



Content	Page
CEO Message	1
Focus on Scholarly Issues :Abstracts	2
Focus on Our Campuses(Photos)	4
TIA in Photos	5
TIA at May Day 2018	6
TIA Pavilions at Sabasaba,TCU and Nanenane Exhibitions	7
News in Pictures	9
TIA Mbeya First Bachelor Degree Graduation 2017 in Photos	11
Focus on Scholarly Articles 1	14
Focus on Student Issues(Photo)	17
Focus on Scholarly Articles 2	18
TIA Second Convocation in 2017(Photos)	21
Obituaries	22

A MESSAGE FROM THE PATRON (CEO)

Dear readers,

Tanzania Institute of Accountancy (TIA) Newsletter is now three years old, it has done a great job that is worth congratulating. It has informed and reminded us of numerous activities that were done in that period of time. We would like to see it continue informing us in this period and the academic years to come. Let us use it as a platform to not only inform us of the events which have taken place in our Institution but also publish short articles that will help in educating members of our community indifferent aspects of life.

I encourage each staff who is able to write articles on their areas of expertise to do so in order to help in educating students, workers, and the general community.

It is through publishing that academic life finds its essence, that is why our Newsletter has decided to provide a space for such articles, it is my sincere hope that TIA staff will use it effectively.



Dr. Joseph Mabula Kihanda

I would also like to see events taking place in our campuses being covered in the Newsletter in order to balance the scope of coverage. In order for this to happen TIA staff in those campuses need to start writing; they can write either by reporting issues on their environments or by writing educative articles that will help in portraying hidden values in their environments. Writing is a skill, one needs to get as much exercise as possible in order to become a good writer, those who are serious about becoming good writers have to use this opportunity to gain experience and possibly become good authors in the future. It is through writing for minor publications such as TIA Newsletter that one will acquire skills to write for more reputable publications such as international journals.

Thank you

Dr. Joseph M. Kihanda

Patron

Dr. Joseph M. Kihanda

Editorial Board

Mr. Sefu Hamisi

Chief Editor

Mr. Thomson Sanga

Graphics Designer

Mr. Englibert Haule

Member

Photos by

Lillian Mpanju-Rugaitika

FOCUS ON SCHOLARY ISSUES

The Impact of Board Characteristics on the Financial Performance of Tanzanian Firms

Abstract:

By Dr Modest Paul Assenga,

(Department of Research and Consultancy, Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania)

Purpose:

This paper aims to investigate the impact of board characteristics on the financial performance of listed firms in Tanzania. Board characteristics, including outside directors, board size, CEO/Chair duality, gender diversity, board skill and foreign directors are addressed in the Tanzanian context by applying two corporate governance theories, namely, agency theory and resource dependence theory.

Design/Methodology/Approach

The paper uses balanced panel data regression analysis on 80 firm-years observations (2006-2013) from annual reports, and semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 key stakeholders. The study uses also a mixed methods approach and applies a convergent parallel design (Creswell and Plano Clark, 2011) to integrate quantitative and qualitative data.

Findings

It was found that in terms of agency theory, while the findings support the separation of CEO/Chairperson roles, they do not support outside directors-financial performance linkage. With regard to resource dependence theory, the findings suggest that gender diversity has a positive impact on financial performance. Furthermore, the findings do not support an association between financial performance and board size, PhD qualification and foreign directors.

Practical Implications

The study contributes to the understanding of board-performance link and provides academic evidence to policy makers in Tanzania for current and future governance reforms.

Originality/Value

The findings contribute to the literature by providing new and original insights that, within a developing setting, extend current understanding of the association between corporate governance and financial performance. This is predicated, also, on the use of uncommon mixed methods approach.

EXTERNAL DEBTS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TANZANIA

By Mutaju Marobhe

Tanzania Institute of Accountancy, mutajulee@gmail.com

Presented at: SIBR 2018 Conference on Interdisciplinary Business and Economics Research, 16th-17th June 2018, Bangkok.

Abstract

This study examines the relationship between external debts and economic growth in Tanzania using time series data from (1970-2015). The ordinary least squares multiple regression analysis was conducted and found significant positive relationship between external debt and economic growth, the analysis also found a significant negative relationship between external debt service and economic growth.

The Granger causality test was also carried out and generated results that show the fact that external debt stocks cause economic growth in Tanzania.

Furthermore results from Johansen Co-integration test show that there exists a long run association/co-integration between external debt and economic growth. So this study concludes that external debts provide more relief to Tanzania as compared to the burden caused by debt servicing. So the government is argued to use external debts in productive activities so as to reduce the debt servicing burden on the economy. However, caution must be taken to keep external debts at an optimal level to avoid debt overhang which can have detrimental effects on the economy.

Keywords

External debt, Economic Growth, Tanzania

FOCUS ON OUR CAMPUSES (PHOTOS)

TIA MBEYA



TIA SINGIDA



TIA MTWARA



TIA MBEYA



TIA SINGIDA TIA DAR ES SALAAM





GRADUATION CEREMONY 2017



THE NEW MAB POSED IN A PHOTO WITH TIA MANAGEMENT
IN 2017



GRADUANDS 2017

TIA AT MAY DAY 2018 CELEBRATIONS

By Our Reporter

Tanzania Institute of Accountancy under the umbrella of Researchers, Academicians, and Allied Workers Union (RAAWU) participated in 2018 May Day celebrations held in regions where our campuses are available. The event was organised by the Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA) at the regional level and attracted many trade unions' organisations members. May Day is a Public holiday celebrated each year on 1st May.



TIA DSM RAAWU Leaders before attending May Day 2018 Celebrations in Dar es Salaam



Celebrating the International Womens' Day 2017

It is a day that workers expect to hear a lot from the government concerning their wellbeing. 2018 May Day brings in hopes of improving workers living standards due to promises given by the government on the salary increase and reduction of income tax levied on the salaries. Some of the promises have already been fulfilled but the salary increase is still pending completion of the on-going exercise of hunt for ghost workers in some organisations in the country.

TIA PAVILIONS AT SABASABA,TCU AND NANENANE GROUNDS ATTRACT MANY STAKEHOLDERS

By Our Reporter

It is a custom for TIA to exhibit its activities to its potential customers at the trade fairs conducted within the country. This year it had a pavilion at Mwalimu Nyerere International Trade Fair conducted at Sabasaba Grounds along Kilwa Road from 28th June to 13th July, 2018. The trade fair as the name refers, is an international event which attracts both local and international organisations from different countries of the world to display their products and services. TIA also participated in the Nanenane exhibitions held in Mbeya from 29th to 10th August 2017. Nanenane (a Kiswahili phrase) which is loosely translated as “eight eight” is an agricultural trade fair which takes place in some regions in the country where farmers and other agricultural stakeholders such as universities and research institutes, fertilizer producing industries (also known



TIA former staff an Igunga Distict Commissioner Mr. John Mwaipopo (Who is sitted)TIA Staffs (from right) Ms Lilian Rugaitika,Mr Thomson Sanga,Mr Haidary Ndimbo and Mr. Diestrich Mgaya sharing something at TIA Nane Nane 2017 stand.The DC visited and brought with him many other stakeholders.



Students obtaining informations at our TCU exhibitions Stand July 2017

TIA AT SABASABATRADE FAIRS,TCU EXHIBITIONS AND NANENANE EXHIBITIONS

as input suppliers) display the new technologies, ideas, discoveries and alternative solutions concerning the agricultural sector. This is also a chance for government and private firms to present their services and activities to the public.

The TIA pavilions at both Sabasaba, TCU and Nanenane Exhibitions attracted many visitors who attended the events most of whom were students, government dignitaries, some officials from private and public sectors, normal citizens and foreigners from various sectors most of whom seemed very much attracted by TIA programmes of study. Brochures, leaflets and booklets containing activities and courses run by TIA became very valuable items in both exhibitions.

Participation of TIA at such events helps in advertising the Institute to various stakeholders such as pupils, students, parents, guardians and other potential sponsors expected to be sponsors of students in the future.



TIA Staff posed at TIA pavilion at TCU 2017 Exhibitions Show Grounds



Our Esteemed visitors at TIA TCU 2017 Exhibitions pavilion

NEWS IN PICTURES



Students surrounding TIA Stand at TCU 2017 Exhibitions to get information about the Institute



TIA Mbeya IT Officer Mr. Thomson Sanga assisting students to register themselves online through Central Admission System at Nanenane 2017



TIA staffs busy at TIA Stand at Nanenane 2017



A group of TIA Dar Staff helping students at TIA TCU 2017 Exhibitions Stand



Visitors looking very much interested by TIA Stand at Nanenane in 2017



TIA team dedicated to help students at TCU 2017 exhibitions

MORE NEWS IN PICTURES



A team of assistant lecturers at TIA Mbeya 2017 Graduation



First Bachelor degree students who graduated at TIA mbeya in 2017



Form six students from Loleza high school at TIA Stand, Nanenane 2017



TIA Management together with TIASO leaders after school Baraza in 2017



TIA Kigoma Spacious Library



TIA Mtwara New Lecturer Hall

TIA MBEYA FIRST BACHELOR DEGREE GRADUATION IN PHOTOS



TIA Mbeya Assistant Lecturers at TIA Mbeya Graduation 2017



The Guest of Honour at TIA Mbeya Graduation 2017

TIA MBEYA FIRST BACHELOR DEGREE GRADUATION IN 2017



The Guest of Honour Presenting a Certificate to one of the Best student at TIA Mbeya Graduation 2017



The Graduands at TIA Mbeya Graduation 2017

TIA MBEYA FIRST BACHELOR DEGREE GRADUATION 2017 IN PHOTOS



TIA MBEYA GRADUANDS 2017



TIA MBEYA GRADUANDS 2017

PHOTOS



TIA DSM 2017 BACHELOR DEGREE GRADUANTS



FOCUS ON SCHOLARLY ARTICLES

INFORMATION SEARCHING SKILLS IN THE LIBRARY

By Sefu H.A.Mwenda

(Head of Library-Tanzania Institute of Accountancy(TIA), BA Information Science, Makerere University, MA Information Studies, UDSM)



According to Large et al. (1999), "Information is anything with the potential to change a mental state." Also Marchionni (1995) defines information seeking / searching as constituting processes in which human beings purposefully engage to change their state of knowledge. Information searching for library users need the specialized skills on how to locate, retrieve, use and lastly evaluate the information obtained if it meets the information needs. All this require searching skills in order to come up with the reliable academic writings which will add required skills to the body of knowledge to the specific field of the study. Using a large academic library for the first time can be a daunting experience. With literally thousands of books, e-books, online journals, and other resources, tracking down the sources of information you need for your academic work can sometimes seem confusing and time consuming. You need to know how to find information from books and through e-information on the internet. Books can provide valuable background information, an in-depth overview of a subject, an explanation of theories and a comparison of differing ideas, approaches and opinions. All library user need to acquire specialized skills on how to retrieve and evaluate information obtained from printed books in the library to meet the information needs.

Academic journals also are a great source of the type of information. In simple terms, an academic journal is a collection of scholarly articles which is published periodically. The articles in academic journals can provide up-to-date, specialized information on topics which are not always found in books. Essentially, the purpose of a journal article is to communicate the very latest thinking, research and developments within a specific academic or professional field. This type of source of information also needs the specialized skills on how to locate, retrieve, use and evaluate information from them. You can search Library Search to discover full text academic journal articles on the subjects you are researching. Library Search will also provide you with links to other useful sources of information from official publications such as conference papers and proceedings, reports, newspaper articles, and some audio visual material. Having the skills on Library Search can be used to identify references to articles, e-books and other e-documents not currently held by the Library but can be found through other databases or search engines. Information search is the tedious experiences which need the help from the information specialists in the library setting. The radical change in the provision of information in this age requires a lot of skills, knowledge and strategies to ensure maximum utilization of information. Beside, varied systems used by libraries and information providers across the world to classify, catalogue and make information available require special skills to access information. Information is very important and critical to every individual especially research students. The skills to identify, evaluate and use information is learned over a period of time. Studying and understanding the basis of using information tools is very helpful to carry out research.



The following picture show the patron /user of the library do the information search:-

INFORMATION SEARCHING SKILLS IN THE LIBRARY*Contd***By Sefu H.A.Mwenda****(Head of Library-Tanzania Institute of Accountancy(TIA), BA Information Science, Makerere University, MA Information Studies, UDSM)**

Undergraduate (UG) students are engaged with information searching and a lot of assignments with high expectation from their teachers to come up with quality research information packages that pave the way they behave when perform their searching depend on the level of skills they possess. UG students are also required to carry out in-depth research since their final work (dissertations) are scrutinized and tailored to answer questions which invariably provide solution to problems identified by the researchers at initial point of study as the junior researchers. This made the students to research extensively to overcome the challenges. It therefore becomes important for UG students to have sound knowledge and skills to utilize information. Anafo et al (2014) affirm that today's technological changes require societies to have certain capabilities (other than the ability to read and write) to fully utilize information resources.



The following picture illustrates different scholars searching information with the assistance of computers: -

Information literacy (IL) has become an important skill for library users, due to societal changes that have seen information become a valuable commodity, the need for graduates to become lifelong learners, and the recognition that IL is an underpinning generic skill for effective learning in higher education. The well trained information specialists as academicians have the major role to solve different academic questions of different scholars in the library, they are required to assist users on their day to day learning process.



INFORMATION SEARCHING SKILLS IN THE LIBRARY

Contd

By Sefu H.A.Mwenda

(Head of Library-Tanzania Institute of Accountancy(TIA), BA Information Science, Makerere University, MA Information Studies, UDSM)

From the discussion above, information literacy programme is very important in the digital library environment and must be incorporated into the curriculum of students as this will help them whilst in colleges and even after their formal education. This supports Bothma et al (2014) findings that it is not possible for one to learn everything one needs to know in one's field of study in a few years at the university/college.

Thus lecturers and students must consult librarians in day to day to quench their information thirst/needs. However if one is information literate, one has the needed skills to become a lifelong learner. This means that one is able to apply and transfer these skills to many other areas of learning and research. To them, becoming information literate is part of lifelong learning and being a lifelong learner is part of being information literate. However, it is not a quick-and-easy process, nor a one-off occurrence. It needs training and continues learning as the format in which information materials are stored and assessed is changing every day.



Modern and Digital Libraries



FOCUS ON STUDENTS ISSUES

2017/2018 TIASO PRESIDENTS FROM ALL TIA CAMPUSES



A Group Picture of TIASO Presidents for all Campuses taken in Dar es Salaam 2018

FOCUS ON SCHOLARLY ARTICLES

Overview of Financial Services in Tanzania

Dr. Kasambala, M.

BSc. Agric. General, MSc. Agric. Economics and PhD in Economics.



The financial sector in Tanzania is comprised of formal sector, semi formal sector and informal sector. The formal sector dominates in urban areas and constitutes the formal banks like CRDB, Tanzania Postal Bank, Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), National microfinance Bank (NMB), Exim Bank, African Development Bank (ADB), National Bank of Commerce (NBC Bank), Barclay, Dar es salaam City Bank, Stannic Bank and other commercial Banks that are regulated by the central bank. The formal sector is well known for its ability to provide large loan size with an interest rate which is much lower than that of semi formal and specialized informal money lenders. Formal bank loans have lead to a tremendous improvement on the economic status of the entrepreneurs who have managed to acquire bank loan in many parts of the world (Komicha, 2007; Hernandez-Canovaz and Koeter-Kant, 2011). Access to bank loan has been considered to be an essential means to overcome liquidity constraints and undertake productive investment, thereby alleviate poverty; nonetheless its access has been hampered by the stringent collateral requirement. Furthermore, the difficulties involved in searching for information to identify the reputation of the client limit their coverage, affecting their accessibility to the majority individuals who might have been potential investors. The worst affected individuals are the poor, because of their inability to meet the requirement of the formal banks which apart from physical collateral, the bank sector demands business license and a stable cash flow. Credit rationing, preference for high income clients, bureaucratic and lengthy procedures of providing loans excluded many individuals from accessing formal credit (Wangwe and Lwakatare, 2004).

The inability of informal business operator to access bank loans affects the realization of the impact of formal credit to the majority poor individuals.

The informal sector is more diverse include the specialized money lenders, traders, friends, relatives, neighbours, Village Community Banks (VICOBA) and Rotating saving and Credit Associations (ROSCAs). ROSCAs compose of groups of individuals who understand each other, and have less or no admittance to formal credit and who agree to contribute periodically a fixed amount of money to a group. Even though the transaction cost of ROSCAs are very low and overhead costs are virtually non-existed, but their effectiveness is hindered by its mode of operation. The informal sector generally provides micro credit and who agree to contribute. The informal sector generally provides micro credit usually using social collateral with little or sometimes no interest at all to the majority poor individuals. However, shortage of funds is reported to be the major problem that affects the informal sector from flourishing (Mohieldin and Wright, 2000; Miracle et al., 1980; Kimuyu, 1999; Brannen, 2010). Other scholar observed that higher interest often charged by the specialized money lender excludes many entrepreneurs from accessing credit from these monopolistic individuals (Carpenter and Jenssen, 2002; Tsai, 2000; Petersen and Rajan, 1995; Tang et al., 2010). This has made appreciable number of individuals to look for other alternative sources of credit for investment purposes.

Overview of Financial Services in Tanzania

Contd

Dr. Kasambala, M.

BSc. Agric. General, MSc. Agric. Economics and PhD in Economics.

Other scholar observed that higher interest often charged by the specialized money lender excludes many entrepreneurs from accessing credit from these monopolistic individuals (Carpenter and Jenssen, 2002; Tsai, 2000; Petersen and Rajan, 1995; Tang et al., 2010). This has made appreciable number of individuals to look for other alternative sources of credit for investment purposes. The semiformal sector is a source of finance which is between the continuum of formal and informal sector. The sector is well developed in Tanzania covering institutes like Promotion of Rural Initiative Development Enterprises (PRIDE), Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Sero-Lease and Finance Ltd (SELFINA) and Saving and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS). SACCOS being in this category are quite different from the rest because, they are the societies which are run in a cooperative manner using a pool of ideas in decision making and are owned by members. The uniqueness of SACCOS makes it attractive to the less privileged individuals who are located both in town and rural areas to find their way into SACCOS for accessing credit for investment purposes. Qin and Ndiege (2013) commented that it is easier for small firms in rural markets to get credit from SACCOS because lenders have better information about borrowers in a small community. These SACCOS are considered to be a reliable opportunity for entrepreneurs to access credit and safe deposit; both of these services do speed up the investment level. They (SACCOS) are institutions that help members to meet even education and health needs. These institutions are thus seen as essential ingredients for developing business enterprises in many parts of the world (Yankson, 1979), because obtaining credit add to investment capital which imparts positive effect to one's wealth status.

When ability to accumulate wealth is enhanced means even the economic wellbeing of the individual entrepreneur is significantly uplifted. Thus there is a need to launch public awareness campaigns on the value of early lifelong savings among the people in order to facilitate a thoroughly understanding of the paramount importance of joining in SACCOS. Even those who know the functions of SACCOS lack basic understanding on how to join; this information could have been given by their respective cooperative officers. This has not been the case due to lack of funds to enable these cooperative officers to move around in different locations to impart knowledge to people on the importance of participating in SACCOS as the closest, cheaper, and reliable source of finance. More resources should be disbursed to the Department of Cooperatives located in the Local government in order to smooth the process of disseminating desired knowledge about SACCOS that can open the way for the formation of more SACCOS and even motivating undecided entrepreneurs to join these credit associations. This will help even the disadvantaged groups such as females to get more involved in lucrative investment. Furthermore, the situation at hand as observed in Mbeya district, calls for an establishment of efficient coordination systems between the government department of cooperatives, auditing and finance and the existing SACCOS in the surveyed area in order to ensure that auditing of their financial status are done in time. This will minimize frauds and mistrust existing between few unfaithful SACCOS leaders and promote the growth and development of SACCOS.

Overview of Financial Services in Tanzania

Contd

Dr. Kasambala, M.

BSc. Agric. General, MSc. Agric. Economics and PhD in Economics.

REFERENCES

- Brannen, C. (2010).** An Impact Study of the Village Savings and Loan Association Program in Zanzibar, Tanzania. Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Wesleyan University in Partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts with Departmental Honors in Economics, 175pp.
- Kimuyu, P. K. (1999).** Rotating Saving and Credit Associations in Rural East Africa. *World development* 27 (7): 1299-1308.
- Miracle, P. M., Miracle, S. D. and Cohen, L. (1980).** Informal Savings Mobilization in Africa. *Journal of Economic Development and Cultural Change* 28 (4): 701-724.
- Petersen, A. and Rajan, R. G. (1994).** The Benefits of Lending Relationships: Evidence from Small Business Data. *Journal of Finance* 49 (1): 3-37.
- Qin, X. and Ndiege, O. B. (2013).** Role of Financial Development in Economic Growth: Evidence from Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies in Tanzania. *International Journal of Financial Research* 4 (2): 115-125.
- Tsai, K. S. (2000).** *Banquet Bankinh: Gender and Rotating Savings and Credit Associations in South China.* *The China Quarterly* 161: 142-170.
- Wangwe, S. and Lwakatare, M. (2004).** Innovation and Rural Finance in Tanzania [<http://www.bot-tz.org/mfi/library/InnovationInRuralMFITanzania.pdf>] site visited on 29/4/2011.
- Carpenter, S. B and Jensen, R. T. (2002).** Household Participation in Formal and Informal saving mechanisms: Evidence from Pakistan. *Review of Development Economics*, 6 (3): 314-328.
- Komicha, H. H. (2007).** Farm Household Economic Behaviour in Imperfect Financial Markets: Empirical Evidence and Policy Implications on Saving, Credit and Production Efficiency in Southern Ethiopia. Published Doctoral Thesis at the University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, 41pp.
- Mohieldin, S. M. and Wright, W. P. (2000).** Formal and Informal Credit Markets in Egypt. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 48 (3): 657-670.
- Tang, A., Guan, Z. and Jin, S. (2010).** Formal and Informal Credit Markets and Rural Credit Demand in China. Selected Paper Prepared for Presentation at the Agricultural and Economics Association, CAES and WAEA Joint Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado [<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>] site visited on 4/4/2013.
- Yankson, P. W. K. (1979).** Planning for the Informal Sector Enterprises in the Central Region: Implications for Growth Centres and Regional Planning in Ghana. Published Thesis for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Nottingham University, 495pp.



TIA SECOND CONVOCATION DECEMBER 2017 PARTICIPANTS



TIA SECOND CONVOCATION DECEMBER 2017 PRESENTERS

OBITUARIES

Tanzania Institute of Accountancy lost one of its employee Ms. Beatrice Nkya who died due to short illness. Miss Beatrice was working in Dar es Salaam Campus as Administrative Officer. She died on 09.10.2017 at Muhimbili National Hospital.

The following TIA staff experienced difficult times following loss of their loved ones in their families. Some lost parents and one lost a husband during this period of time. The bereaved included;

Mrs. Maria Lemeruit who is an assistant lecture at TIA-Mbeya Campus lost her husband in Mbeya Region

Mr. Samuel E. Fulgence who is an assistant lecturer at TIA-DSM lost his MOTHER on 28/08/2018 in Dodoma Region

Mr. Amani Sasi who is an IT Officer at TIA-Kigoma Campus lost his MOTHER on 29.05.2018 in Geita Region

Ms. Grace Massawe who is a Senior Records Management Assistant at TIA-Mwanza Campus lost her FATHER on 08.06.2018 in Dar es Salaam Region

MAY ALMIGHTY GOD REST THEIR SOULS IN PEACE - AMEN

ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES AT TANZANIA INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANCY (TIA)

CERTIFICATE PROGRAMMES (1 YEAR)

Basic Technician Certificate in Accountancy (BTCA) -All Campuses

Basic Technician Certificate in Procurement and Logistics Management (BTCPLM) -All Campuses

Basic Technician Certificate in Business Administration (BTCBA)-Dar es Salaam,Singida and Mtwara

Basic Technician Certificate in Human Resource Management (BTCHRM)-Dar es Salaam,Singida and Mtwara Basic Technician Certificate in Marketing and Public Relations (BTCMPR)-Dar es Salaam and Mbeya

Basic Technician Certificate in Public Sector Accounting and Finance (BTCPSAF)-Dar es Salaam and Mbeya

DIPLOMA PROGRAMMES (2 YEARS)

Diploma in Accountancy (DA) -All Campuses

Diploma in Procurement and Logistics Management (DPLM)-All Campuses

Diploma in Business Administration (DBA) -Dar es Salaam,Singida and Mtwara

Diploma in Human Resource Management (DHRM) -Dar es Salaam,Singida and Mtwara

Diploma in Marketing and Public Relations (DMPR) -Dar es Salaam and Mbeya

Diploma in Public Sector Accounting and Finance (DPSAF)-Dar es Salaam and Mbeya

BACHELOR DEGREE PROGRAMMES (3 YEARS)

Bachelor of Accountancy (BAC) -Dar es Salaam,Mbeya,Singida and Mwanza

Bachelor of Procurement and Logistics Management (BPLM) -Dar es Salaam,Mbeya,Singida and Mwanza

Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA)-Dar es Salaam and Singida

Bachelor of Human Resource Management (BHRM) -Dar es Salaam and Singida

Bachelor of Marketing and Public Relations (BMPR)-Dar es Salaam and Mbeya

Bachelor of Public Sector Accounting and Finance (BPSAF) -Dar es Salaam and Mbeya

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA PROGRAMMES (1 YEAR)

Postgraduate Diploma in Accountancy (PGDA) -Dsm,Mbeya and Singida

Postgraduate Diploma in Procurement and Logistics Management (PGDPLM) -Dsm,Mbeya and Singida

Mbeya Campus	Singida Campus	Mtwara Campus	Mwanza Campus	Kigoma Campus
Airport/Zambia Junction	Along Sepuka Road	At the Saba-Saba Grounds	Nyakato Area (Buzuruga)	Ujiji (Red Cross Building)
P.O. Box 825, Mbeya	P.O. Box 388, Singida	P.O. Box 169, Mtwara	P.O. Box 5247, Mwanza	P.O. Box 526, Kigoma
Tel. 255-025-2502276	Tel. 255-026-2502125	Tel. 255-023-2333948	Tel. 255-028-2570475	Tel. 255-028-2803529
Email: tiambeya@tia.ac.tz	Email: tiasingida@tia.ac.tz	Email: tiamtwara@tia.ac.tz	Email: tiamwanza@tia.ac.tz	Email: tiakigoma@tia.ac.tz

Chief Executive Officer

Tanzania Institute of Accountancy

P.O. Box 9522, Dar Es Salaam

Tel: +255 22 2850717, Fax: +255 736 502630 Email: tia@tia.ac.tz Website:

www.tia.ac.tz