

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

ABBREVIATIONS

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| AGM | - Annual General Meeting |
| ANSAF | - Agriculture Non-State Actors Forum |
| ATI | - Access to Information |
| BoT | - Board of Trustee |
| CA | - Court of Appeal |
| CBET | - Competence Based Education and Training |
| CPJ | - Committee to Protect Journalists |
| CSO | - Civil Society Organisation |
| DEFIR | - Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence and Responsibility |
| EACJ | - East Africa Court of Justice |
| EC | - Ethics Committee |
| ES | - Executive Secretary |
| EPOCA | - Electronic and Postal Communications Act |
| EPZA | - Export Processing Zone Authority |
| ESRF | - Economic and Social Research Foundation |
| GB | - Governing Board |
| GBV | - Gender Based Violence |
| HC | - High Court |
| HRD | - Human Right Defenders |
| HRW | - Human Rights Watch |
| ICNL | - International Center for Nonprofit Law |
| JML | - Jamii Media Ltd |
| Kepa | - Finish Non Government Organization Platform |
| LHRC | - Legal and Human Right Center |
| MCT | - Media Council of Tanzania |
| MISA-Tan | - Media Institute of Southern Africa Tanzania Chapter |
| MOAT | - Media Owners Association of Tanzania |
| MOM | - Media Ownership Monitor |
| MSA | - Media Service Act, 2016 |
| NACTE | - National Council for Technical Education |
| NDC | - National Defence College |
| NGC | - National General Convention |

NSSF - National Social Security Fund
NTA - National Technical Awards
OHCHR - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Right
OSF- PIJ - Open Society Foundation – Program on Independent Journalism
OSIEA - Open Society Initiative Eastern Africa
PALU - Pan African Lawyers Union
PFVR - Press Freedom Violation
PSA - Public Service Advertisement
RSF - Reporters without Borders
RTI - Right To Information
SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TAMWA - Tanzania Media Women Association
TBL - Tanzania Breweries Limited
TCC - Tanzania Cigarette Company
TCIB - Tanzania Citizen Information Bureau
TEF -Tanzania Editors Forum
THRDC - Tanzania Human Right Defenders Coalition
TLS -Tanganyika Law Society
TMF - Tanzania Media Foundation
TRA - Tanzania Revenue Authority
UNDP - United Nations Development Program
USAID -United States Agency for International Development
UTPC - Union of Tanzania Pres Clubs
WAPC - World Association of Press Council
WPF - World Press Freedom Day
ZANSASP - Zanzibar Non State Actors Support Program
ZBC -Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The largest part of activities in the 2018 Work Plan was executed to expected levels, leaving some few which had to be carried over to 2019 due to contractual agreements or late realization of funding.

Generally, the operating environment was challenged as the use of overly restrictive laws continued despite efforts by MCT and other media stakeholders. This environment mostly defined MCT work.

The Council continued to advocate for repeal of anti media laws where the Council led the Coalition on Right to Information (CoRI) to engage with Government, meeting the Minister for Legal and Constitutional Affairs twice and senior officials of the Ministry of Information led by the Permanent Secretary twice as well.

Consultants were engaged to compile a compendium of media laws and the document would be completed in 2019 while analyses of the laws were undertaken and disseminated.

In Zanzibar, the law review process stalled despite earlier assurances in 2017 from the Vice President Ambassador Seif Iddi. MCT however, provided backstopping to Members of the House of Representatives to keep the issue alive in the House. Advocacy around review of the Isles media law will continue in 2019.

Advocacy was also undertaken through the media to engage the general public on Mainland as well as Zanzibar.

The Council undertook strategic litigation and supported media houses and individual journalists to seek judicial review of some decision of state organs which went against press freedom. These included opening and supporting cases at the High Court and subordinate courts, the Court of Appeal and the East African Court of Justice (EACJ).

The Council also partnered with the Zanzibar Non State Actors Support Programme (ZANSASP) to build the capacity of Zanzibar media to report on gender based violence which is a big challenge on the Isles.

The Council continued to maintain the Register for Press Freedom Violations (PFVR) in 2018 and 46 incidences were recorded. One investigation was carried out in Ruvuma region. Maintaining the PFVR included coordination of focal points in all regions. An annual report would be published in 2019.

Mediation and Arbitration Services were conducted where five complaints were lodged and mediated or arbitrated. Compliance was 100 per cent.

Public awareness about MCT work was intensified, mostly by using existing programmes of the respective media outlets. This was very important as the Council has to distinguish itself from the statutory body that will be established through MSA 2016.

A total of 26 special TV and radio programmes on MCT work were conducted countrywide, 12 on Mainland and 14 in Zanzibar. These included programmes on RTI, ATI, and mediation and arbitration.

The Council continued publishing online its English and Kiswahili newsletters, *Media Watch* and *Barazani* monthly.

The Excellence in Journalism Awards (EJAT) 2017 were also held and renown Tanzanian jurist and intellectual, who was also the second MCT president, Prof. Issa Shivji, was the guest of honour. He gave a powerful elucidation on defamation laws. For the second time, a woman, Vivian Pyuza, from a Tabora based community radio – CG FM, emerged the overall winner.

Media performance monitoring was carried out, looking at trends on professional and ethical conduct and advising the editors accordingly.

The Council also embarked on producing *Yearbook of Media Quality in Tanzania 2018*, looking at the quality of the media in the country where 25 media organisations were involved in this study. The Yearbook research was completed and the book would be published in 2019.

The MCT flagship publication *State of the Media Report 2017-18* was compiled and would be published and distributed in 2019.

Media Ownership Monitor (MOM) was another milestone achieved by the Council whereas the Council in collaboration with Reporters without Borders (Germany) researched and launched a media ownership monitor website. The study aimed at generating transparency on media ownership by mapping the owners, affiliations of all sorts, and interests behind the most relevant mass media outlets. This is the first time such a comprehensive media ownership study in undertaken in East Africa.

In addition, MCT undertook to reprint its three publications during 2018 due to their increased demand by stakeholders. These were a second edition of *Guidelines on Court Reporting*, the *DEFIR* and *Guidelines on Ethical Reporting*.

The Council is grateful for the unwavering support from its members and stakeholders. The Council is also indebted for the financial support it has received from development partners which have made it possible for the Council to continue to fulfill its mandate.

The Council conducted monitoring and learning visits to Mwanza, Mara, and Lindi regions where some 11 stakeholders were visited. These were, in Mwanza: Afya Radio, Living

Water FM, Mwanza Press Club, St. Augustine University of Tanzania, Union of Tanzania Press Clubs, Radio Free Africa and Star TV.

In Mara MCT visited Bunda FM while in Lindi, Nachingwea FM, Lindi Press Club and Radio Fahari were visited.

A statutory external audit for the year ended December 31, 2017 accounts was done whereby an unqualified opinion was issued by auditors Auditax International.

The *MCT Annual Report (2017)* was published and availed to all members and eligible stakeholders.

THE CONTEXT

Internally, recovering from the financial shocks of moving from core basket funding to project funding, MCT turned fundraising into a day to day activity to ensure that planned annual activities were funded without compromising MCT objectives, beliefs and values. Without core funding, indirect costs have been difficult to meet. Indeed, fundraising was an issue on which the Council President, Justice Thomas Mihayo, made a specific commitment to the 20th National General Convention (NGC) held on October 5, 2018 in Zanzibar. He promised the delegates that the Board would come with a comprehensive plan in the next NGC. Immediately after the NGC, Management organized a weeklong training and planning action which culminated in the designing of the *2018 - 2021 Resource Mobilization Strategy*.

The third quadrennial Program Strategy was eventually approved to start 2018 to 2021 after the earlier one designed for 2016 -2019 and later on 2017 - 2020 failed to be initialized due to struggles around funding the strategy.

Human Resources continued to be a challenge especially in the Finance department and Monitoring and Evaluation where there was understaffing. Strategic use of volunteers was applied to mitigate the situation.

Externally, Tanzania media and civil society have witnessed, increasingly, the shrinking of operating space. Bad laws have been there since the passing of the erstwhile Newspaper Act, 1976 and other laws; but media had never witnessed the laws being used to crack down on the media and civil society was presently the case.

Some of the laws with draconian provisions which were put to full use in 2018 to the detriment of media and civic space included the Media Services Act, 2016, the Statistics Act, 2015 (and its 2018 Amendments), the Cyber Crimes Act, 2015 and the EPOCA (Online Content) Regulations of 2018.

The Government and state apparatus used the laws to impinge on citizen rights to access information, freedom of expressions and press freedom. Organisations dealing with issues of accountability, human rights and access to information were almost not sure of what tomorrow would bring.

Media self censorship is threatening to kill journalistic innovation and investigative writing. The passing of EPOCA (Online Content) Regulations and Statistics Act makes it dangerous to do independent journalism even on development issues.

Stakeholders have almost appreciated the fact that the situation is not changing any time soon. The only recourse which has remained seems to be the court rooms where stakeholders think justice might be availed.

Some CSO and media organisations have joined forces to seek interpretation of laws and regulations in courts of law on various sections which impinge people's basic rights. By the end of 2018 at least five cases had been opened, three at the High Court of Tanzania and two at EACJ.

Government decisions to ban some newspapers have been challenged in court and so far these decisions have failed to stand the test.

Acts of press freedom violation have been on the rise where cases of threats, assaults, harassment, fines, denial of access to information, disappearance, and banning of media outlets have contributed to increased fear among proprietors. This was disclosed by media owners and editors at a high level meeting organized by the Council mid last year. The Council and various partners have been working together to support journalists and media houses whose rights have been violated. By the end of the year, five media outlets and four journalists were being or had been supported to get justice.

Despite all difficulties, the Council and its partners are committed to continue dialogue with the government through relevant ministries and officials, and through Parliament.

The Council has enjoyed cordial relationship with the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs and has agreed to work together to build capacity of Government information officers with regard to access to information law. The Council also engaged intensively with high level officials of the Ministry of Information, including the Permanent Secretary. It is the Council's belief that dialogue can help the Government to see and understand the stakeholders' outcry.

As regards to ethical conduct of media, the Council saw a marked improvement of adherence to professional ethics. This was validated by the *Yearbook of Media Quality* and monitoring activity done at the Council. This is a big plus to the work of the Council especially in the training of media ethics and professional conduct and also the provision of

guidelines for reporting on various issues. The Council reprinted two of its thematic guidelines and will distribute them widely to enhance journalists' skills.

The Council will continue to provide the necessary support to media houses so that they maintain the standards and to assist those who are still lagging behind.

The passing of MSA Regulations has adversely affected the economy of the media outlets as most of the media houses depend on advertisements from Government. The Regulations have centralized Government advertising and given power to the Director of Information Services to allocate advertisements to media houses. Editors complain that outlets which do not follow the official narrative are denied advertising. However, MCT has been encouraging media houses to explore new and innovative avenues and even how they could turn the this challenge into an opportunity.

In Zanzibar, though the legislation process for a new Zanzibar media law has stalled, media persecution was hardly reported in 2018. However, there were several incidents of denial of information and discrimination by official sources against media perceived to be sympathetic to the opposition.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Council activities produced many outputs as was planned. The following are the more notable outcomes in 2018.

Achievements

- i. For the first time the PFVR was well coordinated through the engagement of focal points who were able to share information regarding the press violations in their respective areas. The quality and depth of reportage improved owing to the training and supervision provided continuously. A total of 46 violations were reported.
- ii. A massive DEFIR buy in from universities was attained with seven universities committing to introduce DEFIR teaching in their journalism courses and actually participating in the design of the proposed course outline.
- iii. MCT was successful in four of the court cases it supported being those of *MwanaHalisi*, *Mawio*, *Mseto* and journalist Gamaina. This is unprecedented for media to get such a number of positive judgments in a year. MCT also successfully filed appeals for *Tanzania Daima* case and Online Content.
- iv. For the first time in the journalism profession in Tanzania, MCT in collaboration with Spurk Media Consulting Ltd produced a systematic and scientific report on the quality of media in Tanzania. (print, TV, radio and online). The report was widely distributed to journalists, journalism colleges, media stakeholders, MCT partners and MCT members on Mainland and Zanzibar. Media outlets will be assisted to design individualized training from the research findings in 2019.

- v. For the first time in Tanzania, a thorough study on media ownership was undertaken by the project dubbed Media Ownership Monitor (MOM). MCT in collaboration with Reporters without Borders (RSF) on November 15, 2018 launched the MOM website which shows who owns what in Tanzania media industry. This exercise was an important step towards strengthening transparency, pluralism and diversity in media.
- vi. The Gender Based Violence Reporting sensitization in Zanzibar led to improvement in both frequency and depth of coverage of GBV in Zanzibar. 66 reporters were reached from five Isles media outlets, 34 of them women. 41 stories on GBV were published in three months. MCT hopes the sensitization of editors will help maintain the tempo.
- vii. The Council tested efficacy of ATI, 2016 and results were shared with the public. Through this study it was learnt that despite the existence of the law, access to information was still a challenge. The study was an effective tool when engaging the government so that the then Constitutional and Legal Affairs Minister, Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi, agreed that the ministry would partner with MCT to train government information officers.
- viii. The Council has been using its social media platforms since 2017. Opening up of social media as advocacy tool for Council work promoted the Council. In 2018 the Council increased its followers on Facebook from 1200 to 1500, 350 to 450 on Instagram and 150 to 240 on Twitter.
- ix. The Council was able to build and maintain effective networks that support MCT objectives. Council networking got several international actors rooting for its agenda. These included IPI, CPJ, WAPC, HRW, Article 19, ICNL and MDLI.
- x. The Council got a clean audit certificate.
- xi. Despite challenges of the change in the funding scenario from core funding to project funding, the Council managed to fundraise and carry out its planned activities to expected levels.
- xii. The Council continued to build good working relations with the Government. Despite challenging the Government in court, Council managed to successfully engage Government as testified by several engagements held between the two. Engagement and advocacy by the Council continues to open doors.

Challenges

- i. Lack of an assured funding stream is one of the major challenge when it comes to continuity and /or designing of follow up activities. For instance Internews reneged on funding litigation at a time when MCT had to pay counsel, causing much apprehension. Again lack of resources was evident when MCT could not satisfy the demand for the *Yearbook on Media Quality*.
- ii. Overblown stakeholder and partner expectations, such as when partners do not fully play their part in EJAT or when demands outstrip capacity.
- iii. Challenge was experienced in implementation of ways forward from CoRI meetings and even visits by Ethics Committee. With CoRI, the Council had to follow up on

agreed ways forward even when a partner organizations were assigned. With EC visits, a number of postmortem recommendations were not implemented by visited stakeholders.

- iv. Balancing gender in activity implementation was a challenge. In most of the activities faces of senior female participants were the same due to the dearth of female editors and managers in the media.
- v. Internet and Network issues were a recurring problem that made execution of duties related to the PFVR a challenge. Sending large attachments was also a challenge. The staffs that were mainly affected were from Programmes and the Finance Manager who were required to send large attachments to Internews.
- vi. Staff time was constrained. They had to divide focus from programme implementation only to programme implementation plus resource mobilisation. Increased reporting requirements resulting from having multiple funders some of who are short term funders, with every funder having their own reporting requirements and timeframes.
- vii. Lack of core funding to support Governance and Administrative activities.
- viii. Many members economy has gone down and some of them are no longer viable or even operational, paying membership fees has been difficult.
- ix. It has been difficult to get official information on the fate of MCT Zinga farm from relevant officials.
- x. MCT activities have largely remained at the same level while staffing has gone down. The organogram does not support the level of the activities implemented and it is challenging to revise because of lack of resources.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

1.0 ADVOCACY

Objective

The objective of the Advocacy programme area is to enable the media perform its duties freely and effectively and the public enjoy freedom of expression and access to information.

In the year, 2018 Media Council of Tanzania continued with its work advocating for better media friendly laws, and laws that promote freedom of expression by producing and disseminating briefs and position papers, through mainstream media using existing programmes in radio and television to expound on MCT's position on various issues. The Council has also used extensively its social media platforms to advocate for better laws and also to put forward its position. Under the Advocacy Programme Area, a number of activities were undertaken which were fully implemented.

1.1 Advocate for repeal of anti-media laws on Mainland

1.1.1 A compendium of EPOCA, Statistics and Cyber crime laws and other media related laws produced

In the year 2018, the Council, through its various interventions to stakeholders found a huge gap in understanding of various laws governing the media sector. The challenges were observed during the visits and interaction with media houses, press clubs and journalism colleges. To address this, the Council compiled a compendium of media related laws under one cover and shared it electronically. The Council is now seeking funds for printing it so that hard copies can be distributed to colleges as well as media houses for physical reference and understanding.

1.1.2 EPOCA Regulations and other media laws analysed and disseminated

Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations were analysed under the auspices of the Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI). The analysis was conducted to determine how far the government incorporated views from CoRI in the (EPOCA Online Content) Regulations. The analysis revealed that the government did not consider most of CoRI's views except one. The analysis was shared and resulted into a heated public debate. It was from this analysis that the Council and CoRI partner organizations agreed that the Regulations should be challenged at the High Court of Tanzania in Mtwara. The case is at the Court of Appeal after being struck out from the High Court.

1.1.3 CoRI meetings Coordinated

During the period under review seven CoRI meetings were held. The meetings deliberated on media laws, access to information, press freedom violations and generally the shrinking of media and civic space.

CoRI also validated the preliminary findings of the Media Ownership Monitor (MOM) research, undertaken by MCT in collaboration with Reporters without Borders Germany. CoRI acted as an Advisory Group for the research.

The Council continued to lead CoRI where other members were Sikika, TLS, MISA- Tan, Twaweza, LHRC, TEF, TCIB, THRDC, MOAT, TAMWA, Policy Forum and Article 19.

1.1.4 Parliament and Executive members engaged

MCT Ethics Committee and CoRI hold a dialogue with the Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs Prof. Palamagamba Kabudi on August 15, 2018. MCT presented five issues to the Minister requesting him to initiate the process to improve on Access to Information (ATI) Regulations.

1. If a person is denied access to information there should be a review board which will deal with the complains (a quasi-judicial body);
2. ATI Regulations should explain clearly that charges for the information will only be for photocopying or burning CD/DVD;
3. The ATI Act does not say what will happen if the information seekers are not satisfied;
4. The Act should allow non - citizens to be given information so long as it is not going to be misused.

The two parties agreed that they will work together to ensure sensitization seminars are conducted countrywide to make information officers understand the ATI Act.

In its engagement with the government the Council had during the commemorations of World Press Freedom Day held in Dodoma on May 3, 2018 met with the Minister of Information, Culture, Arts and Sport Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe. In the discussion Dr. Mwakyembe told MCT that the government was open for discussion in matters they thought were not friendly to the media. He noted that although taking other peaceful measures for advocacy including litigation are a rights to anyone, but dialogue between the government and stakeholders would be more convenient.

MCT officials also had a meeting with senior Information Ministry officials in Dodoma before the launch of the MOM website and discussed the findings.

1.2 Council and Partners participation in the legislative process for new Zanzibar Media Law

1.2.1 Meeting with Government Officials held

On the Isles MCT Zanzibar office met with senior Government officials including the Director of Information, and the Deputy Permanent Secretary Ministry of Information, Tourism and Archives. Among the issues discussed is the amendment and repeal of the Registration of News Agents, Newspapers and Books Act (No. 5, 1988). In Zanzibar we have noted that there are two strong opinions in the Government: one is to continue with the present law and make necessary amendments and another is to have a new law specific for media only. Nothing has been communicated yet with regard to progress or decision.

MCT will continue to work together with the Ministry of Information in Zanzibar to contribute to the making of the law. A letter to request meeting with the President of the Zanzibar revolutionary government was been submitted and MCT is waiting for the appointed date.

1.2.2 Zanzibar Media Law Review Stakeholders Committee coordinated and supported

The Committee held two meetings in 2018.

Committee members also met with officials from Open Society Foundation Program on Independent Journalism, Carlos Lauria and Ed Pittman in order to learn about the media law review process in Zanzibar and also to learn about the media landscape.

1.2.3 Members of House of Representative engaged on the issue of Zanzibar media law

The Council with its partners in Zanzibar met with the Standing Committee of the House of Representative (Women Development, Information and Tourism) to discuss challenges faced by media in Zanzibar. The meeting discussion was around existence of old and outdated media laws and press freedom. The parties agreed to work together where the media was required to improve on ethical reporting and avoid hate speech. The meeting agreed to work together with the Committee, and the Committee will include stakeholder's views in its reports. The Committee also committed to communicating media concerns to the Ministry of Information, Tourism and Archives.

1.3 Strategic litigation against retrogressive media laws

1.3.1 Continuing High Court case in Mwanza facilitated

The Council extended support to the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs and Hali Halisi Publishers Ltd to lodge a petition on January 18, 2017 at the High Court in Mwanza challenging the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Media Services Act No. 12 of 2016. However, following preliminary objections on points of law raised by the respondent who is the Attorney General, on 21st March 2017 Judge De Mello upheld the first preliminary objection and dismissed the petition on grounds that the court lacked jurisdiction because there was an alternative by way of Judicial Review.

Dissatisfied with the ruling the petitioners filed a reference to a panel of three judges of the High Court at Mwanza, and on August 3, 2017 the panel of three judges in their ruling upheld another point of preliminary objection raised by the respondent and declined to entertain the matter on grounds that instead of the reference referring the case to the three member panel, the petitioners should have filed an appeal rather than a reference. This necessitated petitioners to prefer an appeal to the Court of Appeal of Tanzania against the first ruling of 21st March 2017 by Judge De Mello. The matter is still pending assignment.

1.3.2 Media Cases at the East African Court of Justice Arusha facilitated

The case filed at the East African Court of Justice (EACJ) by the Council, Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition (THRDC) was marked Reference No 2 of 2017. The Reference was challenging some provisions of the Media Services Act, 2016 that contravene the provisions of the Treaty for the Establishment

of the East African Community by eroding the principles of democracy and good governance. The case has been heard judgment was delivered on 28th March, 2019. MCT and her partners won and the Government was ordered to amend the law to bring it to conformity with the Treaty.

Also at the EACJ, the Council supported the Centre for Strategic Litigation to file Reference No. 9 of 2018. The Applicant is challenging the EPOCA-Online Content Regulations for being in contravention with the provisions of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community. The reference is on the pleadings stage, the Respondents have not replied to the Reference.

1.3.3 Mwanahalisi, Mawio and Raia Mwema cases at High Court facilitated

The Council supported the Victoria Media Services publishers of *Mawio* Newspaper to file the Application for Judicial Review before the High Court of Tanzania against the Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports, the Registrar of Newspapers and the Attorney General which was marked Miscellaneous Civil Application No. 2/2017. The application was seeking for prerogative orders of certiorari, mandamus and prohibition against the decision of the 1st Respondent to ban the Applicant from publishing, distributing and selling *Mawio* newspaper from the 15th day of June 2017 for 24 months. The matter was heard and came up for ruling on December 13, 2018 before Judge Benhaji S. Masoud. In his ruling the judge said the order by the Information Minister who banned the paper for two years was *illegal* and *irrational* because the paper had been banned without a proper and fair hearing. Judge Masoud quashed the government's order to ban the newspaper.

In part, Judge Masoud's ruling reads: "Based on the circumstances of the case in which the allegation was made against the applicant, and on the same material date of 15th June, 2017 the order of banning the newspaper was issued out, it seems to me that there was a prior motive of banning the said newspaper without a proper hearing. The conclusion of the 1st Respondent that the applicant violated the provisions of section 50 (a -e) of the Media Service Act No, 12 of 2016 leave some questions unanswered."

The Council also supported the HaliHalisi Publishers Limited to file an application for judicial review against the Deputy Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sports; Director of Information Services Department and the Attorney General. The Applicants were seeking orders of certiorari to remove and quash the order of the Deputy Minister that banned the publication of the *Mwanahalisi* newspaper for 24 months from 19th September, 2017 on allegations that its reportage was bent on discrediting the government and was contrary to journalism principles.

After the hearing, on the 24th July, 2018 Judge Mutungi found a litany of faults on the side of the respondents. She found that the applicant was not given enough time to prepare and present her defense and that the allegations leveled against the applicant were not properly drafted in form of a charge to allow the applicant to precisely mount a defense against them. Moreover, the Judge found that the second respondent had no right under the law to ask the

applicant to offer explanation about any article or newspaper extract in the applicant's newspaper.

The judge further found that the correspondences between the second respondent and the applicant did not constitute a hearing at all because the second respondent was not a disciplinary authority to the applicant. She ruled that the letter dated 18th September, 2017 was a valueless piece of paper devoid of any binding effect, and the decision by the first respondent was illegal and a nullity for it was reached in complete disregard to the principles of natural justice.

After making the above findings the court quashed the ban, gave order that MwanaHalisi newspaper should be re-registered and an order for costs against the Respondent was as well granted.

On Miscellaneous Civil Application no. 2/2017, the Council supported Free Media Limited to challenge the decision of the Minister of Information, Sports and Culture, who on the 24th October 2017 issued a letter that banned the *Tanzania Daima* newspaper for 90 days on allegations of publishing information likely to cause fear and alarm contrary to section 54 (1) of the Media Services Act, 2016. Also the application challenged the Director of Information Services Department & the Attorney General.

The case was concluded. The court ruled that entertaining the case would be a mere academic exercise since the newspaper had already served the ban and was in circulation already. The news reached the Council while the 20th NGC was ongoing and delegates were not happy with the court decision. The NGC directed the Council to file an appeal, which it has done

On *Raia Mwema* case, the applicants filed an Application for Judicial Review seeking or orders of certiorari before the High Court of Tanzania in Dar es Salaam Registry. The matter is pending before Judge Muruke.

1.3.4 Individual journalists whose journalistic rights have been violated supported

In 2018 the Council also supported individual journalists whose journalistic rights were violated to institute court proceedings. It also supported reporters of banned media outlets. The Council offered support in Criminal Case No. 207 of 2018: Republic versus Christopher Gamaina & George Ramadhani.

In this case the two journalists Christopher Gamaina & George Ramadhani were accused of impersonation in a case which smacked of trumped up charges. The case has been heard, and both accused were acquitted. Mwanza Resident Magistrate, Bahati Chitepo, set free the reporters on September 28, 2018 stating that the evidence produced by the prosecution had failed to establish beyond reasonable doubt the charges leveled against the accused.

He said relevant authorities should have congratulated the journalists for exposing wrong doing instead of charging them with criminal offence.

1.3.5 Media Legal Support fund established and operated

a) Challenging Electronic Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations, 2018 case in High Court of Tanzania, Mtwara

On the 30th April, 2018 the Council together with its partners LHRC & THRDC, TEF, Jamii Media Limited (JML) and TAMWA filed an Application before the High Court of Tanzania in Mtwara against the Minister of Information, TCRA and the Attorney General seeking court permission to challenge the Electronic and Postal Communications (Online Content) Regulations, 2018. This Application was filed together with application for injunction that was granted on the same day. The respondents filed preliminary objections which saw the Court striking out Misc Civil Cause No. 12 of 2018 on the 28th May, 2018 on the ground that applicants affidavits did not substantiate how they were affected by the said Regulations.

Since the striking out do not bar applicants to re-file the case, on 25th June 2018 MCT, LHRC and THRDC approached the court again on the same claim against the same Respondents. The matter was accepted and marked Misc Civil Application No. 25 of 2018. It was heard by the way of written submission and was concluded. On January 9, 2019 Judge W.P. Dyansobera dismissed the application. The applicants have appealed against the ruling and the same is ongoing.

1.3.6 Journalists of banned newspapers supported to freelance

During the first half of the year the Council managed to support journalists working with *MwanaHalisi* and *Mawio* newspapers to continue pursuing their journalistic work. Through a special contract, the Council released some fund to the media houses.

1.4 Communicate and organize petition and advocacy through social media

In 2018 the Council expanded its advocacy work through social media. All stories/activities were shared on MCT social platforms which are the website, facebook, instagram and twitter. The Council plans to launch a petition on press violations early 2019.

1.5 Dossier for submission to UN/AU

The Council could not successfully finalise the planned dossier on press freedom violations for submission. But preliminary activities were held by identifying a team that would be involved to compile the required data.

1.6 Make Advocacy work known

The Council's efforts to publish *Media Watch* and *Barazani* online were evidently successful after the newsletters were produced every month without fail.

During the year 2018 *Media Watch* gained viewership from month to month where up to December it had accumulated 129 viewers while *Barazani* accumulated 383 viewers compared to 20 viewers for *Media Watch* and 342 viewers for *Barazani* in December, 2017. These publications are also being sent to more than 200 MCT members, more than 80 editors and to more 50 media stakeholders by emails.

1.7 Conduct Media Advocacy to engage the general public

1.7.1 Two positions papers/briefs published

The Council also decided to use position papers for advocacy to reach decision makers. During the year the Council managed to produce two position papers in Kiswahili and English. The first was on journalists' accreditation as stipulated by the Media Services Act, 2016. The paper highlighted insights of why some people were advising for accreditation emphasizing on issues of accountability of journalists while others were opposing pointing out that the procedure would be a hindrance to freedom of expression and press freedom. It gave vivid examples from across Africa and beyond where journalists were accredited and its impact toward press freedom and freedom of expression.

The second position paper was on the Media Services (Defamation Proceedings), Rules 2018 that highlighted what the document entails for a common man.

The position papers were shared electronically with 341 media stakeholders including policy makers, MCT members, diplomatic community, development partners, schools of journalism and press club countrywide.

1.7.2 Special TV Programmes prepare and aired

The Council in partnership with CoRI members used the existing radio/TV programmes to create awareness and sensitization of Council and CoRI work and positions. Among issues discussed was press freedom, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, access to information, press violations, press laws as well as the Excellence in Journalism Awards.

During the programmes the public was engaged in the live shows, asking questions and seeking clarifications. The Council organized and participated in eight radio shows, three TV and one online TV programmes on Tanzania Mainland. The media outlets involved were Radio One, Times Radio, BBC, Azam TV and Global online TV in Dar es Salaam; Moshi FM and Radio Safari in Moshi; Triple A and Sunrise FM of Arusha; and Standard Radio in Singida. All were live programmes that involved calls in and were highly participatory.

In Zanzibar a total of 14 programmes were prepared and broadcasted. Nine were radio programmes while five were on Television.

Table 1: Television and Radio Programmes aired in Zanzibar, 2018

| No | Date | Topic discussed | Outlet |
|----|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | April 6, 2018 | Challenges of Journalists in Zanzibar including Media Laws | <i>ZBC Television</i> |
| 2 | April 8, 2018 | Ethical lapses in FM radios | <i>Hits FM radio</i> |
| 3 | April 15, 2018 | Press freedom and private media | <i>Chuchu FM Radio</i> |
| 4 | April 2, 2018 | Magazine programme on the issue of Press Freedom and Media laws | <i>Chuchu FM Radio</i> |
| 5 | May, 2018 | Interview on the issue of Press freedom | <i>Hits FM</i> |
| | | Live programme Press Freedom and Zanzibar Media | <i>Chuchu FM</i> |
| | | Analysis of the 2018 World Press Freedom Day theme “keeping Power in Check, Media Justice and the Rule of Law | <i>ZBC TV</i> |
| | | Interview on world Press Freedom Day its importance and historical background and the situation of Press Freedom in Zanzibar | <i>Tifu TV</i> |
| | | Is there a Press Freedom in Zanzibar | <i>Bahari FM Radio</i> |
| 6 | July , 2018 | Importance of Good Media Laws | <i>Tifu TV</i> |
| 7 | August, 2018 | Gender and Media | <i>Chuchu FM Radio</i> |
| 8 | September , 2018 | Importance of Civics and Media Space | <i>Hits Fm Radio & ZBC Radio</i> |
| 9 | October , 2018 | Documentary on Gender Based Violence Island in Zanzibar | <i>Tifu TV</i> |
| 10 | October , 2018 | Media Ethics and social responsibility | <i>Chuchu FM Radio</i> |
| | | 9 radio programmes 5 TV programmes | |

1.7.3 Op-ed on ATI published

Five opinion editorials were written in five newspapers on access to information in *The Citizen*, *The Guardian*, *Nipashe*, *Mwananchi* and *Habari Leo*. The articles analysed the law and the current situation, looking at strengths and gaps and proposed way forward while encouraging the public to use the law.

1.8 Efficacy of ATI tested and popularized

1.8.1 National Orientation Seminar on testing of ATI Act efficacy held

The Council held a one day orientation seminar on Access to Information Act and Regulations for Press Club Coordinators who were to be engaged in the exercise to test the efficacy of the law. The seminar held in Singida on June 1, 2018 involved 22 coordinators from across the country. The coordinators were oriented to the Access to Information Act, 2016 and its Regulations 2017. The aim was also to enable them understand the law and how it facilitates access to information.

1.8.2 Testing Efficacy of ATI conducted and results published

The Council learnt of some challenges in accessing information from public offices despite the existence of the law. The Council decided to conduct a study in order to have evidence based data on the way information is released in those offices.

From July 2018 to August 2018 the Council deployed press clubs coordinators who were to request information from various public offices. During the study it was learnt that still access to information is a big challenge for the general public for many reasons including lack of awareness about the law.

The study was the basis of discussions between the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs on the training of government information officers.

The ATI Efficacy report was shared with editors, CoRI members, media stakeholders and human rights defenders during the 4th Annual National MCT/Editors, Stakeholders Consultative Summit in Tanga, which took place from November 29 – 30, 2018 at the Tanga Beach Resort with the theme “Challenges of Editorial Freedom and Safety of Journalists”, the summit had 43 participants.

1.8.3 Analysis of ATI regulations conducted

The Council analysed and shared with the media, stakeholders and MCT members the Regulations analysis and used the document as an advocacy tool through various media programmes.

1.9 Zanzibar Media Capacity to Report on Gender Based Violence (GBV) Built

The project objective was to promote quality reportage of GBV issues in the Zanzibar media. Training of journalists was conducted, editors forum held, meetings with journalists and other stakeholders on the issues of GBV held, and community leaders meetings and field visits for journalists were organised.

1.9.1 GBV Audit Conducted

The Zanzibar office successfully implemented all planned project activities within time, scope and cost. The level of participation and involvement of the beneficiaries was impressive. Post training survey indicated that consciousness about GBV was raised, ethical issues understood, and involved media houses became more attuned and compliant to

ethical GBV advocacy. It was revealed that the project was relevant to the needs and real situation on the ground. The audit of specific media houses evaluated the extent to which individual media houses had integrated MCT's as well as international ethical standards of media operations in relation to gender issues. As a result of this project media houses and practitioners ultimately became more conversant and abided by adopted ethical standards in their work.

1.9.2 A Forum to discuss GBV held

The national forum to discuss GBV was conducted and sensitised the public and leaders on the issues of GBV including challenges. Evidence based approach was used and hence case studies, and witness accounts were used. Community leaders also participated.

1.9.3 Advocacy on Reporting GBV

General public were sensitized on the issue of GBV via a media campaign integrated into the programme. Local leaders through various interventions including forums and meetings were sensitized on the issues of GBV.

Gender awareness by using media advocacy on GBV was raised and hence various articles, features and programmes in both radio and Television were broadcast during the implementation of the project undertaken in partnership with the ZANSASP.

1.9.4 Capacity building to journalists

Besides targeting individual practitioners, capacity building in GBV responsiveness addressed institutional capacity gaps in media. Institutional cultures were dissected and structural gaps identified. Skills training was conducted and actual articles published analysed and used in training and assessment of progress. Challenges were discussed and solutions were found in order to reduce GBV incidence at the community level.

Positive engagement between journalists, community leaders and members was created as MCT managed to conduct a field visit and forum on GBV incidence in Northern District.

2.0 PRESS FREEDOM VIOLATIONS REGISTER

Summary

The objective of this programme area is to document, publish and follow up on press freedom violations so that media houses, journalists, associations and human rights defenders can use it as a tool while authorities, societal stakeholders and the public are provided with empirical evidence.

2.1 Press Freedom Violations Sensitization engagements conducted

One of the challenges with the PFV register was that journalists do not report violations as expected. Many reporters consider the violations as part of work challenges. Deliberate move towards operationalisation of the register was imperative and in the 2018 work plan

various programmatic activities were planned to ensure that the database was fully functional.

2.1.1 Practical training manual produced

MCT worked with the ICNL with the support of USAID to develop a Practical Handbook that will help media practitioners, human rights defenders (HRD) and civil society organizations (CSO) in Tanzania to understand the legal and policy framework that affects their daily work as well as having in place practical safety and protection strategies/ mechanism when it comes to the worst case scenarios. The Council was involved in preparation of compiling the manual by providing relevant information and advised on the structure. However, at the end of the year ICNL was yet to share the final document.

2.1.2 Press Freedom Violations sensitization workshop conducted

On May 25, 2018 the Council conducted a one day sensitization workshop on press freedom violations. The workshop was conducted in Dar es Salaam where 25 participants attended the workshop. The participants included editors and senior reporters drawn from different media houses based in Dar es Salaam. Those represented were TVE, Radio Maria, Clouds Media, Raia Mwema, Azam TV, TBC, BBC World Service, Deutsch Welle, The Guardian, Tanzania Daima, Daily News, Uhuru, Tanzanite, EATV, RFA, Mtanzania, Magic FM, and Channel Ten.

The participants were taken through the reasons why the Register was established, types of violations as they occur inside and outside their newsrooms and why it was important to report incidences that amount to press freedom violation. They were informed that by inputting violations into the database, the records for establishing concrete data, which will be used as a tool for influencing policy change and /or warranting investigation, will be established.

2.2 Regional Focal Points established and facilitated

2.2.1 Focal Points facilitated to report press freedom violations into the Register

To ensure that all incidences are being reported the Council collaborated with the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC) and engaged the Press Club coordinators as focal points. A total of 26 focal points from different regions in the country were engaged to record incidents of press freedom violations.

Capacity building training for focal points was conducted to equip focal points with skills to report in the database. The Council organised a one day seminar in Singida on May 31, 2018. The seminar brought together Press Club Coordinators from Shinyanga, Tabora, Simiyu, Tabora, Kilimanjaro, Arusha, Geita, Kigoma, Kagera, Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Mwanza, Tanga, Mara, Rukwa, Mbeya, Iringa, Ruvuma, Mtwara, Lindi, Dodoma, Njombe, Unguja, Pemba and Singida, MCT staff and developers of the register. The focal points were taken

through the incidences which are considered to be acts of press freedom violation and how to input into the database.

2.2.2 Coordination of focal points

The focal points were facilitated. The focal points submitted summary reports on monthly basis on the violations which occurred in their respective areas.

All reported incidences were followed through for verification and intervention or support to the journalists whose right had been violated.

2.3 Press Freedom Violations Register Database maintained

2.3.1 Tools and data base updated

Tools and database were updated to ensure the database continued to be interactive and user-friendly. Information posted on the database was verified and cleared for public to access. The database can be accessed by anyone who wants to be informed of the PFV in the country. The data base covers all regions in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Host subscriptions were paid on time. Council officers have been trained on how to operate the register to enable them make use of the database in generating the reports of incidents of press freedom violations and design interventions where necessary.

2.3.2 Violations monitored

The Council also monitored PFV on a daily basis as reported in various media outlets.

PFV in 2018 included threats, intimidation, assaults, kidnapping of journalists, and destruction, vandalism as well as arson on media property.

Five TV stations were fined o New Year, four suspended for running 'unbalanced' stories.

Newspapers such as *Mawio*, *MwanaHalisi*, and *Raia Mwema* have been banned for publishing articles critical of past and present governments, and journalists charged with sedition and publishing false news.

Restrictions extended to online media publishers, with the founder of the country's most popular website for whistle-blowing, Jamii Forums, being prosecuted for refusing to disclose sources. Media outlets have been heavily fined for publicizing an election observation report prepared by the Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC), which expressed concerns about alleged election malpractices by the police and some candidates. The chilling effect of such actions deprives CSOs of media coverage of such important activities, and their stakeholders and the public of independent journalism.

In a spirited show of solidarity, on August 10, 2018 newspapers and electronic media joined hands to condemn the reports that a journalist with *Tanzania Daima* Newspaper, Sitta Tuma had been brutally beaten and harassed by the police in Turwa ward, Tarime District in Mara Region in the course of executing his duties.

Table 2: Violations reported in 2018

| Type of Violations | No |
|--|----|
| Denial of Access to Information | 10 |
| Threats and intimidation of journalists | 11 |
| Assault of journalists | 4 |
| Disappearance of journalists | 3 |
| Harassment | 3 |
| Confiscation/Damage to equipment | 4 |
| Arrest /detention of journalists by police | 7 |
| Cyber attacks | 2 |
| Fines | 1 |
| Invasion of media house | 1 |
| Total | 46 |

Details of the PFV were published in the Annual PFV Report.

2.4 Conduct Press Freedom Violation Investigation

The Council ensures that whenever major violations occur, or where violations are shrouded in controversy, it carries out investigations and findings are made public.

In 2018 the Council conducted one investigation. The Council received an email from Geoffrey Nilahi, a journalist based in Songea, Ruvuma Region, informing the Council of threats he was receiving from government leaders in the region. Nilahi is a correspondent for *Channel 10* and *Tanzania Daima* newspaper, both based in Dar es Salaam. The journalist claimed that he started receiving the threats after he had reported about the poor state of schools in remote rural areas of Mipeta and Lunyele in Mhukuru ward. He visited the villages on September 26, 2018 after he was tipped-off that villagers in the areas were facing several challenges, including lack of roads and a dispensary that had been shut down for a long time. He said he reported the threats to the Songea Officer Commanding District (OCD) but the police chief brushed aside the threats saying they were not „real“ threats as they were orchestrated by hooligans. Nilahi said on a visit to the villages, he found other challenges, including the closure of Muungano primary school for lack of teachers, poor classrooms built by grass and lack of bridges.

He said his reports were published in *Tanzania Daima* and aired on Channel 10 television. The reports went viral on social media, something that angered Ruvuma region leaders who subsequently visited the areas on different occasions. Nilahi said in his email to MCT that he was summoned by the Ruvuma Regional Commissioner Christina Mndeme who told him that she had been directed by the national chairman of CCM to explain why she had belittled the party by allowing the journalist to do what he did. Nilahi claimed to have been put in a very precarious working environment.

The Council formed a three-member investigative team to pursue Nilahi’s claims and the report would out early 2019.

2.5 Annual PFV report compiled

The Council compiled all acts of Press Freedom register in one report to produce annual press Freedom Violation Register which would be published and shared with stakeholders and the governments officials.

2.6 The Dar es Salaam Declaration on Editorial Freedom, Independence and Responsibility (DEFIR) popularized

DEFIR is one of the major outputs of the MCT Think Tank on Freedom of Expression and Media Issues. It is a powerful product that has distinguished the MCT as a leader in the field. The Council has successfully integrated DEFIR in MCT /NACTE validated journalism training curricula for NTA levels 4, 5 and 6. As DEFIR is a powerful self regulatory tool, MCT decided to take it further to Universities. All this was aimed at imbuing young media professionals with a “DEFIR culture” from the outset. In 2018 the Council organized a Consultative meeting which brought together the heads and representatives of Mass Communication and Journalism Departments from seven universities in Tanzania. Represented universities included University of Dar es Salaam (School of Journalism and Mass Communication), Tumaini University Dar es Salaam, University of Iringa, Open University of Tanzania, St. Augustine University, Muslim University of Morogoro and Theofil Kisanji University. The Consultative session was facilitated by Prof. Issa Shivji who chaired the meetings which wrote the DEFIR. He took the participants through the Declaration.

Further to the consultative meeting, on November 20, 2018 the Council organized a four day working retreat for compilation of DEFIR course outline for University level. The retreat was facilitated by a veteran journalist Jenerali Ulimwengu who was there to guide the participants on the background on the making of the DEFIR, on the fundamental guiding principles of DEFIR and to make sure they understood the intricacies of the document. Ulimwengu was in the original team which drafted the declaration.

3000 copies of the Declaration were reprinted in both English and Kiswahili.

2.7 Roundtables on Shrinking Media and Civic Space organised in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam

This activity was designed to respond to the ongoing global challenge of shrinking media and civic space. Most of the CSO in the country especially those dealing with human rights, governance and accountability are perceived to be “troublemakers”. The stringent laws and regulations are being applied on them.

The Council organised three forums. One was for Mainland and another for Zanzibar to discuss specific issues in relation to shrinking civic space. Thereafter a national forum was held to undertake final analysis of major issues raised in the Mainland and Zanzibar forums, so that a clear understanding and way forward as one country was agreed on. A report was prepared and shared among stakeholder organizations for action agreed.

2.8 Commemorations

2.8.1 World Press Freedom Day commemorated in May 03

World Press Freedom Day commemorations were held on May 03, 2018 where for the first time MCT organized commemorations in both Unguja and Pemba. The Theme for 2018 was *Keeping Power in Check: Media Justice and the Rule of Law*.

As a way forward the delegates agreed to follow up on the issues of media law review in Zanzibar, capacity building of young journalists in Zanzibar as a matter of priority, and reinstatement of the editors forum of Zanzibar.

WPFDF co-organized

MCT also co-organised WPFDF held in Dodoma with other partners including MISA-Tan, TEF, UNESCO, United Nations Information Centre and UTPC.

The event commemorated on May 2 and 3 in Dodoma was honored by Minister for Information, Culture, Arts and Sport, Dr. Harrison Mwakyembe. It was through this commemoration that a committee with members from government and CSO's including MCT was formed. The committee aimed at facilitating dialogue towards better media working environment.

2.8.2 International Day to End Impunity for Crimes against Journalists commemorated on November 02, 2018

MCT teamed up with its partners THRDC and LHRC to issue a statement on the situation of impunity and crimes against journalists. The statement was also uploaded on the partners' websites and social media handles.

3.0 MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

Objective

The objective of this programme area is to enhance ethical practice and carry out conciliation between media and public thus ensuring media accountability, efficacy and credibility.

3.1 Outreach campaign for MCT mediation and arbitration services

Outreach campaign's target was to strengthen media self regulation and enhance professionalism.

3.1.1 Public Service Advert published

The Council produced a one minute public service advert for radio and TV. It also designed one for print media aimed at informing the public about its mediation and arbitration services. In Dar es Salaam the advert was published gratis by four newspapers: *The*

Guardian, Mwananchi, The Citizen and Habari Leo. The electronic TV was aired by four TV Stations namely Clouds, Channel 10, ITV and TBC1.

The Council also availed the CD with the PSA to upcountry media houses and press clubs which agreed to publish gratis. 36 media outlets and press clubs were provided with the PSA for airing. They included Arusha Press Club, Radio Five, Triple A Radio and Sunrise FM Radio. Others were Media Club of Kilimanjaro, Moshi FM, Fountain Radio and Sauti ya Injili.

There were also Central Press Club, Mwangaza FM, Nyemo FM and Ras FM. Included were also Lindi Press Club, Mashujaa FM, and Nachingwea FM.

Others were Radio Ukweli, Okoa FM, Abood Media, Planet FM, Imaan Media, Top Media, SUA Media and Morogoro Muslim University radio.

On the Isles the CD were delivered to Mkoani Community Radio and Micheweni Community radio in Pemba. In Unguja the copies of advert on mediation and arbitration services were distributed to various to Tifu Television, Swahiba FM and Bahari FM .

3.1.2 Media Stakeholders Visited by MCT Ethics Committee

In carrying out its mandate, the Ethics Committee (EC) conducts visits to stakeholders to hear them out and share ideas. This enables the Committee to guide the Secretariat in designing evidence-based interventions. It also enables the Council to conduct prompt response to raised issues.

In the year 2018 the EC visited to five journalism colleges, ten radio stations and three TV stations. It also visited two press clubs and one newspaper. The visits were made in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Arusha.

In **Dar es Salaam**, the EC visited IPP electronic media outlets of ITV, East Africa TV, Capital TV, Radio One, East Africa Radio and Capital Radio during which visit the committee learnt of the growing self censorship that the media house was practicing. During the discussions, the management and staff shared numerous challenges and how it has become difficult to get sources/participants to their programmes especially if the programmes were slated to discuss government matters.

Also, the Committee visited the Guardian Limited, publishers of *The Guardian* and *Nipashe* newspaper. The Committee had a long discussion with the management of *Nipashe* newspaper that by the time of visit had imposed a three month self ban on its weekend edition after receiving a warning letter from the government.

In Dar es Salaam Committee also visited Tumaini University Dar es Salaam Campus (TUDARCo) and A3 Institute of Professional Studies in Kibaha District in Coast Region.

In **Dodoma**, the EC under the chairmanship of Judge Juxon Mlay visited Central Press Club (CPC) where they met with members of the Executive Committee.

Also, the team visited Mwangaza FM, Nyemo FM, Dodoma Media College and RAS FM. Major issues discussed with members and stakeholders were included membership status, stakeholder needs, PFVR, MCT arbitration services, and peer oversight mechanisms.

While in Dodoma, the Committee visited Dodoma Media College and advised on issues of related to teaching curricula.

And in Arusha, the EC visited various media outlets and journalism colleges. They visited Habari Maalum Radio, Radio Five, Sunrise Radio, Triple A, Arusha Press Club, Fanikiwa College, and East Africa Journalism College.

3.2 Mediation and arbitration

3.2.1 Mediation sessions at Secretariat level

MCT mediation and arbitration service is designed to not only mediate but also encourage self regulation within the media outlets themselves.

3.2.2 Arbitration Sessions

The Council received five (5) complaints in 2018. All of them were against newspapers, with two complaints against one newspaper (Tanzanite).

Table 3: Complaints filed in 2018:

| S/N | Complainant | Summary of complaint | Remarks |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | Bank M vs Tanzanite Newspaper | Bank M complained about articles published in <i>Tanzanite</i> newspaper issues No. 42, 43 and 45 of December 18, 2017, January 8, 2018 and January 22, 2018 respectively. The articles alleged that the bank was involved in money laundering as well as embezzlement, allegations which the bank said were false and malicious. | The newspaper ran an apology on March 5, 2018. |
| 2 | TOL Gas vs Mwananchi Newspaper | TOL Gas was complained about an article published by <i>Mwananchi</i> newspaper alleging that the public oil company had been ordered by the Prime Minister to pay the District Council of Rungwe and Busekelo some amount of money as unpaid due taxes which they said were lies and libelous. | The oil company notified the Council that the complaint was wrongly submitted to MCT as it intended to send it to Independent Media Council, which does not yet exist. The Council closed the file. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Rtd. Brigadier Francis Mbena vs Raia Mwema newspaper | Rtd. Brigadier Mbena complained that <i>Raia Mwema</i> newspaper ran a series about the history of education in Tanzania taking excerpts from his book. The series ran on April 19-25, 2017 | The complaint was heard by the Ethics Committee on December 11, 2018 and resolved. The Committee was satisfied that the editor had duly and effectively played his part but advised that management of <i>Raia Mwema</i> meet with the retired Brigadier for further discussions. |
| 4 | Atlas Schools vs Jamvi la Habari newspaper | Atlas schools complained about an article published by <i>Jamvi la Habari</i> newspaper on 28 th October 2018 that they believed had tarnished the school's image. | The complaint was arbitrated by the Ethics Committee on December 20, 2018. The Committee found that the newspaper had erred in its report by involving the Atlas secondary schools while it was referring specifically to its primary school. Facts were also not right in the story. The complaint was resolved. |
| 5 | Subhash Patel vs Tanzanite newspaper | Mr. Patel complained about articles published in the <i>Tanzanite</i> newspaper of November 23, 2018 that he said was false and malicious. | The complaint was brought during the end of 2018 and would continue in 2019. |

Besides the arbitration sessions, the Ethics Committee held one strategic mediation session in Dodoma. This brought Dodoma journalists and official sources together to talk about bad relations between the reporters and official sources, especially from the regional government. The mediation enabled the two sides to talk frankly to each other and the EC

navigated an understanding and they both committed to working together for the good of the region.

3.3 In house peer oversight mechanisms

3.3.1 Support design of in house self regulatory mechanisms

Three media houses were supported to develop editorial policies. These were ZBC, Hits FM, and Mwenge Community Radio.

3.4 Review and reprint thematic guidelines

The activity was to review and reprint some of the Council publications that were crucial for the current situation where media houses are working under high pressure and fear that increase self censorship.

3.4.1 Guidelines on teaching media ethics

The Guidelines on Teaching Media Ethics was re-printed in A4 size and in colour. A total of 1,500 copies were re-printed. It will be disseminated in 2019.

3.4.2 Guidelines on Court reporting

The Guidelines on Court Reporting was reviewed and reprinted. 1,500 copies were reprinted and will be disseminated in 2019.

3.5 Annual MCT/Editors Consultative Summit

The 4th Annual National MCT/Editors, Stakeholders Consultative Summit in Tanga, took place from November 29 – 30, 2018 at the Tanga Beach Resort in Tanga region.

The summit was attended by 43 participants. The theme of the summit was “Challenges of Editorial Freedom and Safety of Journalists”

The consultative meeting drew from various media outlets and among other things came up with a proposal for attainment of a national mechanism for safety of journalists, and a roadmap.

The Summit acknowledged that the situation of the safety of journalist and media practice in the country was getting worse by the day. The Summit heard testimonies from journalists who were victims of violations and had received MCT support.

4.0 MEDIA PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Objective

The objective of this programme area is to proactively monitor media and give feedback to improve quality and performance over time so that media effectively fulfils its roles.

4.1 Yearbook on Media Quality in Tanzania

MCT worked with an independent international firm to research on the quality of the media in the country. The study was extended to radio, newspapers, TV, blogs and online media. In collaboration with local media houses and journalism tutors, Spurk Media Consulting Ltd of Berne, Switzerland developed quality criteria which were agreed with MCT and met international standards. The results of the study and lessons learned would be shared early 2019 and be followed up with specific interventions.

4.2. Annual State of the Media Report

Three Consultants were engaged in August 2018 to compile MCT's flagship book, *State of the Media Report*. This time the book covers 2017/ 2018. For practical purposes, research on this MCT flagship publication is done during last quarter of each year in order to enable researchers to fully capture all important media scenes and developments during the specific year of reference. The book is expected to be launched in early 2019.

The annual *State of the Media Report* is a status report of systematic data collection and assessment that goes beyond the content quality measured by the Yearbook.

The report covers:

- Development in media ownership during the year, including issues of concentration;
- Audience trends and figures;
- Development of media houses in Tanzania: incoming, outgoing, closing;
- Development of laws regulating or impacting on the media: exceptional and new cases;
- Incidents and trends in press freedom violations;
- Issues in journalism training: important incidents, changes, opportunities, challenges;
- Resource and business issues including organisational capacity development, advertisements, business models, media development funds, etc.

A crucial aspect of the *State of the Media Report* is its systematic nature which allows comparing developments over time.

4.3 Register of Ethical Transgressions and Rapid Response

Registering ethical transgressions is a continuous affair. The Council innovatively used media products to inform on real and perceived transgressions. This stems from the fact that millions of listeners, viewers and readers consume Tanzanian media every day, and some of

them would notify about any ethical transgression they find therein. At times, those transgressions would have already been shared through social media.

While acknowledging the fact that media literacy is still low in the country, MCT appreciates the fact that there is still a critical presence of people with enough knowledge to help capture the transgressions. MCT social media platforms were put to good use calling on people to report transgressions and also acting as convenient vehicles for two way communication.

4.3.1 Tools and database updated

In 2013 the Council designed Media Monitoring Database to capture incidences of Ethical transgressions for intervention. For 2018 the database was updated to incorporate new themes and variables which have emerged because of the current media operating environment. The database also added new sources of information which were not available initially but are seen to be important news sources.

4.3.2 Guideline for common Ethical Transgressions developed

MCT decided to develop guidelines for common ethical transgression which will later on be shared with media training institutions, particularly those that have been cleared to use the Competence Based Education and Training (CBET) curricula developed by MCT and validated by the National Council for Technical Education (NACTE), to have students take note of transgressions and report them as a learning assignment. Other stakeholders such as academia, CSO leaders and staff, and retired reporters and editors will be availed these guidelines. This way the Council expects to receive countrywide reports which would otherwise require many resources which are not available.

The guidelines were developed, peer reviewed and validated. They will be printed and launched in April 2019. The guidelines will be published in English and Kiswahili.

4.3.3 Monitor, verify, record and react to ethical transgressions

Media monitoring remained one of the core activities of the Council. It conforms to MCT's self-regulation mission and provides MCT opportunity to exercise its watchdog mandate of the industry by keeping eye on ethics and professionalism.

For 2018 apart from monitoring ethics, children reporting and gender were monitored. Rapid response monitoring was employed by taking up issues with editors whenever necessary.

Monitored newspapers were *Mwananchi, the Citizen, the Guardian, Uhuru, Mtanzania, Zanzibar Leo, Daily News, Habari Leo, Nipashe, Raia Mwema* and *Tanzania Daima*.

Generally it was observed that most of the stories adhered to the Code of Ethics for Media Professionals. Most of the stories were accurate, true, fair, respected privacy, and were non-discriminatory. However, challenges of single sourcing, using press releases as primary sources without interrogating the allegations, overly depending on the official calendar for news, and limited representation of women were observed. 19 Rapid Response initiatives were taken to point out lapses to editors, mostly phone calls.

Half yearly reports were shared electronically with editors.

4.3.4 In house training for media houses

Two media houses ZBC TV and Mwenge Community radio were supported with in-house training.

This is a demand driven based support. It is a cost sharing activity where the Council supports through providing facilitators and the media house covers the rest of the costs involved. More requests will be considered in 2019 as they came in December 2018. Pending requests are from *The Guardian* newspaper (info graphics training), Hits FM (ethics training), Times FM (media laws) and EATV (TV Programming and production, news writing, radio programming and news media).

4.4 Media Ownership Monitor (MOM) 2018

Over the last two decades, the media landscape in Tanzania has witnessed significant growth. There is continuous emergence of new media outlets and expansion of existing ones. The growth in the media landscape has undoubtedly expanded the scope of the media's contribution to the country's social economic and political and development.

For the first time in Tanzania, a thorough assessment of media ownership and control was carried out. MCT in collaboration with Reporters without Borders (RSF) Germany, on November 15, 2018 launched a website which shows who owns what in Tanzania.

Tanzania was not the first country in which the project was carried out. The same project has already been carried out in 15 other countries throughout the world.

The study contributes to evidence based media development policy formulation.

The MOM is a publicly available, continuously updated database that lists owners and stakeholders of all relevant mass media outlets in a country as well as their affiliations to other enterprises. The purpose is to make media ownership transparent as a prerequisite for securing pluralism and defending the diversity of opinions. It maps media ownership in Tanzania and highlights some implications of the current ownership pattern.

48 television channels, 156 radio stations, 175 print media and online were involved in the research. The results can be accessed at www.tanzania.mom-rsf.org

4.5 Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT)

The EJAT 2017 Gala Night was held on Saturday, May 12, 2018 at the Golden Tulip Hotel in Dar es Salaam. It was a prize giving ceremony for awarding and recognizing journalists who excelled in their work in 2017.

This was the ninth edition of the Awards and for the second time since the Awards started, a woman journalist, Vivian Pyuza of CG FM based in Tabora was named the overall winner. The Guest of Honour was Prof. Issa Shivji. He gave a key note address on defamation laws and reminded the government to treasure journalists as they play a vital role in country's development.

Delivering his speech during EJAT Gala Night, the MCT Executive Secretary and the Chairman of EJAT Organizing Committee Mr. Kajubi Mukajanga decried the deteriorating press freedom and editorial independence which he said was an affront to quality and investigative journalism.

A total of 540 entries were received from across the country. A panel of eight judges scrutinized the entries and selected the best for the awards. The panel was chaired by veteran journalist and trainer Mr. Ndimara Tegambwage. Other panel members were Ms Rose Haji Mwalimu, who was the secretary to the panel, Ms. Pudenciana Temba, Messrs Selemani Mpochi, Hassan Mhelela, Hamis Mzee, James Gayo and Kiondo Mshana.

5.0 GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING

Objective

The objective is to provide strategic leadership which will ensure institutional capacity development and effective governance for realization of MCT objectives. The Governance section also builds and maintains effective networks for the realization of MCT objectives.

5.1 Governance meetings

The Governing Board continued to provide guidance to the Secretariat to enable it execute the Council's mandate.

The Governing Board held two meetings to deliberate and approve, among other matters, the reviewed administration and finance policies, the 2018 work plan and budget, and change of Programme Strategy period to 2018 – 2021.

The Board provided guidance on sustainability efforts of the Councils. It also prepared the 20th National General Convention (NGC) and approved the 2017 audited financial statements and narrative reports. New GB members were also inducted.

The Finance and Administration Committee held two meetings while the Audit Committee held one meeting to dispose of issues within their mandates.

The Ethics Committee held one meeting to take stock of the state of the media in the country and receive updates on MCT litigation efforts.

The Board of Trustees held its annual meeting to take stock of the MCT and media performance, deliberate on MCT sustainability and approve assets disposal.

The 20th National General Convention was held on October 05, 2018 at Zanzibar Ocean View Hotel in Zanzibar. The Convention approved 2017 Narrative and Audited Accounts and appointed external auditor to audit 2018 MCT accounts. The Convention also directed the Board to come up with fundraising strategy to help the Council move towards sustainability.

The Council received sad news of the demise of its previous president Judge Dr. Robert Kisanga. The Council participated in the funeral ceremony that was held at the deceased's home in Dar, and later on in Moshi on January 29, 2018 where the Chairperson of the Ethics Committee, Judge Juxon Mlay represented the Council.

5.2 Funding matters

During 2018 MCT was still grappling with the change in the funding environment from basket core funding to project funding. Fundraising efforts were stepped up with management organizing training for the entire secretariat and developing a Resource Mobilization Strategy which got Board approval.

The Council successfully raised funds for implementation of its 2018 work plan and was also able to mobilize partners and sponsors to foot the bill for the Excellence in Journalism Awards.

5.2.1 Funding Partners

The Council developed and shared with potential funders a number of proposals based on its Programme Strategy. The response was encouraging, and by the end of the year MCT had enjoyed the generosity of the following: the Swedish Embassy, the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), USAID (through fhi 360), an American philanthropic organization, OSIEA, OSF - PIJ, Kepa, ZANSASP, and Reporters without Borders Germany (ROG).

The following partners and sponsors made EJAT 2017 possible: Embassy of China, TRA, TCC, WWF - Tanzania, NSSF, HelpAge International, TBL, Mwananchi Communications Ltd, Busota Inn, Golden Tulip Hotel, THRDC, ANSAF, Best Dialogue, TMF, Twaweza, and HakiElimu.

At the end of the year MCT was in negotiations with Vikes, a Finnish Organisation, for the Women in Newsroom project.

The audited financial statements are part of this report.

5.3 Networking and Media Relations

During the period under review the Council continued to collaborate with its stakeholders and partners in various areas.

Internally

The Council attended dozens of networking events in the country. Some of them are as follows:

In January 2018, the Council participated in the launch of Boresha Habari programme organized by Internews. The Council also hosted the Australian Ambassador and his delegation at MCT.

The Council participated in a workshop organized by the President's Office on combating corruption at the beginning of the year.

The Council attended a working dinner at the Swedish Embassy where the prevailing situation of the Tanzania media was discussed MCT also attended a breakfast meeting organised by Kepa in February 2018.

The Council was invited to deliver a lecture on Civil Society, the State & the Media in a Global Context at the National Defence College in March 2018, where the audience was comprised of high ranking officers from the defence, security organs, and civil services of fourteen countries. The Council was also invited to the Valedictory Function of the NDC sixth course 2017/18 held on July 28, 2018.

The Council also delivered a lecture at Nkrumah Hall where the topic was Politics of Economic Nationalism in Africa to CSOs and students from different colleges.

The Secretariat also participated in the working meetings and launch of the book titled *African Muckraking* which is a collection of African investigative journalism pieces at Serena Hotel in March 2018.

The Council participated in a workshop in Reflection on Civic Shrinking Space organized by THRDC at Seashells Hotel Dar es Salaam in April 2018.

The Council held discussions with officials of the United Nations OHCHR to assess the human rights situation in Tanzania in May 2018.

The Council was invited at the Embassy of Switzerland to participate in the review and validation of the preliminary findings on SDC Media Strategy in Tanzania.

Other networking activities included attending national day celebrations at various diplomatic missions, including Canadian, Chinese, Dutch, Swiss, and Irish. Others were Swedish, Spanish, German and American.

The Executive Secretary was invited to the development partners' Governance Working Group session to make a presentation of the media legal regime.

The Council participated in the CSO week held in Dodoma from October 22 to 26, 2018. The event brought together more than 300 CSOs across the country, where CSOs were able to engage with key stakeholders. The theme was *Nurturing Industrialization for Economic Transformation and Human Development*.

The Council was invited by UTPC to attend its Member's general Meeting in Arusha from September 3-4, 2018.

The Council was invited to launch ceremony of Tanzania Human Development Report 2017, in Dodoma. The launch that was organised by ESRF and UNDP.

In November 2018, the Council invited a Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) delegation for the purpose of exchanging professional experience and strategies for fostering our mandates. The delegation was led by the Head of Africa Program, Ms. Angela Maria Quintal and included the East Africa Region Officer Ms Muthoki Mumo. The delegation was detained by security officials but later released after the intervention of diplomatic missions. MCT was never queried about the invitation.

The Council hosted a delegation from China Institute of International Studies (CIIS) who came to conduct field research regarding China-Tanzania relations and Tanzania perspectives on the progress of the Belt & Road Initiative in East Africa.

Regionally and Internationally

In 2018 MCT worked with various regional and international partners. They include WAPC, HRW and CPJ on our advocacy work. There was also the Pan African Lawyers Union (PALU) that supported us in the case at the EACJ by providing technical backstopping, Article 19 - East Africa office that shared insights with regard to Online Content case, and the International Centre for Not for Profit Law (ICNL) in developing a practical handbook for journalists and HRDs.

The Council participated in the regional media stakeholder's conference held in Addis Ababa Ethiopia in June 2018 which brought together stakeholders from various countries in the region who have been working in advocating for the enforcement of human rights in restrictive civic space environment. The conference theme was *Promoting and Protection of Human rights through Monitoring for Civil society Organization*.

MCT also attended International Press Institute- IPI World Congress held in Abuja Nigeria in June 2018, and also was represented at the Belt and Road Journalists Forum held from June 19 - 26 in China under the theme *Co-building the new Pattern of press Cooperation and Communication*. MCT also hosted the All China Journalists Association which visited several mainstream media.

The Council was represented in the 63rd Session of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights, Banjul, Gambia. The session was preceded by the 37th African Human Rights Book Fair and the NGO Forum on Human Rights where MCT led the Tanzania team on issues of Freedom of Expression. The meetings were held from October 20 -29, 2018.

The Council attended a conference on advancing Democratic Accountability in east Africa on September 6 & 7, 2018 in Kampala.

The Council participated in WAPC meeting in November 2018 held in North Cyprus. The Meeting among other things deliberated on the challenges faced by media and journalists globally and vowed to put together their voices to curb incidences of press freedom violation and promote freedom of expression and access to information.

5.4 External Audit

The external audit for 2017 MCT accounts was carried out as scheduled by Auditax International who gave an unqualified opinion. The financial statements form part of this annual report.

5.4 Sustainability matters

5.4.1 Zinga Farm

The Council continued following up on the matter of the Zinga farm. The Finance and Administration Committee met with EPZA Director General in late 2017 to discuss on the future of MCT property at Zinga. The Director requested the Council to submit Zinga farm map and the Offer letter. The Secretariat submitted the documents as requested. After a couple of months the ES led a secretariat delegation to inquire from the EPZA Director General on the progress. It was then learnt that the Government had no resources to continue with the Bagamoyo EPZA project for now. The EPZA informed MCT that it can keep the property, develop or sell it.

In 2018 MCT through BoT directives started pursuing the Bagamoyo District land offices for the master plan that would allow the Council to know what use the farm area had been designated for. Absence of records at the land offices meant the Council had to redo the survey and submit it. The Council still awaits EPZA response. MCT continues with farm upkeep and paid the land rent for the year.

5.4.2 Kimalang'ombe Site

The Council continued to maintain its proposed headquarters at Kimalang'ombe and the appropriate taxes were paid.

5.5 Annual Reports, review, evaluation and planning

Between January 17 -23, 2018 Sida commissioned an independent Consultant, KPMG to conduct Review of Internal Management and Controls of MCT. Sida wanted the report to enable them make informed decision on designing the project support to MCT. The report from KPMG found MCT to have adequate structure and controls.

The Council carried out review and planning meetings to effectively ensure that the annual work plan was implemented timely and with quality. These included three periodic review and planning meetings at secretariat level. Annual evaluation and planning meeting was held in Lushoto in November 2018.

The Council conducted five days retreat for semi annual review and report writing. The Council published 2017 Annual Report and disseminated it to the members during 20th NGC.

5.6 Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme Monitoring and evaluation was mainly carried out at activity level by the implementing officers. The Council also organized visits to some Mainland members to discuss various media issues including MCT membership as outlined above.

The ES led a team of Council officials including the Zanzibar Senior Programme Officer and the Editor to visit stakeholders in Pemba. The Stakeholders visited on May 04, 2018 were Micheweni Community Radio station which unfortunately during the time was not broadcasting as its transmitter had broken-down. The ES was also briefed on a number of other challenges including non-facilitation of volunteers who served at the station.

The Council visited Pemba Press Club offices where a meeting with media practitioners and stakeholders was held and where numerous pressing matters on media were discussed and the ES promised to look into how the Council could assist. Some media associations in Pemba such as the Journalists Association on Environment, apart from seeking ways to secure assistance also wanted to be connected with their counterparts on the Mainland.

Other issues raised during the discussion centered on unfair treatment of media perceived to hold different views from the official position.

The ES and the team also visited the offices of the Ministry of Information in Pemba where they exchanged views with the Officer in Charge of Information - Fakihi Mjaja. The team also visited the offices of *Habari Leo* Newspaper and Zanzibar Legal Services.

As part of implementation of what was agreed during the visits, The Council attached four journalists at Micheweni and Mkoani Community radios as volunteers for four months.

During the visits, MCT was able to finalize the registration of three new members which are Bunda FM Radio, Radio Ahmadiyya and Radio Jamii Mkoani.

6.0 Human Resources and Administration

Objective

The objective of this area is to effectively manage the utilization of human and material resources and provide effective logistical support to programme activities in order to insure the overall MCT objectives are realized efficiently and with quality.

6.1 Overview

The Council continued to take care of the physical and social well being of its staff. The Council appreciated the existing challenge of staffing shortage and decided to capitalise on consultants and volunteers. The Council mobilized the resources at its disposal to ensure that it supported staff to discharge the project activities which were funded by specific donors, MCT partners, well wishers and stakeholders.

6.2 Staffing

During the year under review the Council filled the vacant post of Senior Programme Officer dealing with Press Freedom Violations, engaged volunteers assigning them various roles, as well as consultants. Staff, consultants, volunteers and interns were remunerated and facilitated.

6.3 Staff Welfare

All MCT staff, their spouses and dependants were covered under Medical Insurance scheme provided by AAR Health Insurance.

Learning sessions continued for the period where two learning session were held as planned. During the sessions staff were equipped with knowledge on stress management and performance evaluation.

Communication and correspondence in the Council were effective. Available resources were put to good use to ensure smooth implementation of the programmes work. 13 staff meetings were held as the avenue for staff to discuss and share Units' progress, implementation challenges and lessons learnt as well as discuss all matters related to their welfare and that of the Council. The sessions were also used as learning forums and inputting to colleagues' plans.

As part of team building, a sports day was organized where staff had opportunity to do physical exercises together. Staff birthdays were also celebrated together.

6.4 Staff Training and Development

In house training were conducted to build staff capacity and equip them with necessary skills to undertake their assignments. Staff were trained on Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) in and Resource Mobilization where external facilitators worked with the secretariat to put together a workable MEAL framework and tools for MEAL for the Council.

The Secretariat was able to develop a resource Mobilisation Strategy with the support of an external facilitator from Nairobi.

Internally staff were equipped with knowledge on project and financial management, procurement process steps, and the media self regulation concept. The staff were also supported to internalize Human Resources, Administration and Financial Policies.

The ES was sponsored by Sida to the International Training Programme on Media Regulation in a Democratic Framework. The training benefit was to increase knowledge about media and freedom of expression in relation to media policy, journalism and self regulation; extending professional national and international networks and increased awareness of human rights, gender equality and security for journalists and other media actors. The training was organized by NIRAS Sweden on behalf of Sida in cooperation with International Media Support (IMS), Fojo Media Institute at Linnaeus University, and Global Reporting Sweden. The training took place in two sessions between May/June and September 2018. The training will continue in February 2019.

In continuous staff skills development, the Council provided sponsorship for the Finance Officer Ms. Bertha Christopher to undertake CPA studies. Finance Manager was sponsored to attend a seminar on updates of accounting and auditing. He attended IFRS, IPSASs, ISAs and IPPF updates held in September 2018 and seminar on Accounting, Auditing and Taxation held in October 2018.

Senior Programme Officer attended a seminar on the use of Brela Online Registration System for Company Registration and Trade Services in September. He also attended a course on highlights on anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing. He also attended several courses organised by TLS in September prior to TLS AGM.

The Information and Technology Officer attended Annual ICT professionals Conference held in October 2018.

The Driver and Logistic Support Officer attended public service vehicles driving programme professional competence course

Programme staff were equipped with the skills to operate the PFVR.

6.5 Off-Site backup, Website Maintenance

During this period the Council continued to maintain its website and internet to ensure online communication service is available at both Mainland and Zanzibar offices. The Council continued to run its information, communications and technology (ICT) platforms to sustain information flow within and to the public.

Cats-Net (T) Ltd continued to man the offsite back-up and disaster recovery facility on MCT's behalf.

SimbaNet continued to provide internet services to the Dar office to allow smooth running and access to information. The Council website was updated regularly and the Council opened social networks particularly Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube to increase MCT visibility and as an advocacy platform, as well as to enable members and stakeholders to interact over relevant issues and directly provide feedback to MCT.

Reports on various MCT activities were uploaded on the website and Council social network platforms.

The Council made a deliberate decision to revamp its website which was developed in 2013, to make it more appealing and user friendly also to incorporate new features in the updated version. The work to development new website started on September 2018 and it's expected to be online early 2019.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

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MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018
ORGANIZATION INFORMATION**

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Media Council of Tanzania

Plot No. 16, Light Industrial Areas, Mikocheni
P.O Box 10160
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

BANKERS

Banc ABC
Plot No. 4Bk L, Msimbazi St.
P.O Box 31
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

NBC Limited
Corporate Branch
P.O Box 9082
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

CRDB Bank Limited
P.O Box 71960
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

NMB Bank
P.O Box 9213
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

AUDITORS

Auditax International
Certified Public Accountants (Tanzania)
7th Floor, PPF Tower
P.O. Box 77949
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

The Governing Board members submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018, which disclose the state of affairs of Media Council of Tanzania (The Trust) as at that date.

INCORPORATION

Media Council of Tanzania registered Trustees (The Trust) is a body incorporated under the provisions of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap, 318, R.E 2002.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Media Council of Tanzania was established on June 30, 1995 as an Independent, voluntary, non-statutory body with the objective of promoting and maintaining freedom of the media in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The Trust has four main areas of programmatic focus:

- Advocacy: Lobby and advocate for laws, regulations and standards that promote freedom of the media and quality of journalism;
- Mediation and Arbitration: Enhancement of media ethics and adjudicate cases filed at MCT against media products;
- Press Freedom Violations Register: Document press freedom violations, investigate them, assist victims to challenge violations including through courts of law; and
- Media Monitoring: Monitor media performance and state of the media for pro-active feedback and interventions with media houses, schools of journalism and government.

In 2018, the Trust registered the following core outputs:

1. Media Services Act (MSA) 2016, EPOCA (Online content Regulations) challenged at High Court and East African Court of Justice (EACJ);
2. Media related laws and regulations analysed and shared
3. Four members of Parliament, Minister for Constitutional and Legal Affairs and Ministry of Information engaged;
4. Second Vice President of Zanzibar engaged and agreed on pertinent media development issues on the Isles;
4. Two Journalists and three newspapers with Court cases supported;
5. Media Monitoring report prepared and shared;
6. State of the Media 2017/2018 Report and Year Book on Media Quality 2018 report produced and shared;
7. Media Ownership Monitor study conducted and website launched;
8. 49 Press Violation incidences reported and Annual Press Freedom Violations (PFV) report published;
9. Control system on PFV installed and back up procedures reviewed;
10. Two investigations on PFV conducted and reports shared;
11. Excellence in Journalism Awards Tanzania (EJAT) organized;
12. Three fora on Shrinking Media and Civic Space held in Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam;

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. World Press Freedom Day (WPDF) and IDEI commemorated in Zanzibar, Pemba; Dodoma and Tanga;
14. Guidelines on Court Reporting and for Teaching Media Ethics reprinted and disseminated;
15. Five media complaint cases mediated;
16. Six Coalition on the Right to Information (CoRI) meetings held;
17. Sensitisation, advocacy and outreach activities via electronic media conducted in both Zanzibar and Mainland.

RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The net surplus for the year of TZS 0 (2017: Net surplus TZS 0).

TRUSTEES

The Trustee was elected by the National General Convection (NGC) on June 22, 2011 and their office tenure is in effect for the 10 years up to June 21, 2021. The Trustee who held the office during the year and to the date of report were:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Nationality</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Prof. Geoffrey Mmari | Tanzanian |
| Rt. Hon. Joseph Warioba | Tanzanian |
| Hon. Lady Justice Augusta Bubeshi | Tanzanian |

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

The Governing Board Members who held office during the year and to the date of this report were;

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Nationality</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Hon. Justice Thomas B. Mihayo | Tanzanian | Chairperson |
| Mr. Hassan Abdallah Mitawi | Tanzanian | Vice Chairperson |
| Hon. Justice Juxon Isaac Mlay | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu | Tanzanian | Member |
| Dr. Edmund Bernard Mndolwa | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga | Tanzanian | Member |
| Ms Bernadina Bernard Chahali | Tanzanian | Member |
| Adv. Anna Aloys Henga | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Wallace Makengo Mauggo | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Kajubi D Mukajanga | Tanzanian | Secretary |

The Governing Board members have been there for the full year. Apart from the Executive Secretary, no other member holds executive position in the Trust. The governing Board takes overall responsibility of the Trust including: Identification of the key risks areas, considering investment decisions, considering significant financial matters and reviewing the performance of management plans and budgets.

The Governing Board met twice in the year 2018. Below are Board directives and deliberations;

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. The Board appointed external auditors to audit 2018 Financial Statements.
2. The Board received and approved 2017 Implementation and Financial reports.
3. The Board participated in the Organization Mapping Processes.
4. The Board approved 2018 Work Plan and Budget.
5. The Board approved reviewed policies on HR, Administration and Financial management.
6. The Board approved the change of Program Strategy from 2017-2020 to 2018-2021
7. The Board decided on duration of staff contracts to two years.
8. The Board organized the National General Convention

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

The Media Council of Tanzania has three committees namely Ethics committee, Finance and Administration Committee and Audit Committee. The members who held office during the year and to the date of this report were:

1) Ethics Committee Members:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Nationality</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Hon. Justice J. Mlay | Tanzanian | Chairman |
| Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga | Tanzanian | Member |
| Ms Berandina Bernard Chahali | Tanzanian | Member |
| Adv. Anna Aloys Henga | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Wallace Makengo Mauggo | Tanzanian | Member |

2) Finance and Administration Committee Members:


| <u>Name</u> | <u>Nationality</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Hassan Abdallah Mitawi | Tanzanian | Chairman |
| Adv. Anna Aloys Henga | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Bakari Stephen Machumu | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Wallace Makengo Mauggo | Tanzanian | Member |

Audit Committee Members:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Nationality</u> | <u>Position</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Dr. Edmund Bernard Mndolwa | Tanzanian | Chairman |
| Hon. Justice J. Mlay | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mr. Bakari S. Machumu | Tanzanian | Member |
| Mrs. Edda Williams Sanga | Tanzanian | Member |


Justice Thomas B. Mhaya
President

18 April 2019


Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

18/04/2019

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

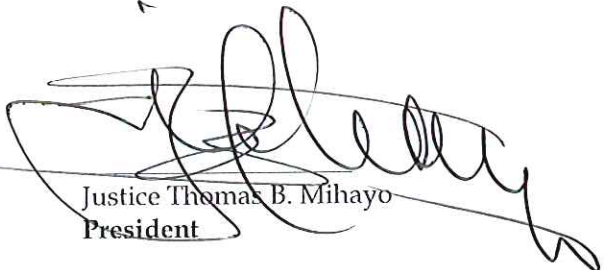
**STATEMENT OF GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

Section 22 (6) of the constitution of Media Council of Tanzania, Registered Trustees (the Trust) requires the Governing Board members to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust as at the end of financial year and of its surplus or deficit for that year. It also requires the Governing Board members to ensure that the Trust keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Trust. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Trust and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

The Governing Board members are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Act, and for such internal controls as Governing Board members determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

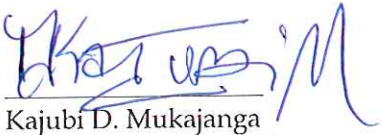
The Governing Board members accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Trustees' Incorporation Act Cap 318, R.E.2002. The Governing Board members are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Trust and of its operating results. The Governing Board members further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal control.

Nothing has come to the attention of the Governing Board members to indicate that the Trust will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.



Justice Thomas B. Mihayo
President

18 April 2019



Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Secretary to the Board

18/04/2019

DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE/ACCOUNTING OF MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

I Mustapha Peter Tarimo an Accountant of Media Council of Tanzania registered Trustee hereby acknowledges my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 31st December 2018 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements gives a true and fair view position of Media Council of Tanzania registered Trustee as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by: 

Mr/Miss/Mrs: Mustapha T. Peter

Position: Finance Manager

NBAA Membership No.: ACPA 2977

Date: 18 April 2019

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements gives a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust's as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

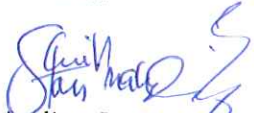
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap 318, R.E. 2002 to be kept by the Trust have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 2002.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Straton Makundi


Auditax International
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Signed by: Straton Makundi (FCCA)

Date: 8th MAY 2019



MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

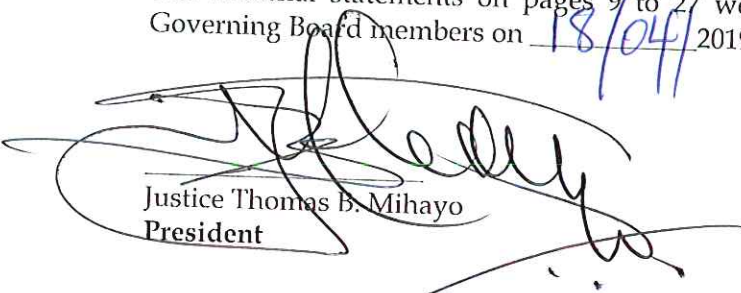
| | NOTE | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|--------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Revenue | 4 | 2,436,893,099 | 1,593,846,409 |
| Other income | 5 | 113,531,472 | 248,427,544 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | | 2,550,424,571 | 1,842,273,953 |
| Operating costs | 6 | (2,550,424,571) | (1,842,273,953) |
| Surplus before income tax | | - | - |
| Income tax | | - | - |
| Surplus/(Deficit) for the year | | - | - |

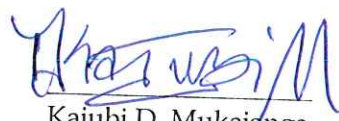
MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF FIANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | NOTE | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS: | | | |
| NON CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | 8 | 1,383,154,255 | 1,342,138,113 |
| Net Non Current Assets | | 1,383,154,255 | 1,342,138,113 |
| Intangible Assets | | 7,199,500 | 7,865,000 |
| Total Non Current Assets | | 1,390,353,755 | 1,350,003,113 |
| CURRENT ASSETS: | | | |
| Accounts receivables | 9 | 143,474,665 | 106,750,107 |
| Bank and cash balances | 10 | 661,923,726 | 587,791,237 |
| Total Current Assets | | 805,398,391 | 694,541,344 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 2,195,752,146 | 2,044,544,457 |
| EQUITY: | | | |
| Capital & Reserves | | | |
| Capital Grant | 11 | 139,274,361 | 32,723,528 |
| Retained surplus | | 838,720,728 | 934,859,949 |
| Revaluation reserve | | 694,039,461 | 699,223,421 |
| Total Equity & Reserves | | 1,672,034,551 | 1,666,806,898 |
| Liabilities | | | |
| LIABILITIES: | | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Deferred income grants | 12 | 142,752,467 | 180,842,198 |
| Accounts payables | 15 | 380,965,128 | 196,895,361 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 523,717,595 | 377,737,559 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABIITIES | | 2,195,752,146 | 2,044,544,457 |

The financial statements on pages 9 to 27 were approved and authorised for issue by the Governing Board members on 18/04/2019 and signed on its behalf by:


Justice Thomas B. Mihayo
President


Kajubi D. Mukajanga
Executive Secretary

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | NOTE | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|---|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Cash flow from operating activities | | | |
| Surplus for the year | | - | - |
| <i>Adjustments:</i> | | | |
| Revenue grants | | (2,436,893,099) | (1,669,915,380) |
| Amortisation of capital grants | | (9,127,833) | (53,907,755) |
| Depreciation | | 54,431,476 | 53,907,755 |
| Revaluation loss | | - | 214,590,040 |
| Amortisation of leasehold land | | 59,168,048 | 34,732,682 |
| Foreign exchange gain | | (8,197,815) | (43,824,387) |
| | | (2,340,619,223) | (1,464,417,045) |
| Movement in working capital: | | | |
| (Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable | | (36,724,558) | (7,842,411) |
| Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable | | 184,069,767 | (30,977,536) |
| Net cash generated/(used) in operations | | (2,193,274,014) | (1,503,236,991) |
| Cash flow from investing activities | | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | | (100,973,215) | (96,139,221) |
| Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment | | 6,550,000 | - |
| Net cash generated/(used) in investing activities | | (94,423,215) | (96,139,221) |
| Cash flow from financing activities | | | |
| Grants received | | 2,361,829,718 | 1,261,499,622 |
| Net cash generated/(used) from financing activities | | 2,361,829,718 | 1,261,499,622 |
| Movement in cash and cash equivalents | | | |
| At start of year | | 587,791,237 | 829,528,607 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalent | | 74,132,489 | (241,737,370) |
| Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of year | | 661,923,727 | 587,791,237 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| At start of year | 838,720,728 | 820,508,288 |
| Prior year adjustment | - | 18,212,440 |
| Restated opening balance | 838,720,728 | 838,720,728 |
| Surplus/(Deficit) for the year | - | - |
| At end of the year | 838,720,728 | 838,720,728 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Interpretation issued and effective at the time of preparation, and applicable legislation. The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on managements' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed on note 3 to the financial statements.

(b) Changes in Accounting policies and disclosures

i) The following new and amended IFRS were effective from 1st Jan 2016:

- IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations
- IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements
- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
- IAS 38 Intangible Assets

The adoption of the standards or interpretations is described below:

IFRS 5, Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Assets (or disposal groups) are generally disposed of either through sale or distribution to owners. The amendment clarifies that changing from one of these disposal methods to the other would not be considered a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is, therefore, no interruption of the application of the requirements in IFRS 5. The amendment must be applied prospectively.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and the arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in IFRS 7.B30 and IFRS 7.42C in order to assess whether the disclosures are required. The assessment of which servicing contracts constitute continuing involvement must be done retrospectively. However, the required disclosures would not need to be provided for any period beginning before the annual period in which the entity first applies the amendment.

IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts

Entities that adopt IFRS 14 must present the regulatory deferral accounts as separate line items on the statement of financial position and present movements in these account balances as separate line items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The standard requires disclosure of the nature of, and risks associated with, the entity's rate regulation and the effects of that rate regulation on its financial statements.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements clarify,

- The materiality requirements in IAS 1;
- That specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated
- That entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements

These amendments are intended to assist entities in applying judgement when meeting the presentation and disclosure requirements in IFRS, and do not affect recognition and measurement. Although these amendments clarify existing requirements of IAS 1, the clarifications may facilitate enhanced disclosure effectiveness.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarifications of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments clarify the principle in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through use of the asset. As a result, the ratio of revenue generated to total revenue expected to be generated cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortise intangible assets.

Entities currently using revenue-based amortisation methods for property, plant and equipment will need to change their approach to an acceptable method, such as the diminishing balance method, which would recognise increased amortisation in the early part of the asset's useful life.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits

IAS 19 Employee Benefits requires an entity to consider contributions from employees or third parties when accounting for defined benefit plans. IAS 19 requires such contributions that are linked to service to be attributed to periods of service as a negative benefit. The amendments clarify that, if the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. Examples of such contributions include those that are a fixed percentage of the employee's salary, a fixed amount of contributions throughout the service period, or contributions that depend on the employee's age.

These changes provide a practical expedient for simplifying the accounting for contributions from employees or third parties in certain situations.

IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

The amendments to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements allow an entity to use the equity method as described in IAS 28 to account for its investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in its separate financial statements. Therefore, an entity must account for these investments either:

- a. At cost
- b. In accordance with IFRS 9 (or IAS 39) Or
- c. Using the equity method

The entity must apply the same accounting for each category of investment. A consequential amendment was also made to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The amendment to IFRS 1 allows a first-time adopter accounting for investments in the separate financial statements using the equity method, to apply the IFRS 1 exemption for past business combinations to the acquisition of the investment.

The amendments eliminate a GAAP difference for countries where regulations require entities to present separate financial statements using the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting

The amendment clarifies that the required interim disclosures must be either in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. The amendment must be applied retrospectively

ii) Standard issued during the period but not yet effective as at 31 December 2016

IFRS 16, Leases (Issued on January 2016 but effective on or after 1 January 2019)

Amendment and Annual Improvement:

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments regarding the interaction of IFRS 4 and IFRS 9 made on September 2016 but effective from 1st January 2018)

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Amendments made on April 2016 but effective on or after 1 January 2019)

IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments made on January 2016 but effective on 1 January 2017)

IAS 12 Income Taxes (Amendments regarding the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses made on January 2016 but effective from 1 January 2017)

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments resulting from Annual Improvements 2014–2016 clarifying certain fair value measurements made on December 2016 but made effective on or after 1 January 2018)

IAS 40 Investment Property (Amendments to clarify transfers or property to, or from, investment property made on December 2016 but effective on or after 1 January 2018)

Annual Improvement

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

IFRS 12 Disclosures of interests in Other Entities

(c) Income

The Trust derives its income from the following sources

- i) Grants from development partners and other organization;
- ii) Members' annual subscriptions; and
- iii) Consultancy services

Revenue is recognised as follows

Grant Income

Grants from donors are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relate to an expense item. It is recognised as income over period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the approved costs that it is intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as capital grant in the statement of financial position and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of a depreciable asset by way of the reduced depreciation charge.

Where the Trust receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grants are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

Consultancy services

Revenue is recognised upon performance of services, when the amount can reliably measured and it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the organisation.

Membership fees

Membership fees are recognised in the book of account when earned.

(d) Foreign Currency transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

Foreign currencies denominated items included in these financial statements are translated to the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS) which is the Organization's functional and presentation currency.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Tanzania Shillings using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary asset and liabilities denominated in foreign

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

currencies at the reporting date are translated to Tanzania Shillings using the rate of exchange prevailing at that date. The resultant exchange gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently stated at historical costs less depreciation.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced party is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Assets are depreciated starting in the month they are put into use. Depreciation in asset is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual value over its estimated useful lives as follows;

| Asset Class | | Rate (%) |
|------------------------|--|-------------|
| Leasehold land | Amortised over the period of the lease on straight line basis. | |
| Motor vehicles (used) | | 25 |
| Equipment | | 20 |
| Motor vehicle New | | 12.5 |
| Furniture and fittings | | 10 |
| Computers | | 33.33 |
| Books | | 10 |
| Building | | 2 |

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at the end of each reporting period. The asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of profit or loss within other income.

(f) Financial assets

i) Classification

All financial asset of the Trust are in the category of loans and receivables

Loan and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are classified as current assets except for maturity greater than 12 months; otherwise they are classified as non-current. The Trust's loans and receivables comprise, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

ii) Recognition and measurement

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date-the trade date on which the Trust commits to purchase or sell the asset. Receivables are subsequently carried at amortized cost.

iii) Offsetting financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on the net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iv) Impairment

The Trust assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organization and where observable data indicate that there is measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows.

For loans and receivables category, the amount of the loss is measured as a difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(g) Taxation

i. Current Income tax

The Governing Board members considers the organization to be exempt from income taxes based on the criteria on the Income Tax Regulations which accord this status to Organizations that perform charitable activities and whose surplus is within the required limits, or if higher is to be utilized for future charitable activities. The Income Tax Regulations require further an approval from Commissioner of Income Tax for the entity to be granted a charitable organization status. This application was made and approved by commissioner for Domestic Revenue on 7th November 2007.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

ii. Value Added Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognized net of the amount of Value added tax except where the value added tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the value added tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of expenses item as applicable.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which these are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and call deposits, net of bank overdrafts, all of which are available for use by the Trust unless otherwise stated. Cash on hand is initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at its fair value.

(j) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Trust has the present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is a probable that the Trust will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provision are measured at managements best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date and are discounted to present value where the effect of the time value of money is material.

(k) Grants Income

MCT operates on a programme funding arrangement where donors put funds to finance specific programme of the organization, based on programme strategy and budget. Grant income is recognised and presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income to match expenses incurred during the period while all other types of income are recognised on accrual basis.

Grants received during the year under review are allocated to both deferred grants, capital grants and revenue grants;

(l) Deferred Income Grants

MCT recognises deferred income grants as part of the equity for funds which overlap the accounting period to finance subsequent year planned activities as per bilateral agreements. Funds received for a specified period of time will be used in that period. Funds received and remained unspent at the year end, are allocated to a deferred grants account. Then such deferred grants are released to the statement of Comprehensive Income in the following year.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The Trust prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB, the application of which often requires management to make judgements when formulating the Trust's financial position and results. Judgements including those involving estimations, made in

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies are discussed below. Management considers these judgements to have material effect on the financial statements.

The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgements based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience, current and expected economic conditions. Although estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions they may undertake in the future, actual results ultimately may differ from these estimates. Accounting estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The discussion below should also be read in conjunction with the Trust's disclosure of significant accounting policies which is provided in note 1. Management has discussed its critical accounting estimates and associated disclosures with the Audit Committee.

Impairment reviews

The trust reviews its debtor balances to assess impairment on the annual basis. In determining whether an Impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Trust makes judgements using estimates based on historical loss experience for its debtors. It is on this basis that management have determined the risk of recoverability based on days outstanding.

Fair Values

The determination of the fair value of the assets and liabilities often requires complex estimations and is based to considerable extent on management's judgement.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment also represent a significant portion of the Trust's total asset base. Therefore the estimate and assumption made to determine their carrying amounts and related depreciation are critical to the Trust's financial position and performance.

Estimation of Useful life and residual value

The change in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after estimating an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the profit or loss.

The Trust assesses the residual value of every item of property and equipment annually in determining residual values, the Trust uses management's best estimate for residual values. The estimation of useful lives is based on certain indicators such as historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact the lives such as changes in technology. The useful lives will also depend on the future performance of the assets as well as management's judgement of the period over which the economic benefits will be derived from the assets.

Contingencies

The Trust exercises judgements in measuring the exposure to contingent liabilities relating to pending litigations or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulations as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgements, including those involving estimations are necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed or liability will arise and to quantify the possible range of financial settlement.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Trust's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Trust's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Trust's does not hedge any of its risk exposures.

Financial risk management is carried out by the finance department under policies approved by the Governing Board. Foreign currency risks is managed by maintaining certain bank deposits in United States Dollar (USD) so to protect the trust from the volatility associated with local currency depreciation. Efforts are also made to ensure almost all liabilities are negotiated in local currency with prompt payment of outstanding amounts.

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The Trust enters into grants agreements denominated in foreign currencies especially in United States Dollar (USD). In addition, the Trust has liabilities and assets denominated in foreign currencies. As a result the Trust is subject to transaction and translation exposure from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Exposure to foreign currency risk is mitigated by the fact that the foreign currency liabilities are normally settled within a short period of time.

Management's policy to manage foreign exchange risk is to hold foreign currency bank accounts which act as a natural hedge for payment. As at 31 December 2018, if the Tanzania shilling weakened/strengthened by 5% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, change in surplus for the year would have been TZS 8,517,332 higher/lower mainly as a result of foreign exchange gain/losses on translation of US dollar denominated payables, receivables and cash.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. International development Partners who support the Trust are assessed for credit quality by taking into account their financial position and past experience.

The amount that best represents the Trust's maximum exposure to credit risk at 31 December 2018 is made up as follows;

CASH AND BANKS

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| CASH AND BANK | | |
| Cash at bank | 661,389,376 | 587,173,937 |
| Cash in hand | 534,350 | 617,300 |
| | 661,923,726 | 587,791,237 |

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash balances and the availability of funding from various development partners. The table below analyses the Trust's financial liabilities that will be settled on the net basis into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date.

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

The amounts disclosed in the Table below are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

ACCOUNT PAYABLE

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Account Payables | | |
| Trade payables | 48,421,709 | 48,421,709 |
| Accruals | 190,390,887 | 40,062,932 |
| Statutory liabilities | 142,152,532 | 108,410,720 |
| | 380,965,128 | 196,895,361 |

4. INCOME

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Revenue Grants (Note 12) | 2,405,072,149 | 1,573,776,159 |
| Membership fees | 31,820,950 | 20,070,250 |
| | 2,436,893,099 | 1,593,846,409 |

5. OTHER INCOME

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Amortisation of capital grant(Note 11) | 9,127,833 | 53,907,754 |
| Exchange gain on working capital items | - | 43,824,387 |
| Other Income | 104,403,639 | 150,695,403 |
| | 113,531,472 | 248,427,544 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

6. OPERATING EXPENSE

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Advocacy/Regulation & standards | 257,132,824 | 96,560,973 |
| Ethics/ Mediation & arbitration | 116,342,838 | 116,127,199 |
| Press freedom Violation register/Publications | 168,719,875 | 68,490,569 |
| Institutional monitoring & Governance | 219,357,248 | 195,799,733 |
| Media Monitoring | 384,855,389 | - |
| Employees benefits costs(Note 7) | 918,041,113 | 731,178,490 |
| Stakeholders activities | 168,445,094 | 153,591,737 |
| Depreciation expenses | 63,559,309 | 53,907,754 |
| Cost of consumables | 9,922,817 | 10,586,256 |
| Rent, premises and utility costs | 166,811,015 | 153,294,113 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 26,433,110 | 50,125,183 |
| General and Administration expenses | 30,984,956 | 79,376,143 |
| Transport and motor vehicles expenses | 10,250,000 | 13,224,983 |
| HESLB | 4,700,233 | 1,560,000 |
| Revaluation loss | - | 118,450,819 |
| Other expenses | 4,868,750 | - |
| | 2,550,424,571 | 1,842,273,953 |

7. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS COSTS

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Salaries | 425,439,664 | 374,616,606 |
| PAYE | 160,767,139 | 115,938,575 |
| Defined contributions costs | 205,007,479 | 153,314,000 |
| Skills and Development Levy & WCF | 34,236,342 | 25,788,313 |
| Other staff benefits | 92,590,490 | 61,520,995 |
| | 918,041,113 | 731,178,490 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)**

8. PLANT, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

| | Leasehold land(*) | Buildings | Motor vehicles | Equipment | Computers | Furniture & fittings | Books | Plant & Machinery | Intangible Assets | Capital work in-progress(*) | Total |
|--|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Year ended 31 December 2018 | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS |
| Opening Net book value 1 Jan 2018 | 715,490,000 | 402,192,608 | 61,512,500 | 38,222,550 | 28,320,150 | 54,004,175 | 25,332,551 | 31,587,500 | 8,046,500 | - | 1,364,708,564 |
| Additions during the year | - | - | 91,125,000 | 3,878,000 | 5,970,215 | - | - | - | - | - | 100,973,215 |
| Disposal | - | - | (11,418,750) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (11,418,750) |
| Depreciation charges Jan-Dec 2018 | - | (8,125,103) | (22,667,969) | (8,558,535) | (12,034,431) | (5,684,650) | (2,666,568) | (3,325,000) | (847,000) | - | (63,909,274) |
| Net Book value as at 31 December 2018 | 715,490,000 | 394,067,505 | 118,550,781 | 33,542,017 | 22,255,933 | 48,319,525 | 22,665,994 | 28,262,500 | 7,199,500 | - | 1,391,353,755 |
| Year ended 31 December 2017 | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS | TZS |
| Opening net book value 1-1-2017 | 224,902,494 | - | 6,266,498 | 5,976,157 | - | 10,238,945 | 28,404,690 | - | - | 522,045,336 | 795,834,120 |
| Additions | - | - | - | 6,629,583 | 2,756,738 | - | - | - | - | - | 9,386,321 |
| Reclassification | - | 522,045,336 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | (522,045,336) | - |
| Depreciation charge (Jan-June 2017) | - | - | (3,313,125) | (3,071,521) | - | (1,316,042) | (2,479,644) | - | - | - | (10,180,332) |
| Net book value June 2017 | 224,902,494 | 522,045,336 | 2,953,373 | 9,534,219 | 2,756,738 | 8,922,903 | 23,925,046 | - | - | - | 795,040,108 |
| Revaluation gain/(loss) | 490,587,506 | (115,790,176) | 67,346,628 | 32,935,281 | 31,226,763 | 47,923,596 | 2,740,829 | 33,250,000 | 8,470,000 | - | 596,630,426 |
| Revalued amount at 30 June 2017 | 715,490,000 | 406,255,160 | 70,300,001 | 42,469,500 | 33,983,500 | 56,846,499 | 26,665,875 | 33,250,000 | 8,470,000 | - | 1,393,730,535 |
| Depreciation charges (July-December 2017) | - | (4,146,220) | (16,750,000) | (5,796,000) | (8,559,977) | (4,342,500) | (1,777,725) | (1,750,000) | (605,000) | - | (43,727,422) |
| Adjustment of opening balance | - | 83,668 | 7,962,500 | 1,549,050 | 2,896,627 | 1,500,175 | 444,431 | 87,500 | 181,500 | - | 14,705,452 |
| Net book value at 31st December 2017 | 715,490,000 | 402,109,940 | 61,512,501 | 38,222,550 | 28,320,150 | 54,004,174 | 25,332,581 | 31,587,500 | 8,046,500 | - | 1,364,708,564 |
| At 31 December 2017 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cost (Revalued) | 715,490,000 | 406,255,160 | 70,300,001 | 42,469,500 | 33,983,500 | 56,846,499 | 26,665,875 | 33,250,000 | 8,470,000 | - | 1,393,730,535 |
| Accumulated depreciation (After revaluation) | - | (4,146,220) | (16,750,000) | (5,796,000) | (8,559,977) | (4,342,500) | (1,777,725) | (1,750,000) | (605,000) | - | (43,727,422) |
| Net Book Value | 715,490,000 | 402,109,940 | 53,550,001 | 36,673,500 | 25,423,523 | 52,503,999 | 24,888,150 | 31,500,000 | 7,865,000 | - | 1,350,003,113 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLES

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Prepayments | 125,691,661 | 106,622,741 |
| Advances and imprest balances | 1,138,931 | 127,366 |
| Amount blocked by CRDB | 16,644,073 | - |
| | 143,474,665 | 106,750,107 |

10. CASH AND BANK

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cash at bank | 661,389,376 | 587,173,937 |
| Cash in hand | 534,350 | 617,300 |
| | 661,923,726 | 587,791,237 |

11. CAPITAL GRANTS

| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| At start of year | 32,723,528 | 86,631,282 |
| Prior year adjustment | 14,705,452 | - |
| Transfers in(Note 15) | 100,973,215 | - |
| Net disposals during the year (Note 11) | - | - |
| Amortization charge | (9,127,832.97) | (53,907,754) |
| At end of year | 139,274,361 | 32,723,528 |

12. DEFERRED INCOME GRANT

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| As start of year | 180,842,198 | 589,257,956 |
| Received during the year(*) | 2,361,829,718 | 1,261,499,622 |
| Deferred revenue income from Twaweza | 5,152,700 | - |
| Recognised as income (Note 14) | (2,405,072,149) | (1,669,915,380) |
| At end of year | 142,752,467 | 180,842,198 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

13. GRANTS RECEIVED

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Swedish Embassy | 529,953,246 | 852,563,681 |
| Kepa | 39,701,217 | 75,353,866 |
| SDC | 700,000,000 | - |
| Litigation contribution | - | 5,000,000 |
| Well wishers/Wellspring advisors | 338,028,855 | 328,582,075 |
| Zansasp | 19,680,560 | - |
| OSIEA | 324,303,555 | - |
| Internews | 323,668,530 | - |
| Reporters without Boarder | 86,493,755 | - |
| | 2,361,829,718 | 1,261,499,622 |

14. GRANTS RECOGNISED AS INCOME

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Grants recognised as Income | 2,405,072,149 | 1,669,915,380 |

15. ACCOUNT PAYABLES

| | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Trade payables | 48,421,709 | 48,421,709 |
| Accruals | 190,390,887 | 40,062,932 |
| Statutory liabilities | 142,152,532 | 108,410,720 |
| | 380,965,128 | 196,895,361 |

MEDIA COUNCIL OF TANZANIA REGISTERED TRUSTEES

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION AND BALANCES

Related party relationships exist between the Trust, Trustees, Governing Board Members and Key management. Transactions with related parties are as follows:-

Key management:

Key management personnel are described as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the organisation, directly or indirectly, including any director of the organisation. The detail of their remuneration is as follows:

| DESCRIPTION | 31.12.2018 TZS | 31.12.2017 TZS |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Short term employee benefits | | |
| Salaries | 324,876,960 | 340,305,930 |
| Other benefits | 12,532,186 | 9,352,188 |
| Gratuity | 55,585,174 | 43,311,186 |
| Defined contributions plans (NSSF, PPF) | 83,493,298 | 47,412,885 |
| Total short term benefits | 476,487,619 | 440,382,189 |

17. ULTIMATE HOLDING ENTITY

Media Council of Tanzania Registered Trustees (the "Trust") is a body incorporated under the provisions of the Trustees' Incorporation Act, Cap 318, and R.E. 2002). Hence, the Trust is under the stewardship of Trustees.