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Modi pays tribute to Nyerere

National Pg 4

ORCI to conduct free cancer screening

National Pg 5

PCCB, ZAECA in war against corruption



TIC signed 85 projects from Jan to March

● 12,191 job opportunities expected

By Guardian Reporter

THE Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) has approved 85 projects from January 1 to the end of March, potentially creating 12,191 job opportunities and improving the country's investment image.

Executive director Dr Maduhu Kazi (pictured) told journalists in Dar es Salaam yesterday that impressive results were registered in mobilising investments in the first quarter of 2021, presenting the TIC operations report on the period.

Projects approved were an increase by 66.7 percent in the first quarter of last year, while the prospective job openings represent an increase of 155.47 percent from similar projections last year. The projects are estimated to have a total value of \$787.4m, from the 51 projects having a total value of \$450.56m in first quarter 2021.

Dr Kazi outlined four projects likely to strengthen the national economy and create jobs, starting with an oil-to-gas project taken up by Taqa Arabia (T) Ltd, billed to create 160 jobs. It will produce gas for use by private vehicles, passenger buses and heavy duty trucks now using petrol and diesel.

The firm expects to build 12 conversion centres in the city of Dar es Salaam for vehicles to make the switch, with two major centres expected before end of June, with the firm planning for a 700,000kg annual

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Govt eyes tax rates to stop price hiking

By Felister Peter, Dodoma

TEAMS of experts from the Treasury, manufacturers and suppliers are set to collaborate and come up with proposals for reviewed tax rates to stop the prevailing of prices.

Prime Minister Kassim Majaliwa made this observation when winding up debate on PMO budget estimates for fiscal 2022/2023, noting that measures are being taken to increase production of locally manufactured industrial goods.

A key area is foodstuffs mostly imported from foreign countries such as wheat, edible oil and sugar, where localization efforts need improved investment and regulatory environment, where the provision of incentives to investors is being prized in current discussions.

The government is prioritizing local investors in the manufacturing sector to forestall crises, he said, directing the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment to monitor price movements in local and international markets and take appropriate measures where relevant.

Local government authorities and agencies monitoring market prices need to take up their responsibilities and control haphazard price rises, he said, noting that the production of essential commodities such as petroleum and wheat had decreased worldwide in the wake of the Russia-Ukraine war.

Earlier, the outbreak of COVID-19 had affected manufacturing of industrial goods for lack of raw materials and climate change effects, with pandemic lockdowns hampering global supply chains.

The premier asserted that the government will make sure that prices of locally manufactured products are bearable while imported goods prices will be monitored by teams led by regional commissioners, to see

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President Samia Suluhu Hassan bids farewell to Vice President Dr Philip Mpango at Julius Nyerere International Airport in Dar es Salaam yesterday shortly before jetting off for the US for an official visit. Photo: VPO

TMA: Poor long rains due to climate change

By Henry Mwangonde

PROLONGED dry spells and reduced rains experienced in the ongoing season resulted

from sudden changes in ocean surface temperatures arising from impacts of climate change, experts say.

Dr Agnes Kijazi, director general of the

Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) says in an updated forecast for the season that the prolonged dry spells were triggered by several tropical cyclones in the Mozambique Channel further south of the position that could have enhanced rainfall levels northward.

Sudden changes in sea surface temperatures over the East African coast and western rim of the Indian Ocean occasioned the weather shifts, she stated, capping up projections in

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NMB plans 120bn/- agro loans, 9pc rate

By Guardian Reporter, Dodoma

NMB Bank Plc has allocated 120bn/- in loans for the whole value chain of farming, livestock rearing and fishing, with a common borrowing rate of nine per cent.

The bank's CEO Ruth Zaipuna said here on Tuesday that the agro-sector lending rate was cut from 10 per cent late last year, to make the loans more affordable. About 80bn/- of the 100bn/- already set aside for loans in the respective value chains has been borrowed,

but the bank has agreed with the Ministry of Agriculture for more credit funds, she stated.

Early next month another 100bn/- will be lined up at NMB for the loan scheme, with the rate cut partially intended to attract more borrowers, she elaborated, in a press conference also attended by Agriculture minister Hussein Bashe.

The bank's agriculture financing plans and investments will help sort out challenges facing the sector, the economy's main occupation provider, with NMB liaising with the ministry on ways to modernise the sector.

NMB had initially allocated 20bn/- to help finance the construction of agricultural storage facilities across the country, she stated, noting that with the new line of credit, total NMB agro-sector lending adds up to 220bn/- since last October.

Entrepreneurs in the various agro-sector occupations will therefore capitalise on the

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Filbert Mponzi (L), NMB Bank Plc's chief of retail banking, briefs Agriculture minister Hussein Bashe (next to him) in Dodoma city on Tuesday on the bank's decision earlier in the day to lower interest rates relating to loans to the agricultural, livestock and fisheries sectors to 9 per cent. They are with the bank's CEO, Ruth Zaipuna. Photo: Guardian Correspondent



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The Deputy Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Energy, Kheri Mahimbali (L), is briefed by PanAfrican Energy Tanzania site manager James Mughenyi during his visit at the firm's natural gas production plant in Lindi Region earlier this week. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Govt eyes tax rates to stop price hiking

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if merchants were deliberately hiking prices.

The RC and DC-led teams will visit markets to look at prices offered to ensure that prices of locally manufactured goods are bearable, he stated, citing unease at rising fuel prices. "But we still have enough stock and reasonable prices compared to other countries," he declared, emphasizing that the government was assured of continued availability of fuel and taking measures to control rising prices.

In earlier remarks, Energy minister January Makamba said the Bulk

Procurement System (BPS) was endorsed by Parliament and if necessary it can be changed.

He said fuel prices were on a rising trend for 16 months, thus to control prices, the government was taking measures to enhance storage capacity by building new storage facilities, with discussions continuing with friendly countries producing oil on possibilities of price reduction. "Our plans are to purchase oil directly from producers," he said.

Agriculture minister Hussein Bashe linked the low production of edible oil with poor production of sunflower seeds locally, in which case the government had distributed over

2,000 tonnes of quality seeds.

Next season Singida Region is slated to produce 100,000 litres of edible oil, with the country's annual demand standing at 600,000 litres. "We are also working to enhance productivity in oil palm trees," he stated, promising a review of taxes charged on local manufactures in the coming Budget estimates.

Agricultural inputs worth 90bn/- for cashew nut frames and inputs worth 86bn/- to cotton farmers across the country will be distributed in the coming farming season, distributed free of charge by cooperative unions. They ought to reimburse farmers who have already paid for agricultural

inputs, he stated.

Omary Kipanga, the deputy minister for Education, Science and Technology, said that preparation of a new education policy is on track, urging legislators to participate by providing opinions.

Measures are being taken to ensure tight security during national examinations, he said, noting that marring exams costs plenty as standard seven examinations cost the government 38bn/-.

MPS endorsed 148.8bn/- for the Prime Minister's Office for the next financial year, where 101.3bn/- is recurrent expenditure and 47.5bn/- slated for development projects.

TMA: Poor long rains due to climate change

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February that normal to above normal rains were likely in areas receiving rains across two seasonal spans annually.

The situation has been more varied, with the sudden changes in sea surface temperatures that rarely occur being the cause, defying the maxim that oceans conserve heat for long periods, thus providing the basis for predictable rainfall patterns.

Occurrence of tropical cyclones and sea temperature shifts altered weather patterns in the Intra-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) covering southern regions of Tanzania, as its rainfall pattern moved northwards in early March, thus disrupting rains.

Warmer than average sea surface temperatures in the Indian Ocean and cooling of surface temperatures along the East African Coast suppressed moisture influges that would cover much of Tanzania, she stated.

"This condition is likely to cause below normal to normal rains over the northern coast, northern highlands and some areas of Mara, Simiyu and Shinyanga regions," she stated, noting that normal to above normal rains are likely to continue over much of Kigoma, Kagera, Geita and Mwanza regions.

Rains will cease in the first half of next month over the northern coast, with the north eastern highlands having rains for at least a week longer, she added.

NMB plans 120bn/- agro loans, 9pc rate

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borrowing opportunity to improve their activities, the CEO observed, in remarks following a recent update where the bank affirmed that in the past five years it had injected over 1.3trn/- into agriculture and supportive activities in its value chain.

The minister said discussions with NMB on ways to uplift agriculture were fruitful, citing accords to increase lending and reducing charges, similarly seeking solutions to post-harvest losses.

He referred to the recently launched Agenda 10/30 agriculture renewal initiative to propel growth to 10 per cent by 2030, noting that President Samia Suluhu Hassan has urged banks to reduce interest rates on loans and promote credit intermediation.

NMB is the second bank to adopt interest rate of less than 10 per cent, while going an extra mile in agreeing to finance construction of warehouses, reducing exorbitant storage costs that farmers currently incur to store their produce, he explained.

NMB credits boost agro-sector fortunes of agriculture in the national credit market where bank sector farming loans stand at less than 10 per cent of total loans. The latest central bank economic update put agriculture share in private sector credit at 8.7 per cent in 202, the minister noted.

As state budgets are insufficient, blending with banks to address challenges in the agricultural sector is vital, thus the ministry had long engagements with NMB to see the issues can be resolved, he added.

TIC signed 85 projects from January to March

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gao production capacity," he stated.

Alotaib and Blak Bib Co. Ltd and Prime Cement are teaming up for two cement projects valued at \$113m, set to produce 1.07m tonnes a year, yielding 1,097 direct jobs, he said.

A \$11m joint venture project with a Canadian firm will set up an assembly plant in Kigamboni for the Chinese Howo brand of vehicles, yielding 320 direct jobs in assembling 3000 units a year.

Another is an edible oil project valued at \$42.68m by Organo Africa Ltd, expected to produce 700 direct jobs and a 182,000 tonnes of produce annually, he stated.

TIC was working to unearth investment opportunities along the Standard Gauge Railway, with feasibility studies for eight projects already completed. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) helped in the work, to identify projects in animal feed production,

milk processing, plus preparing base land use plans and plot surveys. Other spheres covered are stone quarrying, meat processing, livestock fattening, parking facilities and pasture production.

TIC took part in the recent Qatar-Doha trade symposium, organizing visits by 25 investors roving from March 23 to 29, while conducting tailor-made meetings with 24 companies from January to March, similarly working on 155 enquiries. TIC officials met with members of the Tanzanian Diaspora in Egypt and in the Scandinavia, he explained.

Investment and trade symposia in Egypt, Kenya, Burundi, France, Belgium, Qatar, Turkey, South Africa and Algeria also came up in TIC activities, whose improved facilities serve as a one-stop facilitation centre.

Investors meet officials from departments of Immigration, Labour, TRA, Lands, BRELA, NIDA, NEMC, TBS, TMDA, and OSHA under one roof, he added.



Former Speaker of National Assembly Job Ndugai (seated), who is Kongwa constituency MP, exchanges greetings with colleagues in the chamber of the House yesterday. It was his first day since he resigned from the post. Photo: Correspondent Ibrahim Joseph

ATE launches EYA 2022 with four new additional categories

By Getrude Mbago

THE Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE) has launched the Employer of the Year Award (EYA) 2022 with an additional of four new categories including climate change and managing during disasters.

The annual event scheduled for early December, this year is geared towards promoting and encouraging best human resources management practices in a bid to enhance organizational productivity and competitiveness.

Addressing reporters in Dar es Salaam yesterday ATE's executive director Suzanne Ndomba the association recognizes that continuous improvement of human resources at the workplace was paramount for making Tanzania's economy competitive at local, regional and

global level.

"For past two years, ATE did not organise EYA event mainly due to Covid-19 pandemic which affected Tanzania and the entire World. The association however, used the opportunity to carry out a major review of the EYA process of awarding best employers based on the current business environment, incorporating aspects that contribute to business and human resource in order to create and sustain enterprise competitiveness, improve productivity for a responsible business," she said.

Ndomba said this year's EYA will also consider employers who consider and adhere to national and international regulations in conducting business.

"The categories include Governance and Leadership, Human Resource Management Excellence, Managing Diversity and Inclusion, Talent

Management and Development, Quality, productivity and innovation, Corporate Social Responsibility, Employees Engagement, Performance Management, Apprenticeship and Internship and Local Content," she said.

She named the four new categories as Gender Equality and Equity, Compliance with Regulatory Requirements, Managing during Crisis and Climate Change/Environmental Management.

Ndomba said that there will be winners from the public sector, private sector, local employer award, NGO employer award; Size based award, local content award and the overall winner.

"The Employer of the Year Award propels best practices in Human Resources (HR), a key ingredient in business success and a driver of the

economy. We realize developing the HR sector will help push our economy to new levels of growth," she said.

The ATE's boss said awards have specific objectives of recognizing members who have excelled in putting in place outstanding HR management policies and best business practices.

"This is an opportunity for ATE members to showcase what they do with regards to HR management taking into consideration the value of skilled and motivated employees toward organizational excellence," she added.

The event is categorised into two main parts, the first part is the survey which will be done by an independent consultancy firm- TanzConsult, which has been selected after competitive bidding and the second part will be the awarding event which is scheduled to be done in early December this year.

'Tanzanian farmers to produce and export agricultural crops to Egypt'

By Correspondent Gerald Kitabu

THE Morogoro-based Sokoine University graduate entrepreneurs cooperative (SUGECO) and Smart Group Import and Export Company Ltd of Egypt have signed a five-year contract to enable Tanzanian farmers produce and export agricultural crops to Egypt.

SUGECO executive director Revocatus Kimario said Tanzanian farmers will be able to sell 1.5 million tonnes of yellow maize annually.

"The good news is that the contract allows our farmers to benefit from reliable market and improved maize varieties. So they can start producing agricultural crops such as yellow and white maize, soya and wheat in large scale and export to Egypt," he said.

The contract was signed at

the Tanzania embassy in Egypt recently and witnessed by Tanzania ambassador to Egypt Dr Emmanuel Nchimbi, TARI's director of technology transfer and partnership (TTP) Dr. Juliana Mwakasendo and director of business development from Agriculture Seed Agency (ASA) Jackline Shayo.

SUGECO will work together with TARI, ASA and TOSCI to produce the improved seeds in the country for the farmers.

According to Kimario, the value of the contract per year is more than 820bn/-

SUGECO'S endeavors to prepare, enable, and support knowledge-intensive, innovative entrepreneurs as they build successful businesses along agricultural and agribusiness value chains in the country.



Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) executive director, Dr Maduhu Kazi, presents the centre's operations report in Dar es Salaam yesterday of the third quarter (January-March 2022) during the fiscal year that started in July 2021. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

Modi pays tributes to Nyerere on his 100th birth anniversary

NEW DELHI

PRIME Minister Narendra Modi yesterday paid tributes to former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere on his 100th birth anniversary and said the principles of unity and equality that he advocated are as relevant today as ever.

"Mwalimu Nyerere's life and his work remain a constant inspiration for all of us," Modi tweeted, adding: "The principles of unity and equality that he advocated are as relevant today as ever. My tributes to the great leader and friend of India on his 100th birth anniversary."

Nyerere, who was born on April 13, 1922 and passed away on October 14, 1999, was a Tanzanian anti-colonial activist. He served as the president of Tanzania from 1964 to 1985.

Tanzania and India have enjoyed traditionally close, friendly and co-operative relations. From the 1960s to the 1980s, the political relationship involved shared commitments to anti-colonialism, non-alignment as well as desire for South-South Cooperation and close cooperation in international

fora.

The then President (Mwalimu) Julius Nyerere was held in high esteem in India; he was conferred the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1974, and the International Gandhi Peace Prize for 1995. In the post-Cold War era, India and Tanzania both initiated economic reform programmes around the same time alongside developing external relations aimed at broader international political and economic relations, developing international business linkages and promoting foreign investment. In recent years, India-Tanzania ties have evolved into a modern and pragmatic relationship with sound political understanding, diversified economic engagement, people to people contacts in the field of education & healthcare, and development partnership in capacity building training, concessional credit lines and grant projects.

The High Commission of India in Dar es Salaam has been operating since November 19, 1961 and the Consulate General of India in Zanzibar was set up on October 23, 1974.

Govt is implementing ten year strategy to strength cassava research, says Bashe

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE government is implementing a ten year strategy (2020-2030) aimed at strengthening research and availability of improved cassava variety, the House heard yesterday.

The initiative is also aimed at improving cassava

productivity from 8.2 million tonnes in 202 to 24 million tonnes per year.


Minister for Agriculture, Hussein Bashe made the statement in response to a question by the Muheza MP Hamis Mwinjuma (CCM), who had wanted to know the government strategies to attract investors in the crop production and processing in Muheza District.

In response, Bashe said the strategy that will boost production of cassava throughout the country and residents of Muheza district too will benefit.

He said the government is still working on how to attract investor in Muheza and in 2018 a company CMTL-Tanzania was identified and given ten hectares of land at Mbaramo ward for the construction of cassava processing plant.

"The government is closely following up on the matter in order for the investor to work according to the targets" said the minister.

He added that in collaboration with another organization ,MEDA, the government has distributed 700,000 cassava plantations , Mkuranga 1 type to be planted in some 175 hectares in Muheza district.



PUBLICATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Issued pursuant to regulations 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Disclosures) Regulations, 2014

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)			CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)				CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)									
	Current Year 31.12.2021	Previous Year 31.12.2020		Current Year 31.12.2021	Previous Year 31.12.2020		Current Year 31.12.2021	Previous Year 31.12.2020								
A. ASSETS			1	Interest Income	51,799	48,242	I: Cash flow from operating activities:									
1	Cash	27,622	2	Interest Expense	(20,412)	(19,935)	Net income(loss)									
2	Balances with Bank of Tanzania	45,844	3	Net Interest Income (1 minus 2)	31,387	28,307	Adjustments for:									
3	Investments in Government securities	113,911	4	Bad Debts Written-Off	-	-	- Impairment/Amortization									
4	Balances with other banks and financial institutions	1,954	5	Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances	5,295	5,534	- Net change in Loans and Advances									
5	Cheques and items for clearing	117	6	Non Interest Income:	10,107	9,367	- Gain/loss on Sale of Assets									
6	Inter branch float items	-	6.1	Foreign Currency Dealings and Translation Gains/(Loss)	3,174	3,169	- Net change in Deposits									
7	Bills negotiated	-	6.2	Fees and Commissions	6,182	6,073	- Net change in Short Term Negotiable Securities									
8	Customer liabilities for acceptances	-	6.3	Dividend Income	20	6	- Net change in Other Liabilities									
9	Interbank Loans Receivables	20,157	6.4	Other Operating Income	731	119	- Net change in Other Assets									
10	Investments in other securities	-	7	Non Interest Expenses:	(25,958)	(23,674)	- Tax Paid									
11	Loans, advances and overdrafts (net of allowances for probable losses)	354,889	7.1	Salaries and Benefits	(12,871)	(11,137)	- Others									
12	Other assets	14,509	7.2	Fees and Commission	(138)	(210)	Net cash provided (used) by operating activities									
13	Equity Investments	1,014	7.3	Other Operating Expenses	(12,949)	(12,327)	27,972									
14	Underwriting accounts	-	8	Operating Income/(Loss)	10,241	8,466	II: Cash flow from investing activities:									
15	Property, Plant and Equipment	7,082	9	Income Tax Provision	(3,215)	(2,436)	Dividend Received									
16	TOTAL ASSETS	587,098	10	Net Income/ (Loss) After Income Tax	7,026	6,030	Purchase of Fixed Assets									
			11	Other Comprehensive Income (Itemize)	5	-	Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets									
			12	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the quarter / year	7,031	6,030	Purchase of Non-Dealing Securities									
B. LIABILITIES			13	Number of Employees	182	185	Proceeds from Sale of Non-Dealing Securities									
17	Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	12,542	14	Basic Earnings Per Share	0.34	0.37	Others (specify)									
18	Customer deposits	435,346	15	Number of Branches	8	8	Net cash provided (used) by investing activities									
19	Cash letters of credit	-					(2,025)									
20	Special deposits	870					III: Cash flow from financing activities:									
21	Payment orders/transfers payable	918					Repayment of Long-term Debt									
22	Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	311					Proceeds from Issuance of Long Term Debt									
23	Accrued taxes and expenses payable	2,834					Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital									
24	Acceptances outstanding	-					Payment of Cash Dividends									
25	Interbranch float items	-					Net Change in Other Borrowings									
26	Unearned income and other deferred charges	1,624					Others (specify)									
27	Other liabilities	4,895					Net Cash Provided (used) by Financing Activities									
28	Borrowings	31,231					(6,192)									
29	TOTAL LIABILITIES	489,453					IV: Cash and Cash Equivalents:									
30	NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (16 minus 29)	97,645					Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents									
							19,754									
							Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents									
							30,018									
							Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Quarter									
							49,772									
							30,018									
C. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st DECEMBER 2021													
31	Paid up share capital	23,192	Amounts in million shillings)													
32	Share premium	18,090		Share capital		Share premium		Retained profit		Regulatory reserve		General provision reserve		Others		Total
33	Capital reserves	254														
34	Retained earnings	33,262														
35	Profit (Loss) account	7,026														
36	Provision Reserve	15,821														
37	Minority Interest	-														
38	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	97,645														
39	Contingent liabilities	152,587														
40	Non performing loans & advances	34,443														
41	Allowances for probable losses	20,074														
42	Other non performing assets	-														
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS																
(i)	Shareholders Funds to total assets	16.63%														
(ii)	Non performing loans to total gross loans	9.19%														
(iii)	Gross loans and advances to total deposits	83.56%														
(iv)	Loans and Advances to total assets	63.87%														
(v)	Earning Assets to Total Assets	86.70%														
(vi)	Deposits Growth	19.81%														
(vii)	Assets growth	14.50%														

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ATCL improves despite loses piling, says CAG

By Guardian Reporter

THE Controller and Auditor General (CAG) report has unveiled that two Boeing 787-8 Dreamliner aircraft recorded losses worth 23.6bn/- despite Air Tanzania Company Limited (ATCL) cutting its losses from 60.2bn/- to 36.5bn/- in 2020-2021.

ATCL is among 42 government entities that recorded losses or overspent in two consecutive years thus becoming one of the corporations that cannot pay debts within a short period of time.

On Tuesday, CAG Charles Kichere made the 2020/21 financial year reports public, revealing that despite the losses since ATCL was reformed in 2016/17, management continues to improve its operations annually.

He said the consecutive losses were due to low revenue from each of the nine aircraft compared to its operating costs. As of June 2021 the company had two Boeing (B787), four Bombardier Q400, two Airbus A220 and one Bombardier Dash-8 Q300.

"Bombardier-8 Q400 operated at a profit of 12.26 billion/- and Airbus-A220 Sh12.09 billion for the year that ended June 2021. Operational costs of Boeing-B787 exceeded revenue and

resulted in losses of 23.61 billion/-, Bombardier Dash-8 Q300 has been grounded for more than three years due to maintenance," he said.

He added: "The high level of expenditure on non-profitable organisations was due to a lack of government subsidies and a lack of other sources of revenue. The loss in public entities was due to losses on investment made, poor performance of the agencies concerned, and poor control of revenue and expenditure."

He however, said poor performance of Boeing was due to low number of passengers and cargo, but also fewer routes than the targeted number.

According to him, most of routes planned in 2020/21 were cancelled due to low number of passengers that was caused by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic," CAG Kichere told reporters in Dodoma.

Recently, the ATCL managing director Ladislaus Matindi was quoted as saying the loss decreased after they decided to venture into chartered flights and transportation of cargo.

"Currently the business is doing well, we expect to grow further. We expect to increase the use of our aircraft to reduce and cut losses."



Vodacom Tanzania Plc managing director Sitholizwe Mdlalose (R) gets a briefing on customers accessories when he visited one of the outlets as part of his inspection tour. He is flanked by Vodacom head of sales Dar es Salaam zone Brigita Shirima (C). Photo: Guardian Correspondent

PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Issued pursuant to regulations 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Disclosures) Regulations, 2014

AUDITED PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Regulation 7)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

(Amounts in million shillings)

	Current year 31st December 2021	Previous year 31st December 2020
A. ASSETS		
1 Cash	15,967	11,533
2 Balances with Bank of Tanzania	24,998	38,833
3 Investments in Government securities	74,102	89,904
4 Balances with other banks and financial institutions	9,671	17,330
5 Cheques and items for clearing	127	111
6 Inter-branch float items	-	-
7 Bills negotiated	-	-
8 Customers liabilities for acceptances	-	-
9 Interbank loans receivable	36,550	7,783
10 Investments in other Securities	-	-
11 Loans, Advances and Overdrafts (net of allowances for probable losses)	234,909	264,705
12 Other Assets	5,709	11,090
13 Equity Investments	811	811
14 Underwriting Accounts	-	-
15 Property and Equipment	15,216	17,389
16 TOTAL ASSETS	418,059	459,489
B. LIABILITIES		
17 Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	70,549	63,395
18 Customer deposits	252,531	297,670
19 Cash letters of Credit	710	-
20 Special Deposits	21,907	25,048
21 Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-
22 Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	351	-
23 Accrued taxes and expenses payable	11,071	5,457
24 Acceptances outstanding	-	-
25 Interbranch float items	-	-
26 Unearned income and other deferred charges	16,789	16,042
27 Other Liabilities	-	-
28 Borrowings	-	-
29 TOTAL LIABILITIES	373,908	407,612
30 NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (16 minus 29)	44,150	51,877
C. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		
31 Paid up Share Capital	54,224	34,459
32 Share premium	8,913	8,913
33 Retained Earnings	(38,954)	(18,966)
34 Loss/Profit Account	(24,806)	(14,105)
35 Other Capital Accounts	44,773	41,577
36 Minority Interest	-	-
37 TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	44,150	51,877
38 Contingent Liabilities	31,399	39,479
39 Non performing Loans & Advances	54,030	49,076
40 Allowances for Probable Losses	25,115	26,091
41 Other non Performing Assets	-	-
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
(i) Shareholders Funds to Total Assets	10.6%	11.3%
(ii) Non performing Loans to Total Gross Loans	20.4%	16.5%
(iii) Gross Loans and Advances to Total Deposits	94.5%	92.2%
(iv) Loans and Advances to Total Assets	63.4%	64.7%
(v) Earning Assets to Total Assets	83.8%	79.1%
(vi) Deposits Growth	13.2%	265.6%
(vii) Assets Growth	-9%	187.4%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

(Amounts in million shillings)

	Current year 31st December 2021	Previous year 31st December 2020
1 Interest Income	42,933	38,149
2 Interest Expense	(19,225)	(12,793)
3 Net Interest Income (1 + 2)	23,708	25,357
4 Bad Debts Written-Off	(11,046)	(7,786)
5 Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances	(3,948)	(1,940)
6 Non Interest Income:	9,623	5,138
6.1 Foreign Currency Dealings and translation Gain/(Loss)	2,548	1,812
6.2 Fees and Commissions	6,825	3,263
6.3 Dividend Income	-	-
6.4 Other Operating Income	250	63
7 Non Interest Expenses:	(38,575)	(32,632)
7.1 Salaries and Benefits	(19,383)	(14,268)
7.2 Fees and Commission	-	-
7.3 Other Operating Expenses	(19,191)	(18,365)
8 Operating (Loss) /Income	(20,237)	(11,864)
9 Income Tax Provision	(4,569)	(2,241)
10 Net (Loss)/Income After Income Tax	(24,806)	(14,105)
11 Other Comprehensive Income - (Loss)/Gain on fair valuation of Government Bond	(2,686)	1,856
12 Total comprehensive(loss)/ income for the year	(27,492)	(12,249)
13 Number of Employees	277	305
14 Basic Earnings per Share	(902)	(513)
15 Number of Branches	12	12

SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

(i) Return on Average Total Assets	-5.7%	-4.6%
(ii) Return on Average Shareholder Funds	-51.7%	-39.6%
(iii) Non Interest Expenses to Gross Income	115.7%	107.0%
(iv) Net Interest Income to Average Earnings Assets	6.6%	10.5%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Share capital	Share Premium	Advance toward share capital	Retained Earning	Revaluation Reserve	General provision reserve	Statutory Reserve	Others Capital Reserve	Total
Current Year									
Balance as at the beginning of the year	28,159	8,913	6,300	(33,071)	2,074	-	1,019	38,484	51,877
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(24,806)	-	-	-	-	(24,806)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	(2,686)	-	-	-	(2,686)
Capital injection	-	-	19,765	-	-	-	-	-	19,765
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory reserve	-	-	-	(5,882)	-	-	5,882	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period	28,159	8,913	26,065	(63,760)	(612)	-	6,901	38,484	44,150
Previous Year									
Balance as at the beginning of the year	28,159	8,913	-	(19,238)	218	-	1,290	-	19,342
Profit for the year	-	-	-	(14,105)	-	-	-	-	(14,105)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	1,856	-	-	-	1,856
Capital injection	-	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	38,484	44,784
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory reserve	-	-	-	271	-	-	(271)	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period	28,159	8,913	6,300	(33,071)	2,074	-	1,019	38,484	51,877

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

(Amounts in million shillings)

	Current Year 31 Dec 2021	Previous Year 31 Dec 2020
I. Cash flow from operating activities		
Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Taxation	(20,237)	(11,864)
Adjustments for:		
-Impairment/Amortization	4,583	3,480
-Impairment on loans and advances to customers	16,831	14,093
-Net change in Loans and Advances	13,581	(5,799)
-Loss on write off of items of property and equipment	-	247
-Net change Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	7,198	(10,641)
-Net change in Deposits	(42,514)	14,908
-Net change in Short-Term Negotiable Securities	8,629	(295)
-Net change in Other Liabilities	269	(4,398)
-Net change in Other Assets	9,583	(5,402)
-Foreign exchange translation on borrowings	-	21
-Interest expense on borrowing	-	123
-Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,330	1,054
-Tax Paid	(233)	(212)
-Loans and advances to Bank with maturity of more than 3 months	-	915
-Others (Movement in Statutory Minimum Reserve)	5,516	(2,544)
Net cash provided (Used) by operating activities	4,536	(6,315)
II. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Dividend Received	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(1,863)	(2,874)
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Purchase of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Others (Purchase of Intangible Assets)	(1,480)	-
Net cash (Used in) /generated from investing activities	(3,343)	(2,874)
III. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Repayment of Long-term Debt	-	(3,603)
Proceeds from Issuance of Long Term Debt	-	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital (advance towards share capital)	19,765	6,300
Payment of Preference Dividends	-	-
Net Change in other Borrowings	-	-
Others (Finance lease liabilities)	(3,404)	(3,299)
Net Cash generated from Financing Activities	16,362	(603)
IV. Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	17,554	(9,792)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	52,993	28,681
Cash received during merger	-	34,104
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	70,547	52,993

*Disclosure:

During the year 2021 the Bank generated Income of TZS 124 Million from Banc assurance activities (2020: Nil)

The above extracts are from the audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31st December 2021 which have been prepared in accordance with international financial reporting standard (IFRS). The financial statements were audited by Deloitte & Touche, Certified Public Accountants and received a clear/unqualified audit report. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Name	Date
1. Vinaykant Somaiya (Chairman)	30th March 2022
2. Margaret Karume (Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer)	30th March 2022

NCBA BANK TANZANIA LIMITED IS REGULATED BY BANK OF TANZANIA

TANESCO to engage private investors to increase power production - minister

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO) is working hard to increase production of electricity in the country by among others, engaging private investors for wind project in Singida to increase electricity in the national grid, the House was told yesterday.

Deputy minister for Energy, Stephen Byabato told the lawmakers that the government through TANESCO is doing everything possible to increase power production.

He made the statement in response to a question by Special Seats MP, Jesca Kishoa who had wanted to know when wind project for production of electricity in Singida would commence.

Byabato said one of the projects is that of privately owned company, Upepo Energy, in Singida whose negotiations to sell 50 MW to the national power utility are still going on.

He named other projects as 30WG under implementation by GEO Wind at Kititimo area in Singida Urban council where negotiations between investor and funder, Green Climate Fund(GCF) are still going on.

He also named another project to produce 100 MW, being implemented in partnership between TANESCO and Abu Dhabi company (Masdar) at Ikungi in Ikungi district council, whose feasibility study is ongoing.

The deputy minister told the parliament that implementation of the projected is expected to be completed between 2023 and 2027.

...the government through TANESCO is doing everything possible to increase power production

ORCI experts camp in Iringa region for 3 days cancer screening

By Correspondent Friday Simbaya, Iringa

THE Ocean Road Cancer Institute (ORCI) in collaboration with the Iringa regional referral hospital expect to reach between 600 and 800 people in Iringa region for various cancer screening services in the ongoing screening campaign at the referral facility.

ORCI cancer research unit manager Dr Maguha Stephano told reporters in Iringa yesterday that the institute will be in the region for three days to provide cancer screening services to the public at no cost.

The manager appealed to residents of Iringa Region to turn out in big numbers to access various cancer screening services offered in the course of three days.

Dr Maguha said that the institute has to go to different parts of the country to be able to provide people with cancer screening services to identify early stages of cancer as well as to reach more people.

She said that these are outreach services to reduce the cost of going to Ocean Road Cancer Institute for cancer screening services.

"We as a government institution we've come to provide these diagnostic services, we also provide education and encourage citizens to have a culture of checking their health," she said, calling Tanzanians to develop a habit of having a medical check-ups regularly.

The specialists have camped at the Iringa Regional Referral Hospital for cancer screening, whereby they conduct various cancer screening such as cervical, breast and prostate cancer.



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Govt, SOS Children's Villages to implement project to support and control children living or working on streets

By Correspondent Mary Kadoke

THE government in collaboration with SOS Children's Villages is set to implement a 4bn/- project to support and control children living or working on streets in Dar es Salaam.

SOS Children Village National Director, David Mulongo unveiled this when speaking on the updates of what entailed in the task force's recommendations on how the children will be accommodated.

The team was formed recently by the Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups minister Dr Dorothy Gwajima.

Mulongo, who is also a chairman of the taskforce noted that a concept paper detailed with resolutions had already been presented to the ministry of which the general implementation will need 4bn/-.

"We're waiting for the minister's endorsement for the project to kick off," he stressed.

According to him, one of the project strategies is to involve some businessmen, security agencies, municipal officials, education stakeholders, local government leaders, spiritual leaders, and bus terminal officials.

"It's in places like bridges, bus terminals, homesteads, churches where we meet these children therefore as a team we saw leaders can play a key role to control the wave of children living and working in streets," he said.

He added: "The process will also involve the construction of home centers purposely for habitation."

Other resolutions include having 20 hectares of land for the construction of vocational training institutions and agriculture activities in Kigamboni area. "This will make children have their own choices of what they want," he said.

The idea is to start with Dar es Salaam as the pilot and rollout in other upcountry regions Morogoro, Dodoma, Arusha, Mwanza and Mbeya.

Mulongo appreciated the government's decision to specifically come with a new ministry targeting the special group, underlining that the community needs to know that children are tomorrow's future and therefore they deserve all love platforms.



Diamond Trust Bank staff members pose for souvenir photo after taking part in the "Run4Autism" marathon event that took place over the weekend in Dar es Salaam. The event was organised by Lukiza Autism Foundation to raise funds in support of Children with autism and create public awareness of the disease in the society. Photo: Guardian Correspondent

'Empower basin Water Boards to implement conservation plans'

By Polycarp Machira, Dodoma

THE government has stated that the long term strategy to control destruction of water sources is by empowering basin water boards to implement conservation plans at all water catchments in all the basins.

Deputy minister for Water Eng Maryprisca Mahundi made the remarks in the House yesterday while responding to a question from Special Seats MP, Dr Christine Ishengoma (CCM).

In her main question, the lawmaker had wanted to know what the government was doing in order to protect water sources in Morogoro municipality, noting that human activity threatens most of them.

The deputy minister explained that one of the duties in management of water resources is to control destruction at water sources at all times.

"The government continues with the process to identify all water sources, demarcate them and announce them as conservation areas" she said,

adding that by December, 2021, Mindu Dam was announced as one of the conservation areas.

At the same time, she said seven communities of water users are engaged in protection of water sources and also some ten sports clubs comprising school students have been participating in sharing knowledge on the matter to the community.

She added that up to March, 2022, a total of 96,500 trees have been planted in some of the water catchment areas and also stressed on the need for water basins, including Wami-Ruvu to strengthen protection.

The deputy stated that the protection plan has identified areas to be demarcated for conservation as water sources. Other matters to be done in the areas, she said include planting of trees, planned agricultural activities, reclamation of the damaged areas and control of draining dirty water.

"The government continues with the process to identify all water sources, demarcate them and announce them as conservation areas"

PCCB and ZAECA told to collaborate in war against corruption, says minister

By Guardian Correspondent, Dodoma

JENISTA Mhagama, minister of State in the President's Office (Public Service Management) has instructed the Prevention, and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) to work together with the Zanzibar Economic Crimes Act (ZAECA) in the fight against corruption so as to build a country of ethics.

Mhagama gave the instructions here on Monday as she spoke to PCCB workers and staff and a delegation from ZAECA during the latter's visit to her office for introduction.

She said the cooperation she wants should concentrate in building up and strengthening PCCB and ZAECA work performance to attain positive achievements in the fight against corruption.

"I request the cooperation to involve exchange of experience in regard to investigations on acts of corruption, case proceedings and the prevention of corruption," she added.

She explained that collaboration in fighting corruption is unavoidable as the acts of corruption is a crosscutting issue in the country even though there some differences in laws governing corruption on both parts of the Union.

She added that it is necessary to have joint strategies that would enable the nation to wage war on corruption.

For his part, ZAECA director general, ACP Ahmed Makarani said he has received the instructions and pledged to abide by them in their duty performance in their day to day activities in the war against corruption.



I request the cooperation to involve exchange of experience in regard to investigations on acts of corruption, case proceedings and the prevention of corruption

MINIMUM DISCLOSURE OF RATES AND CHARGES

PRODUCT	MINIMUM OPENING BALANCE		MONTHLY MAINTANCE FEES		MINIMUM OPERATING BALANCE	
	TZS	USD	TZS	USD	TZS	USD
Call account	100,000.00	100.00	10,000.00	5.00	100,000.00	100.00
Business Current Account	100,000.00	100.00	20,000.00	20.00	100,000.00	100.00
Personal current Account	100,000.00	100.00	7,000.00	5.00	50,000.00	100.00
Vikundi Current Account	100,000.00	N/A	FREE	N/A	50,000.00	N/A
Quick Account	20,000.00	10.00	1,560.00	0.96	20,000.00	10.00
Salary Account	FREE	N/A	1,560.00	N/A	0	N/A
Tabasamu Individual	10,000.00	N/A	FREE	N/A	10,000.00	N/A
Tabasamu Group Account	50,000.00	N/A	FREE	FREE	50,000.00	N/A
Platinum Account	15,000.00	N/A	1,560.00	N/A	15,000	N/A
Minor Account	20,000.00	N/A	FREE	N/A	20,000	N/A
Group Account	FREE	N/A	FREE	N/A	6	N/A
Scout Minor Account	10,000.00	N/A	FREE	N/A	10,000	N/A
Scout Account	30,000.00	N/A	FREE	N/A	30,000	N/A
Wavuti Account	10,000.00	N/A	1,560.00	N/A	10,000	N/A
Wafu Account	20,000.00	N/A	FREE	FREE	20,000	N/A
Kivulini Account	FREE	N/A	700.00	N/A	1,500.00	N/A

CASH SERVICES		DESCRIPTION	BANDS	CHARGES	
CASH DEPOSIT	TZS	Cash deposit		FREE	
		CASH WITHDRAWAL	Withdrawal below 400,000	1,800.00	
			Withdrawal 400,001 - 800,000	3,000.00	
			Withdrawal from 800,001 - 1,200,000	4,400.00	
			Withdrawal from 1,200,001 - 10,000,000	5,000.00	
			Withdrawal from 10,000,001 - 50,000,000	6,000.00	
CASH WITHDRAWAL USD					
BANK STATEMENT	TZS	Balance enquiry over the counter	300.00	USD equivalent	
		Statement per page	2,000.00	USD equivalent	
		CHEQUE SERVICE			
		Cheque book per leaf	500.00	USD equivalent	
Cheque clearing	FREE	FREE			
Unpaid cheque/insufficient fund	150,000.00	USD equivalent			
Stop Payment order	30,000.00 per leaf Max 300,000.00	USD equivalent			

AGENT BANKING SERVICE		DESCRIPTION	BANDS	CHARGES
DEPOSIT	TZS	Deposit	PER TRANSACTION	FREE
		WITHDRAWAL	0.01 - 10,000.00	800.00
			10,000.01 - 20,000.00	1,250.00
			20,000.01 - 50,000.00	1,500.00
			50,000.01 - 100,000.00	2,250.00
			100,000.01 - 200,000.00	2,750.00
			200,000.01 - 300,000.00	4,200.00
			300,000.01 - 400,000.00	5,500.00
			400,000.01 - 500,000.00	6,000.00
			500,000.01 - 700,000.00	6,500.00
700,000.01 - 1,000,000.00	7,500.00			
1,000,000.01 - 1,500,000.00	8,500.00			
1,500,000.01 - 2,000,000.00	9,000.00			
2,000,000.01 - 3,000,000.00	10,000.00			
Balance Enquiry		100.00		
Mini Bank Statement		200.00		

POPOTE ATM SERVICE		DESCRIPTION	BANDS	CHARGES
POPOTE ATM SERVICE	TZS	Popote ATM card Issuance/Replacement		5,000.00
		PIN Re-issuance		FREE
		Collection of ATM Card at non-Domicile Branch		6,500.00
		Uncollected and Destroyed ATM Card		6,500.00
		Balance Enquiry		300.00
		TCB ATM Withdrawal		1,300.00
		Withdrawal to Other Bank Umoja Switch ATMs		1,300.00

POPOTE VISA CARD		DESCRIPTION	BANDS	CHARGES
POPOTE VISA CARD	TZS	Popote VISA Issuance/Replacement		20,000.00
		ATM Withdrawal - Domestic		3,350.00
		Balance Inquiry - Domestic		1,000.00
		ATM Withdrawal - International		5,500.00
Balance Inquiry - International		2,000.00		

LENDING INTEREST RATES AND OTHER CHARGES		LOANS	CATEGORY	INTEREST RATE
LOANS	CONSUMER LOANS	Consumer Loan Administration fee		1.5% of the Approved Loan Minimum TZS 10,000.00
		Loan Application fee		TZS 10,000.00
		Wastaifu Loans	Loan Administration fee	1.5% Minimum TZS 10,000.00 Maximum TZS 100,000.00
OTHER CHARGES ON INDIVIDUAL MICRO CREDIT	MIC LOAN	MIC Loan Application fee		TZS 25,000.00
		MIC loan processing/Administration fee		1.5% Minimum TZS 50,000.00
INTEREST RATES AND CHARGES ON BUSINESS LOAN	BUSINESS LOAN	Loan Application fee for Business and Personal Loans		TZS 50,000.00
		Loan Administration fee- Business and Personal loans		1.5% of the Approved Amount

LETTER OF CREDIT ISSUED (IMPORT LCS)		DESCRIPTION	CHARGES
LETTER OF CREDIT ISSUED (IMPORT LCS)	TZS	Charges on Draft LC	USD 60
		LC commission per quarter	1% per quarter or part thereof. Min USD 150 or foreign eqv
		LC commission per quarter with cash cover	1% per quarter or part thereof. Min USD 150 or foreign eqv
		Amendment fee per quarter on the tenor extended or amount increased	1% per quarter Min USD 150 or foreign eqv
		Other amendments	USD equiv 60 or foreign eqv
		Discrepancy fee per pack	USD equiv 60 or foreign eqv
		Document examination Fee per pack	0
		Cancellation charges	USD 60 or foreign eqv.
		Swift charges	USD 60 or foreign eqv.
		Non-Payment of Bills Due Date	0
Expire unutilised Letters of Credit	0		

LETTER OF CREDIT ISSUED BY OTHER BANKS (EXPORT LCS)		DESCRIPTION	CHARGES	
LETTER OF CREDIT ISSUED BY OTHER BANKS (EXPORT LCS)	TZS	Commission on LC discounting/Negotiation	0.75% Min USD 200 Max 600 or foreign eqv	
		Negotiation Bills under an Export Letter of Credit (Discounting Bills)	N/A	
		Extension - Commission for unconfirmed LC	0.5% per quarter and part thereof, Min of USD 200 or foreign eqv	
		Extension - Commission for confirmed LC	1% per quarter and part thereof Min. of USD 100 or foreign eqv	
		COLLECTION (DOCUMENTARY CREDIT)		
		Documents processing	1% Min USD 15 Max 200	
		Courier services	Actual cost plus USD 10	
		OUTWARD DOCUMENTARY BILLS FOR COLLECTION (OFBCL)		
		Document handling commission	0.5% Min USD 150 Max USD 350 or foreign eqv	
		Courier services	Actual cost plus USD 10 or foreign eqv USD 60 or foreign eqv.	
Chaser/Tracer	USD 60 or foreign eqv.			
INWARD DOCUMENTARY BILLS FOR COLLECTION				
Bill discounted handling commission	0.5% Min USD 150 Max USD 600 or foreign eqv			
Document returned unpaid or unaccepted	0			
For each amendment of previous instructions	0			
Every presentation or reminder protest fee	0			
Delivery of documents for non - customers	USD 250 or foreign eqv			
Swift charges	USD 60 or foreign eqv.			
Payment commission for documents value greater than USD 50,000	0			
Payment commission for documents value less than USD 50,000	0			
Availisation commission per quarter or part thereof	1.20%			
Risk margin on acceptance (per quarter)	1.20%			
GUARANTEE				
COLLECTION (DOCUMENTARY CREDIT)				
Issuance or confirmation of foreign Currency guarantee Commission(per quarter)	1.0% per quarter or part thereof Min TZS 250,000 or USD 110, foreign eqv			
Issuance of guarantee commission (per quarter) for Bid bond	1.0% Bid bond Issuance part thereof Min TZS 150,000 of USD 64 foreign eqv			
Issuance of guarantee commission (per quarter) for Performance, Advance Payment and any other bank guarantees	1.0% per quarter or part thereof Min TZS 350,000 or USD 150, foreign eqv			
Amendment fee per quarter on the tenor extended or amount increased	1.0% per quarter or part thereof Min TZS 250,000 or USD 110, foreign eqv			
Text amendment fee	TZS 150,000 or USD 64 or foreign eqv.			
Other amendments	USD 60 or foreign eqv			
Guarantee advising fee (from other Banks)	USD 200 or foreign eqv			
Courier services (Direct delivery to Beneficiary)	0			
Open ended guarantees(charged per annum)	3%p.a			
Cancellation	TZS 150,000 or USD 64 or foreign eqv.			



USAID Afya Yangu-RMNCAH

REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS (RFA) USAID AFYA YANGU – RMNCAH COMMUNITY BASED SOCIAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE ACTIVITIES IN 11 REGIONS OF TANZANIA MAINLAND AND ZANZIBAR AWARD DATES: 01 JULY 2022 – 30 SEPTEMBER, 2025

I. KEY DATES

RFA issue date	14 April 2022
Period of response closed for any inquiries, questions and clarifications via email	22 April 2022
Responses to questions and clarification received via email	25 April 2022
Application/Proposals Submission Deadline	13 May 2022
Finalization of application review process (compliance, technical and budget reviews)	20 May 2022
Finalists notified, meetings with finalist to review any comments or feedback	30 May 2022
Finalists notified of the winning application(s) for next steps	01 June 2022

II. PURPOSE

The USAID Afya Yangu-RMNCAH project has issued this Request for Application (RFA) to solicit applications from Tanzania Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) to implement project related community level activities which include Social Behavior Change (SBC), adolescent and youth and gender related activities in the USAID Afya Yangu-RMNCAH project's focal regions to contribute to the project's achievement of specific annual performance standards.

This RFA describes the 1) objectives and characteristics of award activities to be implemented and 2) the process and requirements for grant application. Issuance of this RFA does not constitute an award commitment on the part of the project. Moreover, USAID Afya Yangu-RMNCAH reserves the right to reject any or all applications or to award a grant without discussions or negotiations, if it is considered to be in the best interest of the program.

III. BACKGROUND

The USAID Afya Yangu-Reproductive Maternal Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health is a five-year (Jan 2022–Jan 2027) USAID funded project aimed to increase the demand for and use of quality integrated RMNCAH services in target regions in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar, particularly by women and youth leading to improved health outcomes. The project is led by a Jhpiego Tanzania as the prime contractor, and implements the project alongside a consortium of five partners: Tanzania Communication and Development Centre (TCDC), Benjamin Mkapa Foundation (BMF), Amani Girls Home (AGH), The Manoff Group (TMG) and D-Tree. The project is implemented in 11 regions in Tanzania mainland (Mwanza, Mara, Geita, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Dodoma, Katavi, Manyara, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Tabora) and Zanzibar. Dar es Salaam region is not part of this RFA. TMG and TCDC are the technical leads for SBC components of the award and will work closely with the awardees from this RFA.

Project objectives guide the achievement in the following key result areas:

1. Improved access to quality, client centered RMNCAH services;
2. Improved ability of individuals to practice positive health-seeking and self-care behaviors; and
3. Enhanced enabling environment for quality RMNCAH service provision.

IV. OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

Awards from this RFA are aimed to engage local partners (CSOs, CBOs, FBOs and NGOs) in 35 districts across 10 project supported regions through a grants under contract (GUC) mechanism to support implementation of project supported community level interventions (SBC, adolescent and youth and gender related activities) to increase the demand for and use of quality integrated RMNCAH services by women and their families. The objective of the application process is to identify eligible CSOs who can be responsible to work with Community Health Workers (CHWs), Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), Peer Champions (PC) and other community stakeholders to address social and gender norms and inequalities to ultimately improve ability of individuals to practice positive health-seeking and self-care behaviors. The CSOs will be accountable for 1) planning activities and relevant trainings including budget development 2) day to day implementation of approved activities and 3) monitoring and evaluating the progress of the aforementioned package of activities. Among other tasks, CSOs are expected to implement a major component of project community level interventions including:

No	Activity Category	Approaches and Major Activities
1.	Social and Behavior Change Activities	Work with TCDC to implement interpersonal communication (IPC) activities to address barriers, harmful social and gender norms that hinder individuals from accessing and utilizing RMNCAH services and dissemination of printed SBC materials.
2.	Adolescent and Youth Activities	Work with AGH to engage adolescents and young people in provision of Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) information and link adolescents to SRH services at the health facilities alongside strengthening their life skills
3.	Gender Related Interventions	Work with the project team to conduct, document and follow community gender dialogues, couples communication for family planning and adapt the SASA! approach on gender transformation for FP and RH etc.
4.	Cross-cutting activities:	Work with the project team to implement community score card (CSC) in districts with poor RMNCAH indicators, trainings and supervision of CHW/CHV, delivery of community engagement & mobilization activities and linking clients from the community to health facilities

V. AWARD TYPE

Jhpiego Tanzania expects to sub award CSOs at a fixed price, using Fixed Amount Award (FAA) grant mechanism. The application period under this RFA is 3-month implementation from 01 July 2022 to 30 September 2022 with a maximum funding of \$31,110.00 (Equivalent TZS 72,000,672.90) per applicant in each selected geographic area. We will have renewable FAA Sub agreements during a 3-year period, between 2022 and 2025 with additional years of funding depending upon performance of the awardees and strategic priorities of the project. Funding will be obligated on annual basis depending on USAID's approval of Annual Work Plans (AWPs) and budgets. So, it is important to note the following:

1. The project design, implementation plan and budget should be based on a 3-month period of performance, with associated activities and implementation budget and milestones.
2. Sub grants will be renewed annually based on the CSOs' performance. Therefore, the implementation plan and budget will be developed and approved annually.

VI. PRIORITY AREAS

CSOs should propose to work in one or several priority geographic areas in the region they operate. Applicants should select only geographic priority areas in which they meet all three of the following conditions: 1) they have current presence (office, staff or networks of allies and volunteers in the area); 2) they have previous experience (implementing projects in the area over a period of not less than one year); and 3) they have good reputation (to be confirmed through letter of support and reference checks). Afya Yangu-RMNCAH reserves the right to request finalist CSO(s) to revise their applications to better suit their geographic capacity and address varying needs of the program in the following selected priority areas.

Region	Priority Areas	Selected (☑)
Geita	1. Geita DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2. Mbogwe DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3. Nyang'hwale	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mara	4. Bunda DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5. Musoma DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6. Rorya DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mwanza	7. Buchosa DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	8. Kwimba DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shinyanga	9. Misungwi DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Ukerewe DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Shinyanga DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	12. Msalala DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	13. Ushetu DC	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exchange rate US\$ 1= TZS 2,314.39 (OANDA April 12, 2022)

Simiyu	14. Meatu DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	15. Bariadi DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	16. Maswa DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manyara	17. Kiteto DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	18. Simanjiro DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	19. Mbulu DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Katavi	20. Tanganyika DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	21. Mpimbwe DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	22. Mlele DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dodoma	23. Kondo DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	24. Chemba DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	25. Mpwapwa DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tanga	26. Pangani DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	27. Korogwe DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	28. Bumbuli DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	29. Handeni DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tabora	30. Sikonge DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	31. Igunga DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	32. Urambo DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
	33. Kaliua DC	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zanzibar	34. Unguja	<input type="checkbox"/>
	35. Pemba	<input type="checkbox"/>

VII. Indicators

CSOs implementing activities under grants are expected to contribute directly to the following indicators:

1. Increased number of caretakers/parents who were referred by CHW/CHV to seek appropriate care for signs and symptoms of newborn illnesses
2. Increase in number of SBC materials for RMNCAH services disseminated in the communities
3. Increase in number of people reached with targeted SBC interactions on RMNCAH in the targeted communities
4. Increase in number women and newborn who were visited by CHWs and counseled and referred for routine postnatal care services
5. Increase number of pregnant women who were visited and referred for early and continuous ANC attendances
6. Increase in number of adolescents and youth with identified RMNCAH needs in the communities who referred to the health facilities
7. Increase in number of community members participating in community gender dialogues (disaggregated by geographic area, and sex)
8. Increase in number of councils conducting community score cards to improve quality of RMNCAH services

VIII. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY

Eligible applicants must meet the following minimum requirements:

- Must be registered in Tanzania as a local Civil Society Organization (CSO) and have maintained good reputation. Must present letter of support from relevant Local Government Authority from each selected priority area, scanned copy of registration certificate or certificate of compliance.
- Must have a physical presence at least in one of the selected district or at regional level and must be able to directly implement the interventions themselves (and not subcontract out activities to other organizations).
- Previous experience working on maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health, and family planning is required. Gender integration experience is an added value.
- Previous experience managing USAID funded projects for the past five years is preferred.
- Be able to meet minimum administrative and financial eligibility criteria to receive funding.

Excludes:

1. All politically affiliated CSOs
2. All CSOs barred or sanctioned by registrar of NGOs in Tanzania or the U.S. Government
3. All CSOs that do not meet the minimum requirements outlined in this RFA

IX. APPLICATION CONTENT

Each application must contain:

1. Cover page with the name of the organization and contact information for this RFA including name of contact, address, telephone, fax, and email address
2. Technical application including proposed geographical coverage, specific objectives to be achieved, activities to be implemented, implementation procedures, monitoring and supervision, and human and other resources needed
3. Categorized budget with budget notes
4. Past experience statement outlining experience implementing similar programs in the selected area or in the country
5. List of office(s) physical presence (address, phone number, number of staff)
6. Staffing, administrative and operational structure
7. Maximum numbers of pages are provided to guide writers to be short and clear, and must use Times New Roman, size 11 font, 1 inch margins. (Points will be deducted for applications that do not follow guidance).

Applications should have all components below as relevant for the selected objective:-

SECTION	CONTENT	SCORE (out of 100)	PAGE MAXIMUM
1. Organizational Information	Includes applicant organization name and contact details, along with establishment and registration information with physical address. Includes name and titles of the senior management team. Please also include a short narrative on the organization's background.	4	1 (plus attachments)
2. Past performance	Gives applicant's history, experience with similar programs including names of previous funding organizations and level of funding.	8	1
3. Target audience and geographic focus	Confirm the organization's selection of priority population focus and geographic coverage of their proposed work.	8	1
4. Project Design	Describe proposed project design, considering the activity categories and approaches highlighted in the table above. Activities should be able to be directly linked to achievement of indicators in section VII of this RFA.	25	3
5. Implementation Plan	Gantt Chart illustrating the proposed activities in a table format. Indicate timeframe in months.	10	2
6. Capability Statement & Target Setting	Describes applicant's personnel, resources and networks available to accomplish proposed activities in a cost-efficient and timely fashion. Demonstrates applicant's knowledge of USAID Afya Yangu targets and selection process for the applicant's target selection.	10	2
7. Proposed Milestones	Detail proposed milestones from your workplan and targets for periodic payments throughout the award. Note: These are subject to review and change before issuing of award.	10	2
8. Detailed Budget	Provides costs of activities in an Excel format. Costs for each activity should be linked to the activity using the same numbering and activity headings. Budget lines should be clear and unit costs reasonable for efficiency. Budget notes should be included in the budget template.	20	Excel template provided
9. Annexes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scanned copy of registration certificate or a certificate of compliance • Letter of support from the relevant Council authorities in each of the selected priority areas 	5	

X. SUBMISSION

Submit your inquiries and application via Grants@jhpiego.org. Please write "Jhpiego Afya Yangu RFA/01/2022 Application" in the subject of every email you send related to this RFA. Deadline for receiving inquiries/questions/clarifications is **22 April 2022 at 4:30pm (East African Time)**. Questions received and answers provided will be shared with all applicants by **25 April, 2022**. Last day of submitting applications is **13 May 2022 at 2:30pm EAT**. Applications received after this date/time will not be considered.

Jhpiego will not refund any costs incurred by CSOs in the making of this application. This includes but is not limited to, costs for preparing and submitting an application and other communications related to the application. Only finalist CSOs will be informed. Consider your application unsuccessful if you do not hear back from Jhpiego by **01 June 2022 at 4:30pm**. Thank you for your interest in Jhpiego's work in Tanzania and supporting national initiatives to saving lives, improving health and transforming futures.

MP queries govt on suspended implementation of development projects in Ngorongoro District

By Felister Peter, Dodoma

NGORONGORO MP, Emmanuel Ole Shangai has claimed that the government has suspended implementation of a number of development projects in the controversial area such as health centres, schools and water wells.

Ole Shangai made the complaints in the National Assembly when contributing to the Prime Minister's Office budget estimates, claiming that authorities are now putting more services in Handeni District, Tanga Region where they are supposed to be relocated.

He said: "Dispensaries and health centres in the area have no essential drugs, thus forcing them to seek medical treatment in Karatu, Manyara Region."

"The government is purposely derailing development at Ngorongoro; these people are being punished for choosing to continue staying at the reserve area," the MP claimed, noting

that even the ongoing postcode project has by-passed the area.

Ole Shangai called upon the government to consider provision of crucial social services to the residents because they have lived at the area for years, alleging that what is currently going on at the area is meant to torture the residents who have opted to stay at the conservation zone.

In his response, Deputy Minister for Communication and Information Technology, Methew Kundo assured the MP that the postcode project which is now implemented throughout the country will not by-pass any place, and that the government is planning to construct 20 communication towers at the Ngorongoro.

Minister for Water, Jumaa Aweso said: "We have not received any directives from the government to suspend implementation of water projects at the Ngorongoro. We are currently executing a number of water projects including

construction of deep water wells."

Deputy Health Minister, Godwin Mollel said the government has received 321m/- from the Global Fund which will be used for implementation of projects at the area.

In his response on the matter, Minister of State in the Office of the President - Regional Administration and Local Government (RALG), Innocent Bashungwa said the government is determined to ensure development to the people of Ngorongoro. He said: "We have allocated funds in the 2022/2023 budget for development projects in the Ngorongoro. All is set to ensure the projects are executed accordingly."

The government allows the Maasai to live in the protected area together with wildlife, but it recently raised alarm over increasing population, settlement, livestock and human activities that threaten the sustainability of the area listed by UNESCO as one of its World Heritage Site.



Request for Proposals

RFQ Title: Procurement of Banking Services Provider

RFQ Number: 2022-PACT/03/02

Date of Solicitation: 12th April 2022

Closing Date and Time: 27th April 2022, 11:00 am (Dar es Salaam, Tanzania)

Questions and Clarifications: Due by 25th April 2022

Introduction to Pact:

Pact Inc. is an international non-profit organization with its headquarters in Washington, DC. Pact serves communities challenged by poverty and marginalization because we envision a world where everyone owns their future. To do this, we build systemic solutions in partnership with local organizations, businesses, and government. Our goal is thriving, resilient communities where those we serve are heard, capable, and vibrant.

Pact Tanzania is a non-profit organization registered and domiciled in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania and works in 26 regions and 81 councils of the country. The organization is primarily funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), whose funding comprises of 98% of total income.

Overall Objective:

The overall objective of this assignment is to procure a service provider who will be providing banking services to Pact Tanzania Dar es salaam main office and field offices.

A. Requirement/ Scope of Work

The specific scope of work includes but should not be limited to the following:

- Maintenance of multi currency bank accounts for Pact Tanzania.
- Facilitate daily bank related transactions effectively and efficiently.
- Provide Pact Tanzania with reliable online banking platform for daily transactions including bulk mobile payments and payroll processing.
- Efficient and reliable customer support system, including allocation of a dedicated Bank Relationship Manager.
- Reasonable and flexible transactional charges as well as forex rates.
- Provide staff loans facilities at reasonable rates.
- Provision of other bank support services in line with Pact work across the country through different mechanisms like Corporate Social Responsibility.
- A wide range of banking services (branches) across the country including hard to reach areas.
- Credit and debit cards availability.

Interested vendors should request the full Terms of Reference (ToR) through email with the subject line "TOR for Procurement of Banking Services Provider" to ProcurementTZ@pactworld.org before Friday, 22nd April 2022.

All questions and requests for clarification should be directed to ProcurementTZ@pactworld.org with the subject line "Request for Clarification: Procurement of Banking Services Provider" before Tuesday, 25th April 2022.

B. Eligibility

Bank must be currently legally operating in Tanzania and the proposal must clearly express ability of the Bank to meet or exceed the Requirements/ Specifications outlined above.

- Ability to deliver the items/services no later than the date(s) required.

C. Submission Instructions

The following information is to be included by a vendor in the proposal:

- Draft inception report detailing methodology for providing banking services to Pact Tanzania (engagement and execution).
- Current Bank profile.
- Copies of registration, certificate and address of their registered office, valid business license, VAT, TIN certificates, Tax clearance certificate, and any industry relevant license or certificate.
- Evidence of similar assignments, and at least two (2) names and addresses of client served.
- Schedule of Current Charges.
- Past three years Bank Financial Statements

Vendors who wish to answer this RFP should send their proposals in sealed envelopes to Pact Tanzania Head Office by 27th April 2022, 11:00 am. All sealed envelopes need to be marked as: "Procurement of Banking Services Provider." Office Address: :

The Tender Committee

Pact Tanzania

74 Uporoto Street, Victoria

P. O. Box 6348, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Proposals submitted through emails will not be considered.

Quotations received after that time or at a different address may not be accepted

As mentioned above, all quotations and delivery dates shall be valid for at least 90 days following the submission.

PACT will open all bids on **27th April 2022 at 11.30 am** in the presence of Bidder's representatives who choose to attend.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY
ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED



**INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVE BIDDING
TENDER NO. AE-020/HQ/2021-22/G/28**

FOR

**DESIGN, SUPPLY, INSTALLATION, CONFIGURATION,
TESTING AND COMMISSIONING OF SPECIFIC ABSORPTION
RATE (SAR), BROADCASTING EQUIPMENT (BE) AND RADIO
FREQUENCY (RF) TYPE APPROVAL TESTING LABORATORIES**

Invitation for Tenders

Date: 12/04/2022

- This Invitation for Tenders follows the General Procurement Notice for this Project, which appeared in the **Public Procurement Regulatory Authority (PPRA) portal of 1st July, 2021.**
 - The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has set aside funds for the operation of the Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority during the financial year 2021/2022. It is intended that part of the proceeds of the fund will be used to cover eligible payment under the contract for the Design, Supply, Installation, Configuration, Testing and Commissioning of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), Broadcasting Equipment (BE) and Radio Frequency (RF) type approval testing laboratories.
 - The Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA) now invites Tenders from eligible Manufacturers/dealers for Design, Supply, Installation, Configuration, Testing and Commissioning of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR), Broadcasting Equipment (BE) and Radio Frequency (RF) type approval testing laboratories.
 - There are three (3) Lots in this Tender namely: -
 - Lot 1: Design, Supply, Installation, Configuration, Testing and Commissioning of Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) testing Laboratory
 - Lot 2: Design, Supply, Installation, Configuration, Testing and Commissioning of Broadcasting Equipment (BE) Testing Laboratory
 - Lot 3: Design, Supply, Installation, Configuration, Testing and Commissioning of Radio Frequency (RF) Testing Laboratory
- Manufacturers/dealers are allowed to quote for one Lot or more but must quote for all ITEMS in that particular Lot.
- Tendering will be conducted through the International Competitive Bidding procedures specified in the Public Procurement Regulations, 2013- Government Notice No. 446 as amended in 2016, and is open to all Tenderers as defined in the Regulations.
 - Interested eligible Tenderers may obtain further information from and inspect the tendering documents through the national online procurement system (TANePS) via link www.taneps.go.tz. A complete set of tendering document in English may be accessed through TANePS or at the office of the Head of Procurement Management Unit, 5th Floor, Room 511, TCRA Headquarters, located at Sam Nujoma Road, Mawasiliano Towers; Dar Es Salaam from 08.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m on Mondays to Friday, inclusive, except on public holidays.
 - Tenderers are required to register on the TANePS and pay tender participation fee indicated in the TANePS to be able to participate in this tendering process.
 - All tenders must be accompanied by a Tender Security in an acceptable form in the amount of USD.5,000.00 or freely convertible currencies in case of foreign Tenderers.
 - All tenders must be properly filled in and submitted through TANePS at or before Wednesday 4th May 2022 at 11.00 am EAT. Tenders will be opened promptly thereafter through TANePS.
 - Tenders not received through TANePS shall not be accepted for evaluation irrespective of the circumstances. Opening details will be available to the public through TANePS.

**DIRECTOR GENERAL
TANZANIA COMMUNICATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

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Time to stop the endless financial mismanagement

IN the past few days big headlines in the country's media and social networks - including this paper's lead story yesterday - were about the characteristic grim side in the establishment - how a handful of influential people are stealing citizens' money left, right and centre, depriving them of quality basic social services - education, health and water, and no one seems to care.

The big story was the Controller and Auditor General Report for 2020/21 Financial Year that was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday.

As is routine - since times immemorial - CAG reports have been displays of what is outrageously amiss in the nation's official accounting system and for the government becoming deaf about it.

It would be accurate to say it is the greatest display of the rot that tells much about the country's difficult drive in poverty eradication as well as the rampant corruption in officialdom.

Hence to merely say the report is a grim side in the establishment's over six-decade history is perhaps an understatement - but its playing deaf on the shenanigans going on without relent borders the inconceivable.

The report details many cases of negligence on the part of public officials in financial management and accountability resulting in loss of public funds, pilferage through shoddy contracts, outright embezzlement and thievery by officials and sheer lethargy on the part of management.

For example, the latest CAG Report faulted the government over delayed implementation of the Julius Nyerere Hydropower Project (JNHPP) which was to be more or less completed end

of October last year but was just around halfway due to a number of factors, where the outbreak of COVID-19 was just one reason.

Also, frequent power cuts at the JNHPP area from January to October 2020 led to TANESCO paying the contractor a fine of \$8.53m equivalent to 19.51bn/-, the Report states.

It also includes the weird - that audits conducted at the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) showed that 731 male members went through caesarean section (C-section) in delivering babies.

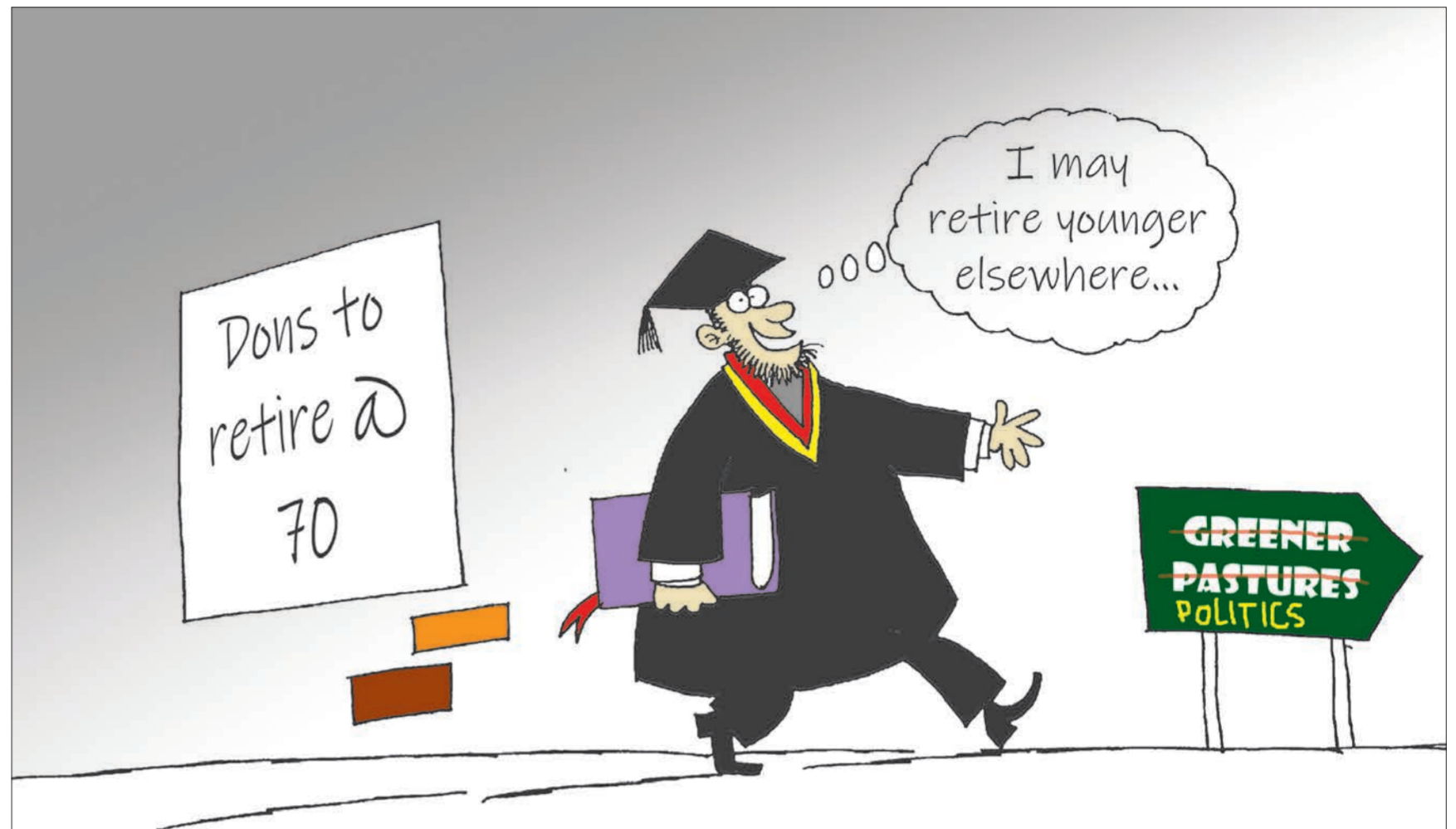
It is in fact shocking to see that misuse of public funds was deep rooted in a government vowing zero tolerance of corruption.

Many hold the view that in order to tame the rampant wastage of taxpayers' money, the government must shift from depending on "strong personalities" to fight corruption in favour of strengthening institutions of governance.

For many decades repeated calls were being made to have the annual reports used to hold accountable those found to have abused their powers and caused the government losses running into billions of shillings, with some calling for outright court action against the culprits.

The latest CAG Report is the last one that covered the Phase V administration, that as stated had vowed zero tolerance to corruption, but Tanzanians are yet to see the results of that pledge, instead business we still see business-as-usual, happy-go-lucky style of public resource management.

We are therefore reminding that something has to be done if merely to show that the current administration is in reality different to its predecessors.



Africa's new harvest: To Transform agriculture, we must speed up innovations and collaboration

By Qu Dongyu

THE 32nd session of the FAO regional conference for Africa is being held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 11 to 14 April 2022.

A promising transformation has already started in Africa's farmlands. Family farmers are increasingly using innovative approaches and scientific research, combined with traditional knowledge, to increase the productivity of their fields, diversify their crops, boost their nutrition, and build climate resilience.

This shift can go much further with the addition of digital tools, increased links to markets, and greater efficiency along agrifood chains, especially if the private sector and national policies also support the effort.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), along with a broad range of partners, is working to promote the African continent to make Africa's agrifood systems more efficient, more inclusive, more resilient, and more sustainable.

For this transformation to be achieved, African countries must be in the driver's seat.

From 11 to 14 April 2022, representatives from more than 50 African countries will come together at the 32nd Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Africa in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, to define regional priorities for agrifood systems transformation on the continent.

The conference comes at a time when 281 million people in Africa do not have enough food to eat each day, nearly three-quarters of the African population cannot afford nutritious food, and drought threatens lives and livelihoods in the Horn of Africa. Meanwhile, countries are still grappling with the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Like the tall ceiba tree on Equatorial Guinea's national flag, which grows around the island of Malabo, we too must stand tall in the face of Africa's many simultaneous and overlapping challenges. They will hold the four-day high-level meeting in the same venue where leaders of the African Union member countries first committed to transform the African agriculture sector to end hunger in Africa by 2025.

Time is running out. Without extraordinary efforts by every African country, it will be difficult to meet these aspirations and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Digitalisation and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) can be game changers in this extraordinary effort. At FAO, we



Through an FAO project teaching conservation agriculture, this Kenyan farmer is acquiring know-how that will help her better cope with droughts and other shocks.

see digitalization as a core element of rural development. Our 1000 Digital Villages initiative is currently being piloted in seven African countries. It aims to equip communities with digital tools and services to fast-track rural transformation and wellbeing. Through this initiative, FAO has already supported countries in using digital tools to create electronic land registries and apps for pest and disease management, including extension services reaching the last mile farmers.

In the same way, the AfCFTA can radically transform Africa's rural prosperity. This regional single market, covering 1.2 billion consumers, is a major opportunity to boost economic growth, reduce poverty, and broaden economic inclusion. Swift national implementation, taking into account women and youth, will see this opportunity benefit all.

Indeed, African countries already have a suite of instruments to speed up transformation of agrifood systems and rural development. Chief among them is the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) - the continent-wide initiative led by African countries to end hunger and reduce poverty through agricultural development.

I welcome the African countries' recent renewed commitment to accelerate CAADP implementation towards achieving the Malabo commitments. FAO stands ready to support this work, including strengthening the quality of data used to measure progress as part of the CAADP biennial review.

Other existing instruments to accelerate progress include the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which provides a common framework for African stakeholders to build integrated infrastructure to boost trade and jobs; the African Union Climate Change Strategy that aims at achieving the Agenda 2063 Vision by building the resilience of the continent to the negative impacts of climate change; the Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA), which can have enormous benefits for agriculture; and Boosting Intra African Trade to make trade a development driver.

African ownership and African leadership in all of these is vital.

These issues and more were at the core of the 32nd Session of the FAO Regional Conference for Africa. Ministerial roundtables will focus on the policy priorities needed to address and mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on African agrifood systems; investing in ecosystem restoration in Africa for agrifood systems transformation; promoting trade and investment under the AfCFTA; and ensuring that women, youth, and rural farmers are included in the continent's agrifood systems.

I invite policy makers, civil society organisations, research institutions, the private sector, donor partners, and all stakeholders interested in Africa's transformation by innovation in agriculture to follow the proceedings. Underpinning the discussions will be the FAO Strategic Framework 2022-31, which supports the 2030 Agenda

for Sustainable Development and sets out our roadmap for achieving the Four Betters: better production, better nutrition, a better environment, and a better life for all, leaving no one behind. Central to delivering on these objectives are FAO's flagship initiatives, such as the Hand-in-Hand Initiative, which identifies gaps in rural transformation and matches countries with partners to deliver tangible results. It is supported by a geospatial data platform powered by FAO's wealth of data on key sectors.

So far, 27 African countries have joined this global initiative. I encourage more countries in Africa to take part and benefit from this unique opportunity.

FAO also has recently launched the One Country One Priority Product initiative in Africa to support countries in developing sustainable value chains and reaching new markets.

Our new Green Cities Initiative, which integrates urban forestry and agriculture into local planning, is underway in several African cities. This makes for more sustainable cities and shorter routes for nutritious food to reach markets. All these initiatives are country-driven and country-owned, highlighting that action at the country level is critical.

Together we can transform Africa's agriculture to achieve The Africa We Want.

Qu Dongyu is the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)

Progress being made in peace drive in Eastern Africa region

SUBTLE developments over the past week or so in several countries within the proximity of the East African Community show that progress is being made in the quest to solve conflicts that have eluded negotiators for decades. The reason we all hope it goes well is that we are concerned as members of the EAC, in which case developments in South Sudan or the Democratic Republic of Congo are of relevance to us. We are also members of the Southern Africa Development Community and thus developments relating to Mozambique are of relevance, outside unique historical proximity we have with neighbours.

In South Sudan it appears that there is will to lay down arms and put up workable structures where the split Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) could form a more cohesive government. Less progress is apparent in Somalia, which is outside the purview of the EAC but all developments there are keenly followed as a restive situation there fuels itinerant groups ready to receive weapons and cash to waylay the peace in the coastal zone in particular. Wars of cattle rustlers seek the dignity garb of religion.

The DRC is another area with some promising developments, as reports say the M23 group with close links to intelligence organs in nearby countries - as indeed are all the other guerrilla groups in a wide stretch of its eastern side - were pulling back to their old positions before the recent flare up. The usual combination of a military onslaught and political 'jaw jaw' is being followed by the national authorities, as

the zone has for some months been placed under military governors. It is unclear if there is a rational possibility of accords being reached outside an eponymous outright military clean up of the area.

There appears to be significant differences in the nature of the movements that disrupt the peace in some neighbouring countries, between totally homegrown terrorist threats like in Somalia, or outright invaders as in northern Mozambique, while in DRC there is a mixture of local uprisings and links with strategic interest with next door power holders. That is why the fact of belonging to the EAC and needing to clear up trade arrangements and cross border movements for local residents could help speed up the process, if other leaders confront some of their colleagues with 'can you stop this, would you, sir?' as it could work.

Some demands of rebel groups may require broad based resettlement arrangements like compensating them for laying down arms to that they can start elsewhere.

They themselves demand to be integrated with the DRC armed forces but that risks bloating the army and having fighters whose loyalties are not to the command centre but auxiliary commanders when they are also integrated. In South Sudan that is more or less unavoidable despite that a selection mechanism can help, while compensating others to return to civilian life. But meanwhile economic reforms are needed to make it easy to transit to civilian life, without stresses as to success, since wishing to be integrated in the army is just social security, not more.

Unintended pregnancy rates highest in Africa: A Look at the complex reasons - UN report

UNFPA

The United Nations Population Fund recently released the 2022 State of World Population report. It highlights that almost half of all pregnancies between 2015 and 2019 were unintended. That amounts to roughly 121 million unintended pregnancies each year.

Unintended pregnancy is defined as pregnancy among women who were not planning to have any (more) children. This includes pregnancies that occurred earlier than desired. The report also says over 60% of unintended pregnancies end in abortion. And 45% of all abortions performed globally are unsafe. About 7 million women a year are hospitalised as a result.

Up to 257 million women who want to avoid pregnancy are not using safe, modern contraception methods. And about a quarter of all women are not able to say no to sex.

A closer look at regional estimates shows how far behind African countries are in preventing these unplanned pregnancies and protecting the reproductive rights of women and girls. While the global rate of unintended pregnancies in Europe and North America was 35 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49, in sub-Saharan Africa it was 91 per 1,000 women. Within the region it ranged from 49 in Niger to 145 in Uganda.

The drivers of unintended pregnancies in sub-Saharan Africa are complex and operate at individual, household, community and policy levels. Understanding them is important to develop policies and effective interventions to reduce unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortion in the region.

In my view, based on research done in a number of African countries, the high rate of adolescent child-bearing in Africa could be the main factor contributing to the stark regional differences reported.

Drivers of unintended pregnancy

At the individual level, poverty, lack of autonomy and low education attainment limit women's and girls' access to accurate contraceptive information and services. Some women and girls simply cannot afford to pay for contraceptives. In places where contraceptives are freely available, some women lack accurate knowledge of them and how they work.

In some settings, people interpret religion as prohibiting contraceptive use. They use religion to deny young people accurate contraceptive information. When women and girls lack access to accurate contraceptive information and services, their risk of unintended pregnancy increases.

In a study conducted by the African Population and Health Research Center, adolescent girls in Kenya told us they got pregnant because they were young and naive about relationships and contraceptives. Some of them had to exchange sex for their basic needs. Others were sexually violated.

Because they did not seek care in clinics or know about emergency contraception, they were vulnerable to unintended pregnancy. Some had dropped out of school.

At household level, parents seldom communicate well about methods of preventing pregnancy. Where they do talk about it, they focus on abstinence rather than contraceptives, and they sometimes use fear tactics. Another household driver is insufficient financial support from the family, pushing girls into transactional relationships.

Quality contraceptive services consist of accurate and sensitive counselling, a wide range of options, and well trained providers. Research has shown that in communities where such services are available and accessible, more women and girls are able to plan their pregnancies.

However, access to quality services is lacking in many African communities. Stock-outs remain a problem for family planning programmes. The COVID-19 pandemic also disrupted the supply of contraceptives and services.

Unintended pregnancies are far higher in gender unequal communities and countries compared to more gender equal countries. Sociocultural norms sometimes discourage women and girls from exercising their choice to use contraceptives, including condoms.

Policy and legal constraints continue to limit access to comprehensive sexuality education and safe abortion in most African countries. Most African countries offer students some sexuality education in response to the HIV epidemic. But what they offer is far from comprehensive and is mostly abstinence-based.

The global gag rule reinstated by the Trump administration also limited access to family planning. This is a US federal policy that prohibited foreign nongovernmental organisations that received US international family planning assistance from using their own, non-US funds to support abortion services in any way.

Many countries in Africa depend on donor funds for their family planning programmes. The global gag rule meant a significant reduction in funding for programmes and clinics providing access to contraceptives for millions of women in Africa. Some programmes and clinics had to close or downsize.

The relationship between social and economic development and unintended pregnancy goes both ways. When women and girls are not empowered or lack autonomy, they are less likely to use contraceptives. They are prone to unintended pregnancy.

Unintended pregnancy, especially among young people, can be disempowering. It can prevent girls and young women from getting the education and skills they need to improve their economic prospects and productivity. Breaking this cycle of early unintended pregnancy is critical to realising socio-economic development in Africa.



FINCA
Microfinance Bank

PUBLICATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Issued pursuant to regulations 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Disclosures) Regulations, 2014

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

(AMOUNTS IN MILLION SHILLINGS)		CURRENT YEAR 31/12/2021	PREVIOUS YEAR 31/12/2020
A. ASSETS			
1	Cash	748	717
2	Balances with Bank of Tanzania	965	5,362
3	Investment in Government Securities	-	-
4	Balances with Other Banks and financial institutions	5,368	10,185
5	Cheques and Items for Clearing	-	-
6	Interbranch float items	-	-
7	Bills Negotiated	-	-
8	Customers' liabilities for acceptances	-	-
9	Interbank Loan Receivables	-	-
10	Investments in Other securities	-	-
11	Loans, Advances and Overdrafts (Net of allowances for Probable losses)	35,357	32,328
12	Other Assets	2,922	1,955
13	Equity Investments	-	-
14	Underwriting accounts	-	-
15	Property, Plant and Equipment	6,498	8,256
16	TOTAL ASSETS	51,858	58,803
B. LIABILITIES			
17	Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	7,243	7,908
18	Customer Deposits	30,799	23,911
19	Cash letters of credit	-	-
20	Special Deposits	-	-
21	Payments orders / transfers payable	-	-
22	Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	-	-
23	Accrued taxes and expenses payable	251	380
24	Acceptances outstanding	-	-
25	Interbranch float items	-	-
26	Unearned income and other deferred charges	904	1,018
27	Other Liabilities	1,131	2,688
28	Borrowings	4,150	15,279
29	TOTAL LIABILITIES	44,478	51,184
30	NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)(16 MINUS 29)	7,380	7,619
C. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			
31	Paid up Share Capital	37,320	34,102
32	Capital Reserves	-	-
33	Retained Earnings	(27,147)	(18,196)
34	Profit/(Loss) Account	(3,457)	(9,259)
35	Other Capital Accounts/Capital Advance	-	-
35a.	Other- Statutory Reserve	664	972
35b.	General Provision Reserve	-	-
36	Minority Interest	-	-
37	TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	7,380	7,619
D. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
(I)	Shareholders Funds to Total Assets	14%	13%
(II)	Non Performing loans to Total Gross Loans	14%	26%
(III)	Gross Loans and Advances to Total Deposits	100%	118%
(IV)	Loans and Advances to Total Assets	68%	55%
(V)	Earning Assets to Total Assets	79%	72%
(VI)	Deposits Growth	20%	-13%
(VII)	Assets Growth	-12%	-33%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(AMOUNT IN MILLION SHILLINGS)		CURRENT YEAR 31/12/2021	COMPARATIVE YEAR 31/12/2020
1	Interest Income	14,709	17,840
2	Interest Expense	(4,354)	(6,054)
3	Net Interest Income (1 Minus 2)	10,355	11,786
4	Bad debts written off	-	-
5	Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances	(2,163)	(5,757)
6	Non-Interest Income	4,204	3,989
6.1	Foreign Currency Dealings and Translation Gains/(Loss)	(54)	(218)
6.2	Fees and Commissions	4,074	4,028
6.3	Dividend Income	-	-
6.4	Other Operating Income	184	179
7	Non-Interest Expense	(15,758)	(19,167)
7.1	Salaries and Benefits	(6,906)	(9,153)
7.2	Fees and Commission	(291)	(354)
7.3	Other Operating Expenses	(8,561)	(9,660)
8	Operating Income/(Loss)	(3,362)	(9,149)
9	Income Tax Provision	(95)	(110)
10	Net Income (loss) After Income Tax	(3,457)	(9,259)
11	Other Comprehensive Income (Itemize)	-	-
12	Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(3,457)	(9,259)
13	Number of Employees	229	283
14	Basic Earning Per Share	(93)	(272)
15	Number of Branches	20	19
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
(I)	Return on Average Total Assets	-6%	-13%
(II)	Return on Average Shareholders' Funds	-46%	-84%
(III)	Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	83%	88%
(IV)	Net Interest Margin to Average Earning Assets	25%	21%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(AMOUNTS IN MILLION SHILLINGS)		share Capital	Accumulated Surplus	General Provision Reserve	Statutory Reserve	Total
Current Year(2021)						
Balance as at the beginning of the year 2021						
		34,102	(27,455)	-	972	7,619
IFRS 9 impact net of tax						
		-	(3,457)	-	-	(3,457)
Transactions with owners						
		3,218	-	-	-	3,218
Dividends Paid						
		-	-	-	(308)	(308)
Regulatory Reserve						
		-	-	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve						
		-	-	-	-	-
Others -Issue of shares						
		-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period						
		37,320	(30,604)	-	664	7,380
Previous Year(2020)						
Balance as at the beginning of the year 2020						
		31,575	(18,823)	-	1,599	14,351
Other Comprehensive Income						
		-	(9,259)	-	-	(9,259)
Transactions with owners						
		2,527	-	-	-	2,527
Dividends Paid						
		-	-	-	(627)	(627)
Regulatory Reserve						
		-	-	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve						
		-	-	-	-	-
Others -Issue of shares						
		-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the previous period						
		34,102	(27,455)	-	972	7,619

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(AMOUNTS IN MILLION SHILLINGS)		CURRENT YEAR 31/12/2021	PREVIOUS YEAR 31/12/2020
1 Cash flow from operating activities:			
	Net income(Loss)	(3,362)	(9,149)
	Adjustment for:		
	-Impairment/Amortization	2,419	3,065
	-Net change in Loans and Advances	(3,139)	24,943
	-Gain on Sale of Assets	11	(1)
	-Net change in Deposits	6,222	(4,938)
	-Net change in Short Term Negotiable Securities	-	-
	-Net change in Other Liabilities	(2,075)	(1,865)
	-Net change in Other Assets	(1,012)	182
	-Tax paid	(203)	(153)
	-Others (Specify) -Loss Lease Asset and liability during the year	(19)	86
	Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(1,158)	12,170
11 Cash flow from investing activities:			
	Dividend Received	-	(464)
	Repayment of Fixed Assets	(265)	-
	Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	7	108
	Purchase of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
	Proceeds from Sale of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
	Proceeds from maturity of investment in fixed deposit	4,677	2,269
	Others (specify) -Additions on Right of use asset	(49)	(151)
	Others (specify) -Proceeds from issue of share	3,218	2,528
	Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	7,588	4,290
111 Cash flow from financing activities:			
	Repayment of Long-term Debt	(10,114)	(13,880)
	Proceeds from Issuance of Long Term Debt	-	-
	Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital	-	-
	Payment of lease liabilities	(931)	(888)
	Net Change in Other Borrowings	-	-
	Others -Long term financing (Grants)	-	-
	Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(11,045)	(14,768)
IV Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(4,615)	1,692
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,018	5,326
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,403	7,018

SELECTED EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

The above are extracts from the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2021 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Financial Statements were audited by Deloitte & Touche and received a clean audit report. The Financial Statements were approved by the Board on 6 April 2021.

Name and Title	Signature	Date
Edward Talawa (Chief Executive Officer)	(Signed)	06th April 2022
Deusedith Edward Mulindwa (Head of Finance)	(Signed)	06th April 2022
Peter Kaisi (Internal Audit Manager)	(Signed)	06th April 2022

We, the undersigned directors, attest to the faithful representation of the above statements. We declare that the statements have been examined by us and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, have been prepared in conformance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006 and they present a true and fair view.

Name and Title	Signature	Date
1. Nasama Massinda (Board Chairman)	(Signed)	06th April 2022
2. Mary Pascal Mabiti (Board Member)	(Signed)	06th April 2022

MINIMUM DISCLOSURES OF BANK CHARGES AND TARRIFS

Number	Item/Transaction	Charge/Fee
1 Savings Account(TZs)		
	Mkwanja(TZs)	
	(a) Required minimum opening balance	0
	(b) Required minimum operating balance	0
	(c) Monthly Services Fees	1,500
	(d) Interim Statement per page	0
	(e) Monthly Services Fees	0
	(f) Withdraw charges over the counter	1,000
	(g) Interest payable	0
	Hakika Individual (TZs)	
	(a) Required minimum opening balance	0
	(b) Monthly Services Fees	0
	(c) Interim Statement per page	0
	(d) Interest payable	2%
	(e) Balance enquiry	0
	(f) Withdraw charges over the counter	1,000
	Hakika Legal Entity(TZs)	
	(a) Required minimum opening balance	0
	(b) Monthly Services Fees	0
	(c) Interim Statement per page	0
	(d) Interest payable	3%
	(e) Balance enquiry	0
	(f) Withdraw charges over the counter	2,000
	Mtoto (TZs)	
	(a) Required minimum opening balance	0
	(b) Monthly Services Fees	0
	(c) Interim Statement per page	0
	(d) Interest payable	4%
	(e) Balance enquiry	0
	(f) Withdraw charges over the counter	1,000
2 Mobile banking Charges(TZs)		
	(a) Balance enquiry	100
	(b) Minimum Statement	100
	(c) Full Statement request	0
	(d) Finca Mobile (In Finca Account)	400
	(e) Finca Account to Finca Account Transfer	100
	(f) Finca Mobile (In and Out Finca Account)-Finca Account to	1,000
3 Loans (TZs)		
	Business Loan -Small	
	(a) Interest	4.8%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	3.00%
	Business Loan - Medium	
	(a) Interest	3.8%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	3.00%
	Business Loan - Large	
	(a) Interest	2.5%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	3.00%
	Small Enterprise	
	(a) Interest	3.0%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	3.00%
	Micro Business	
	(a) Interest	6.3%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	2.00%
	Lien Loan	
	(a) Interest	2.0%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	1.02%
	Education provider	
	(a) Interest	4.8% - 3.8% & 2.5%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	3.00%
	School fees	
	(a) Interest	3.0%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	1.02%
	Pamoja Loan	
	(a) Interest	6.3%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	2.00%
	Social Financial Group	
	(a) Interest	2% or 2.5% to 3%
	(b) Loan Processing Fees	1.02% to 1.19%
4 Transfer and Agent Services		
	Outward Tass Charges	10,000
	Inward Tass Charges	Free
Agent Banking withdrawal fee		
	Withdrawal Charges	Charges (VAT inclusive)
	Amount	Charges
	1,000 - 19,999	1,180
	20,000 - 49,999	1,300
	50,000 - 99,999	1,700
	100,000 - 149,999	3,000
	150,000 - 299,999	4,000

School meal programs getting back on track in Central America, despite hurdles

ZARAGOZA, El Salvador

A group of preschool students enthusiastically planted cucumbers and other vegetables in their small school garden in southern El Salvador, a sign that school feeding programs are being revived as the world emerges from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Although the impacts of coronavirus are still being felt, schools in Latin America, particularly in Central America, have reopened their doors to on-site and blended learning classes.

Gradually, important components of school meal programs, such as vegetable gardens, have begun to come back to life.

"Does anyone know what plant this is?" teacher Sandra Peña, 36, asked the small group of children who had followed her, in line, to the small vegetable garden at the El Zaité Children's Center, located

Preschool students stand in a section of the garden at the El Zaité Children's Center, where teacher Sandra Peña teaches them the importance of healthy eating and the advantages of having a vegetable garden, in El Zaité, a poor neighborhood near Zaragoza, in the southern Salvadoran department of La Libertad. CREDIT: Edgardo Ayala/IPS



on the outskirts of Zaragoza, a city in the department of La Libertad in southern El Salvador.

The children responded loudly: "tomato!", while pointing to a tomato bush, which was already showing some yellow flowers.

With difficulties, because coronavirus hasn't gone away, schools in Central America are making efforts to continue the school feeding programs, which were making good progress before the pandemic.

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), these programs benefit 85 million students in Latin America and the Caribbean. Moreover, for nearly 10 million children, they are one of the main reliable sources of food received each day.

"Students are returning to classes, in a context that is not yet back to normal, but they are gradually returning," Najla Veloso, an expert with the Brazil-FAO International Cooperation Program, told IPS from Brasilia.

As a result of this cooperation, at the beginning of the pandemic, in 2020, several Latin American and Caribbean countries carried out joint actions to keep school feeding programs active, as part of the Sustainable School Feeding Network (Raes).

These nations were Belize, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Peru, Paraguay, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Raes was created by the Brazilian government in 2018, as part of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025), in order to support countries in the region in the implementation and reformulation of school feeding programs, based on access and guaranteeing the right to an adequate diet.

The challenges continue

When the pandemic hit and schools were closed, activity in school gardens and the kitchens where food was prepared ground to a halt. That meant strategies had to be devised to make sure the students had food - not in the schools, but in the homes of families who were under lockdown to curb the spread of the virus.

The stopgap solution was to take non-perishable food to the students' homes, because meals were not being cooked in the schools.

The FAO expert pointed out that Guatemala and El Salvador did a good job in this regard and, in general, all the Central American countries made an effort to keep their students fed.

"Some countries had to change their laws, because food could only legally be given to students, and with the schools closed they could no longer deliver it to them, and they had to give it to fathers, mothers and the families," Veloso explained.

The logistics of an already complex program had to be expanded greatly, with components such as local purchases, which involved coordinating the purchase of legumes, grains, vegetables, fruits and other products that were part of the school menus from local farmers.

In some cases, seed kits and farming tools were also provided so that families could plant vegetables in their home gardens, since the school gardens were no longer functioning.

Now that in most of the seven Central American countries schools are open again with a mixture of online and face-to-face learning, food is no longer taken to students' homes, but rather parents come to the schools to pick up the products.

In the case of El Salvador, the Ministry of Education has invested, for the school year that began in January and ends in November, more than 10 million dollars for the food program to serve more than one million students nationwide, in 5128 public schools.

In this Central American nation of 6.7 million people, two food baskets have begun to be delivered, one containing a 1.1 kilogram bag of corn cereal for breakfast and seven liters of UHT liquid milk, while the other contains rice, beans, sugar, oil, powdered milk and a vitamin-fortified drink.

When IPS visited, parents and teachers at the school in the canton of San Isidro, in the municipality of Izalco in the western department of Sonsonate, were in the process of quarterly delivery of the baskets of items, which for now is replacing the serving of meals at public schools.

"We have had to manage to get by during the pandemic, and now we are gradually getting the vegetable garden going again, for example," said Manuel Guerrero, the school principal.

The school in San Isidro, which has been semi-open since 2021, serves 1,500 elementary and middle school students.

"Teachers are already working with the students in the gardens to make up for lost time," added the 57-year-old principal.

Before the pandemic, they grew tomatoes, green peppers, yucca, cabbage and a local plant known as chipilín (*Crotalaria longirostrata*), whose leaves are added to soups for their high vitamin content.

"From our experience, and because I have visited many schools, I would say that the idea of school gardens has been well assimilated from the beginning, and that is why we must work hard to maintain it," Guerrero added.

A state-of-the-art preschool

At the El Zaité Children's Center, activities in the kitchen are back in full swing, although not as they were prior to the pandemic, when the cook, Dinora Gómez, took great care to ensure that the menus were to the children's liking.

Somewhat nostalgically she reminisced to IPS about those days when she toiled away over pots and pans.

"For example, for lunch, I would make them a vegetable mince, with soy meat, tomato sauce and rice," said Gómez, 50. Other times it was lentil soups and other vegetables.

For breakfast, "I would make scrambled eggs, fried beans and plantains," she added.

Non-perishable food packages donated by Convoy of Hope, an evangelical organization, are also distributed to the students' families.



AUDITED RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Tanzania Portland Cement Public Limited Company (TPCPLC) continues to deliver strong results compared to prior years. Revenue increased by 14.2% compared to year 2020. This increased revenue, combined with cost optimization led to an increase in operating profit of TZS 125.6bn versus TZS 104.9bn in 2020.

INCOME STATEMENT	2021 TZS'000	2020 TZS'000
Revenue	449,509,301	393,739,558
Cost of sales	(293,185,036)	(261,389,401)
Gross profit	156,324,265	132,350,157
Other operating income	1,205,920	2,250,391
Selling and administrative expenses	(3,010,835)	(2,942,285)
Administrative expenses	(23,514,168)	(23,003,381)
Other operating expenses	(5,423,601)	(3,709,781)
Operating profit	125,581,581	104,945,101
Financial items	2,455,607	2,484,133
Profit before tax	128,037,188	107,429,234
Taxes on income	(39,555,603)	(32,752,864)
Profit for the year	88,481,585	74,676,370
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(1,076,842)	1,028,800
Total Comprehensive Income	87,404,743	75,705,170
Number of Shares	179,923,100	179,923,100

BALANCE SHEET

	2021 TZS'000	2020 TZS'000
ASSETS		
Intangible fixed assets	1,006,537	797,216
Tangible fixed assets	145,850,876	134,429,769
Right of use assets	982,483	4,198,644
Non-current financial assets	796,000	1,346,000
Non-current assets	148,635,896	140,771,629
Inventories	52,935,487	52,404,781
Trade and other receivables	62,864,186	55,571,973
Other current financial assets	600,000	600,000
Cash and cash equivalents	114,278,364	103,855,770
Current assets	230,678,037	212,432,524
TOTAL ASSETS	379,313,933	353,204,153
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity	272,235,501	255,000,767
Lease liabilities	186,758	1,231,231
Long term provisions	7,739,484	6,337,102
Provision for deferred taxes	11,618,859	14,273,690
Non-current liabilities	19,545,101	21,842,023
Lease liabilities	1,044,405	3,725,915
Current income tax payable	28,859	1,013,768
Trade and other payables	83,611,599	68,765,217
Dividend payable	2,848,468	2,856,463
Current liabilities	87,533,331	76,361,363
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES	379,313,933	353,204,153

The operating performance of the plant and availability of the equipment was good, and sales volume, clinker and cement production during 2021 achieved record levels. The continued focus on customer centricity and production of high-quality products enabled TPCPLC to remain the leading player in the industry.

Prospects

The cement demand in Tanzania and the East-African region has been growing steadily in recent years and still today. TPCPLC is well placed to meet this growing demand and continue to produce high-quality products.

TPCPLC continues to make progress toward its sustainability policies, particularly environmental and carbon emissions targets. This includes increasing biomass usage in clinker production.

Dividend

The Board proposes a cash dividend for the year 2021 of TZS 390 per share. The Register of Members will close on 13 May 2022, and the last day of trading cum dividend will be 9 May 2022. The dividend will be paid on or about 30 June 2022.

Appreciation

The Board would like to thank all its stakeholders for their support during the past year. We have every confidence that TPCPLC will continue to deliver value for the shareholders in the future.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Hakan Gurdal
Chairman of the Board
13.04.2022

Smallholder farmers urged to venture into use of landrace seeds and organic fertiliser

By Correspondent Valentine Oforo, Dodoma

SMALLHOLDER farmers have been urged to promote usage of local seeds varieties and organic fertilizer, which have proved to preserve soil fertility as well as in helping them to negate the effects of climate change.

Member farmers from the Rural Women Farmers Forum (RWFF) observed that they have been recycling landrace seeds for more than 25 years now, and the crop yields are impressive.

"In recent years, we have seen the government concentrating seriously to promote use of hybrid seeds, but according to our experience the seeds (improved) have some environmental challenges and thus it is better for the government to promote local seeds varieties," said Amina Senge, the president of RWFF.

Another farmer, Pili Mohamed, challenged the government to be vigilant because too much use of hybrid seeds varieties might end-up distorting the good future of the country's agriculture sector.

"If the goal is to improve production and productivity, the government should make sure farmers are just abiding to recommended agronomic practices, but not deter from use of local seeds. Local seed varieties have potential when it comes to drought and disease, compared to improved ones, and above all they're environmentally friendly," she urged.

The farmers' plea surfaced at the time when statistics at the ministry of agriculture depict poor adoption of improvements among local farmers.

A senior agriculture officer from the crops development department at the ministry of agriculture, Samson Poneja, said the government has strived and succeeded to increase production and availability of improved and Open Pollinated Varieties (OPV) seeds.

But he observed that the seeds are however being underutilized as most of the local farmers are still hesitant to adopt the seeds.

"Contrary to the past years, availability and accessibility of improved seed varieties in the country has currently increased to an impressive tune, but it's discouraging that most of the farmers are yet to adopt the certified varieties," he observed.

He added that the parent ministry was working closely with potential seed investors, including the Tanzania Seed Trade Association (TASTA) to push for increased product and availability of crop varieties, the development which will automatically help to reduce prices of seed.

"The government's chief focus is to discourage seed importation trends and ensure local farmers are getting certified varieties at affordable prices," he expressed.

Poneja observed that the country's seed demand was standing at 187,000 tons annually, saying what was being produced was however low, at least 70,000 tons.

"Despite the tall existing gap in meeting the country's actual annual seed demand, the current seed being produced (70,000 tones) are underutilized by the farmers, hence we keep on experiencing seed's carryover in each year," he stated.

To help improve the situation, he expressed that the ministry of agriculture has embarked on a program to educate and sensitize the farmers over the importance of applying use of improved varieties.

Kwedihungo demands piped clean and safe water supply

By Guardian Correspondent, Vigwaza

RESIDENTS of Kwedihungo in Vigwaza Ward, Kibaha District, Coast Region have asked the government to come up with a strategy that will make the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) supply them with clean and safe water.

They said that the move will free them from water woes they have been facing for years, taking into account that they now buy a 20 liter of water at 500/-, which most of them cannot afford.

One of the residents Juma Mlisa said that water for them has been a nightmare to their social-development activities due to the use of time and cost to get it which however does not meet the demand.

Juma said women in the village are forced to walk more than four kilometers to fetch water at a kiosk located at Buyuni area.

Another Kwedihungo resident Marlian Ismail also said the water problem they have been reporting to their leaders from time to time but it has not yet been resolved as so far they are following it away from where they live.

"The people of our neighborhood are living in poverty and so many of them cannot afford to buy water every day," she said, adding: "Water is life. Nothing you can do without water, let's government do it can to assist these people."

According to Marlian, there are people who are forced to use stagnated water in ponds which is not safe, but they are to use it due to the absence of reliable water sources.

Last month, President Samia Suluhu Hassani launched the Mlandizi-Mboga water project which is being built by DAWASA with two major Msoga stations and another Vigwaza.

At the launch, President Samia pumped in 500m/- for the supply of water to the public to reduce the existing nuisance of water compliance at stations (kiosks) some of which are far from human settlements.



KILIMANJARO CO-OPERATIVE BANK LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ISSUED PURSUANT TO REGULATIONS 7 AND 8 OF THE BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (DISCLOSURES) REGULATIONS, 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(Amount in thousands shillings)

	Current Year 31st Dec 2021	Previous year 31st Dec 2020
A. ASSETS		
1 Cash	140,497	53,812
2 Balances with Bank of Tanzania	607,886	265,446
3 Investments in Government securities	-	-
4 Balances with other banks and financial institutions	580,651	6,036,345
5 Cheques and items for clearing	-	-
6 Inter branch float items	-	-
7 Bills negotiated	-	-
8 Customers' liabilities for acceptances	-	-
9 Interbank Loans Receivables	-	-
10 Investments in other securities	2,006,543	1,516,756
11 Loans, advances and overdrafts (net of allowances for probable losses)	4,637,985	320,692
12 Other assets	254,474	27,946
13 Equity Investments	-	-
14 Underwriting accounts	-	-
15 Property, Plant and Equipment	242,919	287,680
16 TOTAL ASSETS	8,470,955	8,508,677

	Current Year 31st Dec 2021	Previous year 31st Dec 2020
B. LIABILITIES		
17 Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	-	-
18 Customer deposits	5,426,971	5,344,140
19 Cash letters of credit	-	-
20 Special deposits	-	-
21 Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-
22 Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	293	2,606
23 Accrued taxes and expenses payable	27,277	204,414
24 Acceptances outstanding	-	-
25 Interbranch float items	-	-
26 Unearned income and other deferred charges	-	-
27 Other liabilities	268,747	720,729
28 Borrowings	-	-
29 TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,723,288	6,271,889
30 NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)(16 minus 29)	2,747,667	2,236,788

	Current Year 31st Dec 2021	Previous year 31st Dec 2020
C. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		
31 Paid up share capital	13,978,990	13,761,662
32 Capital reserves	26,581	111,261
33 Retained earnings	(11,551,455)	(11,005,893)
34 Profit (Loss) account	293,551	(630,242)
35 Other capital accounts	-	-
36 Minority Interest	-	-
37 TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	2,747,667	2,236,788
38 Contingent liabilities	-	-
39 Non performing loans & advances	167,103	317,847
40 Allowances for probable losses	74,732	108,457
41 Gross Loans and advances	4,743,668	470,919
42 Other non performing assets	-	-

	Current Year 31st Dec 2021	Previous Year 31st Dec 2020
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
(i) Shareholders Funds to total assets	32.44%	26.29%
(ii) Non performing loans to total gross loans	3.52%	67.50%
(iii) Gross loans and advances to total deposits	87.41%	8.81%
(iv) Loans and advances to total assets	54.75%	3.77%
(v) Earning assets to Total Assets	55.51%	5.46%
(vi) Deposits Growth	1.55%	-8.33%
(vii) Assets growth	-0.44%	328.04%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(Amount in thousands shillings)

	Current Year 31st Dec 2021	Previous Year 31st Dec 2020
1 Interest Income	551,613	91,318
2 Interest Expense	49,695	102,089
3 Net Interest Income (1 minus 2)	501,918	(10,771)
4 Bad Debts Written -Off	-	-
5 Impairment Losses on :Loans and Advances	(6,025)	76,198
6 Non Interest Income:	711,766	129,590
6.1 Foreign Currency Dealings and Translation Gains/(Loss)	-	-
6.2 Fees and Commissions	264,372	34,706
6.3 Dividend Income	-	-
6.4 Other Operating Income	447,394	94,884
7 Non Interest Expenses:	901,664	671,757
7.1 Salaries and Benefits	438,414	466,140
7.2 Fees and Commission	53,811	41,736
7.3 Other Operating Expenses	409,439	163,881
8 Operating Income/ (Loss)	318,045	(629,136)
9 Income Tax Provision	24,494	1,105
10 Net Income / (Loss) After Income Tax	293,551	(630,241)
11 Other Comprehensive Income (Itemize)	-	-
12 Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	293,551	(630,241)
13 Number of Employees	23	22
14 Basic Earnings Per Share	0	0
15 Number of Branches	1	1

	Current Year 31st Dec 2021	Previous Year 31st Dec 2020
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
(i) Return on Average Total Assets	3.47%	-7.41%
(ii) Return on Average Shareholders' Fund	10.68%	-28.18%
(iii) Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	70.89%	338.58%
(iv) Net Interest Income to Average Earning Assets	10.58%	-2.29%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(Amount in thousands shillings)

	Current year 31st Dec 2021	Previous year 31st Dec 2020
I: Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net income (Loss)	318,045	(629,136)
Adjustments for:		
- Impairment/Amortization	18,898	14,451
- Prior Year Adjustment	-	-
- Depreciation	73,201	68,883
- Net change in Loans and Advances	(4,317,293)	(97,121)
- Gain/Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
- Net change in Deposits	80,518	(499,272)
- Net change in Short Term Negotiable Securities	(489,787)	(1,516,755)
- Net change in Other Liabilities	(629,119)	33,241
- Net change in Other Assets	(47,282)	(1,883)
- Tax Paid	(17,480)	-
- Others (specify)	-	-
- Due to other banks	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(5,010,299)	(2,627,592)
II: Cash flow from investing activities:		
Dividend Received	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(28,440)	-
Proceeds from Sale of Fixed Assets	(205,158)	-
Purchase of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Others (Adjustment on Property Plant and Equipment)	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(233,598)	-
III: Cash flow from financing activities:		
Repayment of Long-term Debt	-	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Long Term Debt	-	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital	217,328	7,232,660
Payment of Cash Dividends	-	-
Net Change in Other Borrowings	-	-
Others (Adjustment in retained earnings)	-	383,338
Net Cash Provided (used) by Financing Activities	217,328	7,615,998
IV: Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,026,569)	4,988,406
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Quarter/Year	6,355,603	1,367,197
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Quarter/Year	1,329,034	6,355,603

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

(Amount in thousands shillings)

Current Year	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Regulatory Reserve	General Provision Reserve	Others	Total
Balance as at 1st January, 2020	6,529,002	-	(11,591,837)	21,742	295	291,828	-4,748,970
Profit for the year	-	-	(630,241)	-	-	-	(630,241)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	7,232,660	-	292,123	-	-	-	7,524,783
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	-	-	(89,519)	89,519	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	(295)	-	(295)
Others(Adjustment)	-	-	383,339	-	-	(291,828)	91,511
Balance as at 31st December, 2020	13,761,662	-	(11,636,135)	111,261	-	-	2,236,788
Balance as at 1st January, 2021	13,761,662	-	(11,636,135)	111,261	-	-	2,236,788
Profit for the year	-	-	293,551	-	-	-	293,551
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	217,327	-	-	-	-	-	217,327
Dividends Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	-	-	84,680	(84,680)	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others(Adjustment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st December, 2021	13,978,989	-	(11,257,904)	26,581	-	-	2,747,667

Godfrey J. Ng'urah
GENERAL MANAGER
13th April 2022

Apolinary S. Kityamwi
HEAD OF INTERNAL AUDIT
13th April 2022

Janeth J. Minja
Ag. HEAD OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
13th April 2022

The above extracts are from the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 2021 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements were audited by INNOVEX AUDITORS and received a unqualified report. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 29th March, 2022 and signed on their behalf by:

Name	Signature	Date
1. Dr GERVAS M. MACHIMU, CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS	13th April 2022
2. CPA. MWAMNI J. MUSSA, DIRECTOR	13th April 2022

Kenya's ticking bomb as unemployed youth lured into traffickers' dens-report

NAIROBI, KENYA.

Ahmed Bakari's ill-fated journey to 'greener pastures' started with a social media private message from a stranger back in 2017. The message said an international NGO was recruiting teachers and translators to work in Somalia.

"I graduated with a bachelor's degree in Communication in 2013. Other than for the odd job here and there, I was mostly unemployed," Bakari tells IPS.

"My mother raised five of us single-handedly, and I was her hope. Taking loans to put me through university, but it was all amounting to nothing."

With a starting salary of \$500 and additional food

Traffickers target unemployed youth in Kenya. While the government is working to combat this crime, COVID-19 impacted their efforts. Here a police officer is in discussion with a community policing committee that works together to combat criminal activities, like trafficking. Credit: Joyce Chimbi/IPS



and housing allowances, Bakari had no dilemma - he was going to Somalia.

Growing up in Lamu, a small group of islands situated on Kenya's northern coastline, he knew that Somalia was not far from the border, and the journey there was uneventful.

Upon arrival in Somalia, he says, the unexpected happened. Bakari was taken to a house where he cooked and cleaned for between 10 to 20 men - without pay.

"I do not know what was going on in that house because they would come in and go at all hours. I lived under lock and key for one year. One day there was a disagreement among them, and a fight broke out. During the chaos, I found my chance to leave the house," he recounts.

"I remained in Somalia for another six weeks until somebody helped me get to the Dadaab border. I crossed over into Kenya like a refugee because I was afraid of telling my story."

Young people in Nairobi and Kenya's coastal regions are particularly vulnerable to human trafficking into Somalia. Despite ongoing instability in the horn of Africa nation, many young people are lured with promises of opportunities to work in humanitarian NGOs and as teachers and translators.

Bakari, who now runs an eatery in Mombasa, says criminal groups are particularly interested in young people who can speak Arabic, Swahili, English and Somali.

"Criminals take advantage of historical marginalisation of communities in the coastal region, very high youth unemployment rates and poverty. They also use radical Islamic teachings to lure young and desperate minds," Abubakar Mahmud, an activist against human trafficking, tells IPS.

"There was a time when the Pwani si Kenya (Swahili for 'coastal region is not Kenya') was gaining traction as a backlash campaign against the national government. These are the emotions that terror groups are happy to stir and exploit," Mahmud says, adding they also take advantage of the high levels of youth unemployment.

According to the most recent census released in 2020, youth unemployment is a serious issue in Kenya. More than a third of Kenyan youth aged 18 to 34 years are unemployed, and the situation has worsened since COVID-19.

Kenya National Crime Research Centre says this East African nation is a source, transit route and destination for human trafficking victims. People from Uganda, Burundi and Ethiopia are trafficked into Kenya for hard labour. Ethiopians are trafficked into South Africa for hard labour.

The US Department of State 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report finds that the government of Kenya does not fully meet "the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so."

These efforts include the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act of 2010, which criminalised sex trafficking and labour trafficking and prescribed penalties of 30 years to life imprisonment, a fine of not less than

\$274,980 or both.

The government also allocated \$183,320 to the National Assistance Trust Fund for Assisting Victims of Trafficking in 2020-2021.

The report finds that "criminals involved in terrorist networks lure and recruit Kenyan adults and children to join non-state armed groups, primarily al-Shabab in Somalia, sometimes with fraudulent promises of lucrative employment."

For years, Al-Shabab has operated clandestine bases in Somalia just across Kenya's eastern border, enabling the terror group to expand its operations into Kenya and other East African countries. "From my experience, they will befriend you and some of your friends and relatives on social media. You will feel safe because you have friends in common. They will even tell you that you grew up in the same neighbourhood years ago. You end up trusting them very quickly and getting involved with them without asking the right questions," Bakari cautions.

Mukuru Muthomi, a police officer with the National Police Service, says that in 2019, Kenya banned trade between Kenya and Somalia through the Lamu border due to insecurity and combat criminal activities such as existing networks and syndicates dealing in human trafficking.

The Lamu border crossing is one of four that join Kenya and Somalia, and other border points are in Kenya's Mandera, Wajir and Garissa Counties.

He says the government is vigilant along the Dadaab and Mandera border point routes used by Somali refugees crossing into Kenya. Kenya hosts more than 500,000 refugees from Somalia.

Mahmud says human trafficking is a pressing issue in Kenya partly because criminals are increasingly taking advantage of the large numbers of refugees from Ethiopia, Sudan, and Somalia to complicate the country's fight against human trafficking.

In 2019, the government identified 853 victims of human trafficking and another 383 victims in 2020. Mahmud is quick to warn that many cases have gone unreported, and COVID-19 hampered efforts to counter human trafficking. He also says there are not enough officers to combat human trafficking.

Nevertheless, Kenya's Trafficking in Persons Report shows the country's investigative capacity of the Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit is gradually increasing. Personnel increased from 33 to 37 officers deployed in human trafficking hotspots. There are 27 officers in Nairobi and 10 in Mombasa, with plans to open a third office in Kisumu.

"Increasing personnel is good, but the government must address the root of these problems because human trafficking into and out of Kenya is interlinked with poverty. Find job opportunities for young people," Mahmud observes.

This article is part of a series of features from across the globe on human trafficking. IPS coverage is supported by the Airways Aviation Group.



MWALIMU COMMERCIAL BANK PLC

PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Issued pursuant to regulation 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Disclosures) Regulations, 2014
EXTRACTS FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021	Current Year 31-Dec-2021	Previous Year 31-Dec-2020
A. ASSETS:		
1. Cash	237	616
2. Balances with Bank of Tanzania	7,805	4,727
3. Investments in government securities	-	-
4. Balances with other banks and financial institutions	34	90
5. Cheques and items for clearing	30	-
6. Inter branch float items	-	-
7. Bills negotiated	-	-
8. Customers' liabilities for acceptances	-	-
9. Interbank loans receivables	1,002	8,300
10. Investment in other securities	-	-
11. Loans, advances and overdrafts (Net of allowance for probable losses)	44,676	19,097
12. Other assets	3,576	5,015
13. Equity investments	-	-
14. Underwriting accounts	-	-
15. Property, plant and equipment (net)	829	918
16. TOTAL ASSETS	58,189	38,763
B. LIABILITIES:		
17. Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	-	-
18. Customer deposits	38,720	18,525
19. Cash letters of credit	-	-
20. Special deposits	-	-
21. Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-
22. Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	-	-
23. Accrued taxes and expenses payable	541	941
24. Acceptances outstanding	-	-
25. Interbranch float items	1,700	-
26. Unearned income and other deferred charges	-	-
27. Other liabilities	1,210	1,892
28. Borrowings	-	-
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	42,171	21,358
30. NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES) (16 minus 29)	16,018	17,405
C. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS:		
31. Paid up share capital	30,912	30,912
32. Capital reserves	-	-
33. Retained Earnings	(18,508)	(14,445)
34. Profit/(Loss) account	(1,387)	(4,062)
35. Others capital accounts (Advance towards share capital)	5,000	5,000
36. Minority interest	-	-
37. TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	16,017	17,405
38. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES		
39. Non performing loans & advances	523	389
40. Allowances for probable losses	382	330
41. Other non performing assets	-	-
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
- Shareholders' Funds to Total Assets	36.12%	44.90%
- Non Performing Loans to Total Gross Loans	0.85%	1.69%
- Gross Loans and Advances to Total Deposits	115.38%	103.09%
- Loans and Advances to Total Assets	77.43%	50.12%
- Earning Assets to Total Assets	78.50%	70.68%
- Deposits Growth	109.01%	67.30%
- Assets Growth	50.11%	29.40%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)	Current Year Cumulative 31-Dec-2021	Previous Year Cumulative 31-Dec-2020
I. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net (loss)/profit before tax	(1,362)	(4,050)
Adjustment for:	-	-
- Impairment/amortisation/depreciation	1,329	1,378
- Net change in loans and advances	(18,276)	(10,334)
- Net change in deposits	19,686	7,579
- Net change in short term negotiable securities	-	-
- Net change in other liabilities	357	210
- Net change in other assets	156	350
- Tax paid	(35)	-
- Others	(333)	(281)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	1,522	(5,148)
II. Cash flow from investing activities:		
- Dividend received	-	-
- Purchase of fixed assets	(218)	(52)
- Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	-	-
- Purchase of non-dealing securities	-	-
- Proceeds from sale of non-dealing securities	-	-
- Others	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(218)	(52)
III. Cash flow from financing activities:		
- Repayment of long term debt	-	-
- Proceeds from issuance of long term debt	-	-
- Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	-
- Payment of cash dividends	-	-
- Net change in other borrowings	-	-
- Others (Advance towards share capital)	262	5,410
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	262	5,410
IV. Cash and cash equivalents:		
- Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,566	210
- Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,485	4,275
- Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,051	4,485

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)	Current Year Cumulative 31-Dec-2021	Previous Year Cumulative 31-Dec-2020
1. Interest income	5,674	2,770
2. Interest expense	1,783	694
3. Net interest income (1 minus 2)	3,891	2,076
4. Bad debts written-off	-	-
5. Impairment losses on loans and advances	51	36
6. Non-interest income:	1,359	382
6.1 Foreign currency dealings and translation gains/(loss)	1	7
6.2 Fees and commissions	1,301	370
6.3 Dividend income	-	-
6.4 Other operating income	57	5
7. Non interest expenses	6,561	6,472
7.1 Salaries and benefits	2,874	2,801
7.2 Fees and commission	-	-
7.3 Other operating expenses	3,687	3,671
8. Operating income/(loss)	(1,362)	(4,050)
9. Income tax provision	25	12
10. Net income/(loss) after income tax	(1,387)	(4,062)
11. Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
12. Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(1,387)	(4,062)
13. Number of employees	55	54
14. Basic Earnings Per Share	-22	-66
15. Number of branches	2	2
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
(i) Return on Average Total Assets	-2.38%	-10.52%
(ii) Return on Average Shareholders' Funds	-8.66%	-23.34%
(iii) Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	127.60%	301.36%
(iv) Net Interest Income to Average Earning Assets	7.94%	6.06%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Advance towards share capital	Total
Current Year				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	30,912	(18,508)	5,000	17,404
Profit for the year	-	(1,387)	-	(1,387)
Balance as at the end of the current period	30,912	19,895	5,000	16,017
Previous Year				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	30,912	(14,445)	-	16,467
Profit for the year	-	(4,062)	-	(4,062)
Advance towards share capital	-	-	5,000	5,000
Balance as at the end of the previous period	30,912	18,507	5,000	17,405

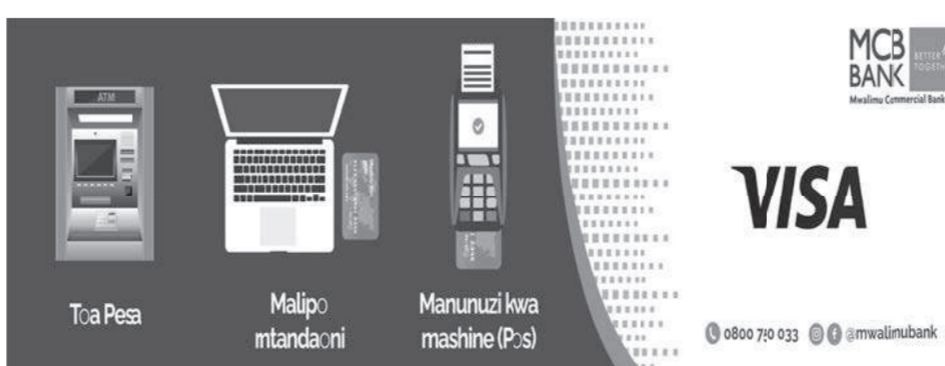
SELECTED EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

In preparation of the audited financial statements, consistent accounting policies have been used as those applicable to the previous year audited financial statements

Name and Title	Signature	Date
Richard L. Makungwa (Chief Executive Officer)	(signed)	13 April 2022
Selemani Kijori (Head of Finance)	(signed)	13 April 2022
Patrick Mashalla (Head of Internal Audit)	(signed)	13 April 2022

We, the undersigned directors, attest to the faithful representation of the above statements. We declare that the statements have been examined by us and, to the best of our knowledge and belief, have been prepared in conformance with international Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006 and they present a true and fair view.

Name	Signature	Date
1/ Francis Ramadhani (Chairman)	(signed)	13 April 2022
2/ Enna V. Mwakipesile (Director)	(signed)	13 April 2022





Banks partnership with FinTechs shape future of finance

SAN FRANCISCO

NOW it's up to the traditional banks and the digital-only players – FinTechs and neobanks – to meet in the “middle,” leveraging their respective strengths to forge financial services’ super apps.

That's an aspirational goal, of course.

Right now, the competition between banks and FinTechs is one where they are cribbing attributes from one another to capture market share.

In a nutshell, banks are in the midst

of improving their digital access – evident in any number of new apps and mobile launches.

JPMorgan Chase, for example, has been boosting its digital presence in the U.K.

FinTechs are expanding their reach into traditional banking, where we've seen LendingClub buy Radius.

And so, at this writing, with only a quarter of 2022 under collective belts, competition is being waged fiercely. JPMorgan CEO Jamie Dimon's letter to shareholders highlighted the issue, as detailed in this space:

“The growing competition to banks

from each other, shadow banks, FinTechs and large technology companies is intensifying and clearly contributing to the diminishing role of banks and public companies in the United States and the global financial system,” Dimon wrote.

The recent PYMNTS/Entersekt report, “The Future Of Authentication In Financial Services: Engaging Consumers Across Channels And Devices,” done in conjunction with Entersekt, notes consumers are increasingly used to the idea of transacting, saving and investing across the web.

As many as 71 percent of consumers use online accounts to get banking done; 39 percent of those we surveyed have online accounts with banks, and a bit less than a third have accounts with digital banks or FinTechs.

As for the trust that beckons the way toward that eventual “meeting in the middle” for banks and digital upstarts, almost three quarters of consumers trust commercial banks that have onsite branches, and more than two-thirds trust online banks and FinTechs.

If the trust is there – and it is – then it follows that financial services

users will be more inclined to at least sample new products and services on offer, when they are offered. And that opens the door to collaborative efforts by the digital players and the marquee names that have been around for decades (even longer in some cases).

But it will be the conduits that are key to allowing joint provider efforts to more fully reach their targeted audiences – in this case the younger users (bridge millennials and millennials) who want flexibility.

More than a third of each of these cohorts wants accounts to be available across multiple points of access, and

a quarter of all respondents say they like to use multiple methods to access accounts.

For the banks and the FinTechs that bend toward one another, in a spirit of collaboration and a continuum of services, the audience is primed and waiting and willing.

PYMNTS' own research shows that 67 percent of consumers in the U.S. – which translates to 173 million people – want an app that manages their digital activities, including “financial wellness seekers” that want an app-enabled way to conduct their daily financial lives.

By Guardian Reporter

NATIONAL Bank of Commerce (NBC) posted a net profit of 40bn/- last year, after clearing restated losses amounting 23bn/- in the previous year.

According to the extracts from the bank's financial statements for the year ended December 2021, the achievements were the results of increased interest income; dividends earning, reduced impairment losses on loans and advances and reduced staff costs.

The statement shows the bank managed to reduce impairment losses on loans and advances to 7.3bn/- last year from 33.9bn/- which indicated an increased effort on assets recovery.

Interest income increased to 184.9bn/- from 163.6bn/- in 2020, which translated into net interest income amounting 153.2bn/- last year.

During last year fees and commissions generated 48.2bn/-, net trading income amounted 17.9bn/- while dividend received amounted 40mn/-.

However, non-performing loans and advances grew to 59.1bn/- last year from 44bn/-, which slightly increased its rate to 4.1 percent in 2021 from 3.8 percent of which are below the Bank of Tanzania (BOT) benchmark of five percent.

According to the extract, operating expenses went down to 152bn/- from 157bn/- in 2020.

NBC clears losses, records 40bn/ net profit in 2021

The reduced operating expenses was a result of bank reduction in staff costs during the reviewed years to 79.2bn/- from 85.4bn/- respectively, as number of employees fell to 955 in 2021 from 1,005 with 47 branches.

Infrastructure costs were nearly flat at 22bn/- during the two reviewed year, but administrative and general expenses slightly increased to 50bn/- from 49bn/- respectively.

The achievement has therefore translated into an increase of basic earnings per share to 25,491/- last year from a loss of 14,835/- recorded during the previous year.

The extract shows the bank total assets went up to 2.2trn/- last year from 2.1trn/- in 2020 and restated 1.9trn/- in 2019.

The increase of total assets were the result of increased amount of lending to customers, increase of in-

2020.

Cash and balance at Bank of Tanzania slowed to 271.9bn/- last year from 304.5bn in 2020 while financial assets at fair value through OCI slightly dropped to 324bn/- last year from 376.2bn/- in 2020.

However, the extract shows NBC increased deposits from banks to 219.3bn/- from 189.9bn/-, customer account to 1.59trn/- from 1.50trn/- and subordinated loans to 32bn/- from 31bn/- which slightly increased liabilities to 1.96trn/- from 1.87trn/- respectively.

During the year 2021, the bank retained 209.7b/- compared with 169.7bn/- retained during the previous year.

Return on average total

assets went up from 1.1 percent to 1.8 percent in 2021, return on ordinary shareholders' funds also gained to 13.3 percent from negative 8.9 percent in 2020 while non-interest expenses to gross income slowed to 69.3 percent in 2021 from 79.7 percent in 2020.

Speaking in January this year when presenting the banks financial highlights for 2021, the bank managing director Theobald Sabi attributed the business growth to the conducive regulatory environment in the country along with a 'smart' execution of NBC's key business focus areas.

“Our focus has been on our customers. We are expanding our customer base across the country, ex-

panding provision of loans, investing on transactional systems for the convenience of our customers and working with our partners through agency banking to provide services near our customers,” he was quoted as saying.

He said with the improvement in profits, the bank's shareholders can expect better dividends as the lender continues to strive for growth and higher profitability.

The bank boss said NBC Limited has also attained gender balance on the employees as during last year; women were 53 percent and that he believes that investing in women development is the key for their business prosperity.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK TANZANIA LTD

Issued pursuant to regulations 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Disclosures) Regulations, 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 31st December 2021			
(Amount in million shillings)			
	Current Period	Previous Period	
	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	
A ASSETS			
1 Cash	6,559,773	5,658,032	
2 Balances with Bank of Tanzania	29,777,901	20,541,547	
3 Investment in Government securities	13,140,008	30,446,902	
4 Balances with other banks and Financial Institution	22,798,987	18,469,979	
5 Cheque and items for clearing	7,766	121,166	
6 Interbranch float items	-	-	
7 Bills negotiated	-	-	
8 Customers liabilities for acceptances	-	-	
9 Interbank Loans receivable	-	-	
10 Investment in other securities (intangible assets)	-	-	
11 Loans, advances and overdrafts (net of allowance for probable losses)	71,033,787	112,353,155	
12 Other Assets	6,474,241	5,012,456	
13 Current income tax asset	93,472	92,108	
14 Underwriting accounts	-	-	
15 Intangible asset	-	-	
16 Property, Plant and Equipment	3,121,977	4,551,807	
17 Right of use asset	750,260	910,336	
18 TOTAL ASSETS	153,758,172	198,157,488	
B LIABILITIES			
19 Deposit from other banks and financial institutions	19,002,431	26,549,344	
20 Customer deposits	78,940,125	103,447,595	
21 Due to parent company	466,446	261,448	
22 Cash letters of credit	-	-	
23 Special deposits	-	-	
24 Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-	
25 Bankers cheques and drafts issued	-	-	
26 Accrued taxes and expenses payable	-	-	
27 Acceptances outstanding	-	-	
28 Interbranch float items	-	-	
29 Unearned income and other deferred charges	-	-	
30 Other liabilities	4,443,253	3,579,594	
31 Borrowings	5,064,309	24,725,371	
32 Derivative financial instruments	37,240	383,559	
33 Lease liability	1,061,252	1,160,530	
34 TOTAL LIABILITIES	109,015,056	160,107,438	
35 NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)	44,743,116	38,050,049	
C SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			
36 Paid up Share capital	49,054,296	49,031,196	
37 Share premium	192,878,504	169,801,604	
38 Retained earnings	(197,169,684)	(180,782,751)	
39 Revaluation reserves	-	-	
40 Statutory reserve	-	-	
41 TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	44,743,116	38,050,049	
42 Contingent liabilities	23,823,224	22,411,985	
43 Non performing loans and advances	6,471,915	20,515,269	
44 Allowance for probable losses	(8,153,856)	(18,482,142)	
45 Other non performing assets	-	-	
D PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			
(i) Shareholders funds to total assets	29.10%	19.20%	
(ii) Non performing loans to total gross loans	8.19%	15.69%	
(iii) Gross loans and advances to total deposits	89.98%	106.61%	
(iv) Loans and Advances to total assets	46.20%	56.70%	
(v) Earning assets to Total assets	69.57%	81.38%	
(vi) Deposit growth	-24.66%	-25.40%	
(vii) Asset growth	-22.41%	-30.15%	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December 2021				
(Amount in million shillings)				
	Current Period	Previous Period		
	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020		
Interest Income	10,122,470	19,419,380		
Interest Expense	(2,810,563)	(5,955,410)		
Net Interest Income	7,311,907	13,463,970		
Bad debts written - off	-	-		
Impairment losses on Loans and Advances	(4,006,531)	(7,877,274)		
Net Interest Income after impairment of loans	3,305,376	5,586,696		
6.1 Foreign exchange income	2,381,811	2,028,569		
6.2 Fees and Commission	2,609,776	3,663,665		
6.3 Dividend income	-	-		
6.4 Other operating income	-	-		
Income from operations	8,296,963	11,278,930		
7.1 Salaries and benefits	(15,282,118)	(17,739,969)		
7.2 Other operating expenses	(9,332,290)	(10,708,678)		
Operating Income/(Loss)	(16,317,445)	(17,169,717)		
Income Tax	(89,488)	(137,133)		
Net Income / (Loss) after Income Tax	(16,406,933)	(17,306,850)		
Other comprehensive income	-	-		
Item that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-		
Fair value gain on available-for-sale investment-net of tax	-	-		
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(16,406,933)	(17,306,850)		
Number of employees	118	132		
Loss per share - Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	0.30	0.32		
Number of branches	4	4		
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS				
(i) Return on Average Total Assets	-10.61%	-8.66%		
(ii) Return on Average Shareholders' funds	-36.67%	-45.48%		
(iii) Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	-296.67%	-252.23%		
(iv) Net Interest Income to Average Earning Assets	3.90%	5.57%		
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31st December 2021				
(Amounts in million shillings)				
	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Regulatory Reserve
				General Provision Reserve
				Others
				Total
A. Current Year 1, 2021				
Balance as at beginning of the year	49,031,196	169,801,604	(180,782,751)	-
Loss for the year	-	-	(16,406,933)	-
2 Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(16,406,933)
3 Transactions with owners	23,100	23,078,900	-	-
4 Dividends paid	-	-	-	23,100,000
5 Regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-
6 General Provision reserve	-	-	-	-
7 Others	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period 31, 12, 2021	49,054,296	192,878,504	(197,189,684)	-
B. Current Year 1, 2020				
Balance as at beginning of the year (Restated)	49,023,111	161,724,688	(183,475,901)	-
1 Loss for the year	-	-	(17,306,850)	-
2 Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(17,306,850)
3 Transactions with owners	8,085	8,076,915	-	-
4 Dividends paid	-	-	-	8,085,000
5 Regulatory reserve	-	-	-	-
6 General Provision reserve	-	-	-	-
7 Others	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period 31, 12, 2020	49,031,196	169,801,604	(180,782,751)	-

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December 2021			
(Amounts in million shillings)			
	Current Period	Previous Period	
	31 Dec 2021	31 Dec 2020	
I. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net income/(loss)	(16,317,445)	(17,169,717)	
Adjustment for:			
- Impairment on loans and advances	4,006,531	7,877,274	
- Impairment amortization	1,389,955	3,747,041	
- Interest expense on borrowing	983,044	1,807,009	
- Net change in Government Securities	17,306,854	15,773,344	
- Net change in loans and advances	37,312,837	33,908,080	
- Gain/(loss) on sale of assets	(314,653)	-	
- Net change in fair value	-	-	
- Net change in deposits	(32,054,383)	(70,115,130)	
- Net movement in related party balance	205,000	(987,805)	
- Net change in short term negotiable securities	(354,094)	173,822	
- Net change in other liabilities	863,658	(5,559,141)	
- Net change in other assets	(1,340,619)	4,919,836	
- Depreciation on right of use asset	2,019,406	1,985,644	
- Derecognition of right of use	-	-	
- Derecognition of lease liability	-	-	
- Tax paid	(90,852)	-	
- Others (SMR)	1,907,324	3,918,191	
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	15,532,603	(19,887,427)	
II. Cash flow from investing activities:			
Dividends received	-	-	
Purchase of fixed assets	-	(18,551)	
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	31,799	103,539	
Purchase of non-dealing securities	-	-	
Proceeds from sale of non-dealing securities	-	-	
Others/(Purchase of Intangible assets)	-	-	
Net cash provided/(used) by investing activities	31,799	84,988	
III. Cash flow from financing activities:			
Repayment of long-term debt	(19,608,475)	(25,509,000)	
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	-	-	
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	-	
Capital Injection	23,100,000	8,085,000	
Payment of cash dividends	-	-	
Borrowing from related party	-	12,800,880	
Others (Interest paid)	(1,509,186)	(1,343,786)	
Lease payments	(1,172,315)	(1,502,296)	
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities	810,024	(7,469,202)	
IV. Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	16,374,426	(27,271,641)	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	38,073,874	65,345,515	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	54,448,300	38,073,874	
The above extracts are from the financial statements of the bank for the year ended December 31, 2021. The financial statements were audited by Deloitte & Touche and received a clean report. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf by:			
Chairman	Leonard Haynes		31 Mar 2022
Director (CEO)	Warren Adams		31 Mar 2022



CITIBANK TANZANIA LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of Condition of Bank Published Pursuant to regulations 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (disclosures) Regulations, 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)

	2021 TZS '000	2020 TZS '000
Assets		
Cash and balances at central banks	185,271,074	133,165,746
Items in the course of collection	145,185	243,262
Loans and advances to banks	444,505,925	674,660,811
Derivative financial instruments	63,994	2,121
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	184,309,427	150,449,567
Loans and advances to customers	307,774,460	319,223,382
Other receivables	13,496,236	38,356,233
Current tax assets	542,960	698,929
Property and equipment	7,610,392	9,210,251
Intangible assets	-	-
Right of use asset	4,550,643	5,180,568
Deferred tax assets	3,361,494	3,093,162
Total assets	1,151,631,790	1,334,284,032
Equity and liabilities		
Deposits from banks	93,056,490	904,063
Customer accounts	918,403,379	1,167,796,367
Derivative financial instruments	7,499	25,618
Trade and other payables	34,347,647	61,995,778
Lease liability	4,130,816	4,645,084
Total liabilities	1,049,945,831	1,235,366,910
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	9,659,900	9,659,900
Fair value reserves	2,020,619	1,759,337
Specific regulatory reserve	604,577	1,582,094
Retained income	89,400,863	85,915,791
Total equity	101,685,959	98,917,122
Total equity and liabilities	1,151,631,790	1,334,284,032

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)

	2021 TZS '000	2020 TZS '000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	30,977,650	31,302,946
Interest expense	(7,738,697)	(12,191,777)
Net interest income	23,238,953	19,111,169
Fee and commission income	5,144,355	4,645,837
Net trading income	9,486,490	8,822,446
Total income	37,869,798	32,579,452
Expected credit losses	(558,921)	149,649
Net operating income	37,310,877	32,729,101
Staff costs	(9,501,523)	(7,974,742)
Infrastructure costs	(1,947,302)	(1,905,423)
Administration and general expenses	(14,539,494)	(15,479,588)
Operating expenses	(25,988,319)	(25,359,753)
Profit before tax	11,322,558	7,369,348
Taxation	(3,758,502)	(2,312,847)
Profit after tax	7,564,056	5,056,501
Other comprehensive income		
Items that are or may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
Movement in fair value of debt instruments classified at FVOCI		
Fair value gain arising during the reporting period	373,260	231,840
Deferred tax	(111,978)	(69,552)
Net fair value gain	261,282	162,288
Total comprehensive gain for the year, net of tax	7,825,338	5,218,789
KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2021	2020
Return on equity	7.44%	5.11%
Return on assets	0.67%	0.38%
Cost to income ratio	68.63%	77.84%
Interest margin on earning assets	2.48%	1.67%
Non - interest income to Gross income	38.63%	41.34%
Gross loans to customer deposits	33.5%	27.34%
Non - performing loans to gross loans	0.00%	0.00%
Earning assets to total assets	81.33%	85.76%
Growth in total assets	-13.69%	53.70%
Growth in loans and advances to customers	-3.59%	5.63%
Growth in customer deposits	-21.36%	71.06%

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)

	2021 TZS '000	2020 TZS '000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	11,322,558	7,369,348
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,947,302	1,905,423
Depreciation right of use Asset	642,444	640,895
Fair value loss/ (gain) on derivatives assets	(61,873)	42,446
Fair value loss/ (gain) on derivatives liabilities	(18,119)	25,618
Net impairment expense	558,921	(23,012)
Net interest income	(23,238,953)	(19,111,169)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	1,051	(29,208)
	(8,846,669)	(9,179,659)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Loans and advances to customers	11,192,118	(16,971,700)
Deposits from banks	92,152,427	(52,634,829)
Financial assets at FVOCI	(33,710,513)	5,514,341
Statutory minimum reserve	25,844,272	(9,333,574)
Other receivables	24,869,976	(21,973,713)
Customer accounts	(249,392,988)	485,095,659
Trade and other payables	(32,708,939)	25,203,007
Cash (utilised in)/generated from operations	(170,600,316)	405,719,532
Interest received	30,977,650	31,302,946
Interest paid including interest on leases	(7,738,697)	(12,191,777)
Income tax paid	(3,982,843)	(2,703,497)
Net cash (utilized in)/ generated from operating	(151,344,206)	422,127,204
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(348,494)	(1,261,294)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	29,208
Net cash used in investing activities	(348,494)	(1,232,086)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment for lease liabilities	(526,786)	(1,181,304)
Net cash used in financing activities	(526,786)	(1,181,304)
	749,305,949	329,592,135
Net cash from operating activities	(151,344,206)	422,127,204
Net cash used in investing activities	(348,494)	(1,232,086)
Net cash used in financing activities	(526,786)	(1,181,304)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	597,086,463	749,305,949

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (Amounts in million shillings)

	Share Capital TZS '000	Fair value reserves TZS '000	Retained income TZS '000	Specific Regulatory Reserve TZS '000	Total equity TZS '000
Balance at 1 January 2021	9,659,900	1,759,337	85,915,791	1,582,094	98,917,122
Profit for the year	-	-	7,564,056	-	7,564,056
Other comprehensive profit for the year	-	261,282	-	-	261,282
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	261,282	7,564,056	-	7,825,338
Transactions with owners of the Bank					
Dividend payable	-	-	(5,056,501)	-	(5,056,501)
	-	-	(5,056,501)	-	(5,056,501)
Transfer (to)/ from retained income	-	-	977,517	(977,517)	-
Balance at 31 December 2021	9,659,900	2,020,619	89,400,863	604,577	101,685,959
Balance at 1 January 2020	9,659,900	1,597,049	92,611,318	-	103,868,267
Profit for the year	-	-	5,056,501	-	5,056,501
Other comprehensive profit for the year	-	162,288	-	-	162,288
Total comprehensive profit for the year	-	162,288	5,056,501	-	5,218,789
Transactions with owners of the Bank					
Dividend paid	-	-	(10,169,934)	-	(10,169,934)
	-	-	(10,169,934)	-	(10,169,934)
Transfer to/(from) retained income	-	-	(1,582,094)	1,582,094	-
Balance at 31 December 2020	9,659,900	1,759,337	85,915,791	1,582,094	98,917,122

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 31st March 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

Geoffrey Mchangila
Managing Director

Andulile Mwakalyelye
Non-Executive Director

We the under-named, attest to the correctness of the above statements. We declare that the statements have been examined by us, and to the best of our knowledge and belief have been prepared in conformance with the instructions and are true and correct.

Godwin Rutashobya
Chief Internal Auditor

Wilson Chola
Non-Executive Director

Andulile Mwakalyelye
Non-Executive Director

EU credit standards tightened for firms over increased risks



Bank of Canada ready to tighten like the 1990s - Financial post

OTTAWA

THE Bank of Canada is poised to become the first in the Group of Seven to hike interest rates by a half-percentage point as it moves more aggressively to wrestle inflation down from a three-decade high.

Governor Tiff Macklem is expected to raise the central bank's policy rate to 1 percent on Wednesday, followed by a series of additional hikes that markets are betting will bring it as high as 3 percent by this time next year.

The Bank of Canada is also likely to use the decision, due at 10 a.m. in Ottawa, to effectively stop purchases of government bonds as it begins unwinding its balance sheet.

Those moves represent one of the most forceful tightening campaigns ever by the Bank of Canada, a tacit recognition officials have been too complacent on inflation and need to quickly exit from ultra-loose monetary policy. It will be a major test for an economy with one of the highest debt burdens and most expensive housing markets in the world.

"They've been happy to be behind the curve and assume that inflation was going to abate on its own," Jimmy Jean, chief economist at Desjardins Securities Inc., said by email. "Now they want to get policy back to neutral as fast as possible."

The challenges are not unlike those at other central banks, including the Federal Reserve, that have pivoted to a more hawkish stance. Chairman Jerome Powell and other U.S. policymakers have put a half-point hike on the table for the Fed's meeting in May.

Trading in overnight swaps, however, suggests the Bank of Canada will be near the head of the advanced-economy pack in raising rates, buffered in part by surging commodity prices for the resource-rich nation.

Wednesday's decision will include new quarterly forecasts that illustrate the urgency of Macklem's pivot. The Bank of Canada - once again - will revise its inflation forecasts higher amid stronger and more persistent price pressures, with Russia's invasion of Ukraine only worsening the problem.

In January, the central bank predicted inflation would average 5.1 percent in the first quarter, before slowing down to 3 percent by the end of this year.

Instead inflation is on track to exceed 6 percent in March, and remain above 4 percent through most of 2022 - well above the Bank of Canada's 2 percent target.

Macklem and his officials will probably push out projections for a return to target into 2024.

In a survey of economists by Bloomberg News, 25 of 30 predicted the Bank of Canada will hike by half a percentage point - the first 50-basis-point increase since 2000. The other five analysts see a 25-basis-point increase. Markets, meanwhile, are signaling a two-thirds chance of an outsized move on Wednesday.

"The BoC is set to flex its hawkish talons April 13, raising rates by 50 bps and announcing balance-sheet runoff. A higher inflation outlook, record-low unemployment in March and a likely 50-bps hike from the Federal Reserve in May give the BoC cover to act," Andrew Husby, Bloomberg economist said.

The Bank of Canada began its hiking cycle last month, raising the policy rate to 0.5 percent from the emergency low of 0.25 percent. Swaps trading suggests it will peak at 3 percent by this time next year.

The last time the central bank increased rates that much and that fast was in 1997 and 1998, when the Bank of Canada raised its policy rate by 2.75 percentage points over 14 months to stem a slide in the currency. There was also an aggressive hiking cycle in 1994.

What's unprecedented this time is the effort to dramatically shrink its balance sheet. While the central bank stopped growing its holdings of Canadian government bonds in October, it's been keeping them at elevated levels by replenishing maturing debt.

Macklem is expected to end this "reinvestment" phase on Wednesday, allowing bonds to roll off the balance sheet as they mature - a process known as quantitative tightening.

Over the next 12 months, about a quarter of the net C\$350 billion (\$275 billion) in government debt acquired during the pandemic will mature.

BRUSSELS

CREDIT standards tightened for firms owing to perceptions of increased risk, with further tightening expected loan demand from firms continued to increase, driven mainly by working capital needs.

ECB's monetary policy seen to continue support lending, but less than the previous survey rounds.

According to the April 2022 euro area bank lending survey (BLS), credit standards - i.e. banks' internal guidelines or loan approval criteria - for loans or credit lines to enterprises tightened (net percentage of banks standing at 6 percent, in the first quarter of 2022).

Regarding loans to households for house purchase, euro area banks reported a slight net tightening of credit standards (net percentage of 2 percent), while credit standards for consumer credit and other lending to households continued to ease (net percentage of -5 percent).

Banks referred to perceptions of increased risk and decreased risk tolerance, in the context of high uncertainty, supply chain disruptions and high energy and input prices, as factors behind the net tightening of credit standards for firms.

For the second quarter of 2022, banks



expect a considerably stronger net tightening of credit standards for loans to firms, likely reflecting the uncertain economic impact of the war in Ukraine and the anticipation of less accommodative monetary policy.

In addition, banks expect a moderate net tightening of credit standards for housing loans and for consumer credit and other lending to households.

Banks' overall terms and conditions - i.e. the actual terms and conditions agreed in

loan contracts - tightened moderately for loans to firms and loans to households for house purchase in the first quarter of 2022.

For loans to firms, this was mainly due to a considerable widening of margins on riskier loans, while margins on average loans widened less. For consumer credit and other lending to households, overall terms and conditions eased slightly on account of narrower loan margins.

Banks reported, on balance, a continued increase in firms'

demand for loans or drawing of credit lines in the first quarter of 2022.

Loan demand was driven by a strong positive impact of financing needs of firms for working capital, reflecting supply chain disruptions as well as precautionary inventories and liquidity holdings.

Fixed investment continued to have a positive impact on loan demand, but less than in the previous quarter.

In addition, the low general level of interest rates as well as other financing needs, in-

cluding mergers and acquisitions activity and debt refinancing and restructuring, contributed positively to loan demand from firms. Demand for housing loans and for consumer credit and other lending to households increased further in net terms in the first quarter of 2022.

The net increase in housing loan demand was mainly driven by the general level of interest rates. Demand for consumer credit was supported by spending on durable consumption goods and - to a lesser extent - by consumer confidence.

For the second quarter of 2022, banks expect a continued net increase in firms' loan demand, but a net decrease in the demand for housing loans and broadly unchanged demand for consumer credit.

According to the banks surveyed, access to wholesale funding deteriorated in the first quarter of 2022, reflecting tighter financial market conditions for banks.

Banks reported that the ECB's asset purchase programmes and the third series of targeted longer-term refinancing operations (TLTRO III) continued to have a positive impact on their liquidity position and market financing conditions.

International Commercial Bank (Tanzania) Limited.

PUBLICATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ISSUED PURSUANT TO REGULATIONS 7 AND 8 OF THE BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (DISCLOSURES) REGULATIONS, 2014.

	CURRENT YEAR 31.12.2021	COMPARATIVE PREVIOUS YEAR 31.12.2020
A. ASSETS		
1 Cash	993	1,035
2 Balances with Bank of Tanzania	12,357	4,200
3 Investments in Government securities	18,471	9,964
4 Balances with other banks and financial institutions	3,425	5,161
5 Cheques and items for clearing	2	723
6 Inter branch float items	-	-
7 Bills negotiated	-	-
8 Customers' liabilities for acceptances	-	-
9 Interbank Loans Receivables	-	-
10 Investments in other securities	-	-
11 Loans, advances and overdrafts (net of allowances for probable losses)	22,098	35,732
12 Other assets	16,311	9,808
13 Equity Investments	-	-
14 Underwriting accounts	-	-
15 Property, Plant and Equipment	417	434
16 TOTAL ASSETS	74,074	67,055
B. LIABILITIES		
17 Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	-	3,489
18 Customer deposits	44,380	33,882
19 Cash letters of credit	-	-
20 Special deposits	162	162
21 Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-
22 Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	3	77
23 Accrued taxes and expenses payable	982	1,111
24 Acceptances outstanding	-	-
25 Interbranch float items	-	-
26 Unearned income and other deferred charges	61	62
27 Other liabilities	2,932	3,197
28 Borrowings	-	-
29 TOTAL LIABILITIES	48,520	41,980
30 NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES) (16 minus 29)	25,554	25,076
C. SHARE HOLDERS' FUND		
31 Paid up share capital	28,937	28,937
32 Capital reserves	2,254	7,455
33 Retained earnings	(6,453)	(7,509)
34 Profit (Loss) accounts	(11,035)	(3,807)
35 Other capital accounts	11,851	-
36 Minority interest	-	-
37 TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	25,554	25,076
38 Contingent liabilities	617	1,558
39 Non performing loans and advances	6,450	18,195
40 Allowance for Probable Losses	1,390	2,499
41 Other non performing assets	-	-
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
(i) Shareholders Funds to total assets	34%	37%
(ii) Non performing loans to total gross loans	26%	45%
(iii) Gross loans and advances to total deposits	55%	143%
(iv) Loans and advances to total assets	30%	53%
(v) Earning Assets to Total Assets	59%	76%
(vi) Deposits Growth	19%	-31%
(vii) Assets Growth	10%	-16%

	CURRENT YEAR CUMULATIVE 31.12.2021	PREVIOUS YEAR CUMULATIVE 31.12.2020
I Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Income (Loss)	(15,249)	(5,192)
Adjustments for:-		
-Impairment/Amortization	1,891	4,719
-Net change in Loans and Advances	12,004	10,897
-Gain/Loss on Sale of Assets	-	-
-Net change in Deposits	6,902	(16,261)
-Net change in Short Term Negotiable	-	-
-Net change in Other Liabilities	(379)	(918)
-Net change in Other Assets	(2,327)	(3,460)
-Tax Paid	(49)	-
-SMR	(45)	1,592
-Other	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	2,749	(6,623)
II Cash flow from investing activities		
Dividend Receivable	-	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(165)	(13)
Proceeds from sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
Purchase of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Proceeds from Sale of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Others (T-bill/Bond/Placement)	(8,989)	(2,796)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	(9,154)	(2,809)
III Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of Long-term Debt	-	-
Proceeds from Insurance of Long-term Debt	-	-
Proceeds from Insurance of Share Capital	11,851	8,912
Payment of Cash Dividends	-	-
Net Change in Other Borrowings	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-
Net cash provided (used) by Financing activities	11,851	8,912
IV Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalent	5,446	(2,521)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the year	8,909	11,430
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	14,355	8,909

	CURRENT YEAR CUMULATIVE 31.12.2021	COMPARATIVE PREVIOUS YEAR CUMULATIVE 31.12.2020
1 Interest Income	4,542	5,658
2 Interest Expense	1,854	2,615
3 Net Interest Income (1 minus 2)	2,688	3,042
4 Bad debts Written-off	11,404	-
5 Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances	1,630	4,276
6 Non Interest Income	498	1,302
6.1 Foreign Currency Dealings and Translation Gains/(Losses)	(13)	131
6.2 Fees and Commissions	100	178
6.3 Dividend Income	-	-
6.4 Other Operating Income	412	993
7 Non Interest Expense	5,401	5,261
7.1 Salaries and Benefits	2,095	2,122
7.2 Fees and Commission	449	136
7.3 Other operating Expenses	2,857	3,003
8 Operating Income/(Losses)	(15,249)	(5,192)
9 Income Tax Provision	4,214	1,385
10 Net Income/(Losses) After Income Tax	(11,035)	(3,807)
11 Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
12 Total Comprehensive Income	(11,035)	(3,807)
13 Number of employees	58	60
14 Basic Earnings Per Share	(551)	(190)
15 Dilute Earning Per Share	(551)	(190)
16 Number of Branches	4	5
(i) SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
(ii) Return on Average Total Assets	-31%	-5%
(iii) Return on Average Shareholders' Fund	-44%	-17%
(iv) Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	107%	76%
(v) Net Interest Income to Average Earning Assets	6%	5%

Current year	Share capital	Other capital accounts	Retained Earning	Regulatory reserve	Total
Balance as at the beginning of the year 2021	28,937	-	(11,316)	7,455	25,076
Prior adjustments	-	-	(338)	-	(338)
Profit for the year	-	-	(11,035)	-	(11,035)
Other Comprehensive					
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid					
Regulatory Reserve			5,201	(5,201)	-
General Provision Reserve					
Others					
Issued Share Capital		11,851			11,851
Balance as at the end of the period 31.12.2021	28,937	11,851	(17,489)	2,254	25,554
Previous Year					
Balance as at the beginning of the year 2020	20,025	-	(4,086)	4,140	20,079
Prior adjustments	-	-	(108)	-	(108)
Profit for the year	-	-	(3,807)	-	(3,807)
Other Comprehensive Income					
Transactions with owners					
Dividend paid					
Regulatory reserve			(3,315)	3,315	-
General Provision reserve					
Others					
Issued Share Capital	8,912				8,912
Balance as at the end of the period 31.12.2020	28,937	-	(11,316)	7,455	25,076

The extract from audited financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December, 2021 which has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Financial Statements were audited by Baker Tilly DGP & Co. and received a clean audit report.

The financial were approved by Board of Directors on 30th March, 2022 and signed by:-

Mr. Thomas Eustace Rwebangira Director
Mr. Alfred I Mkombo Director



**INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST –
PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY AND
DELIVERY OF FLYGT PUMPS TO GEITA GOLD MINING LIMITED
(GGML) TANZANIA**

I. INTRODUCTION

Geita Gold Mining Limited ("The Company") an AngloGold Ashanti's ("AGA") asset is located in north-western Tanzania, in the Lake Victoria goldfields of the Geita region, about 5km from Geita town.

The Company is in the process of Procuring Flygt Pumps and is, therefore, inviting interested eligible suppliers to submit Expression of Interest for the provision of these goods as detailed below.

NB: THE DOCUMENTS REQUESTED BELOW MUST BE SUBMITTED WHEN EXPRESSING INTEREST ON THIS SERVICE/WORK. QUALIFIED CANDIDATES WILL BE SUBJECTED TO ANGLO GOLD ASHANTI VETTING PROCESS.

Scope of work:

REFERENCE NUMBER	SERVICE DESCRIPTION
GGME01411	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF FLYGT PUMPS TO GGML

I. INFORMATION REQUIRED

PRE-QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	20%
COMMERCIAL	
Company Profile	1.54%
Company Code of Conduct	1.54%
Company Code of Ethics	1.54%
Copy of registration/Incorporation Certificate	1.54%
Copy of Valid Tax Clearance Certificate (TCC)	1.54%
Copy of 2021 BRELA search Registration Documents	1.54%
Copy of Company Memorandum and Article of Association	1.54%
Copy of Latest BRELA Application of Annual Returns	1.54%
Copy of TIN Certificate of Firm/company and VRN	1.54%
Copy of Current Business Permit/Trade license.	1.54%
Company Shareholding Structure (ownership of shares in percentage (%), Share certificates and Passport/Voter or National ID card for Management & Shareholders	1.54%
List of Directors	1.54%
Compliance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018 by having Local Content plan - Approved by mining Commission	1.54%
FINANCIAL POSITION & TERMS OF TRADE	5%
Audited & certified financial statements (2019-2020)	2.5%
At least 1 reference from the applicant's banker regarding supplier's credit position	2.5%
SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	5%
OSHA Compliance Certificate	1.25%
Workers Compensation Fund Certificate/ any proof of compliance	1.25%
Environmental Management Plan / Programme / Policy	1.25%
Health and Safety Programme	1.25%
OTHER POLICIES	5%
Gifts / Hospitality / Sponsorship Policy / Procedure	1%
Policies / Procedures dealing with Forced and Child Labour	1%
Policies / Procedures dealing with Abuse, Discrimination and Harassment	1%
Grievance Procedure	1%
Human Rights Policy / Procedure / Programme	1%
PAST EXPERIENCE	5%
At least 3 names of the applicant's clients, value and duration of the contracts entered with the clients in the past two years (must be listed)	1.7%
Signed contracts/LPOs (proof of the above)	1.7%
Provide at least 3 recommendation letters from different clients	1.7%
TECHNICAL CRITERIA (GGME01411)	60%
Valid authorized dealership letter from the Manufacturer	20%
Warranty terms certificates	20%
Document/Certificate to support Knowledge & Expertise	20%
Total	100%

Interested bidders must submit their expression Letters of Interest ("LOI") by quoting the SERVICE DESCRIPTION AND REFERENCE NUMBER (GGME01411) of the service they intend to express interest on THE SUBJECT OF THE EMAIL together with supporting information to GGML, which states the full name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the bidder, name of the principal contact, and signed by an authorized representative. The LOI must outline a statement of firm capability to provide the relevant Services, including similar contracts undertaken over the past three years. All LOIs and support documentation must be received by the GGML Office via e-mail at geita.eoi@anglogoldashanti.com not later than 8.30AM 29th April 2022 (the "LOI" Submission Deadline"). EOI submissions should not exceed 10MB per email. In case the size of the email exceeds 10MB, please split the submissions into more than one email.

=END OF ADVERTISEMENT=



**INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST –
PREQUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY AND
DELIVERY OF LINER WEAR PLATE TO GGML TANZANIA**

I. INTRODUCTION

Geita Gold Mining Limited ("The Company") an AngloGold Ashanti's ("AGA") asset is located in north-western Tanzania, in the Lake Victoria goldfields of the Geita region, about 5km from Geita town.

The Company is in the process of procuring Liner Wear Plate and is, therefore, inviting interested eligible suppliers to submit Expression of Interest for the supply of this equipment as detailed below.

NB: THE DOCUMENTS REQUESTED BELOW MUST BE SUBMITTED WHEN EXPRESSING INTEREST ON THIS SERVICE/WORK. QUALIFIED CANDIDATES WILL BE SUBJECTED TO ANGLO GOLD ASHANTI VETTING PROCESS.

Scope of work:

REFERENCE NUMBER	SERVICE DESCRIPTION
GGME01410	SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF LINER WEAR PLATE TO GGML

I. INFORMATION REQUIRED

PRE-QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	20%
COMMERCIAL	
Company Profile	1.54%
Company Code of Conduct	1.54%
Company Code of Ethics	1.54%
Copy of registration/Incorporation Certificate	1.54%
Copy of Valid Tax Clearance Certificate (TCC)	1.54%
Copy of 2021 BRELA search Registration Documents	1.54%
Copy of Company Memorandum and Article of Association	1.54%
Copy of Latest BRELA Application of Annual Returns	1.54%
Copy of TIN Certificate of Firm/company and VRN	1.54%
Copy of Current Business Permit/Trade license.	1.54%
Company Shareholding Structure (ownership of shares in percentage (%), Share certificates and Passport/Voter or National ID card for Management & Shareholders	1.54%
List of Directors	1.54%
Compliance with the Mining (Local Content) Regulations, 2018 by having Local Content plan - Approved by mining Commission	1.54%
FINANCIAL POSITION & TERMS OF TRADE	5%
Audited & certified financial statements (2019-2020)	2.5%
At least 1 reference from the applicant's banker regarding supplier's credit position	2.5%
SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	5%
OSHA Compliance Certificate	1.25%
Workers Compensation Fund Certificate/ any proof of compliance	1.25%
Environmental Management Plan / Programme / Policy	1.25%
Health and Safety Programme	1.25%
OTHER POLICIES	5%
Gifts / Hospitality / Sponsorship Policy / Procedure	1%
Policies / Procedures dealing with Forced and Child Labour	1%
Policies / Procedures dealing with Abuse, Discrimination and Harassment	1%
Grievance Procedure	1%
Human Rights Policy / Procedure / Programme	1%
PAST EXPERIENCE	5%
At least 3 names of the applicant's clients, value and duration of the contracts entered with the clients in the past two years (must be listed)	1.7%
Signed contracts/LPOs (proof of the above)	1.7%
Provide at least 3 recommendation letters from different clients	1.7%
TECHNICAL CRITERIA (GGME01410)	60%
Valid authorized dealership letter from the Manufacturer	20%
Warranty terms certificates	20%
Document/Certificate to support Knowledge & Expertise	20%
Total	100%

Interested bidders must submit their expression Letters of Interest ("LOI") by quoting the SERVICE DESCRIPTION AND REFERENCE NUMBER (GGME01410) of the service they intend to express interest on THE SUBJECT OF THE EMAIL together with supporting information to GGML, which states the full name, address, telephone and e-mail address of the bidder, name of the principal contact, and signed by an authorized representative. The LOI must outline a statement of firm capability to provide the relevant Services, including similar contracts undertaken over the past three years. All LOIs and support documentation must be received by the GGML Office via e-mail at geita.eoi@anglogoldashanti.com not later than 8.30AM 29th April 2022 (the "LOI" Submission Deadline"). EOI submissions should not exceed 10MB per email. In case the size of the email exceeds 10MB, please split the submissions into more than one email.

=END OF ADVERTISEMENT=

ADVERTISEMENTS



BANK OF AFRICA TANZANIA LIMITED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

REPORT OF CONDITION OF BANK PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO SECTION 32 (3) OF BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT, 2006

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
A. ASSETS		
1. Cash	15,514	19,792
2. Balances With Bank of Tanzania	35,591	39,400
3. Investment in Government Securities	125,909	119,241
4. Balances with Other Banks and Financial Institutions	10,077	17,093
5. Cheques and Items for Clearing	16,138	16,723
6. Interbranch Float Items	-	-
7. Bills Negotiated	-	-
8. Customers' Liabilities for Acceptances	-	-
9. Intebank Loans Receivables	58,822	25,116
10. Investment in Other Securities	-	-
11. Loans, Advances and Overdrafts (Net of Allowances for Probable Losses)	316,489	256,119
12. Other Assets	18,188	20,753
13. Equity Investments	1,445	1,401
14. Underwriting Accounts	-	-
15. Right of use of asset	9,546	10,136
16. Property, Plant and Equipment	14,854	16,650
17. TOTAL ASSETS	622,664	542,424

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
B. LIABILITIES		
18. Deposits From other Banks and Financial institutions	485	152
19. Customer Deposits	413,022	354,950
20. Cash Letters of Credit	-	-
21. Special Deposits	3,848	8,769
22. Payment Orders/ Transfers, Payables	-	-
23. Bankers Cheques and Drafts Issued	22	23
24. Accrued Taxes and Expenses Payable	2,697	1,643
25. Lease Liabilities	10,483	10,711
26. Acceptances Outstanding	-	-
27. Interbranch Float Items	-	-
28. Unearned Income and Other Deferred Charges	2,076	2,048
29. Other Liabilities	11,068	8,514
30. Borrowings	97,054	77,997
31. TOTAL LIABILITIES	540,757	464,806
32. NETS ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)(17 minus 31)	81,907	77,617

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
C. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		
33. Paid Up Share Capital	50,500	50,500
34. Share premium	22,242	22,242
35. Retained earnings	3,217	(6)
36. Profit or Loss Account	3,276	3,223
37. Other Capital Accounts	-	-
38. Revaluation reserve	2,671	1,658
39. Minority Interest	-	-
40. TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	81,907	77,617
41. Contingent Liabilities	57,406	80,462
42. Non Performing Loans & Advances	23,145	20,573
43. Allowances for Probable Losses	18,748	16,602
44. Other Non Performing Assets	-	-

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
D. SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
(i) Shareholders Funds to Total Assets	13.2%	14.3%
(ii) Non Performing Loans & Advances to Total Advances	6.9%	7.5%
(iii) Gross Loans & Advances to Total Deposits	80.3%	74.9%
(iv) Loans & Advances to Total Assets	80.5%	47.2%
(v) Earning Assets to total assets	14.6%	73.8%
(vi) Deposit Growth	14.8%	-3.9%

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
1. Interest Income	51,026	47,087
2. Interest Expense	(16,728)	(16,547)
3. Net Interest Income	34,298	30,540
4. Bad Debts Written off	-	-
5. Impairment Losses on Loans and Advances	(5,629)	(2,722)
6. Non Interest Income	19,311	22,045
6.1 Foreign exchange profit/(loss)	4,502	5,071
6.2 Fees and Commissions	11,401	13,041
6.3 Dividend Income	35	-
6.4 Other Operating Income	3,572	3,933
7. Non Interest Expenses	(40,829)	(43,820)
7.1 Salaries and Benefits	(14,709)	(16,264)
7.2 Fees and Commission	(3,508)	(3,676)
7.3 Other Operating Expenses	(22,521)	(23,880)
8. Operating Income/(Loss)	5,151	6,045
9. Income Tax Provision	(1,875)	(2,819)
10. Net Income/(Loss) After Income Tax	3,276	3,223
Other comprehensive Income		
Net Gain on revaluation of financial asset held at FVOCI	1,447	657
Income tax thereon	(434)	(197)
Total other comprehensive Income	1,013	460
Total comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the year	4,289	3,683

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
11. Number of Employees	287	286
12. Basic Earnings Per Share	64,870	63,829
14. Number of Branches	20	20

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
Return on Average Total Assets	0.5%	0.4%
Return on Ordinary Shareholders' Funds	5.2%	4.2%
Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	79.1%	83.3%
Interest Margin to Average Earning Assets	7.2%	7.8%

The above extracts are from the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December, 2021. The Financial Statements were audited by PWC and received a clean report. The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

Name	Signature	Date
Moremi Marwa Interim Chairman	12-Apr-22
Ghail Lahlou Director	12-Apr-22

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
I. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net income/(loss) Before tax	5,151	6,043
- Impairment/Amortization	13,299	11,184
- Net Change in Loans and Advances	(67,378)	15,367
- Net change in Short Term Negotiable Securities	55,152	(25,703)
- Net change in Other Liabilities	25,434	(41,096)
- Net change in Other Assets	329	8,102
- Tax Paid	(257)	753
- Change in SMR	(2,350)	(341)
Net Cash Provided/(used) by Operating Activities	27,400	(21,407)

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
II. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Dividend Received	35	-
Purchase of Fixed Assets & Intangible assets	(2,274)	(819)
Proceed from Sale of Fixed Assets	179	20
Purchase of Non-Dealing Securities	(5,354)	-
Proceeds from sale of Non-Dealing Securities	-	-
Others	-	-
Net Cash Provided/(used) by Investing Activities	(7,414)	(799)

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
III. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Repayment of Long Term Debt	(1,091)	(7,860)
Proceeds from Issuance of Long Term Debt	-	-
Proceeds From Issuance of Share Capital	-	-
Lease Payment	(3,170)	-2,664
Payment of Cash Dividends	-	-
Net Change in Other Borrowings	-	-
Others	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Financing Activities	(4,260)	(10,524)

	Current year ended 31-Dec-21	Cumulative (Previous year) 31-Dec-20
IV. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	15,726	(32,731)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the quarter	97,551	130,282
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter	113,277	97,551

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Revaluation reserve	Total
Current Year 2021					
Balance as at 01 January 2021	50,500	22,242	3,217	1,658	77,617
Profit for the year	-	-	3,276	-	3,276
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes of investments	-	-	-	1,013	1,013
Balance as at 31 December 2021	50,500	22,242	7,456	2,671	81,907
Previous Year 2020					
Balance as at 01 January 2020	50,500	22,242	-6	1,198	73,934
Profit for the year to date	-	-	3,223	-	3,223
Net gain/(loss) on fair value changes of investments	-	-	-	460	460
Balance as at 31 December 2020	50,500	22,242	3,276	1,658	77,617

Tariff Guide

TARIFF DESCRIPTION	BANK'S TARIFF GENERAL					
	TZS	FCY	USD	EUR	GBP	JPY
Current Account						
Opening Balance	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Cheques	250,000.00	250.00	-	-	-	-
MOBICash	200,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-
Minimum Balance	100,000.00	50,000.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
MOBICash	100,000.00	250.00	-	-	-	-
Current Account Service/View	6,000.00	Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Intefax Fee	30,000.00	Equivalent	13,000.00	10.00	10,000.00	10.00
MOBICash Fee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minimum Fee	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cheques	30,000.00	Equivalent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Exec Account Maintenance Fee	Nil	1.2% of the total balance per annum or TZS	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Frontend/Backend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Intefax Fee	30,000.00	Equivalent	13,000.00	10.00	10,000.00	10.00
Bank Cash Withdrawal Fee	1.2% of the total amount	1.2% of the total amount	1.2% of the total amount	1.2% of the total amount	1.2% of the total amount	1.2% of the total amount
Bank Cash Deposit Fee	0.3% of the total amount	0.3% of the total amount	0.3% of the total amount	0.3% of the total amount	0.3% of the total amount	0.3% of the total amount
Over the counter						
ATM Withdrawal	1,000.00	1.2% of TZS	2,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
ATM Deposit	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount
ATM Withdrawal	1,000.00	1.2% of TZS	2,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
ATM Deposit	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount
ATM Withdrawal	1,000.00	1.2% of TZS	2,000.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00
ATM Deposit	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount
Cash Deposit Charges						
Cash Deposit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ATM Withdrawal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ATM Deposit	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FCY Cash	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
USD Cash	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FOR						
Banking of account	Inter-Bank	Inter-Bank	Inter-Bank	Inter-Bank	Inter-Bank	Inter-Bank
Cash Advances						
Overdraft	Nil	4% of the total amount	Nil	4% of the total amount	Nil	4% of the total amount
Line of Credit	Nil	4% of the total amount	Nil	4% of the total amount	Nil	4% of the total amount
Charges						
Cheque book	47,500.00	Equivalent	47,500.00	Equivalent	47,500.00	Equivalent
Cheque book	34,000.00	Equivalent	34,000.00	Equivalent	34,000.00	Equivalent
Cheque book	34,000.00	15,000.00/10K/15K/20K	34,000.00	15,000.00/10K/15K/20K	34,000.00	15,000.00/10K/15K/20K
Cheque book	18,000.00	18.00	18,000.00	18.00	18,000.00	18.00
Cheque book	18,000.00	18.00	18,000.00	18.00	18,000.00	18.00
Stop Payment Local Cheque	1% of the total amount	1% of the total amount	42,000.00	35.00	20,000.00	Equivalent
Unpaid Cheque Book (after 3 months)	31,000.00	31.00	21,000.00	21.00	30,000.00	30.00
Bankers Cheque	20,000.00	Equivalent	20,000.00	Equivalent	20,000.00	Equivalent
Bankers Cheque - Customer	20,000.00	Equivalent	20,000.00	Equivalent	20,000.00	Equivalent
Bankers Cheque - Payee/Beneficiary	20,000.00	Equivalent	20,000.00	Equivalent	20,000.00	Equivalent
Stop Payment Local Bankers	41,000.00	Equivalent	41,000.00	Equivalent	41,000.00	Equivalent
Clearing Charge	134,500.00	Equivalent	134,500.00	Equivalent	130,000.00	Equivalent
Intefax Fee - Viewed	134,500.00	Equivalent	134,500.00	Equivalent	130,000.00	Equivalent
Intefax Fee - Unviewed	12,000.00	Equivalent	12,000.00	Equivalent	12,000.00	Equivalent
Credit Cheque (BT Forward)	Free	Equivalent	Free	Equivalent	Free	Equivalent
Credit Cheque (BT Forward)	Free	Equivalent	Free	Equivalent	Free	Equivalent
Account Holder	4,000.00	Equivalent	3,000.00	Equivalent	3,000.00	Equivalent
Non-Account Holder	3,000.00	Equivalent	4,000.00	Equivalent	4,000.00	Equivalent
Base Charge	4%	2%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Foreign Draft Registration	0.15% of 10,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Standing Order						
1 to 100	4,500 + tax charges	4,500 + tax charges	10,000.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
1 to 100 (BT)	13,000.00/transaction	Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Within the bank	4,500.00	5.00	4,500.00	5.00	3,000.00	5.00
Standing order	4,000.00	5.00	6,000.00	5.00	6,000.00	7.00
Unpaid Standing Order (after 3						

NBC Bank to keep on backing athletics, community activities



National Bank of Commerce (NBC) staff take part in the 'Run 4 Autism' race which took place in Dar es Salaam yesterday. PHOTO: CORRESPONDENT JUMANNE JUMA

By Correspondent Jumanne Juma

THE National Bank of Commerce (NBC) has said it will continue to back various social sectors including the health sector in getting rid of diseases that are not given priority.

NBC Bank's Director of Treasury, Marketing, and Finance, Peter Nalitolela, disclosed this during a race known as 'Run 4 Autism' which took place in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said NBC Bank has participated in the race given it has made a significant contribution to the health sector.

According to Nalitolela, the institution cares about Tanzanians' health.

The official noted children with autism need help, as is the case for other sick children.

He said the institution has partnered with Lukiza Foundation in facilitating the 'Run 4 Autism' event.

The official disclosed the institution paid a participation fee for its staff that participated in the event.

Nalitolela stated: "NBC Bank cares about the health of all Tanzanians, physical and mental health as well, we collaborate with various institutions in fighting either undiagnosed diseases or the ailments that are not given priority."

"Looking at this year's motto about autism 'Inclusive Education' it is about keeping these children in a good environment to learn for the country and participate in production," the official said.

A parent of a child with Autism, Zaituni Simba, appealed to various institutions

to come forward to help children that are forgotten, given the children need help from them.

Zaituni said she was happy to take part in the race for the children with Autism, and she believes some institutions will come out for support.

"I ask people to help us, they should not just sponsor other activities, these children also need their help."

"Sometimes a parent fails to participate in activities with his child because the youngster cannot walk," Zaituni disclosed.

NBC Bank has had its staff taking part in the race. The institution is on July 31 set to coordinate NBC Marathon.

Its officials revealed they believe people that took part in the Run 4 Autism event will as well participate in NBC Marathon.

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (TANZANIA) LIMITED



PUBLICATION OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2021

Issued pursuant to regulation 7 and 8 of the Banking and Financial Institutions (Disclosures) Regulations, 2014

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

	Current Year 31-Dec-21	Previous Year 31-Dec-20
A ASSETS		
1. Cash	4,150	3,157
2. Balances with Bank of Tanzania	5,692	4,715
3. Investment in Government securities	28,671	24,005
4. Balances with other banks and financial institutions	-	-
5. Cheques and Items for Clearing	10,144	14,525
6. Inter branch float items	-	-
7. Bills negotiated	-	-
8. Customers' liabilities for acceptances	-	-
9. Interbank loans receivables	36,033	61,199
10. Investments in other securities	-	-
11. Loans, advances and overdrafts (Net)	71,708	55,963
12. Other assets	18,899	5,957
13. Equity investments	-	-
14. Underwriting accounts	-	-
15. Property, Plant and Equipment	2,714	1,978
16. TOTAL ASSETS	178,011	171,500
B LIABILITIES		
17. Deposits from other banks and financial institutions	25,469	23,878
18. Customer deposits	113,060	105,050
19. Cash Letters of Credit	-	-
20. Special deposits	6,644	8,203
21. Payment orders/transfers payable	-	-
22. Bankers' cheques and drafts issued	-	-
23. Accrued taxes and expenses payable	19	19
24. Acceptances outstanding	-	-
25. Interbranch float items	-	-
26. Unearned income and other deferred charges	5,036	7,271
27. Other liabilities	3,297	3,608
28. Borrowings	-	-
29. TOTAL LIABILITIES	153,525	148,029
30. NET ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)	24,485	23,471
C CAPITAL AND RESERVES		
31. Paid-up Share Capital	31,420	31,420
32. Share Premium	29,104	29,104
33. Capital reserves	487	-
34. Retained Earnings	(37,540)	(40,498)
35. Profit (Loss) Account	1,015	3,445
36. Other capital accounts	-	-
37. Available for Sale Reserve	-	-
38. TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	24,485	23,471
39. Contingent Liabilities	945,310	860,148
40. Non Performing Loans & Advances	4,228	4,102
41. Allowance for Probable Losses	579	225
42. Other Non Performing Assets	-	-
D SELECTED FINANCIAL CONDITION INDICATORS		
(i) Shareholders Funds to Total Assets	13.8%	13.7%
(ii) Non Performing Loans to Gross loans	5.9%	7.3%
(iii) Gross Loans and Advances to Total deposits	59.9%	49.4%
(iv) Loans and Advances to Total Assets	40.3%	32.6%
(v) Earning Assets to Total Assets	76.6%	82.3%
(vi) Deposits growth	5.7%	-
(vii) Assets growth	3.8%	-24.3%

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

	Current Year 31-Dec-21	Previous Year 31-Dec-20
1. Interest Income	12,385	13,516
2. Interest Expense	(4,053)	(4,257)
3. Net Interest Income	8,291	9,092
4. Bad Debts Written Off	-	-
5. Impairment losses on loans and advances	(41)	(165)
6. Non-Interest Income	8,855	9,075
6.1 Foreign currency dealings and translation gains/(losses)	1,123	1,428
6.2 Commissions and fees	7,709	7,604
6.3 Dividend Income	-	-
6.4 Other operating income	23	43
7. Non-Interest Expenses	(15,738)	(14,630)
7.1 Salaries and other staff benefits	(6,782)	(6,573)
7.2 Fees and Commissions	(1,032)	(1,155)
7.3 Other operating expenses	(7,924)	(6,902)
8. Operating Income/(Loss)	1,409	3,537
9. Income Tax Provision	(394)	(92)
10. Net Income/(Loss) After Income Tax	1,015	3,445
11. Number of employees	128	114
12. Basic earning Per Share	0.16	0.55
13. Diluted Earning Per Share	0.16	0.55
14. Number of branches	7	5
SELECTED PERFORMANCE INDICATORS		
(i) Return on Average Total Assets	0.81%	2.06%
(ii) Return on Average Shareholders' Fund	5.88%	15.07%
(iii) Non Interest Expense to Gross Income	74.1%	64.8%
(iv) Net Interest Margin to Average Earning Assets	0.73%	2.44%

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

	Current Year 31-Dec-21	Previous Year 31-Dec-20
I. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Income/(Loss)	1,409	3,445
Adjustment for:	-	-
-Loan impairment charges	41	165
-Depreciation and amortisation	1,656	1,618
-Net interest income	(4,257)	(4,257)
-Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	(2,24)
-Transition loss on conversion of share capital	-	23
Net cash outflow to operating activities	3,105	5,248
II. Movement of working Capital		
Decrease/(increase) in Statutory minimum reserve	(977)	5,233
Decrease/(increase) Loans and advances to customers	(15,732)	(13,941)
Decrease/(increase) Investment securities	(4,295)	63,637
Increase in Other assets	(13,710)	2,564
Increase/(decrease) Deposits from banks	-	-
Increase in deposit for share capital	-	-
Increase/(decrease) Deposits from customers	6,451	(5,999)
Interest received	-	-
Interest paid	68	181
Other liabilities	(1,655)	(2,788)
Income tax paid	(411)	(611)
Net cash use in operating Activities	(27,157)	54,074
III. Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of intangible asset	(4)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(1,362)	(922)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	5
Net cash from investing	(1,371)	(917)
IV. Cash flow from financing activities		
Utilization of deposits for shares as Capital	-	-
Returned Deposit for Share	-	-
Proceeds from shares	-	(1,609)
Repayment on Borrowings	(1,248)	(3,470)
Borrowings	-	-
Net cash from financing	(1,248)	(5,078)
V. Cash and Cash equivalents:		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	60,088	12,009
Net cash from operating activities	(27,157)	54,074
Net cash from financing activities	(1,248)	(5,078)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,371)	(917)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	30,312	60,088

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Share capital	Share Premium	Retained Earnings	Regulatory Reserve	General Reserve	Others	Total
Current Year 2021							
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,420	29,104	(37,053)	-	-	-	23,471
Profit/(loss) the year	-	-	1,015	-	-	-	1,015
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	(487)	-	-	-	(487)
Regulatory Reserve	-	-	-	487	-	-	487
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the current period	31,420	29,104	(36,826)	487	-	-	24,485
Previous Year 2020							
Balance at the beginning of the year	31,420	29,104	(40,498)	-	-	-	20,026
Profit/(loss) the year	-	-	3,445	-	-	-	3,445
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulatory Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Provision Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the previous period	31,420	29,104	(37,053)	-	-	-	23,471

Name and Title **Signature** **Date**

1. Oligbenga Makinde
Managing Director / CEO
Signed 30th March, 2022

2. Chomete Hussein
Chief Finance Officer
Signed 30th March, 2022

3. Joseph Ringa
Country Head, Internal Audit
Signed 30th March, 2022

We, the under-named, attest to the correctness of the above statements. We declare that the Statements have been examined by us, and to the best of our knowledge and believe they have been prepared in conformance with the relevant standards and instructions, are true and correct.

Name and Title **Signature** **Date**

1. Amb. Iuvako Manongi
Board Chairman
Signed 30th March, 2022

2. Oliver Alowuba
Director
Signed 30th March, 2022



African football fans should opt-out of justifying mistakes

By Correspondent Nassir Nchimbi

I watched Nigerian fans invade the stadium and cause violence after being eliminated by Ghana in the World Cup qualifiers and I remembered Tanzanian fans.

Before that, I watched the Senegalese fans struggle to light up the faces of the Egyptian players with lasers and I remembered my fellow Tanzanian fans again.

One day before these events I remembered my fellow Tanzania football fanatics again after watching Algerian fans vie for tickets to enter the stadium to watch their national squad's match against Cameroon.

They were as numerous as insects known as fleas that appear when the rain season is about to end.

Why did I remember my fellow Tanzanians? The act of Nigerians invading the stadium after the final whistle while inciting violence against Ghanaian fans was a great scandal for Nigeria.

It was a shocking and humiliating incident, with the Nigerian sports ministry denouncing the atrocities committed by its citizens and apologizing to the injured Ghanaian fans.

It was then that I remembered the violence perpetrated by football fans in the country especially the ones rooting for Simba and Yanga.

I try to gather my hands and count how many times I have witnessed Simba and Yanga fans commit violence at Dar es Salaam's Benjamin Mkapa Stadium.

I still do not get the full number due to the number of incidents I witnessed.

Fingers are not enough to count all the heinous incidents I witnessed being done by Simba and Yanga fans in the country.

These are the main perpetrators of civil unrest, throwing water bottles into the field, insulting match officials, damaging seats, and committing many more evils.

But while the world marvels at Nigeria for the atrocities committed against them in Ghana, for us it is a normal life we are used to.

Yes! It is a life we are used to. How do they stop doing the evils if they do the same every day?

How many times have we heard the Tanzania Football Federation punishing a club for supporters' violence?

We have reached a point where we are no longer shocked to hear about the punishment for supporters' violence or to see reports from the club denouncing fan violence.

While the world marvels at the presence of violent acts committed by fans we still live there and see it as normal.

The Senegalese were not behind in World Cup qualification playoffs, they entered the stadium with lasers to illuminate the faces of Egyptian players.

Why? Some Egyptian fans had flashed lasers at the Senegal players in their first match in Cairo.

What they did in Senegal was live the phrase 'if you kill by an ax you will also be killed by an ax.'

They took revenge on the anti-sport event more than what was done to them.

There you can sit down and wonder if the Egyptian fans did not illuminate the Senegalese players that day in Cairo, would Senegal followers illuminate the Egyptian players in the second match? The answer is no.

Senegal fanatics for that matter justified making a mistake for the offense they were subjected to. It is like what we have been doing at home in Tanzania. It was the correction of error by committing evil.

If a referee incorrectly rules Simba gets a penalty, an enthusiast will hear Simba fans saying that Yanga was also wrongly awarded a penalty in its topflight match against Namungo FC.

If the referee allows a goal netted by Yanga contrary to rules, a fanatic will hear Yanga fans saying that Simba netted a goal in the match against Mbeya Kwanza FC that was counted much as it was scored contrary to the rules.

We still live in the field of justification for mistakes that have ever happened.

We forget that a wrong act is wrong, it is the same as

United Bank for Africa (U) Ltd is a subsidiary of United Bank for Africa Plc, a leading Pan African bank offering universal banking to more than 13 million customers in over 1000 branches and outlets in Africa, USA and Europe.

- | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| East & South Africa | Central Africa | West Africa | Europe | USA |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tanzania Kenya Congo DRC Mozambique Uganda Zambia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cameroon Gabon Tchad Congo Brazzaville | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chad Benin Burkina Faso Cote D'Ivoire (CDI) Liberia Sierra Leone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senegal Mali Guinea UK France | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New York |

Chelsea showed their spirit and potential despite heartbreaking Champions League exit to Real Madrid

MADRID

There is no preferred way to surrender your Champions League crown, but nothing could come much closer than this.

Asked on the eve of Tuesday's game how champions bow out of a competition if it has to be their time, Chelsea head coach Thomas Tuchel replied: "By not accepting it before it ends. By leaving everything on the pitch that we have and by showing we can work harder, play better, that we know we can take more risks and that we show our true face and live up to our full potential."

They did just that. The Blues' title defence ended at the quarterfinal stage, forcing extra-time here in the Bernabeu Stadium and winning 3-2 on the night but losing 5-4 on aggregate.

Chelsea indeed lived up to their full potential and showed precisely what they are: Herculean in spirit, heroically defiant in the face of adversity, cleverly deployed by one of the game's elite coaches but ultimately flawed in the final third.

The difference across the 210 minutes was finishing. Karim Benzema's 96th-minute header was the final goal in an enthralling, breathless night here at Estadio Santiago Bernabeu, his fourth of Real's

five across the tie. The 34-year-old hit the crossbar with an earlier effort and just four shots all night, yet he was on hand to deliver what proved to be the knockout blow. His individual xG was 0.58, lower than Kai Havertz (0.77) and Christian Pulisic, who only played the final 37 minutes but missed two glorious chances to explain his xG of 0.61.

Benzema's clinical touch and a truly magnificent assist from Luka Modric were the moments of efficiency Chelsea lacked.

"We are very disappointed and very proud at the same time," said Tuchel. "We got beaten by pure individual quality and offensive conversion after our mistakes."

"They did not create a lot at Stamford Bridge, but they took every half chance and converted it. This was enough. You have to reduce your amount of mistakes, and we could not reduce it to an absolute minimum over the two legs."

"I think we deserved to go through. We were unlucky, but there are no regrets. These are the kind of defeats you can take with pride and accept as a sportsman."

Chelsea amassed 28 shots on the night, earning a 3-0 lead at one stage as they pinned Real back in their own half with a mixture of intelligent pressing, midfield control and tireless mental fortitude. There was an element of luck about Ma-

son Mount's opener as Timo Werner appeared not to entirely mean the improvised pass into his path, but the England international showed superb composure to slot a finish past Real goalkeeper Thibaut Courtois.

The 1,000 or so Chelsea fans tucked away in the mid-renovation rafters of this iconic stadium sensed the comeback was on.

Antonio Rudiger headed Mount's 51st-minute corner into the net to haul Chelsea level on aggregate, and when Marcus Alonso thrashed a shot past Courtois just after the hour mark, they were ahead in the tie. Yet VAR ruled out Alonso's effort for an unfortunate but perceptible handball and Chelsea's progress was briefly checked. Benzema struck the crossbar but still Chelsea came forward.

Mateo Kovacic slipped a 75th-minute pass through for Timo Werner, who cut inside on his right foot and steered a shot Courtois could only divert into the far corner. Real had been curiously passive to that point, seemingly unable to shift gears after trying to contain Chelsea for long periods but Modric conjured a pass out of thin air to resurrect their hopes.

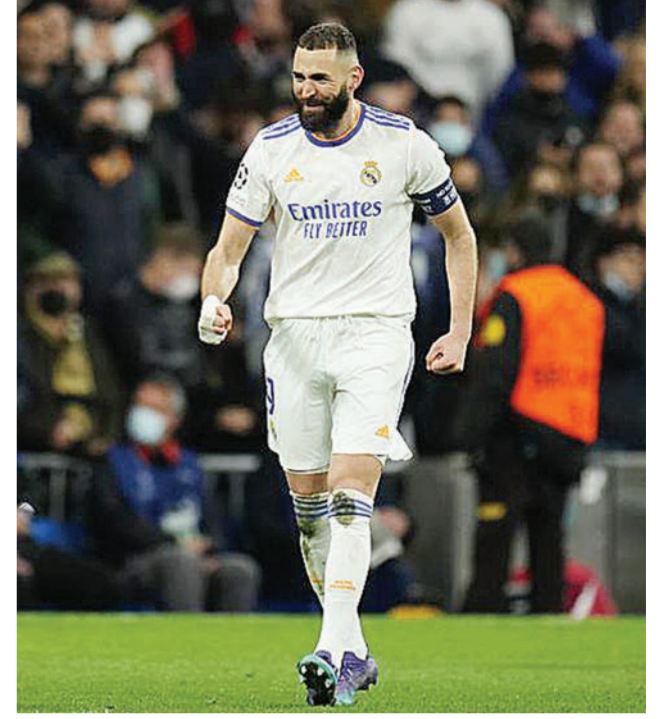
Lifting the ball over Thiago Silva with the outside of his right foot, Modric's

pass fell perfectly for Rodrygo to steer a smart finish past Edouard Mendy and set-up extra-time, although not before two Pulisic misses from close range, the second looked worse with each replay as he hooked the ball over the crossbar.

Tuchel had warned in the build-up that Real had a physical advantage owing to La-Liga's use of five substitutions compared with the Premier League's three, and perhaps that contributed to one or two tired passes creeping into their play. Chelsea lost the ball cheaply, and suddenly Vinicius Junior was in space on the left, checking back before finding a cross for Benzema to convert in a goal that bore more than a passing resemblance to the opener in the first leg.

Hakim Ziyech had a shot beaten away by Courtois at the near post before Havertz headed wide when unmarked in the box. Jorginho dragged another effort off target in a frantic finale which left Tuchel directing his frustration in all directions including Polish referee Szymon Marciniak for "laughing and smiling" with Real boss Carlo Ancelotti at full time.

Tuchel also suggested officials lack "courage" to give big decisions, something he could not level at his players after a performance all the more resilient given the



Real Madrid's Karim Benzema celebrates after he scored his side's second goal during the Champions League, quarterfinal second leg soccer match between Real Madrid and Chelsea at the Santiago Bernabeu stadium in Madrid, Spain, Tuesday, April 12, 2022. (AP Photo)

wider context of uncertainty over Chelsea's ownership following the sanctioning of Roman Abramovich by the U.K. government and subsequent effectively forced sale.

The four bidders left in the running got a perfect distillation of what they are buying: a highly competitive unit that knows how to compete for trophies. But they could also see it is one that needs investment if Chelsea are to continue to fight like this.

ESPN

UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (TANZANIA) LIMITED



UNITED BANK FOR AFRICA (TANZANIA) LIMITED MINIMUM DISCLOSURE OF CHARGES AND FEES

S/N	ITEM/TRANSACTION	RETAIL	CORPORATE
SECTION 1 FREEDOM SAVINGS			
1	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 15,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 2,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	1,000 instant charge	
SECTION 2 GENERAL SAVINGS			
2	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 20,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 5,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	TZS 1,000	
SECTION 3 EMPLOYEE SAVINGS			
3	Required minimum opening balance	TZS15,000 USD 15	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 2,000 USD 10	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges @ Counter	TZS 1,000	
SECTION 4 SAVINGS ACCOUNT INDIVIDUALS			
4	Required minimum opening balance	15,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	5,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges @ Counter	TZS 1,000	
SECTION 5 SAVINGS ACCOUNT SALARY			
5	Required minimum opening balance	15,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	5,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges @ Counter	TZS 1,000	
SECTION 6 SAVINGS ACCOUNT DOMICILIARY			
6	Required minimum opening balance	USD10	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	USD 5	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	TZS per Transaction	
SECTION 7 U-CARE CHILDREN SAVINGS			
7	Required minimum opening balance	USD 15	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	USD 15	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	TZS 1,000 or its equivalent	
SECTION 8 MALAKA ACCOUNT			
8	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 20,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	NIL	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	NIL	
SECTION 9 JANJA ACCOUNT			
9	Required minimum opening balance	TZS 20,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	NIL	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	NIL	
SECTION 10 KIZADI LIPIA ACCOUNT			
10	Required minimum opening balance	TZS20,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	NIL	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	NIL	
SECTION 11 HAZINA ACCOUNT			
11	Required minimum opening balance	TZS20,000	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	TZS20,000	
	Monthly maintenance fee	NIL	
	Withdrawal Charges	NIL	
SECTION 12 HAZINA ACCOUNT			
12	Required minimum opening balance	USD 100	N/A
	Minimum operating balance	N/A	
	Monthly maintenance fee	N/A	
	Cash withdrawal at counter	N/A	
	Penalty for overdraft account	N/A	
	Outward fund transfers (TTS)	MIN USD 50 in between 0.25% MAX USD 200	
	Inward fund transfers (TTS Incoming)	NIL	
	FX/RX exchange	Favourable rates will be applied	
SECTION 13 DOMICILIARY CURRENT ACCOUNT			
13	Required minimum opening balance	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100
	Minimum operating balance	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100	USD 100/ EUR 100/ GBP 100
	Monthly maintenance fee	USD 15 or its equivalent	USD 15 or its equivalent
	Minimum search fees	USD 25/ EUR 25/ GBP 25	USD 25/ EUR 25/ GBP 25
	Cash withdrawal	TZS per Transaction	TZS per Transaction
	Cheque book - 25 LEAF	USD 10 or its equivalent	USD 10 or its equivalent
	Penalty for overdraft account	PLR + 2%	PLR + 2%
	Transfer from TTS to DOMICILIARY/ DOMICILIARY TTS	NIL	N/A
SECTION 14 DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS			
1 Call Accounts			
	Minimum opening balance	TZS 1,000,000	TZS 10,000,000
	Minimum operating balance	TZS 1,000,000	TZS 10,000,000
	Monthly Average balance requirement	Negotiable	Negotiable
	Interest Rates	Negotiable	Negotiable
2 Term Deposits			
	Minimum deposit - local currency	TZS 100,000	TZS 100,000
	Minimum deposit - USD	USD 1,000	USD 10,000 or equivalent
	Interest Rates	Negotiable	Negotiable
SECTION 15 ELECTRONIC BANKING			
1 E-Banking			
	Internet banking monthly subscription	TZS 2,000 Per Month	TZS 10,000 per Month
	Internet banking (Re-issue pin)	FREE	FREE
	U-Direct (Reversal of transaction)	FREE	FREE
	E-statement (self downloaded)	FREE	FREE
	POS purchase (Local)	FREE	N/A
	POS purchase (International)	FREE	N/A
	POS cash withdrawal	TZS1,500	TZS1,500
	ATM reversal	FREE	N/A
	Fund transfer/ company load	TZS 1,000 per transaction	TZS 1,000 per transaction
	Card Load	TZS 1,000 per transaction	TZS 1,000 per transaction
	Manual pin change	TZS 1,500 per transaction	TZS 1,500 per transaction
	U-MOBILE (Mobile banking Bank to wallet)	TZS 1,000 (0 - 200,000/=) and TZS 2,000 (200,001 - 400,000/=)	N/A
	Card to card transfer	TZS 1,500 per transaction	TZS 1,500 per tr
Agency Banking Withdraw			
	1,000-9,999	TZS500	TZS500
	10,000-49,999	TZS900	TZS900
	50,000-99,999	TZS1,200	TZS1,200
	100,000-299,999	TZS2,000	TZS2,000
	300,000-499,999	TZS3,500	TZS3,500
	500,000-1,000,000	TZS4,500	TZS4,500
	Uconnect Withdraw	2% of the principle	2% of the principle
	Uconnect Deposit	1.5% of the principle	1.5% of the principle
	Affcash	TZS 600 + 1.5% of the principle amount sent/USD 4.45 + 1.5% of the principle amount to be sent	N/A

SECTION 16 VISA DEBIT CARD			
	Insurance fees	TZS 10,000	N/A
	Re-issuance fee	TZS 10,000	N/A
SECTION 17 VISA PREPAID CARDS			
	Insurance fees for instant card	TZS 12,000	N/A
	Insurance fees for personalized card	TZS 16,000	N/A
	Re-issuance fees	TZS 12,000	N/A
	Online Passcode reset fee	TZS 1,500	N/A
	ATM Pin reset fee	TZS 1,500	N/A
	Loading fee	TZS 1,000	N/A
	Online shopping fee - Local transactions	FREE	N/A
	Online shopping fee/Web-intl. transactions	FREE	N/A
SECTION 18 ATM WITHDRAWALS			
	AT UBA ATMs (On us)	TZS 1,000	N/A
	ATM Balance inquiry (Local)	TZS 200	N/A
	ATM Balance inquiry (International)	TZS 1,000	N/A
	To other banks ATM (On others/OFF US/Local)	TZS 2,500	N/A
	International ATM withdrawal	TZS 4,000	N/A
	Umjiza switch ATM withdrawal	TZS 1,300	N/A
SECTION 19 CONSUMER LOANS			
	Processing fee	2%	N/A
	Insurance fee	1.5%	N/A
SECTION 20 LOANS			
	Processing fee	negotiable	2%
	Insurance for personal loans	1.50%	1.50%
	Legal fees	0.5% minimum of TZS 300,000	0.5% minimum of TZS 300,000
SECTION 21 TEMPORARY OVERDRAFT (TODa)			
	Processing fee	2%	2%
SECTION 22 TRADE FINANCE			
1 Guarantees			
	Facility Commission	2% p.a (0.5% per qtr), Min USD 250 per qtr.	2% p.a (0.5% per qtr), Min USD 250 per qtr.
	Amendment fees	2%	2%
	Cash Covered	0.5% per qtr Min 250 per qtr	0.5% per qtr Min 250 per qtr
	Amendment	USD 100.00 flat	USD 100.00 flat
	Extension to next quarter	0.5% per qtr (Or % of the agreed rate)	0.5% per qtr (Or % of the agreed rate)
	Amount increase	0.5% (qtr on the off) (Or % of the agreed rate)	0.5% (qtr on the off) (Or % of the agreed rate)
2 Letters of Credit - Imports			
	Insurance commission	0.5% per quarter, Min USD 250.	0.5% per quarter, Min USD 250.
	Handling Fees	USD 100 flat	USD 100 flat
	Swift charge	USD 50 flat	USD 50 flat
	Amendment	USD 100.00 flat	USD 100.00 flat
3 Letters of Credit - Exports			
	LC Advising Commission	USD 200 flat	USD 200 flat
	Amendment advising commission	USD 100 flat	USD 100 flat
	Correspondence Swift charge	USD 50 flat	USD 50 flat
	Documents handling and examination fee	0.5% of invoice amount, min usd 200	0.5% of invoice amount, min usd 200
	Courier charge	USD 100 flat	USD 100 flat
	LC confirmation charges	1.5% per quarter (only for confirmed usance lcs)	1.5% per quarter (only for confirmed usance lcs)
4 Letters of Credit Refinancing			
	Interest on refinancing	LIBOR + 8% p.a of value, Min USD 100	LIBOR + 8% p.a of value, Min USD 100
	Commission on refinancing	USD 50 flat	USD 50 flat
5 Discounting on LC/Invoice/Cheque			
	Interest on discounting	LIBOR + 8% p.a of value, Min USD 100	LIBOR + 8% p.a of value, Min USD 100
	Commission on discounting	USD 50 flat	USD 50 flat
6 Bills Discounting (Bills of exchange including cheques)			
	Interest on discounting	PLR +3%-local; International LIBOR+8%	PLR +3%-local; International Libor+8%
7 Documentary Collection - Export			
	Handling charge	0.25% of the invoice min USD 100 flat	0.25% of the invoice min USD 100 flat
	Courier charge	USD 100	USD 100
	Correspondence commission	USD 50 Per Tracer	USD 50 Per Tracer
8 Documentary Collection - Import			
	Handling Commission	0.25%, Min USD 100	0.25%, Min USD 100
	correspondence Swift charge	USD 50	USD 50
9 Outward Bill for Collection (clean collections & T/Cs)			
	Handling Commission	0.25% of value, min USD 75 or its equivalent	0.25% of value, min USD 75 or its equivalent
	D/N charges	USD 75 flat	USD 75 flat
	Returned foreign cheques	claimed charges + locally un-recovered charges	claimed charges + locally un-recovered charges
10 Inward Bill for Collection			
	Handling Commission	USD 50 flat per collection	USD 50 flat per collection
	Swift charge	USD 40 flat per collection	USD 40 flat per collection
SECTION 23 LOCAL CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS			
	Outward remittances (TTS)	TZS10,000 PER TRANSACTION	TZS10,000 PER TRANSACTION
	Amendment fees for Outward remittances / Swift / Telegraphic transfers by customer or by bank	NIL	NIL
	Inward Swift Transfers (TTS)	NIL	NIL
SECTION 24 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS			
	Outward remittances / Swift / Telegraphic Transfers	MIN USD 50 in between 0.25% MAX USD 200	MIN USD 50 in between 0.25% MAX USD 200
	Telegraphic Overseas Charges/ CUIRS	USD/EUR/GBP 35-50 MAX FLAT (CUIRS)	USD/EUR/GBP 35-50 MAX FLAT (CUIRS)
	Amendment fee for Outward remittances / Swift / Telegraphic transfers by customer or by bank	USD 10 FLAT	USD 10 FLAT
	Inward Swift Transfers	USD 5 FLAT	USD 10 FLAT
	International Money Order (IMO)	USD 30 per IMO	USD 50 per IMO
	Foreign cheques for collection	0.25% of value, USD 75 min; USD 250 max.	0.25% of value, USD 75 min; USD 250 max.
SECTION 25 OTHER SERVICES			
1 Statements			
	Monthly	FREE	FREE
	Adhoc requests	TZS 1,000/ PAGE	TZS 1,000/ PAGE
2 Cheque Books Issuing			
	25 Leaf	TZS 15,000; USD 10	N/A
	50 Leaf	TZS 30,000; USD 20	N/A
	100 Leaf	TZS 45,000; USD 30	TZS 45,000; USD 30
	Counter cheque request	TZS 20,000; USD 10	TZS 20,000; USD 10
	Cheque Stop payment instructions	leaf lost: TZS 20,000; Book lost: TZS 40,000;	leaf lost: TZS 20,000; Book lost: TZS 40,000;
	Issuance of Manager's cheque	TZS 25,000; USD 20 per item	TZS 25,000; USD 20 per item
	Manager's cheque cancellation charges	FREE	FREE
3 Standing order			
	Standing order set-up	TZS 10,000; USD 10 or its equivalent	TZS 10,000; USD 10 or its equivalent
	Standing order maintenance	NIL	NIL
	MIN USD 50; 0.25% MAX USD 200	MIN USD 50; 0.25% MAX USD 200	MIN USD 50; 0.25% MAX USD 200
	Amend / Stop standing Order	TZS 10,000; USD 10 or its equivalent	TZS 10,000; USD 10 or its equivalent
	Unpaid standing order	TZS 40,000; USD 40 or its equivalent	TZS 40,000; USD 40 or its equivalent
4 Insufficient funds/effects not cleared			
	Insufficient Funds (Refer to drawer)	TZS 50,000; USD 50	Insufficient funds/effects not cleared
	Other services/charges	TZS 50,000; USD 50	TZS 50,000; USD 50
	Retrieving old documents (2-6 months)	TZS 10,000; USD 10	TZS 10,000; USD 10
	Retrieving documents (6 months and above)	TZS 15,000; USD 15	TZS 15,000; USD 15
	Confirmation/Audit/ Certificate of balance	TZS 30,000; USD 20 or its equivalent	TZS 30,000; USD 20 or its equivalent
	Status enquiry / Reference Letters	TZS 25,000; USD 25 or its equivalent per customer request	TZS 25,000; USD 25 or its equivalent
	Overhead cheque clearing	USD 500	USD 500
	Salary processing fee	TZS 1,500; USD1 or its equivalent	TZS 1,500; USD1 or its equivalent
	Dormant Account Reactivation	FREE	FREE
	Cash handling fee-COINS ONLY	9% of the Deposit	9% of the Deposit
	Sailed notes	3% of principal amount	3% of principal amount
	Coin	3% of principal amount	3% of principal amount

approved by:
Signature:
Flavia Kwanga
Chief Operating Officer
United Bank for Africa (Tanzania) Ltd

Signature:
Chamele Hussein
Country Chief Finance Officer
United Bank for Africa (Tanzania) Ltd

SPORT

Chelsea showed their spirit and potential despite heartbreaking Champions League exit to Real Madrid PAGE 19

Ellis takes positives from Banyana Banyana friendly against Netherlands

THE HAGUE

SOUTH Africa Senior Women's national team head coach Desiree Ellis believes there were positives to take from their 5-1 friendly international loss to the Netherlands on Tuesday as they prepare for the 2022 CAF Women's Africa Cup of Nations in July.

Tembi Kgatlana netted for Banyana Banyana in a bright opening, but the experience of the Dutch, one of the leading sides in women's football, shone through in the end.

But despite the result, there will be plenty of lessons learned and it was a worthwhile exercise, according to Ellis.

"I felt at times our defending let us down, but we also created a few chances and in crucial moments when we looked like we were getting back into the game, we conceded," Ellis says.

"Immediately after halftime we had an opportunity to change the scoreline, we missed a penalty to make it 2-3 and then another chance from Tembi that would have made it 3-3. Then we would be back in the game.

"It was about us trusting ourselves on the ball, but I felt we did not put the ball on the ground often enough. When we did, we looked good. At times we gave the ball away unnecessarily.

"We wanted to see how the team plays under pressure. We have a lot of players who need to be tested, and we were, physically and mentally. They [Netherlands] had their best players on the park against us.

"We managed to largely contain them, but towards the end it was just tiredness, and we didn't handle the set-pieces very well."

We are not happy with the scoreline, but the performance... in patches we showed what we can do."

South African Senior Women's national team, Banyana Banyana, assembled for camp in Johannesburg ahead of the away international friendly encounter with the Netherlands women's team on Tuesday.

Banyana Banyana last got together in February when they beat Algeria 3-1 on aggregate in an Africa Women's Cup of Nations (AWCON) qualifier to be hosted in Morocco later this year.

The friendly match will serve as part of the preparations for the tournament that will be played in Morocco.

Speaking ahead of the match against the fifth-ranked Netherlands, Banyana Banyana coach Desiree Ellis said facing tougher opponents will test her players' mental strength.

"It won't only be part of the preparations for AFCON but it is also an opportunity to be tested against high-level opponents, to assess if the players have the necessary mental strength to stay focused despite not playing any league matches," said Ellis.

With the women's league action yet to resume in South Africa, coach Ellis believes the team is in good shape, better than when they were against Algeria.

"We are a little bit ahead than what we were when we played Algeria. Six weeks has been added on pre-season and clubs have played matches and tournaments," added Ellis.

"Over the last year and a half, we played many of our matches with local players due to the quarantine protocols in different countries and now it is an opportunity for the players to test themselves further post the Aisha Buhari Cup," concluded Ellis.

AGENCIES

Brilliant trio behind Yanga's Premier League title push



Yanga's Congolese striker, Fiston Mayele. PHOTO: COURTESY OF YANGA

By Correspondent Michael Mwebe

YOUNG Africans SC 'Yanga' remains the only unbeaten side in the 2021/22 NBC Premier League after 19 games.

They currently sit top of the league table, 10 points ahead of their city rivals Simba SC, and they have a genuine shot at winning their first league title in a half-decade this season.

Last season, Yanga also looked to be in a strong position in the title race before stumbling under the pressure, allowing the Msimbazi Street outfit to come out on top.

It is not hard to imagine some fears in the Jangwani Street squad that this could be repeated, though for that to happen Yanga would have to suffer an almighty collapse down the final straight to let the title slip away.

Simba SC's draw away to Polisi Tanzania was another green light that the trophy cabinet at Yanga is about to receive a new baby, as it allows Yanga more breathing space, and one or two defeats won't be a big issue as it

were last season.

Although Simba SC can cut the gap to seven should they win in the crucial derby on April 30, this is a race that looks all over.

It has been a long time since Yanga fans had such a lot to shout about, but right now they are shouting!

They are the league's top-

scoring side with 33 goals and have also registered eight in the Federation Cup and one in the Community Shield.

The Francophone trio of Fiston Mayele, Djuma Shaban, and Said Ntibazonkiza have contributed handsomely to this tally, scoring 24 goals out of the 42 which is equivalent to 57% of the Yanga's

goals so far.

Mayele is the top scorer in the top flight and Yanga's overall talisman in all competitions so far this season.

Mayele boasts of 11 goals in the top flight, two in the Federation Cup, and one in the Community Shield, bringing his tally to 14.

He certainly wasted little time getting down to business with his new employers, chipping in the all-important goal against Simba SC on his debut in the Community Shield.

Mayele's form has seen him score in 10 league games, two more than any other player this season.

Out of his 11 league goals for Yanga, six have been with his right foot and three with his left.

He has three headers to prove he can score from all angles. He also has three assists to bring his direct goal contributions to 17 in 23 games in all competitions.

The former AS Vita striker is the first Yanga player to hit double figures in the Premier League since David Molinga did in 2019/20.

Last season, despite all the hype of signing Yacouba Sogne and Michael Sarpong, none of the club's strikers were able to reach double figures in a campaign that involved 34 league matches, four more than the ongoing one.

Ntibazonkiza is the team's second-highest goalscorer. He has hit the target six times in the league. He is the

joint fifth highest goalscorer in the league.

He has six assists in 16 appearances across all competitions, making him the club's highest goal provider.

At one stage, the Burundi international was on the edge of exiting the club.

He did not feature until the fifth game of the season when he was introduced as a first-half forced substitution in a top-flight tie against Ruvo Shooting.

He has remarkably turned around his fortune to emerge as one of the key players for Yanga this season.

His contract is up for renewal at the end of the season but this is a no-brainer at all given his consistency since his re-integration into the squad.

After a slow start which raised question marks over his transfer, Djuma has turned out to be arguably the best right full-back in the league this season.

The victory against Azam FC last week saw the Congolese link up well with his former AS Vita counterpart, Mayele, to score and assist one to take his tally to three goals and five assists in all competitions.

On Sunday, he saved Yanga in the dying last minutes after scoring a controversial penalty and equalizing 1-1 against Geita Gold FC.

The equalizer pushed the game to a triumphant penalty shootout that sent Yanga to the Federation Cup semi-final.

Simba SC elders should visit players ahead of CAF CC last eight tie, says former official



Former Simba Sports Club's Chairman, Hassan Dalali.

By Correspondent Ismail Tano

FORMER Simba SC Chairman Hassan Dalali has called on the club's management to give the elders an opportunity to speak to the players ahead of the CAF Confederation Cup quarterfinal match against South Africa's Orlando Pirates.

Simba SC will host the knockout round's first leg match at Benjamin Mkapa Stadium in Dar es Salaam this weekend, before playing the second leg match in South Africa on April 24.

Dalali requested the leadership of Simba SC when he spoke to its members at an awareness campaign held at Chang'ombe Maduka Mawili in Dar es Salaam.

The former leader noted: "Players should be aware of the importance of this game, the leadership should possibly allow elders to talk to them, and if it won't work out, officials should give me the chance."

"Some players grow up not knowing how members/fans are hurting, people are dying for their team."

"For example, when we lose, you may see a player puts on headphones to listen to Ally Kiba's music, he should feel the pain of losing, give the elders opportunity to talk to these youngsters."

Dalali stated: "They need to understand why Simba SC was founded, why people die for Simba, why women are divorced for Simba SC, I think if we give young people good words, I believe no one will disrespect the outfit."

Simba SC advanced to the continental tournament's quarterfinals by beating USGN of Niger 4-0 in Group D, finishing second in the group with 10 points equal to group leader RS Berkane of Morocco.

Murtaza Mangungu, Simba SC Club Chairman, further urged Tanzanians to recognize and appreciate the club's contribution to the CAF club tournaments.

Mangungu made the remarks at the special launch of a campaign aiming at mobilizing Simba SC members and fans to go to Benjamin Mkapa Stadium to cheer their team in the CAF Confederation Cup quarterfinal duel against Orlando Pirates of South Africa set to be played on Sunday.

The leader said: "The countries that have entered outfits in the quarterfinals do not exceed five, there are people who pretend not to see the efforts made by Simba."

"Next year in Tanzania we will re-introduce four teams to the CAF club showpieces and these are Simba's efforts."

In another development, Mangungu assured Simba SC fans and members that their team has a good squad and is ready to go for 180 minutes in the knockout stage to win and move to the semi-finals.

"Let me assure Simba SC and football fans today, we are going to play the game for 180 minutes to seek qualification for the semi-finals because we have players who are self-aware, let's pray for them to do well," Mangungu revealed.

Flexibles by David Chikoko

