and inclusive growth still being real, the good economic grounds are a reflection of a country that is advancing at great speeds.

2. Tanzania's foreign trade

Tanzania is at the forefront of the East African states' entry to the world markets as a real regional player. Although Tanzania is still considered a developing economy, it has been slowly opening up its international trade profile in moving balance of resources (exporting natural resources) with commodities that are required in the development of the economy (importing). Countries reported aggregate exports amounting to $7,789 million and aggregate imports agreeing to $19,382 million in 2023, which are indicative of highly significant trade deficit (International Trade Centre 2024). This imbalance demonstrates the persistent dependence of the country on the foreign goods, especially fuel, machineries, vehicles, industrial apparatus and consumer goods, which are essential for its expanding infrastructure and production segment (International Trade Centre 2024). Tanzania's export basket continues to be based on gold and agricultural products like cashew nuts, tobacco, coffee, tea and cotton. The mining industry still remains a major contributor to foreign earnings through the exportation of minerals, which are a major earner of the national economy. Major trading partners on the export side are India the united Arab emirates South Africa China and Switzerland whereas China and India dominate the import sphere looking at machinery refined petroleum electronics and construction materials. Located strategically along the Indian Ocean, Tanzania enjoys access to the main international maritime routes through the port of Dar es Salaam, and therefore an important entry point for trade not only directly for itself but also several landlocked neighbouring countries, such as Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Mwidadi, n.d.). Besides, the country's membership in regional and continental trade organizations; for example, the East African Community (EAC) and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) promotes increased economic integration as well as lessened trade barriers in Africa (PricewaterhouseCoopers, n.d.). Despite this stench of problems like dependency on commodity goods, scanty industrial might and exposure to world oil prices, Tanzania is marching forward with economic diversification and trade infrastructure. The government still continues to pursue trade liberalization, regional cooperation and foreign investment placing the country for long term success. With a youthful labor force, abundant natural resources and good connectivity, Tanzania is advantageously positioned to increase its role in regional and international trade systems (Utouh, 2024).

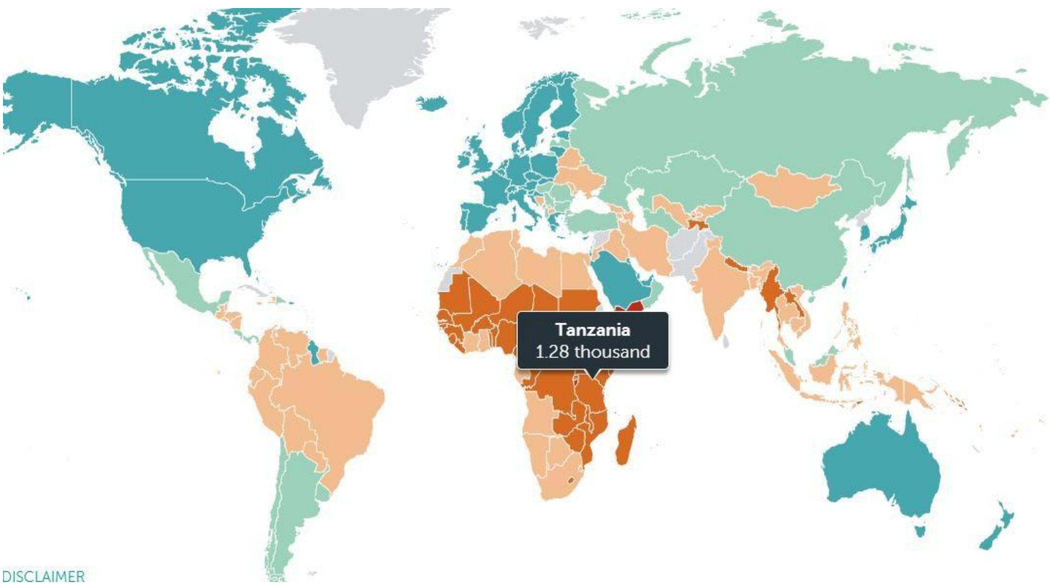


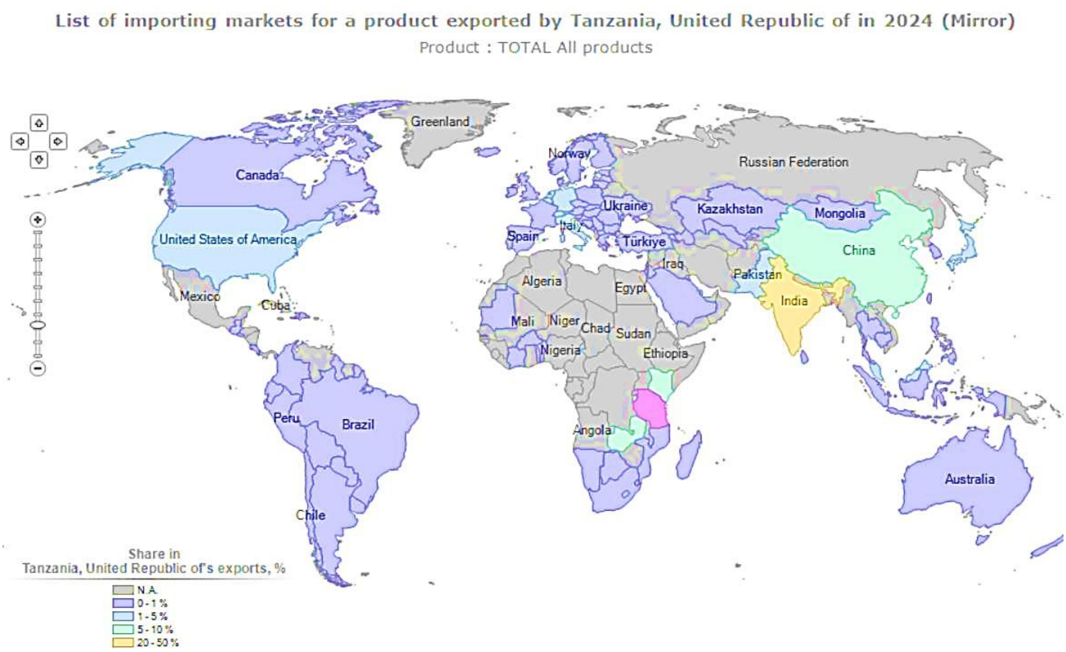
Figure 2.1. United Republic of Tanzania's GDP per capita in current prices in US dollars in 2022 (International Monetary Fund, 2023)

The depicted world map shows each country's GDP per capita colored by income level. Tanzania is outlined with GDP per capita of about 1.28 thousand USD, hence belongs to the bottom line (lower income) category and marked as dark orange. Tanzania performs better than such countries as Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo but cannot even compete with such countries as Kenya and South Africa (green for upper-middle income countries and teal for lower middle-income countries). Countries with high income – such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and the rest of western Europe – are in dark teal or blue shades representing each country's GDP per capita in excess of $30,000 per annum globally. As compared, much of Africa and South Asia is shown in shades of orange/red indicating lower levels of economic output per person. Some of the countries including Afghanistan and North Korea are on gray, possibly because of the lack or unreliability of data. Overall this map makes a clear visual presentation of the economic prosperity in the world and Tanzania's place in the world's income ranking.

Importers	Value exported in 2024 (USD thousand)
India	3635938
China	702620
Zambia	491250
Kenya	431529
Belgium	272445
Switzerland	244195
United States of America	211408
Germany	165567
Pakistan	156881
Netherlands	156102

Table 2.1 Top 10 export partners of Republic of Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

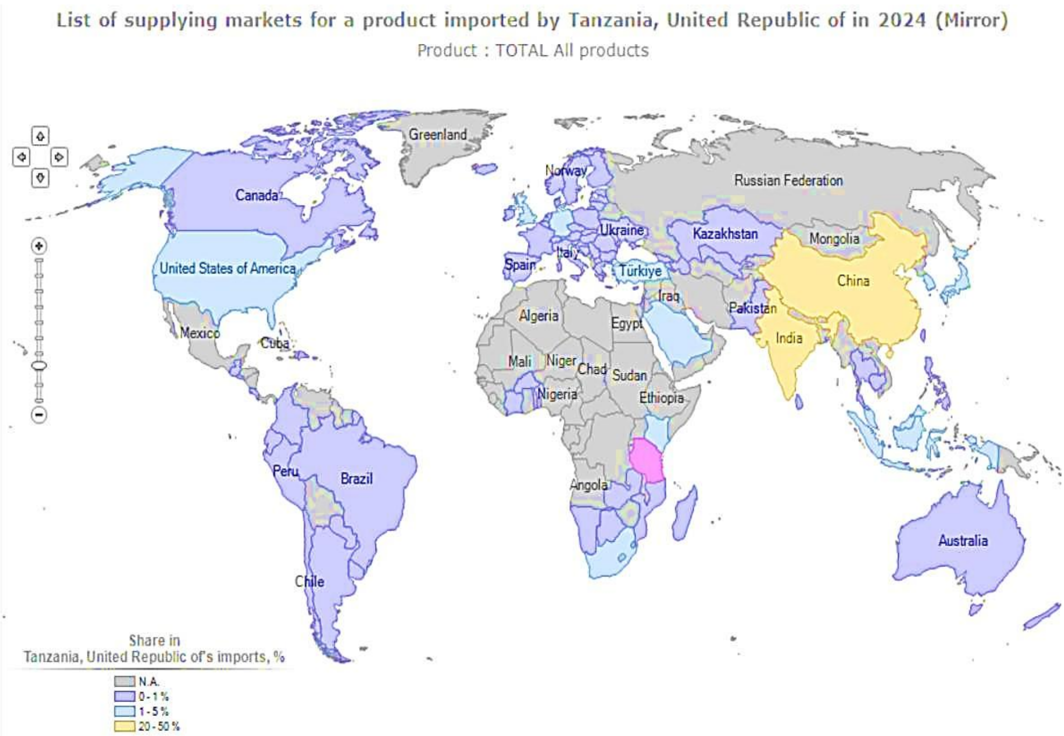
The table below is showing the top 29 importers of Tanzania's goods in 2024 (by value of imports) in USD thousands. India, China, Zambia and Kenya top the list, India having the highest – USD 3,640,000, with China – USD 702,620, Zambia – USD 491,300 and Kenya – USD 431,500. These are the countries that lead in several reasons. Tanzanian gold, produce such as cashew nuts and pulses, and other raw materials essential to a nation's industries are in high demand from India. This need is backed by a historical trading relationship and heavy Indian investments in Tanzania's mining and agriculture. As part of its Belt and Road Initiative, China also brings in many raw materials and makes huge investments in Tanzania's infrastructure and trade projects. Close proximity to Zambia and Kenya, as well as regional trade agreements, make SADC (Southern Africa Development Community) member state trade in agriculture and manufacture relatively easy and active. These economic, geographic and strategic explanations, tell us why these countries are amongst the leading importers of Tanzanian goods.



Graph 2.1 List of importing markets for a exported United Republic of Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

Exporters	Value imported in 2024 (USD thousand)
China	8179921
India	4962308
United States of America	573380
South Africa	544449
Japan	505767
Kenya	488746
Saudi Arabia	457769
Korea, Republic of	407065
Malaysia	318325
Indonesia	291518

Table 2.1 Top 10 import partner of Republic of Tanzania (International Trade Centre (ITC)



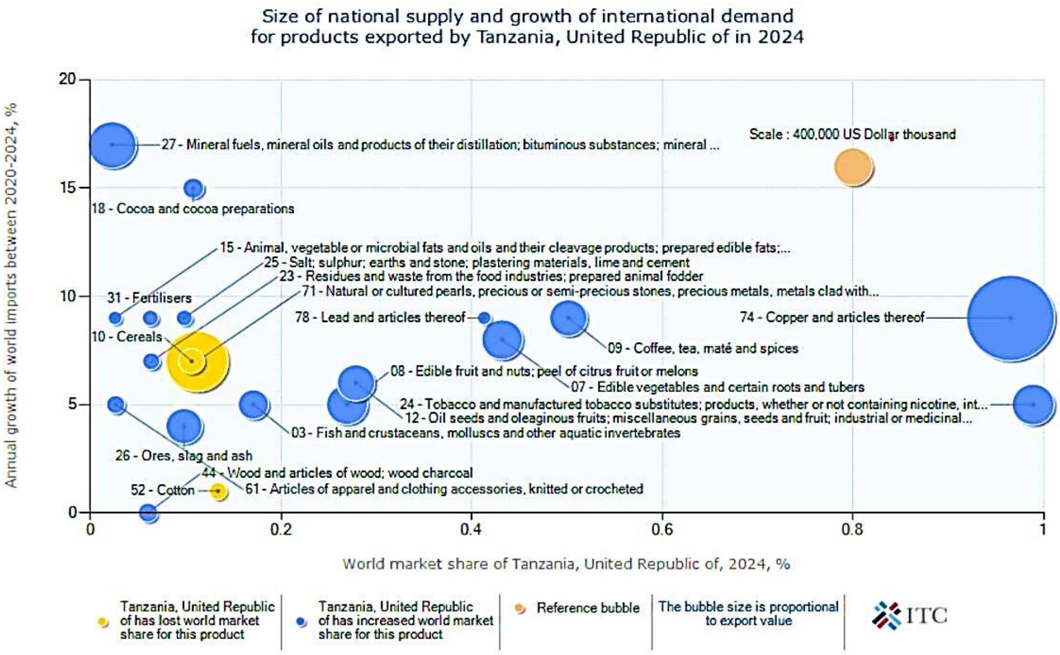
This is the top imported products to Tanzania in 2024 (in thousands of US Dollars). China is leading exporting with a significant margin, USD 8.18 million, followed by India, USA and South Africa. There are a number of reasons why these countries have landed on top: Tanzania relies intensely on manufactured goods, machinery, electronics, and construction materials it imports from China, a result of solid economic relations, infrastructure projects, and investment enabled by the Belt and Road Initiative. Still India is a dominant exporter for Tanzania in supplying medicines, machinery, chemicals, consumer goods, which has a historical base and is prompted by active bilateral cooperation between the parties. Important exporters are the United States, South Africa and Japan, which provide high value commodities including vehicles, technology and industrial equipment. As for South Africa and Kenya, regional proximity provides a trade logistics and cost advantage, something Tanzania has to avoid, given the volume of imported petroleum products. The trade and economic relations that Tanzania maintains with these countries, the types of imported goods as well as these countries' share of import into Tanzania explains why these countries are Tanzania's leading sources of import in 2024.

Graph 2.2 List of supplying markets for a imported United Republic of Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

Code	Product Name	Value exported in 2024 (USD thousand)
'74	Copper and articles thereof	2202863
'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	1053856
'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	612865
'24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; products, whether or not containing nicotine, ...	475895
'08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	437721
'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	434662
'12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...	372356
'09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	369339
'26	Ores, slag and ash	333184
'03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	232793

Table 2.3 Top 10 Export products United Republic of Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

The top export products of Tanzania in 2024 are categorized by the product's HS 6 digit code in which the exported goods is defined. Copper and articles thereof (USD 2.2 billion), natural or cultured pearls, precious stones and metals (USD 1.05 billion), mineral fuels and oils, tobacco, as well as several other agricultural commodities – fruits, vegetables, oil seeds, and coffee – account for the leading products. Tanzania's wealth in natural resources and a sizable agricultural base means these become the main products Tanzania exports. Tanzania's active mining sector, including copper and precious minerals, leads due to the global demand for the products they produce, an especially strong demand from India and China. The country also relies on agriculture for livelihoods and trade, hence the agriculture products like fruits, vegetables, coffee, tea and spices are key because of its favorable climate. Tanzania's production of tobacco, fish, and oil seeds also contribute to a diversified primary sector effort supplying raw and semi processed substances to world markets. This product composition demonstrates Tanzania's comparative advantage in natural resources and agriculture, propelling the country's export economy in 2024.



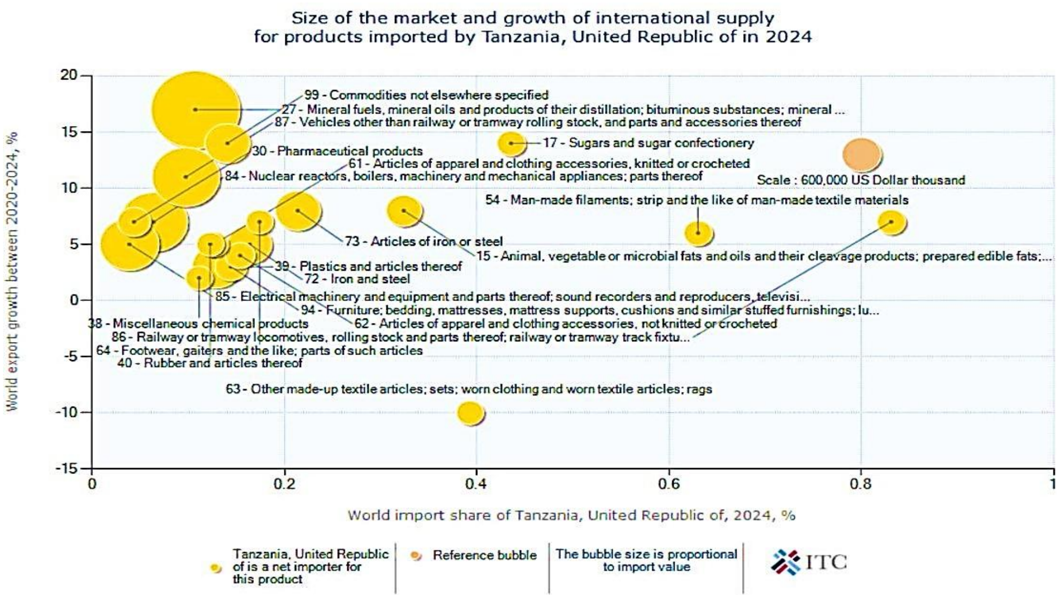
Graph 2.3 Size of national supply and growth of international demand for products exported by United Republic of Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

Code	Product Name	Value exported in 2024 (USD thousand)
'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	3215035
'84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1849275
'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1830361
'85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	1403091
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	940415
'73	Articles of iron or steel	799599
'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	785843
'72	Iron and steel	747701
'15	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; ...	496461
'30	Pharmaceutical products	422637

Table 2.4 Top 10 Export products United Republic of Tanzania in 2024

(International Trade Centre (ITC)

The table below shows the leading import products in Tanzania 2024, based on the value in USD thousands were imported in that respective product. With mineral fuels and oils making up the largest import (USD 3.22 billion), machinery and mechanical appliances are next (USD 1.85 billion), followed by vehicles and parts (USD 1.83 billion) and electrical machinery and equipment (USD 1.40 billion). Tanzania's growing infrastructure, transportation and energy needs take these products to the top. As the country depends on importing petroleum and related products for energy and transport, the value of imports of mineral fuel is high. Heavy machinery and vehicles are important for industrial growth, construction, and the public service; electrical equipment is associated with technological improvement and electrification. In addition, other notable imports include plastics, iron and steel, pharmaceutical products, and animal and vegetable oils that are critical for manufacturing, construction, healthcare and food processing. The foregoing figures reflect Tanzania's thrust on both development and industrialization, which entails the need to import capital goods and energy related items.



Graph 2.4 Size of national supply and growth of international demand for products imported- by United Republic of Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

3. The role of Azerbaijan in Tanzania's exports and imports

The role that Azerbaijan has taken part in Tanzania's international trade has been modest, albeit with potential for upward expansion in collaboration between the countries. The economic relations between the Azerbaijan and Tanzania are at their incipient stages and only were institutionalized with establishment of diplomatic relations in 2019. Although the observed trade volume in the initial years of diplomatic interaction is rather meager, both sides have indicated their willingness to further deepen economic relationship especially in tourism, education, energy and humanitarian cooperation. Bilateral trade relations between the two nations have been relatively minor in character over the last few years, but there are indications of developing strategic engagement representing a launch pad for long term engagement. Azerbaijan's stake in Tanzania's international commerce has historically been minimal meaning that the bilateral relationship remains in development. Diplomatic relations between Azerbaijan and Tanzania on December 19, 2019, marked a new chapter of their bilateral relations. Despite the fact that trade between the two countries is still below significant levels, it is indicated that both sides are endeavouring to build up their cooperation. Such ambitions are indicative of larger goals set by both governments, while Tanzania emphasizes South-South cooperation in its Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III), Azerbaijan seeks to diversify its economic partnerships outside the usual territories (Europe, Russia, Central Asia). Considering that total trade between Tanzania and Azerbaijan in the year 2024 is limited, it indicates a few sectors that are subject to increased cooperation in the future. According to trade statistics, Tanzania's exports to Azerbaijan were at USD 724,000 in the most recent period—a number that reflects a deeper set of sectoral dynamics, even if it amounts to little. It was the top product which was exported under HS code 12:<< Parts of Tanzania's exports to Azerbaijan totaled USD 706,000, which accounted for more than 97% of all exports to Azerbaijan and comprised "Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants". You can see the tables below.It shows that Tanzania exports mainly agriculture products such as sesame seeds, sunflower seeds, and medicinal plants accounting for most of Tanzania's trade with Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan's recent specialization in food processing, natural health products and cosmetic or pharmaceutical industries, means the agricultural inputs have continually become a greatly desired commodity. A complementary pattern evolves from the trade realities between the two countries. Tanzania is the main supplier of natural and minimally processed agricultural products, while Azerbaijan provides technical and industrial wares in relatively small amounts, to Tanzania. Such a shift in trade flows does not indicate a problem, but, rather, indicates applied mutual trade complementarity whereby each provides vital products that the other lacks. And yet, with its limited trade volume and variety of goods traded, as well as importance of certain imports, there is the scope to improve the interaction between the nations. In recent years, Azerbaijan has broadened its role of exporting not only its energy resources, but also a variety of industrial and strategic supplies to developing markets in Africa. Azerbaijan's history of partnering on defense and security matters with many African nations should not be lost in the lack of defense exports for 2024 in the trade statistics. Azerbaijan is becoming more competent at producing defense, industrial goods, underpinned by SOCAR investments and support of government industrial project. Such investment initiatives have made of Azerbaijan a self-sufficient producer of energy, petrochemical and fertilizers such as polyethylene and polypropylene which can support Tanzania as it moves in her direction towards modern. Due to the Azerbaijani markets' greater importance on organic, natural, and exotic produce, Tanzania profits from its wide variety of crops. Other products with massive potential for growth include food products, specialty teas, dried fruit, and organic health supplements, besides oil seeds and grains. Tanzania's good history in agro-processing and intentions to raise their agricultural association may lead to the development of more important agricultural exports, which will more correctly match Azerbaijan's imports. There are major potentials of collaboration in the industries such as services, investment and tourism besides goods. Azerbaijan's desire to become a tourism and infrastructure hub perfectly complements the already created Tanzania image of the world's safari and beach paradise. Descriptive initiatives such as joint tourist promotion, cross-border school exchanges, and infrastructural collaboration may provide a basis for enhanced, especially in the two countries. In this regard, tourism operators of Azerbaijan and Tanzania can enter into collaborative enterprises with hospitality firms to promote joint travel itineraries or inter cultural programs. If such a partnership has to be further developed both countries need to maintain a formalization of trade and cooperation mechanisms. A MoU on Economic Cooperation would be an important forum for the two countries to discuss, share information and foil impediments to bilateral trade. The creation of a Tanzania–Azerbaijan Joint Trade Committee may help to monitor trade, estimate barriers, and propose some adjustment to policy. Because Azerbaijan cannot be a member of the WTO, it would be possible to prefer formation of bilateral mechanisms, which can provide interim measures, which increase entry in the market and enhance capabilities, and increase compliance with the rules of global trade. Summarily, despite its small size, the trade bond between Tanzania and Azerbaijan in 2024 has strategic value and it is a preferential opportunity for future development. The trade relationship is already established as Tanzania is exporting oil seeds and agriculture while Azerbaijan is able to provide technical instruments or even petrochemical or industrial goods which is a way in which the two countries can be best plugged together to create a promising partnership. The potential growth success will necessitate work on trade facilitation, investment in logistics and continued diplomatic collaboration. If tended with attention, this budding relationship could become a life-sustaining strategic collaboration that could help Tanzania and Azerbaijan become economically modernized, catalyze innovations and sustainability, and make additional diversity in the global trade.

Product Code	Product Label	Value in 2024, USD thousand
'12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...	706
'08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	11
'06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage	6
'09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	1

Table 3.1 Products exported from Tanzania to Azerbaijan in 2024
(International Trade Centre (ITC)

Product Code	Product Label	Value in 2024, USD thousand
'90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...	48

Table 3.2 Products exported from Azerbaijan to Tanzania in 2024 (International Trade Centre (ITC)

Conclusions

1. Tangentially located at the Indian Ocean, with fertile soil and mineral deposits, Tanzania's natural resources form a great foundation for the pursuit of spurring economic development and prominence in the region's trade sector.

2. Tanzania experiences strong GDP growth and population of the youth but with constant struggle on employment, education, and infrastructure the country is unable to meet its own maximum demographic and economic potential as is urgently needed to take measures to help reduce.

3. The Tanzanian economy is highly reliant on exports of raw materials and agriculture especially the export of raw materials such as copper, oil seeds and coffee, thereby, making the country vulnerable to being struck by volatility of markets as well as limit its ability to diversify into higher value of economic activities.

4. The increased trade deficit reflects the high form of reliance on foreign supplies of fuel, machinery, and technology, which requires improvement of national manufacturing and industrial sectors.

5. Tanzania's trade landscape is dominated by its two giant neighbours. Singapore and China for both exports and imports and evidence this as enduring trade relationships while regional integration under EAC and AfCFTA may unlock further economic synergy.

6. Although not very high in terms of trade exchange, their partnership interests carry complementary potential, where Tanzania will export agricultural products and Azerbaijan will offer industrial goods with investment potentials left open regarding the room for expansion if they focus bilateral agreements and somewhat operate in tandem.

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Şəfəq Şamoyeva

Xülasə

TANZANİYANIN İQTİSADİ COĞRAFİYASININ VƏ AZƏRBAYCANLA XARİCİ TİCARƏTİNİN XÜSUSİYYƏTLƏRİ

İnkişaf etməkdə olan bir ölkə kimi Tanzaniyanın iqtisadi fəaliyyəti əsasən ticarət funksiyası ilə sıx bağlıdır və bu, Avropa İttifaqı ölkələri, ABŞ və Böyük Britaniya kimi inkişaf etmiş ölkələrlə kommersiya əlaqələrinə əsaslanır. Lakin iqtisadi fəaliyyət yalnız inkişaf etmiş ölkələrdən texnologiya transferi ilə məhdudlaşmır. Bu baxımdan, Tanzaniya ilə Azərbaycan arasında iqtisadi və ticarət əməkdaşlığının təhlili inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələr arasında fəaliyyətin miqyasını daha da aydınlaşdırmaq üçün atılmış bir addımdır.

Bu məsələ ilə əlaqədar olaraq, bir ölkənin coğrafi reallıqları onun fəaliyyət göstərə biləcəyi çərçivəni müəyyən edir. Tanzaniyanın iqtisadi üstünlükləri və çatışmazlıqları, əksər hallarda, Afrikanın zəif və güclü tərəflərini əks etdirir. Bu xüsusiyyətləri təhlil etmək üçün inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkə təkcə keçmiş müstəmləkəçi güclərlə ticarətə arxalanmamalı, əksinə digər inkişaf etməkdə olan ölkələrlə daha koordinasiyalı qlobal münasibətlər qurmalıdır. Rəqəmlər daha ətraflı təhlil üçün imkan yaradacaq.

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Резюме

ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ ГЕОГРАФИИ ТАНЗАНИИ И ЕЁ ВНЕШНЕЙ ТОРГОВЛИ С АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНОМ

Как развивающаяся страна, экономическая деятельность Танзании тесно связана с её торговыми функциями, опирающимися на коммерческие связи с разви-

тыми странами, такими как государства Европейского союза, США и Великобритания. Однако экономическая активность не ограничивается только передачей технологий от развитых стран. В этом отношении предпринята попытка анализа экономического и коммерческого взаимодействия Танзании с Азербайджаном, что может прояснить перспективы сотрудничества между развивающимися странами.

В этом контексте географические реалии страны часто определяют рамки, в пределах которых она может развиваться. Экономические преимущества и недостатки Танзании часто отражают как слабые, так и сильные стороны Африки в целом. Чтобы провести анализ этих особенностей, развивающаяся страна не должна полагаться только на торговлю с бывшими колониальными державами, а должна стремиться к более координированным глобальным отношениям с другими развивающимися странами. Цифры и данные обеспечат более детальный анализ.

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