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**High court confirms 10% of 2018/19 national budget will be used for infrastructure**

# Barrick signs up to Twiga Minerals as joint venture

The Barrick CEO expressed relief that the dispute between the gold mining giant and the government is over and the company is now ready to work together with the government

By Guardian Reporter

THE government and Barrick Gold Corporation yesterday touted their newly formed joint venture company, Twiga Minerals saying its performance will serve as an example to other mining companies. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, Prof Palamagamba Kabudi made

this affirmation after finalizing consultations with Barrick Gold chief executive officer Mark Bristow in Dar es Salaam.

He said that the partnership is meant to develop Tanzania's gold assets for the benefit of all stakeholders.

"Twiga will make our new partnership an

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SPECIAL SERVICE: President John Magufuli serves samosas to Vice President Samia Suluhu Hassan at State House in Dar es Salaam yesterday shortly after swearing in various newly appointed government officials. Photo: State House



# Sisal replacing key Lake Zone traditional crops

By Felister Peter, Shinyanga

A growing number of farmers in Lake Zone regions are abandoning traditional crops like maize and cotton for the more lucrative sisal farming, it has been learnt. Sisal farming at present has more than 4,500 farmers in Simiyu and Shinyanga regions where its economic potential is rapidly gaining recognition and the good prices ranging from 2,200/- to 2,500/ per kilogram is seen as relatively enticing compared to more traditional cash crops. Currently, there are more than 4,200 acres of sisal in Simiyu and Shinyanga regions. Of the number, 4,000 acres consist of traditional hedge sisal planted to demarcate farm boundaries and 250 acres of field sisal meant to produce fibre.

"I used to plant sisal for fencing for several years. I wasn't aware of its economic benefits until I was educated by experts from Relief to Development Society (REDESO) and Oxfam Tanzania in 2011. I then started with two acres but I have expanded my farm to 16 acres," said Charles Bida (65), a farmer from Unyanyembe village in Uchungu ward, Kishapu district.

Bida said his sisal harvests have also been increasing yearly from six tonnes in 2011 to 12 tonnes this year.

Bida who was awarded as a lead farmer and influencer during this year's Nanemane exhibition, said his family's livelihood has improved since he has also been able to construct a modern house worth 20m/-.

"We are gradually abandoning cotton and maize farming after realizing the potential in sisal farming. I can generate 2m/- per month by selling sisal fibre," said Bida who is the chairman of Kishapu Sisal Growers Association (KSGA).

Hellen Samson from Migunga village in Mwataga ward said her husband

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# PCCB nets coops officials over 1.2bn/- cashew funds

By Guardian Reporter

LEADERS of Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies (AMCOS) plus those of Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS) in the southern regions non-procedurally withheld 1.2bn/- belonging to cashew farmers, President John Magufuli said yesterday.

Speaking at the State House in Dar es Salaam after swearing in top officials he appointed recently, the president said he had learned of the theft during his recent tour in the southern regions of Mtwara and Lindi.

President Magufuli was accompanied in the visit by among other officials, the Acting Director General



The farmers' money was taken by leaders of AMCOS and SACCOS since 2016/17 season

of the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Brig Gen John Mbugu.

"The farmers' money was taken by leaders of AMCOS and SACCOS since 2016/17 season," he said.

President Magufuli said he worked with the PCCB head to ensure that all the money is returned to farmers by cooperatives' leaders.

"Some 250m/- has already been returned to farmers and we will ensure that farmers get all their money," he said.

This comes at a time when AMCOS and SACCOS in the cashew sub-sector face financial difficulties emanating from not-so-smooth sales last season

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# Govt warns HESLB loan officers on corrupt deals

By Guardian Correspondent, Morogoro

THE government has warned loan officers in the country's universities who solicit bribes from students before assisting them with their loan applications, as many students fail to get loans from the Higher Education Students Loans Board (HESLB).

The warning was given in Morogoro by the Deputy Minister for Education, Science and Technology, William ole Nasha (pictured), when speaking to loan officers at a meeting attended by the HESLB management late last week.

He said that the government through HESLB established loan desks at institutions of higher learning to enable students to submit their applications, but some board officials solicit bribes

before approving such applications.

Ole Nasha said he could mention one such officer, asserting that there is one who obtained 40m/- from various students while the service is free to all students.

He said as of now the government plans to dispense 450bn/- in educating more than 128,285 students in the current first year in various universities in the country.

He said that the 2018/2019 budgeted funds for the purpose stood at 427.5bn/- for 123,329 students, and the current budget allocation has been increased by 22.5bn/-.

Prof James Mdoe, the Deputy Permanent Secretary in the ministry said the government will not tolerate loan officers deliberately delaying

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By Francis Kajubi

THE Ministry of Industry and Trade has held talks with the Young Professionals Organisation (YPO) Tanzania Chapter...

Organisation continues efforts by govt to create conducive business environment in the country

At a meeting roundtable that brought Minister Innocent Bashungwa with 28 YPOs held in Dar es Salaam over the weekend...

most of the time contradicts with the law and investment policies. "Their main concern is predictable policies and laws regulating trade affairs."

in their existing or in new investments," said the minister. In the move to eliminate hurdles of doing business...

graduates from the information and technology (IT) profession so that they can showcase their innovations that can be adopted in doing business...

laws relating to business to be predictable. We are the investors in both the EAC and SADC regions, so, we have to be sure with the governments' perspectives before we decide on further investments...



A recently built road in Dar es Salaam's Mbagala Kiburugwa suburb lies badly damaged by the days of heavy rain the city has been experiencing, as captured yesterday. Photo: Selemeni Mpochi

WEZA project relieves thousands from trap of poverty in Zanzibar

By Guardian Reporter

THOUSANDS of people in Zanzibar have benefited from a project dubbed: 'Women Empowerment in Zanzibar (WEZA II)' thanks to the initiatives made by Tanzania Media Women's Association (TAMWA-Zanzibar)...

least 6,000 women equal to 280 women's groups living in rural areas mobilized, successfully implementing village savings and loan and contributing to family and community needs.

trade fair because they are not afford to pay 200,000 for a business booth," she said. Through the project, women were advised to minimize cost for women small entrepreneurs for them to participate in such activities...

Sagcot calls for new push to make southern corridor more fertile ground for agriculture

By Guardian Reporter

THE Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (Sagcot) has urged stakeholders in the agriculture sector to advise and help small holder farmers to use lime to restore soil health and also value soil tests.

Tanzania already has infrared technology that can be easily accessed by farmers. The technology can suggest which type of crops suits the soil tested and the types of agricultural inputs needed. The technology also helps farmers understand the real needs for the piece of land chosen for farming.

depend on how much they harvest." He said improving rural harvests by transforming agricultural production was a significant factor in making Tanzania a middle-income industrial nation by 2025.

Advertisement for AngloGold Ashanti Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML) including logo, contact info, and a detailed drill table. The table lists estimated indicative drill metres by type from Q3/2020 to end of Q2/2023 for Star and Comet/Ridge 8, Nyankanga, and Geita Hill locations.

ANGLOGOLDASHANTI
21 October 2019
Newspaper Advert:

Expression of Interest (EOI)/ Request for Information (RFI):
Underground Production, Exploration and Grade Control Drilling Services for AngloGold Ashanti Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML).

Introduction:
AngloGold Ashanti Limited - Global Supply Chain is managing the EOI/RFI Process on behalf of Geita Gold Mining Limited (GGML).

Headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AGA") has a globally diverse, world-class portfolio of operations and projects. AGA is the third largest gold mining company in the world, measured by production.

The purpose of the EOI/ RFI is to explore the Drilling market for competent service providers with the requisite technical skills and financial capacity to undertake Production, Exploration and Grade Control drilling services at our Geita Gold Mine in accordance with the RFI documents.

The responses to this EOI/RFI will be used to shortlist capable Service Providers that will be invited to respond to the Main Tender for Underground Production, Exploration and Grade Control Drilling Services for Geita Gold Mine (GGM). The details and dates for the issue of the Main Tender will be communicated to shortlisted Companies only.

Scope of work:
Underground Production, Exploration and Grade Control Drilling Services

The primary purpose of the service is to provide underground geological drilling services, comprising:
(a) Exploration - Diamond Drilling;
(b) Grade Control - Reverse Circulation/ Diamond Drilling;
(c) Long Hole Drilling and Slot Rises.

Drilling services (hereinafter referred to as "the Services") are to be performed at Geita Gold Mine underground operations in a safe, productive and efficient manner.

Table 1: Estimated Indicative drill metres by type from Q3/2020 to end of Q2/2023.

Table with 8 columns: Location, Drill Type, Drill Type, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, Total. Rows include Star and Comet/Ridge 8, Nyankanga, and Geita Hill with sub-rows for Grade Control and Production using RC/DDH, DDH, 76mm, 89mm, 102mm, and V30 (760mm diameter).

The Services will be performed at AngloGold Ashanti's wholly owned Geita Gold Mining Limited ("GGML") lease, located in Geita District, Geita Region, approximately 910km from Dar es Salaam and 120km west of Mwanza City respectively...

The lease is at a mean altitude of +/- 1200m above sea level with a mean monthly temperature 22°C. Total annual rainfall is in the region of 1000mm with a dry season between June and September.

Interested companies/ Respondents are required to obtain electronic copies of the EOI/ RFI documents by e-mailing mmanzini@anglogoldashanti.com in Johannesburg by no later than Tuesday, 05 November 2019 at 16:00 hours (Johannesburg, South African Time Zone).

The closing date for the submission of EOI/RFI documents from interested companies is Friday, 08 November 2019 at 12:00 (Johannesburg, South African Time Zone).

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# Understanding xenophobia: First define it, then put it into context

By Ebrahim Rasool

**T**HE pathology of discrimination and anger is not directed at all foreigners, but at those who are encountered daily, in an environment of scarce resources, and in an atmosphere of general insecurity and vulnerability.

In recent times I was requested to provide a perspective on the attacks on foreign nationals in South Africa by investors from across the world who do business here. Traditionally these investors have been able to lure their best managers, engineers and other categories of skills to South Africa, based on the history of our country, the natural beauty of places like Cape Town, and the lifestyle options offered by our country. Obviously, xenophobia would be a major impediment to such transfers and investors.

A definitional debate? The phenomenon of violence against people of other nationalities in South Africa has sparked a debate about whether these are manifestations of xenophobia, which official government responses have tried to steer away from, given that South Africa has a history of leading the fight against any form of discrimination, from racism to sexism. If indeed it were xenophobia, mostly against other African nationals, it would be an indictment on South Africa and would be compounded by the fact of Africa's hospitality to South African freedom fighters during apartheid. Hence the president of South Africa sent a group of special envoys to convey the government's apology to African nations. But the question of xenophobia must be measured against some working definition of the phenomenon. According to Wikipedia:

"Xenophobia is the fear or hatred of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange. Xenophobia can involve perceptions of an ingroup toward an outgroup and can manifest itself in suspicion of the activities of others, and a desire to eliminate their presence to secure a presumed purity and may relate to a fear of losing national, ethnic or racial identity."

Against this definition, especially if local economic interests are factored in, South Africa has to go back to about the mid-2000s (particularly in 2008) to trace the rise of violence against foreign nationals to make sense of this phenomenon. When the violence reached its peak, the Thabo Mbeki government convened high-level interventions to mourn and prevent it. In the Western Cape, where this violence threatened before 2007, preventative measures were put in place, resulting in the lowest levels of violence and deaths, showing that active programmes can be effective. What is the presence of foreign nationals in SA?

The figures of net migration to South Africa have a broad agreement, between the official figures of Stats SA and the United Nations, that about four million people from outside South Africa have entered over the last three decades. At the height of the Zimbabwe crisis, South Africa was the highest recipient of migration in the world. Partly, migration to South Africa has been facilitated by relatively easy conditions of migration. It has been quite easy to receive refugee status for those caught up in conflicts, and similarly, impediments to employment and opening a business have been fewer, and migrants have also enjoyed social benefits available to South Africans as in healthcare and education.

Where is most of the migration coming from? Stats SA shows that for this period, about 3.5 million migrants to South Africa originate from Africa, about 100,000 from countries in Asia, and the rest from the EU. The UN figures indicate that about two million are from our immediate neighbours, with Zimbabwe the highest. The rest of the African migrants are split between countries such as the DRC, Nigeria and Somalia. The main drivers of African migration to South Africa have been conflict at home, failed political governance and economic collapse. Skilled

migrants have also found South Africa a place for the optimal usage of their skills with better remuneration. Has there been a general attack on foreigners by South Africans? In the last round of attacks in 2019, while foreigners have been targeted, it was, in fact, true that most who were casualties of the attacks were South Africans.

The president confirmed that in this period, 10 people were killed and of those, two were foreign nationals, with the rest being South Africans. Second, the attacks have not been against all foreign nationals. By origin, those who come from European and Middle Eastern descent seem to have been exempted from any attacks.

The attacks have been particularly aimed at those of African and South Asian origin. Third, those bearing the brunt of the attacks are those who live, work or do business in close proximity to South Africans in the poorest areas of South Africa, indicating that xenophobia is a manifestation of a battle for scarce resources.

The main complaints have been about foreigners taking South African jobs, out-competing their SA counterparts in business, being able to buy socio-economic houses from South Africans and renting them out to others, and the increase in the levels of criminality.

This may indicate that the pathology of discrimination and anger is not directed at all foreigners, but at those who are encountered daily, in an environment of scarce resources, and in an atmosphere of general insecurity and vulnerability. Often the presence of bigotry, as in xenophobia, is precisely in the differential power relations: it manifests where foreigners have relatively no power, not where they have the power to protect themselves and where they are less vulnerable. Is the counter-xenophobia argument of 'causes' valid?

There is validity to the argument that some of the causes of these attacks, when scrutinised, are legitimate. First, it is true that African leaders need to do better in their own countries to stop conflicts and facilitate socio-economic development that could effectively stop migration, but these are long-term programmes.

Second, it is true that some African migrants are involved in illegal activities such as drug dealing, fraud and other criminal acts, but once you ascribe a generalised nationality to crime, you enter the terrain of xenophobia.

Third, it is true that migrants who come from countries where the state has been historically weak, and they relied on their own individual ingenuity and entrepreneurial abilities, are often out-competing South Africans in doing business - but these are vacuums caused by SA conditions, not those who fill the vacuums. In short, there are causes which can lead to conflict, violence and killing, but these causes in the mouth of a populist, a demagogue, a bigot, an unscrupulous politician, lead to situations where - in xenophobic ways - the target is identified as an "other", the aggrieved are mobilised into blind fury, and criminality is justified.

Xenophobia or simple criminality? Again, without equivocation, all acts of looting, arson, robbery, assault and murder are acts of criminality and must be prevented, stopped and prosecuted, without regard to causal factors or aggravating circumstances. But in South Africa's Bill of Rights, incitement to conflict and hate speech are outlawed as established crimes like drug dealing, fraud and so forth.

Therefore, while crimes are sometimes committed in groups they are not group crimes. They must be criminally prosecuted individually. It is often a failure of law enforcement - from intelligence gathering and analysis to preventative policing to prosecution - that has not managed the whole conveyor belt of criminality: infractions of the law by foreign nationals; hate speech and incitement by the community and political leaders, and attacks on foreign nationals. In short, a climate of impunity



has been allowed to gestate in SA. What are the South African government and society doing?

• There is still too much ambiguity and definitional debate from our country's leadership. We need unequivocally to send out a message that while the causes are understood, and while we can identify clear acts of criminality on three sides, all of these instrumentalise the identity, the otherness, the foreignness of people. This is no different to Donald Trump instrumentalising xenophobia by decrying immigration policy and attributing individual crimes to a national group.

The issue of the weakness of law enforcement is on the table and clearly is up for strengthening, despite the fact that this weakness allows gender-based violence and other crimes in South Africa as well. South Africa needs a general assault on impunity, from prosecuting the high command of corruption to taxi drivers who flout traffic laws, to tax evaders.

• The president, in the face of a backlash from Africa, has apologised, despatched envoys to African capitals and undertaken to take measurable steps against all criminality, and already some of those burning, looting and assaulting have been arrested and face prosecution. A clear message also needs to be sent to those who incite conflict and use hate speech that transforms criminal acts into xenophobic acts.

It is a double-edged sword to admit that this is not violence directed at all foreigners, but especially at those who share the scramble for scarce resources at the coal face of poverty, while those with lighter skins are relatively immune to such attacks. It may be understood that South Africa has

not recovered from three centuries of colonial occupation, racial segregation, and the bigotry of apartheid, and we may need to have a conversation about our troubled history with identity, not as the victors over apartheid, but as ongoing victims who carry the strain of the very thing we despise, from racism to misogyny to xenophobia and other forms of prejudice and discrimination.

There seems to be some interest in recalling what the Western Cape did in the mid-2000s when attacks on foreign nationals first broke out. Here I don't refer to the secondary violence in 2008 when victims of attacks were dumped in tents on isolated, cold and wet beaches around Cape Town, but the active attempts at social cohesion by building bridges across difference, facilitating entrepreneurial skills transfers, targeting action against spaza shop owners who hired criminals to burn and loot their foreign competitors, and setting up early warning systems that could trigger mediation efforts or policing interventions.

## Xenophobia

Xenophobia is the fear or hatred of that which is perceived to be foreign or strange. Xenophobia can involve perceptions of an ingroup toward an outgroup and can manifest itself in suspicion of the activities of others, and a desire to eliminate their presence to secure a presumed purity and may relate to a fear of losing national, ethnic or racial identity.

Xenophobia can also be exhibited in the form of an "uncritical exaltation of another culture" in which a culture is ascribed "an unreal, stereotyped and exotic quality". According to UNESCO, the terms xenophobia and racism often overlap, but differ in how the latter

encompasses prejudice based on physical characteristics while the former is generally centered on behavior based on the notion of a specified people being adverse to the culture or nation.

## Definitions

Dictionary definitions of xenophobia include: "deep-rooted fear towards foreigners" (Oxford English Dictionary; OED), and "fear of the unfamiliar" (Webster's). The word comes from the Ancient Greek words (xenos, meaning "strange", "foreigner", and (phobos), meaning "fear".

A theorised but political definition of xenophobia, put forward by Andreas Wimmer, is "an element of a political struggle about who has the right to be cared for by the state and society: a fight for the collective goods of the modern state." In other words, xenophobia arises when people feel that their rights to benefit from the government is being subverted by other people's rights.

## History

An early example of xenophobic sentiment in Western culture is the Ancient Greek denigration of foreigners as "barbarians", the belief that the Greek people and culture were superior to all others, and the subsequent conclusion that barbarians were naturally meant to be enslaved. Ancient Romans also held notions of superiority over all other peoples, such as in a speech attributed to Manius Acilius, "There, as you know, there were Macedonians and Thracians and Illyrians, all most warlike nations, here Syrians and Asiatic Greeks, the most worthless peoples among mankind and born for slavery."

## Manifestations

Despite the majority of the country's

population being of mixed (Pardo), African, or indigenous heritage, depictions of non-European Brazilians on the programming of most national television networks is scarce and typically relegated for musicians/their shows. In the case of telenovelas, Brazilians of darker skin tone are typically depicted as housekeepers or in positions of lower socioeconomic standing.

## Canada

Muslim and Sikh Canadians have faced racism and discrimination in recent years, especially since 2001 and the spillover effect of the United States' War on Terror. A 2016 survey from The Environics Institute, which was a follow-up to a study conducted 10 years prior, found that there may be discriminating attitudes that may be a residual of the effects of the September 11, 2001 attacks in the United States.

A poll in 2009 by Maclean's revealed that only 28 per cent of Canadians view Islam favourably, and only 30 per cent viewed the Sikh religion favourably. 45 per cent of respondents believed Islam encourages violence. In Quebec in particular, only 17 per cent of respondents had a favourable view of Islam.

## Colombia

According to the UNHCR, by June 2019, there were some 4 million Venezuelan refugees, among whom 1.3 million were in Colombia. Because of their urgent situation, many migrants from Venezuela crossed the border without documentation, indicating they had few opportunities to gain "access to legal and other rights or basic services and are exposed to exploitation, abuse, manipulation and a wide range of other protection risks, including racism, discrimination and xenophobia". Since the start of the migrant crisis, media outlets and state officials warned about the increasing discrimination of migrants in the country, especially xenophobia and violence against the migrants.

Racism in Mexico has a long history. Historically, Mexicans with light skin tones had absolute control over dark skinned Amerindians due to the structure of the Spanish colonial caste system. When a Mexican of a darker-skinned tone marries one of a lighter-skinned tone, it is common for them to say that they are "making the race better" (mejorando la raza). This can be interpreted as a self-attack on their ethnicity. Despite improving economic and social conditions of Indigenous Mexicans, discrimination against Indigenous Mexicans continues to this day and there are few laws to protect Indigenous Mexicans from discrimination. Violent attacks against indigenous Mexicans are moderately common and many times go unpunished.

## Venezuela

In Venezuela, like other South American countries, economic inequality often breaks along ethnic and racial lines. A 2013 Swedish academic study stated that Venezuela was the most racist country in the Americas, followed by the Dominican Republic.

Concern over Japanese ethnic and immigrant groups during the Second World War prompted the Canadian and U.S. governments to intern most of their ethnically Japanese populations in the western portions of North America. As in most countries, many people in the U.S. continue to be xenophobic against other races. In the view of a network of scores of US civil rights and human rights organizations, "Discrimination permeates all aspects of life in the United States, and extends to all communities of color." Discrimination against racial, ethnic, and religious minorities, especially when it comes to African Americans, is widely acknowledged. Members of every major American ethnic and religious minority have perceived discrimination in their dealings with other minority racial and religious groups. Philosopher Cornel West has stated that "racism is an integral element within the very fabric of American culture and society. It is embedded in the country's first collective definition, enunciated in its subsequent laws, and imbued in its dominant way of life."





## By Special Correspondent

TOURISM is travel for pleasure or business; also the theory and practice of touring, the business of attracting, accommodating, and entertaining tourists, and the business of operating tours. Tourism may be international or within the traveler's country. The World Tourism Organization defines tourism more generally, in terms which go "beyond the common perception of tourism as being limited to holiday activity only", as people "traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure and not less than 24 hours, business and other purposes".

Tourism can be domestic or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments.

Tourism suffered as a result of a strong economic slowdown of the late-2000s recession, between the second half of 2008 and the end of 2009, and the outbreak of the H1N1 influenza virus, but slowly recovered. International tourism receipts (the travel item in the balance of payments) grew to US\$1.03 trillion (€740 billion) in 2005, corresponding to an increase in real terms of 3.8 pc from 2010. International tourist arrivals surpassed the milestone of 1 billion tourists globally for the first time in 2012, emerging markets such as China, Russia, and Brazil had significantly increased their spending over the previous decade. The ITB Berlin is the world's leading tourism trade fair. Global tourism accounts for ca. 8 pc of global greenhouse gas emissions.

The word tourist was used in 1772 and tourism in 1811.[12] It is formed from the word tour, which is derived from Old English *turian*, from Old French *turner*, from Latin *turnare*; 'to turn on a lathe', which is itself from Ancient Greek.

The tourism industry, as part of the service sector, has become an important source of income for many regions and even for entire countries. The Manila Declaration on World Tourism of 1980 recognized its importance as "an activity essential to the life of nations because of its direct effects on the social, cultural, educational, and eco-



## Building upon the key drivers of tourism growth in Africa

nomics sectors of national societies, and on their international relations."

Tourism brings large amounts of income into a local economy in the form of payment for goods and services needed by tourists, accounting as of 2011 for 30 pc of the world's trade in services, and, as an invisible export, for 6 pc of overall exports of goods and services. It also generates opportunities for employment in the service sector of the economy associated with tourism.

The hospitality industries which benefit from tourism include transportation services (such as airlines, cruise ships, trains and taxicabs); lodging (including hotels, hostels, homestays, resorts and renting rooms); and entertainment venues (such as amusement

parks, restaurants, casinos, shopping malls, music venues, and theatres). This is in addition to goods bought by tourists, including souvenirs.

On the flip-side, tourism can degrade people and sour relationships between host and guest.

Definitions

In 1936, the League of Nations defined a foreign tourist as "someone traveling abroad for at least twenty-four hours". Its successor, the United Nations, amended this definition in 1945, by including a maximum stay of six months.

In 1941, Hunziker and Kraft defined tourism as "the sum of the phenomena and relationships

arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity." In 1976, the Tourism Society of England's definition was: "Tourism is the temporary, short-term movement of people to destinations outside the places where they normally live and work and their activities during the stay at each destination.

It includes movements for all purposes." In 1981, the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism defined tourism in terms of particular activities chosen and undertaken

en outside the home.

In 1994, the United Nations identified three forms of tourism in its Recommendations on Tourism Statistics:

- Domestic tourism, involving residents of the given country traveling only within this country
- Inbound tourism, involving non-residents traveling in the given country
- Outbound tourism, involving residents traveling in another country

The terms tourism and travel are sometimes used interchangeably.

In this context, travel has a

similar definition to tourism but implies a more purposeful journey. The terms tourism and tourist are sometimes used pejoratively, to imply a shallow interest in the cultures or locations visited. By contrast, traveler is often used as a sign of distinction. The sociology of tourism has studied the cultural values underpinning these distinctions and their implications for class relations.

World tourism statistics and rankings Total volume of cross-border tourist travel International tourist arrivals reached 1.035 billion in 2012, up from over 996 million in 2011, and 952 million in 2010.

In 2011 and 2012, international travel demand continued to recover from the losses resulting from the late-2000s recession, where tourism suffered a strong slowdown from the second half of 2008 through the end of 2009. After a 5% increase in the first half of 2008, growth in international tourist arrivals moved into negative territory in the second half of 2008, and ended up only 2% for the year, compared to a 7% increase in 2007.

The negative trend intensified during 2009, exacerbated in some countries due to the outbreak of the H1N1 influenza virus, resulting in a worldwide decline of 4.2% in 2009 to 880 million international tourists arrivals, and a 5.7% decline in international tourism receipts.

Travel and tourism remained one of the key growth drivers of Africa's economy, contributing 8.5% of the GDP in 2018; equivalent to \$194.2 billion.

According to the 2019 Jumia Hospitality Report Africa, this growth record placed the continent as the second-fastest growing tourism region in the world, with a growth rate of 5.6% after Asia Pacific and against a 3.9% global average growth rate.

"Our focus is to continue showcasing Africa as a continent full of beauty and opportunity.

## How does govt balance regulating foreign-owned businesses with drive for investment?

## By Omphemetse Sibanda

THE South African government says it is looking at legislation to regulate the conduct of foreign-owned businesses in the country. While there are already several laws in place, government would do well to look at what the rest of Africa does in this regard.

Small Business Development Minister Khumbudzo Ntshavheni's move to set in motion legislative intervention to regulate the participation of foreign nationals in South Africa's economy is contentious, yet a subject that cannot be avoided forever.

According to Ntshavheni, the proposed law will be based on lessons and best practices from countries such as Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Ghana, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Botswana that have regulations specifying the sectors where foreign nationals are not allowed to participate or are restricted in their participation. "We want to strengthen the protection for the locals", said Ntshavheni.

The minister also said South Africa has no system in place to account for the businesses conducted by foreign nationals, let alone knowing the economic impact of their participation in the South African stream of commerce. By "system" I am going to assume that the minister did not mean that there is no legislation that addresses restrictions in some form or shape for different sectors.

The minister also claimed that "we currently do not have enabling legislation that allows us to regulate participation of foreign nationals in the country". I am deliberately being careful to state that the minister "claimed" because there are in fact laws that regulate participation of foreign nationals in the country including foreign ownership restrictions and/or conditions. The only difference is that many of these laws are not as well thought out and well developed as similar laws/regulations in comparable African countries.

As an ANC member, Ntshavheni will surely be one of the first people to remember that it is not the first time such restrictive legislation has been pro-

posed in South Africa by her party. In 2017, then secretary-general of the ANC and now Minister of Mineral Resources Gwede Mantashe said that the party's national lekgotla had agreed on the imposition of restrictions on the employment of foreigners in locally owned businesses, much to the delight of Cosatu and Saftu.

Both the 2017 and the 2019 ANC foreign nationals/businesses restriction proposal cannot be considered ground-breaking pronouncements, except that the reaction to this proposal is intriguing. Some have branded the proposed legislative intervention by the minister as "cheap" politicking. It is this and similar views that unfortunately will sustain the narrative that the proposed legislation by Ntshavheni is influenced by the xenophobic tendencies of South Africans.

Of course, both the 2017 and 2019 proposals came with a backdrop of xenophobic violence and criminality in the country. But it cannot be said, for instance, that the South African Immigration Act is xenophobic just because it places an obligation on all employers to act in good faith by ensuring that no undocumented person is employed.

Behind the Immigration Act is the acknowledgement and appreciation of the reality that overly restrictive immigration policy in a country in dire need of scarce skills may deflect highly skilled foreign workers to destinations where restrictions are lower. With the spotlight shining on South Africa over the plight of foreign nationals and the recent xenophobic violence, the proposed law should not be used to perpetuate the image that South Africa is xenophobic.

It is hoped that Ntshavheni's proposed legislation is not so unreasonably and irrationally restrictive that it red flags of anti-immigration prejudice and protectionism. The crowding-out effect of the proposed legislation must be carefully considered when formulating its provisions.

It is true, as the minister indicated, that there are countries with legislation restricting foreign nationals; hence the minister intends learning from these countries. What exactly these countries are doing that is worth learning, and to



serve as models for the South African context, should raise every-body's curiosity.

The following are quick examples, the list of which is not exhaustive: Botswana: Botswana reserves certain trades and businesses only for Botswana citizens (Motswana) and/or companies that are wholly owned by Motswana.

Restrictions include, for example, ownership by Motswana only in activities such as baby shops, car washes, cellphone shops, cleaning services, commercial hardware shops, cosmetics shops, dry-cleaning stores, florists, funeral parlours, furniture shops, general clothing stores, general dealers, gymnasiums, hair or beauty salons, internet cafes or copy shops, jewellery shops, laundromats, motor dealers, petrol filling stations, pharmacies or chemist stores, restaurants, sunglasses shops, supermarkets, toy shops, small-scale manufacture of school uniforms, manufacture of school furniture, baking of bread and confectionery, bottling of water and production of traditional sour milk.

When you look into the complete list of the businesses reserved for Motswana, you see some of the businesses that were

looted and torched in South Africa because they belonged to foreign nationals.

A bill, the Transfer Duty (Amendment) Bill 2018, was introduced in July 2019 in Botswana's parliament, proposing the introduction of laws that prohibit land ownership by foreign nationals except for long-term leases.

Reportedly one MP (Vice President Slumber Tsogwane) warned against parliament enacting such a "bombshell piece of legislation" because of fears that it would scare away foreign investment and negatively affect tourism and the property industry.

I bring this into my discussion because of what apparently further ensued, which reminds me of the "White Monopoly Capital" argument of the EFF: Maun West MP Kgosi Tawana Moremi was reportedly displeased with how the issue of land restriction was being handled.

Kgosi Moremi apparently viewed any resistance as an indication of the pervasive influence of white monopoly capital, and also expressed concerns that the important economic value sectors such as tourism were wholly controlled by foreigners. Kenya:

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya guarantees the right of nation-

als and non-nationals to own property; however, non-Kenyan citizens (either individually or in association with others) are not permitted to own an interest in land longer than a leasehold term of 99 years.

Section 65(1) of the Kenyan Constitution states that: "A person who is not a citizen may hold land on the basis of leasehold tenure only, and any such lease, however granted, shall not exceed ninety-nine years."

This prohibition was confirmed by Justice Gacheru in the case of Kunde Road Residents' Welfare Association Versus Deshun Properties Company Limited & Four Others (ELC PETITION NO. 1433 OF 2013). In am also bringing up the issue of land because the new law may consider restrictions in agricultural sectors and other FDI investment dependent on land.

It is thus important that such law should not be rushed through Parliament merely to pacify disgruntled South Africans. Such a law will have both direct and indirect impact/consequences on other laws.

There is no equivalent provision to section 65(1) of the Kenyan Constitution as in the provisions of section 25 of the South African Constitution. But the Regulation

of Land Holdings Bill that was referred to by former President Jacob Zuma in his 2015 and 2016 SONAs could bring such restrictions through prohibiting foreign acquisition of agricultural land and placing land ceilings for South Africans and existing foreign owners of agricultural land. Nigeria: The Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission Act 2004 (NIPC Act), for example, contains what is called the Negative List, in terms of which both Nigerians and foreign nationals cannot invest in the production of: arms and ammunition; narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; or the production of garments and accoutrement of the police, customs, immigration, prisons, military and paramilitary services. In terms of the Nigerian Oil and Gas Industry Content Development Act of 2010, at least 51% of the shares of a company entering the oil and gas industry in Nigeria must be owned by Nigerians. Nigerian independent operators get first consideration in respect of the award of oil blocks, oil field licences, oil lifting licences and contracts for new projects.

Worth noting on the issue of local content and indigenisation is that on 5 February 2018, President Muhammadu Buhari signed Presidential Executive Order 5 for "planning and execution of projects, promotion of Nigerian content in contracts and science, engineering and technology".

The order gives preference to Nigerian companies and firms in the awarding of contracts in line with the Public Procurement Act, 2007. One may be tempted to argue that our BEE is one such restriction.

But in reality, our BEE legislation is not aimed at restricting foreign ownership, but rather at promoting the inclusion of black South Africans in the economy. We cannot even say we have been successful in promoting and enforcing our own genuine local content.

## ACTIVISM

## Clerics plan to submit list of 35 illicit liquor manufacturers to JPM

By Guardian Reporter

RELIGIOUS leaders have identified 35 illicit liquor manufacturers with clandestine factories mostly in Arusha and Dar es Salaam which they plan to present to President John Magufuli for action which include prosecuting its owners.

National Chairman of Bishops and Sheikhs Ethics, Peace and Human Rights Committee, Bishop William Mwamalanga said in Dar es Salaam during the weekend at a meeting of religious leaders and over 1,800 business people from East Africa that the government should reign in the cartel which is selling the liquor cheaply hence affecting youths.

"We have a report which has been compiled by experts who did a research into the problem which is seriously facing the country," Bishop Mwamalanga said while explaining that the cartel has denied Treasury over Itrn/- in revenue

since 2017.

"We want President Magufuli to take action against this cartel which backed by political and business elites who are making billions in profits but also negatively impacting on the health of our children," he noted.

Referring to the report titled, 'Illicit liquor industry of Tanzania,' which covers 2017 and this year, Bishop Mwamalanga said apart from prosecuting the culprits, the state should also demand full payment of the Itrn/- evaded taxes over the period.

"These illegal manufacturers are the same who used to make sachets which were banned and now they are doing it in glass and plastic bottles," he pointed out while challenging ministries and regulatory bodies to exercise their roles instead of waiting for the Head of State.

Bishop Mwamalanga further noted that while quality of such liquor is questionable because it has not

certification from Tanzania Drugs and Medical Devices Authority but also contributes to environmental degradation.

"Because of such cheap liquors which are sold widely, research is showing that heart related diseases are on the increase," he added.

Speaking at the meeting, Prof Yu Gen who is a heart specialist from China told participants that many consumers of such liquor

suffer from heart diseases and mental health because of quality of the products.

Prof Gen who was backed by his peers, Dr Priscal Ngachuli, Dr Allayi Luyezi and Dr Abdullah Mahamudu from Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda said studies have also shown that Tanzania is leading in having counterfeit electronic tax stumps.

"Most of these illicit liquor carry fake ETS which consumers cannot easily recognise,"

Prof Gen said while warning that increasing cases of heart related diseases will overstretch the country's health sector.

The youth who spend many hours playing pool or gambling, are the worst affected because they have low purchasing power hence go for the cheap liquor.

Businessmen Amos Chawinga, Steven Shirima and Margaret Shoo acknowledged that proliferation of fake ETS is real and rampant in Tanzania hence denying Treasury billions of shillings in taxes.



Bishop William Mwamalanga (R) speaks at The Guardian offices yesterday. Photo: Selemani Mpochi

## MARKETING

## Russia determined to boost science cooperation with African countries

MOSCOW

RUSSIA'S Science and Education ministry is seeking to expand science and education cooperation with African countries, with memorandums on science and technology cooperation with Mozambique and Namibia being drafted for signing, the ministry announced on Thursday.

"We expect further expansion of humanitarian cooperation between Russia and Africa in many spheres, particularly in higher education and research," minister Mikhail Kotyukov was quoted as having said.

"Currently, we are working on creating opportunities and ways to expand the number of students from African countries in Russian universities in the coming years," noted the minister.

"Along with the already signed memorandums on cooperation in science and technology with Guinea, Uganda and the Republic of South Africa, identical documents are drafted to be inked with Mozambique and Namibia," he noted.

According to the minister, the memorandums envisage joint projects in such important economic areas for Africa as

agriculture, rational mineral resource management and ecology. "New projects in such hi-tech spheres as telemedicine and satellite technologies are in the works now," he added.

Broader science and education cooperation between Russia and Africa is expected to be discussed at the Russia-Africa Forum in Sochi on October 23-24.

With the ministry's support, the discussion panel dubbed "Russia-Africa: developing economy through science, education and innovations" will be held and is set to be attended by Minister Kotyukov, Deputy Chair of Russia's Federation Council (parliament's upper house) Committee on Science, Education and Culture Igor Morozov, Rector of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia Vladimir Filippov, representatives from African countries and experts.

According to Irina Abramova, director of the Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (RAS) and the panel's moderator, the number of African students enrolled in Russian universities is increasing with every year.

"Foreigners are drawn to our education by a strong science base and high educa-

tional standards, particularly in exact sciences. In eight years, between 2010 and 2018, the number of African students in our universities rose 2.3 times," a section of the media quoted Abramova as having said.

Meanwhile, Abramova said that scientific relations between Russia and Africa need expanding and deepening. She referred primarily to a broad array of biological and medical projects, new farm crop hybrids, new mining and geological technologies, exploration of the ocean riches and humanitarian research.

The Russia-Africa Summit co-chaired by Russian President Vladimir Putin and his Egyptian counterpart, Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, is set to be held in Sochi on October 23-24.

Leaders of all the 54 African countries have been sent an invitation to the summit, with more than 40 heads of state and government having already confirmed their participation.

Simultaneously, the Russia-Africa Economic Forum will take place on the summit's sidelines for state leaders, officials, businesses and integration organisations.

Agencies



Russian president Vladimir Putin

## COMPETITIVENESS

## Cigarette prices double following tax revisions

KIGALI

CIGARETTE prices have doubled following the recent tax revisions, Sunday Times can exclusively reveal. The development follows a law published in the national gazette in September, detailing some of the imported products or products manufactured in Rwanda.

The new law stipulates a 36 percent tax levy on a retail price of a pack of 20 sticks plus an additional Rwf130 per pack. Subsequently, the British American Tobacco (BAT); that supplies popular brands including Intore, Dunhill Switch, and Dunhill Lights, Impala and SM announced that the prices of their products would increase.

By press time, the official prices according to BAT, the company's most sought after brands had changed to Rwf1,300 for Intore and Rwf2,800 for Dunhill. However, a spot survey done by Sunday Times at Kisisimati, one of the busiest business centers and surrounding areas, a packet of Intore was going for Rwf2,000 and Dunhill was at Rwf3,000 in some areas and Rwf4,000 in others. Before the changes, Intore went for Rwf1,000 and Dunhill was at Rwf1,500 per packet, respectively.

Taxation push

BAT's Area Head of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability Manager, Willis Angira, confirmed the changes to Sunday

Times in an exclusive interview, saying that besides the brands mentioned above, the whole company's portfolio had seen significant increases.

"Indeed, our retail prices for Dunhill and Intore have recently increased. In fact, it is true of the prices for our whole portfolio. The recent increases in price have been driven by excise revisions for the Financial Year 2019/20, as announced in the June 2019 budget speech by the Minister for Finance," he said.

Angira said that the biggest increases have been for Dunhill cigarettes with retail prices of Rwf2,800, SM at Rwf1,800 and Impala at Rwf1,300, respectively. When Sunday Times sought to understand why the prices were different from one seller to another, Angira said that while they are committed to ensuring adequate supply and price of their products, it was expected that some vendors would set their own prices.

"It is worth noting that retailers are free to set their prices and therefore some variations in prices might be witnessed in the initial period following such price changes before settling down," he said.

Not a new issue

In April last year, prices of cigarettes doubled following a shortage in supply on the local market that lasted two weeks. In an email interview with this reporter, the then



BAT's Area Head of Corporate Affairs and Sustainability, Willis Angira

BAT Kenya's Head of Legal and External Affairs (East and Central Africa) Simukai Munjanganja explained that the shortage was due to tax stamps.

"It (shortage) was due to delay in supply of tax stamps. The law requires a pack of cigarettes to be affixed with tax stamp, hence we could not deliver the cigarettes for sale until the tax stamps were affixed," Munjanganja said. He further dismissed speculations that the shortage was a result of decreased production or hoarding of the product with a goal of fetching better prices on the market.

"The shortages in the market are neither due to decreased production nor prospective price increase. We regret that there has been a shortage of our product occasioned by challenges in our supply chain logistics," he said.

In 2006, an operational restructuring exercise saw BAT Kenya take over the manufacturing of the cigarettes and only left BAT Rwanda to handle the distribution and marketing for the Rwanda-Burundi area. BAT has a primary listing on the London Stock Exchange and has a secondary listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, the Nairobi Securities Exchange, and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

## GROWTH

## Sharp air travel tax hike of 74% expected to encourage more rail travel in Europe

BERLIN

CHANCELLOR Angela Merkel's cabinet will sign off draft laws on new green taxes and subsidies this week, including much harsher charges on short-haul flights, German government sources said Tuesday.

As part of a broader "climate package" intended to bring Europe's largest economy back on course towards emissions reduction targets, taxes on flights up to 2 500 kilometres (1,550 miles) will increase 74 percent, to 13.03 euros (\$14.33).

Tax on longer-haul flights will grow around 41 percent, reaching 33.01 euros for trips up to 6 000 km and 59.43 euros on the very longest journeys. The charges are expected to bring in an extra 740 million euros per year to state coffers, according to the draft which would still have to be put to parliament.

That should more than pay for a reduction in value-added tax on long-distance train tickets to seven percent, down from 19 percent today. It is hoped that will prompt more travellers to travel by rail.

The government also plans to increase tax relief for commuters - compensating higher fuel costs from a new levy on carbon dioxide emissions - and for people modernising buildings to waste less energy.

Other new rules are aimed at giving incentives to municipalities to allow the construction of wind turbines, which has recently slowed.

After months of wrangling, ministers agreed last month a sweeping climate package. It is built around a gradually increasing CO2 price from 2021, on sectors that have thus far escaped green taxes.

## INCENTIVES

## EPZ, SEZ attracting massive private investments

By Guardian Reporter

AN improved investment climate being offered by the government through Special Economic Zones and Export Processing Zones is attracting private investments.

Export Processing Zones Authority's Director for Investment Promotion and Facilitation, James Maziku said in Dar es Salaam yesterday while speaking on the participation of the authority at the on-

going Syrian International Exhibitions that SEZ and EPZ are better place for private investment.

Maziku said among other things, increased investment in infrastructure development namely the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway and rehabilitation of the old railway network, road projects in different parts and the over 2,000 megawatts of Rufiji Hydro Power station are some of the positive things attracting investors.

"We are using the exhibitions to inform the Syrian business community and other participants to see the huge market potential available in Tanzania and persuade them establish industries here instead of transporting their products all the way from Syria to the Tanzania," he said.

Maziku also mentioned several amendments of various laws and regulations that the removal of over 50 different fees and charges as some of the incen-

tives that investors are interested to exploit through establishing industries.

He added that EPZA is using various trade exhibitions to meet and provide information on the immense opportunities available in the country to prospective investors. Through the Syrian exhibition has been receiving requests from investors globally seeking to invest in the country.

"Representatives of the companies participating in the exhibitions who apart from showcasing their products and technology,

are also looking for new investment opportunities in Tanzania," he said.

On his part, a Syrian exhibitor, Hussan Kasal said he is looking for an opportunity to invest in the pharmaceutical industry because the country has attractive business environment but also peace.

"We have come to Tanzania on several occasions to follow up on arrangements before investing in the pharmaceutical industries," Kasal said after meeting top EPZA officials.

## SETBACK

## Rate cap removal to hit Treasury hardest

NAIROBI

SUCCESSFUL removal of the rate cap is set to bring to an end three years of cheap credit for the government in the local market that saw Treasury ramp up domestic debt from Sh1.8 trillion in June 2016 to Sh2.7 trillion last June.

Following the enactment of the rate cap law in September 2016, interest on domestic credit dipped as banks flooded the government securities market while avoiding lending to the private sector. The Treasury went on a borrowing spree, often raising its local borrowing target to meet Budget deficit.

"In the event that the rate cap is repealed the most likely scenario would be a rise in interest rate on domestic debt (T-bills and bonds) as the private sector will now be competing with government for bank capital," head of research at Sterling capital Renaldo D'Souza said.

According to ratings agency Moody's though, if the government continues to miss tax targets and increases appetite for local loans, banks will just take advantage of the absence of the cap and charge Treasury a premium to make more money from the less risky treasuries rather than lend the private sector.

This year, acting Treasury Secretary Ukur Yatani increased domestic debt target to Sh300.31 billion,

from the Sh283.5 billion read in the June 13 Budget Statement by then Treasury CS Henry Rotich. Over the three years of cheap credit, banks mainly bought short-term Treasury bills rather than long-term bonds so they can easily exit the market if the cap is lifted.

CBK data shows that Treasury bills increased 60 percent from Sh613 billion in June 2016 to Sh982 billion in June this year while bonds rose 51 percent from Sh1.15 trillion to Sh1.74 trillion a similar period.



**In the event that the rate cap is repealed the most likely scenario would be a rise in interest rate on domestic debt (T-bills and bonds) as the private sector will now be competing with government for bank capital,**



EPZA Director for Investment Promotion and Facilitation, James Maziku



In this image released by the International Monetary Fund, International Monetary Fund Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva (2L) IMF Deputy Managing Director David Lipton (L), Incoming European Central Bank President Christine Lagarde (C), Chairman Lesetja Kganyago (2R) and UN General Secretary Antonio Guterres (R) attend at the IMF Headquarters during the 2019 IMF/World Bank Annual Meetings on Saturday in Washington, DC. (AFP)

## Global finance chiefs pledge to use all tools to aid growth

By Bloomberg

GLOBAL finance ministers and central bankers pledged to use all their tools, including fiscal policy, to support demand amid a "highly uncertain" outlook and elevated risks.

"The outlook is highly uncertain and subject to elevated downside risks," including trade tensions, policy uncertainty and geopolitical risks, according to a communique issued Saturday by the International Monetary and Financial Committee, the steering panel of the IMF's 189 member countries.

"We will employ all appropriate policy tools, individually and collectively, to mitigate risks, enhance resilience and shore up growth to benefit all."

The statement was released in Washington, where the IMF and World Bank are holding their annual meetings.

"Available fiscal space should be used to sup-

port demand as needed," and monetary policy should aim to keep inflation approaching or stabilizing around targets, the communique said.

The downbeat statement caps a week during which the IMF made a fifth-straight cut to its 2019 global growth forecast, projecting the weakest expansion since 2009.

The fund's chief economist, Gita Gopinath, earlier warned that "there is no room for policy mistakes and an urgent need for policy makers to cooperatively de-escalate trade and geopolitical tensions."

"All tools can be applied - monetary policy where there is space for it" as well as fiscal measures and structural reforms when appropriate, IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva said Saturday at a press conference in Washington. Governments need to take these steps to stop or reverse the slowdown, she said.

Global finance leaders met against a backdrop of slowing growth in the world's major economies and central banks grappling with limited room to support expansion.

In the US, the Federal Reserve has reversed some of its tightening to insure against downside risks, though consumer spending has largely held up amid weakness in manufacturing and business investment.

China said Friday that economic growth decelerated to the weakest pace since the early 1990s, yet it may be starting to stabilize as fiscal stimulus works its way through the economy.

For the euro area, policy makers don't expect to go beyond the interest-rate cuts and quantitative easing pushed through by European Central Bank President Mario Draghi in September unless the economy is hit by shocks such as escalating trade tensions or a no-deal Brexit, according to regional officials.

Agencies

## OPTIMISM

## PIC interim chair moves to save what is seen as SA's 'sovereign fund'

JOHANNESBURG

THE reputation of the Public Investment Corporation, which recently faced an inquiry into its affairs, can still be repaired, its interim chairperson Reuel Khoza has said, as the asset manager strives to chart a new path amid sideline tussles to protect its diverse investments.

Khoza, a veteran business leader who was in July tapped to steer the board of Africa's largest money manager, believes that the allegations of governance failures detailed in the recent commission of inquiry into the PIC cast a spotlight on the importance of having adequate checks and balances in state-owned entities.

"There is no gainsaying that the reputation of the PIC has not been damaged, but not irreparably," he said in an interview with Fin24. He said that since taking over, the in-

terim board has been immersed in stabilising the operational affairs of the company, which include filling key executive positions such as that of CEO, chief operating officer and chief risk officer.

The recruitment process for the positions will soon get underway. The PIC has been without a permanent CEO since Dan Matjila's resignation in November. Matjila and the previous board, which was directed to quit, had been ensnared in allegations of wrongdoing, including questions over some investments entered into under their watch.

Khoza likened the asset manager, which manages around R2.1trn on behalf of government employees, to a "sovereign fund" - saying it would require a CEO with a highest level of competency and ethical conduct.

"I don't think you could fault Matjila much on competency, even

though you can question some of the decisions he took, something which has to do with ethical conduct. Things fell apart, leading to the appointment of the inquiry... that has to do with ethical conduct," he said. The Mpati Commission of Inquiry, which was appointed by President Cyril Ramaphosa to probe allegations of impropriety at the PIC, is due to release its report by the end of October.

Khoza said the new board, which consists of diverse corporate leaders such as former Absa CEO Maria Ramos, has since taking over probed the organisational structure of the corporation in order to improve operations and identified areas that require strengthening.

"We have acted with urgency and corrected a few things, including splitting of the position of CEO and chief investment officer, which were collapsed into one. That was a major anomaly," said Khoza.



Interim Chairman, Dr Reuel Khoza.

"The past few years had been damaging, in a sense that the PIC is almost like a Sovereign Fund... so there has been reputational risks in a very substantial measure that we've had to repair."

Unprecedented Sekunjalo spat While the board works to achieve stability, a war of words has erupted between the company and Sekunjalo, an investment holding company led by promi-

nent businessman Iqbal Survé, whose companies have received investment from the PIC.

One major investment was R4.3bn in IT group AYO Technologies ahead of its listing in 2017. According to some evidence presented before the Mpati Inquiry, it was concluded without following due process.

Matters came to a head last week, after a top PIC executive told a Parliamentary inquiry that the corporation was considering an application to liquidate Sekunjalo over the non-repayment of a 2013 loan to a company called Sekunjalo Independent Media, a special purpose vehicle set up to buy out Independent Media from its Irish owners.

Survé, meanwhile, has threatened to sue the PIC, and has denied that Sekunjalo owes the asset manager anything. The corporation is also involved in a separate lawsuit

against AYO. Khoza described the acrimonious accusations between an investor and investee as "uncommon" and "unprecedented." Whatever happens, if somebody has been deceptive and borrowed money under false pretences, that smacks of corruption and we are not going to countenance losing due money," said Khoza.

He emphasised that the PIC, which has also suffered major losses in its R9.35bn investment in Steinhoff, would do anything to recover funds on behalf of pensioners. The Pretoria-based corporation is part of a global class action seeking to recover funds from the former retail giant.

## Old Mutual vs Moyo battle

The ongoing legal wrangle between Old Mutual and its fired CEO, Peter Moyo, has presented another challenge for the PIC, which owns a 16.9% stake in the JSE-listed firm. As one of the invest-

ments in Old Mutual, the PIC wants the dispute to be settled out of court, in order to stem financial losses and save the company further reputational damage.

Khoza revealed that there have been extensive engagements between Moyo's legal team and the Old Mutual board, in a bid to find common ground. He stated that the discomfort around the R250m damage claim could even be negotiated. "Nothing is etched in stone, chances are that the other party could consider different terms without going public with details of the deal."

While the fight to salvage investment from non-performing entities, there had been talking that the PIC, with its vast financial muscle, could be roped in to rescue some of the ailing state-owned entities. He said the PIC had been approached with an intention of extending funding to Eskom.











Kidz Kollege school's pupils feature in a walkathon, which was part of activities gearing towards commemorating cancer awareness month, at the school's premises in Dar es Salaam recently.

## Kidz Kollege hosts cultural activities to celebrate cancer awareness month

By Guardian Reporter

MUSIC, one of cultural activities, is one of the most precious gifts of God bestowed on mankind.

It is among things which people enjoy during their leisure time and can alleviate their burdens of life.

People enjoy music whether in instrumental or vocal form.

Music creates harmony amongst the living beings, even plants and animals understand and enjoy the beat, rhythm and harmony created by the musical sounds.

Children, parents, teachers and a charity institution in Dar es Salaam recently teamed up for useful event that mostly touches kids' life.

The day saw several events take place. They included enormous python dance, singing and several activities, which surely grabbed everyone's attention.

Upanga-based pre-school, Kidz Kollege, hosted the cancer awareness month in style in the city. The event was themed 'Save childhood dreams; cure childhood cancer'.

The poster making contest was filled with creativity, as children designed lovely posters with their family members to spread childhood awareness while appreciating a blissful life.

Touching words were also added to give strength to children suffering cancer that are treated at Muhimbili National Hospital, who joined others at the special event.

Participants got ready for the walkathon with their T-shirts. Everyone had goose bumps as they walked around the school repeating the famous songs, 'We are the World' and 'Heal the World'.

Swashathon was certainly the highlight of the event too. Participants were eagerly waiting to swim for a cause.

Children swam depending on their stamina and style in five rows after which the ropes were removed for them to enjoy a social swim together.

Each year, families all over the world hear the words 'your child has cancer'.

In September, groups across the world focus their attention on pediatric cancer by mobilizing teams / events during childhood cancer awareness month.

While childhood cancer seems like an overwhelming problem, there are a lot of things which can be done to help our society in one way or another, Bindu Sangani, one of Kidz Kollege's directors, noted.

Kidz Kollege and the Giving Hope Sisters collaboratively initiated this life-saving fundraising event realizing that every support - either big or small - will help to keep them moving forward until there is a cure for every child.

The mesmerizing public event was, for that matter, hosted by Kidz Kollege at the institution's premises recently. It proved to be a highly educational as well as touching event that brought about great awareness for childhood cancer to the public.

Many people visited the event and it was jam-

packed from 9am continuously to 2pm.

Sangani noted that the event aimed at giving the children hope, as well as putting good values to young citizens.

"We believe in instilling good values in our children, we talk a lot about sharing and caring. This event was the perfect time to practice these values," he disclosed.

Kidz Kollege distributed piggy bank accounts, managed by a charity institution 'Tumaini La Maisha Tanzania (TLM)', early September this year, to allow children to save some cash for children suffering cancer, who are treated at Muhimbili National Hospital.

"We are teaching our children to express their love and care to others, we believe it is wise to instill in them those usefully values during their young age," he pointed out.

Sheila Bandiani, also the school's director added that better society can be created through education and such an event is vital.

She moreover called on others to help youngsters so that they can together build strong nation.

The event was certainly action-packed as it energized everyone with knowledge, exploration, fun, carnival mood and emotions.

"Our farm friends got lots of selfies from people as they walked through reading the information/facts chart stuck next to it," she disclosed.

"It was astonishing to see the crowd seem relaxed in that lovely atmosphere, some at the pet avenue, packed horse track, busy innovative vendor station and others munching at our food court that displayed various types of food from barbecue to fast food, bites, cakes, sweets."

"Kidz Kollege sincerely they thanks all those who attended the event and those who volunteered to be part of it."

The school's directors disclosed they were grateful to all those who sponsored the event to make it a grand success.

"Together we can make sure that children facing a cancer diagnosis can live their dreams," Sheila added.

Tumaini La Maisha Tanzania, a modest charity institution with a big mission, providing free and curative cancer treatment for all children in Tanzania, leaving no child behind, saw to it that children take part at the event.

Staffs from TLM, Alex Kaijage and Lilian Ndyetabula, disclosed that an estimated 4,500 children in Tanzania are diagnosed with cancer every year, yet only twenty percent access treatment centres.

Ndyetabula said: "Your support is necessary to help us reach every child and bring that number to 100."

She stressed that identifying helpful early warning signs, which include headaches, hemorrhage (bleeding), eye changes-white pupil, new onset, squint, loss of vision, swellings, lumps or swellings-especially if painless, pallor or fatigue, weight loss, persistent fever and unexplained, unusual nausea or vomiting (occurring especially early morning or worsening over days), changes in speech, is important.

# Taifa Stars produced goods when it really mattered

By Correspondent Michael Mwebe

IT took 10 years, but Tanzania's senior national football team, Taifa Stars, finally delivered on their promise to make the nation proud by qualifying for the finals of the Africa Nations Championship, CHAN, for the second time.

The decisive moment came at a time when Taifa Stars were about to reach another low point.

Since defeating Uganda 3-0 to qualify for the AFCON finals, Taifa Stars had not won in normal time, a run that included eleven matches.

This was one of the worst runs that made last Friday's battle in Khartoum, Sudan assume such great importance.

The Friday comeback victory win over Sudan gave Tanzanians something good to cheer about on the sporting front after a disappointing two-month period where our teams did not bring much joy.

Taifa Stars second half performance was their best in recent times after their slow start.

Majority of Tanzanians who were glued to their television sets looked bleak after Sudan had taken the lead in the first half. When the half time whistle finally came, our boys were really in a situation that left them no choice but to score two goals after the breather.

At this point, most Tanzanians had already given up but Taifa Stars have a knack of producing dramatic wins when the nation least expects them to do so.

In the second half against all expectations, Taifa Stars give their all, producing a performance that probably surprised even themselves and will forever be cherished.

Making his competitive debut, striker Ditram Nchimbi decided to take matters into his own hands when he charged towards the Sudan's goal box.

He was brought down and thankfully it was on the edge of the box.

The ever green Erasto Nyoni, the only player who has featured in Tanzania's recent three greatest



Taifa Stars' forward, Iddi Selemani (L), attempts to get the better of Sudan defender during the return leg of the Africa Nations Championship (CHAN) qualifiers' second round in Khartoum last weekend. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TFF

moments of football, stepped up to deliver a sublime free kick into the top corner of Sudan's net.

The Sudan goalkeeper had no chance while Taifa Stars sensed had their chance, a peep into Cameroon, the hosts of 2020 CHAN finals.

The Tanzania team had been poor before but found their rhythm when it mattered. There was character and fighting spirit. An opportunity to atone for the countless disappointment fans have been subjected in the abusive emotional association with Taifa Stars.

In Tanzania football parlance, overturning the score line, termed in Swahili 'Kupindua Meza', is an abused and overused term, but we rarely see local teams pull it off.

Then Shaban Iddi, who had been poor since his introduction and the technical bench had to constantly shout at him to get into the central area instead of drifting wide, perfectly timed up his moment of redemption.

Chilunda dribbled into the Sudan's box and delivered a low cross which was tapped in by the on-rushing Nchimbi.

The roughly 25,000 Sudan fans who filled Al Merreikh Stadium were stunned. Taifa Stars had the upper hand and had only 12 minutes to hold on to their CHAN 2020 ticket but it felt like a decade of hanging on to hope.

There were a few uneasy moments as Sudan threaten to snatch an equalizer but Stars manage to hold their own and become the first country to qualify for CHAN 2020 finals.

Now they have to bring the same approach as they play host to Equatorial Guinea on November 15 in the opening day of the 2021 AFCON qualifying campaign, before flying to take on Libya in a yet to be confirmed venue for Day Two match on November 19.

If Taifa Stars can keep this up, they would be on a good projection to turn into a second

tier African national team, but the problem is that we are consistently inconsistent.

History tells us, we fail to build on because this kind of victories are normally followed up by chest thumping moments from our elected football officials who will milk the limelight and forget we are a long way from turning into a second tier team in African football.

Had matters gone the other way, the same leaders, who are quick to come out for the photo ops and other side shows, would have blamed everyone but themselves for the results.

Etienne Ndayiragije, the Taifa Stars interim head coach who was taking flak all week long, would have been thrown under the bus.

The players would be deemed not good enough. Saying we should clearly savour this moment but not get too carried away is preaching to the deaf.

## South African power ends Japan's fairytale run



South Africa's Faf de Klerk scores their second try against Japan during their Rugby World Cup 2019 - Quarter Final match at Tokyo Stadium, in Tokyo, Japan yesterday. REUTERS

TOKYO

THERE was never any shortage of courage, but not even the bravest of blossoms could punch through Springbok brawn on Sunday as South Africa reached the rugby World Cup semi-finals by beating Japan 26-3 and ending their dream run at their home tournament.

In what was a first World Cup quarter-final for the Japanese, neither an entire nation seemingly nor besotted by rugby, nor a raucous 50,000 crowd packed into Tokyo Stadium, could carry the hosts to victory.

It was always going to be an enormous ask for Japan to replicate what has been their greatest moment

on a rugby field - beating South Africa 34-32 in a World Cup group stage match in Brighton, England, four years ago.

South Africa had been stunned by that 'Miracle in Brighton' but with victories over both Ireland and Scotland this World Cup, Japan no longer held any element of surprise.

Lines were clearly drawn, with both Japan and South Africa knowing precisely what they had to do to reach next weekend's semi-final against Wales - this was always going to be a battle between the Boks' forwards and the Brave Blossoms' lightning backs.

The first half was close - mostly due to South Africa's profligacy with the line at their mercy - and the teams had gone in with only two points

separating them after an unconverted fourth-minute try by winger Makazole Mapimpi was countered by a Yu Tamura penalty for Japan.

But in the event, after an exhilarating first 40 minutes, the Japanese team ran out of energy, ideas and, finally, hope.

They had not been tackled as fiercely this World Cup as they were on Sunday night. Nor had they faced such a disciplined, well-organised defence.

And where the South Africans had been careless early on - they could have gone in at halftime three or four tries to the good - they tightened everything up in the second period to devastating effect.

Man of the match Faf de Klerk, who had helmed the South Africans artfully

throughout, added a second try on 66 minutes and Mapimpi added his second four minutes later.

Pollard converted one try and slotted three penalties in the second period, all unanswered.

Japan could never hope to maintain the frenetic pace with which they had harried South Africa early on and departed the tournament beaten but with a whole new army of fans for their exciting, free-flowing rugby.

South Africa must now regroup for their Yokohama semi-final against Wales who earlier recorded a 20-19 victory over 14-man France, who had lock Sebastian Vahaamahia sent off at Oita Stadium.

REUTERS



# SPORT

Clasico no-go: The real-life reasons why Barcelona vs. Real Madrid was postponed

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT, PAGE 19



Tanzania Football Federation (TFF) president, Wallace Karia (2nd L), speaks at a meeting that took place in Dar es Salaam yesterday. The event, which brought together sports journalists and football stakeholders, geared towards celebrating the federation's leadership's success in its two-year reign. Others are (L-R) the federation's officials, secretary general Wilfred Kidao, first vice-president, Athuman Nyamlani and the federation's Information and Marketing Department Head, Boniface Wambura. PHOTO: COURTESY OF TFF

## Dar striker dreams of winning Ballon d'Or

By Correspondent Michael Mwebe

TANZANIAN youngster, Kelvin John, has got his sights set on winning the World Player of the Year 'Ballon d'Or' award in future.

The 16-year-old striker's rapid rise in the Tanzania football has certainly won him his fair share of suitors and Belgium's KRC Genk appear to have won the race to sign him at the moment.



John (pictured) emerged as top scorer and was also crowned Most Valuable Player (MVP) in the 2019 CECAFA U-20 Challenge Cup final held in Uganda two weeks ago.

He scored seven goals in six matches in the CECAFA U-20 Championship taking his national junior team goal tally to 21 and he is now part of the senior national soccer team 'Taifa Stars' set-up.

In an interview with TFF TV, John, who has been likened to French sensational youngster, Kylian Mbappe said he wants to emulate the PSG striker.

"I appreciate being nicknamed Mbappe, I haven't reached his level of success but I want to emulate him and go further than what he has achieved," John disclosed.

Far from shying away from his dream of winning the Ballon d'Or and even before his career can be said to have really taken a proper flight, Kelvin has admitted he is hopeful of winning the coveted award handed out to the World's best player every year.

"On a personal level, one of the things that bothers me most is winning the Ballon d'Or. I am hopeful of winning it in the future. I believe I have the will, ability and everything else that is needed," he noted.

The CECAFA U-17 qualifying tournament for the AFCON U-17 tournament, which was held in Dar es Salaam from August 11-26 last year, saw Kelvin burst into the wider public consciousness emerging as the second-highest scorer with six goals and he was also crowned the tournament's most valuable player.

He became the poster boy of national U-17 team 'Serengeti Boys' squad that featured at the 2019 U-17 Africa Cup of Nations hosted in Dar es Salaam in April. Though Tanzania exited in the group stage and John only managed a single goal, his movement, pace and ball control attracted the attention of the then Taifa Stars head coach, Emmanuel Amunike, who summoned him in the provisional squad for the 2019 Africa Cup of Nations in Egypt.

Though still playing for junior national teams, Taifa Stars interim head coach Etienne Ndayiragije included him in his first squad for 2020 CHAN tournament qualifiers.



Elias Maguri

## Maguri stretches goal scoring form in Zambia, Samatta's Genk stumble

By Correspondent Michael Mwebe

TANZANIAN forward, Elias Maguri, has continued his fine goal scoring form as he led his Zambian club, Nakambala Leopards, to 2-0 win over visiting side Buildcon FC in Zambia Super League match.

Maguri's goal plus another one from John Gome condemned Buildcon to their first away loss in 13 matches in the league.

The former Simba, Stand United FC and KMC FC striker has now scored four goals in four matches he has played since he joined Nakambala Leopards that had been struggling before his arrival.

He scored a brace against Kabwe Youth to earn Nakambala Leopards their first win of the season two weeks ago.

He scored again as Nakambala Leopards went down 2-1 to Forest Rangers in a subsequent match.

His current form puts him in a good posi-

tion to be recalled to senior national football team 'Taifa Stars' squad for first time since November 2017 when he scored an equalizer against Benin.

The absence of former Singida United striker, Eliuter Mpepo, in the Buildcon FC match day squad meant it was a lost opportunity to see two Tanzania strikers go against each other in the Zambia Super League.

In Kitwe, fullback Hassan Ramadhan 'Kesy' played the full 90 minutes as his Nkana side continued their poor run of results as they gave away a lead twice to draw 2-2 with Kabwe Warriors at the Godfrey Ucar Chitalu Stadium.

Struggling Nkana have now gone four matches without victory as they remain in the sixth place having collected eight points in six matches.

In Belgium, Taifa Stars' captain, Mbwana

Samatta, played the full 90 minutes for his side KRC Genk, as they lost 1-0 against Standard Liege in a Belgium Jupiler Pro League match played on Saturday night.

The result over has seen Genk slip to sixth place in the 16-team division. Samatta has not scored in the last four matches but he is only three goals from the top scorer, Congolese striker, Dieumerci Mbokani, who the charts with eight goals so far.

In Morocco, the match involving Simon Msuva's side Difaa el Jadida and FAR Rabat was postponed.

Difaa are winless in their opening three matches of the 2019/20 Botola Pro season. They have drawn two and lost one match.

They are yet to find the back of the net and hope Msuva, the club top scorer on the last two seasons, will find his scoring form in their next league assignment.

## TFF delighted by Tanzania's success in soccer

By Guardian Reporter

GOOD results Tanzania has achieved in various football tournaments at the continental level in recent years have been described as notable success the present leadership at the Tanzania Football Federation (TFF) has had in its reign.

Wallace Karia, TFF president, issued the comments at a meeting organized by the federation in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The meeting, which brought together sports journalists and soccer stakeholders, was targeting at celebrating the TFF leadership's two years in power.

In the TFF leadership's tenure, the country's national teams have excelled in several competitions, with junior national teams going on to win trophies in some of the tournaments.

The national U-20 women side, Tanzania, emerged as champions in this year's COSAFA U-20 Women Championship, which was hosted by South Africa.

Tanzanite, in the process, turned out to be the first guest nation to clinch the tournament's silverware.

The national U-17 boys' squad, Serengeti Boys, won the CECAFA U-17 Boys tournament, which took place in Burundi last year.

The squad as well featured in the AFCON U-17 tournament, which was played in Dar es Salaam early this year.

The senior national women team, Twiga Stars, won the CECAFA Senior Challenge Cup, held in Rwanda in 2018.

The senior men's national team, Taifa Stars, have made it to the finals of two prestigious Africa tournaments, Africa Nations Cup (AFCON) and Africa Nations Championship (CHAN).

The Taifa Stars battled it out in this year's AFCON finals in Egypt, the squad later went on to book a place in the next year's CHAN finals, which will be hosted by Cameroon.

Karia, apart from mentioning the success his leadership has garnered, pointed out TFF has got several investors that have requested to set up soccer academies in the country.

"There are investors from Switzerland, which also has FIFA headquarters, and others from Egypt that have requested for a plot for constructing football academies," he noted.

"The investors from Switzerland have already been shown a plot in Dodoma, we are looking for an area for the others from Egypt to set up an academy."

**5 UJENZI**  
EATV

**TONIGHT @ 21:00**

**MONDAY**

11:00 DADAZ (LIVE)  
15:00 FUNGUKA  
16:00 UTAKA  
16:30 #HASHTAG  
17:00 SSELEKT  
17:55 KURASA  
18:00 eNewz  
18:30 Music  
19:00 EATV \$AA 1  
19:30 MJADALA  
21:00 UJENZI  
21:30 SSPORTS LIVE  
22:30 BONGO HITS

Ujenzi Watch this informative show on the domestic construction process both on site construction and interior/exterior designing whilst using the latest technology and appliances that have made construction easier.

**eastafrica RADIO**

05:00 EA Breakfast  
09:00 Supamix  
12:00 Kipenga Xtra  
13:00 Plevel Bongo  
16:00 EA Drive  
20:00 Kipenga  
21:00 The Cruise

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DAR ES SALAAM

## Flexibles by David Chikoko



There are investors from Switzerland, which also has FIFA headquarters, and others from Egypt that have requested for a plot for constructing football academies