

ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT

LEGISLATION 1975

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I ASSENT,

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the
Revolutionary Council**

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECREE NO. I OF 1975

**A DECREE TO AMEND THE AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE DECREE**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers Conferred by the Legislative Powers Law, 1964, the President of Zanzibar by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council hereby makes the following Decree:-

Short title.
Cap. 110.

1. This Decree may be cited as the Agricultural Produce (Amendment) Decree, 1975 and shall be read as one with the Agricultural Produce Decree, herein-after referred to as the Principal Decree.

Section 10 of
the principal
Decree
amended.

2. The Principal Decree is hereby amended by adding the following new sections immediately after section 10 to be numbered 10A, 10B, 10C, 10D and 10E.

10A.(1) Every cultivator of a rice paddy field shall sell his crop directly to the Head Office of Agriculture and Land or duly appointed agents acting on its behalf.

(2) No person other than the Head Office of Agriculture and Land or duly appointed agents acting on its behalf shall buy the crop of any rice paddy field from any person.

10B.(1) Every cultivator of millet, sorghum, maize, green gram, beans, pigeon peas and ground nuts shall sell his crop directly to the Head Office for Trade and Industry or to duly appointed agents acting On its behalf.

(2) No person other than the Head Office for Trade and Industry or duly appointed agents acting on its behalf shall buy any millet, sorghum, maize, green gram, beans, pigeon peas and ground nuts from any person.

10c. Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of sections 10A or 10B shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to be sent to an Educational Centre for a period of two years.

10D. It shall be an offence for any person to uproot immature cassava from any field and a person found guilty of the offence shall on conviction be liable to be sent to an Educational Centre for a period of not less than seven years and to corporal punishment of seven strokes.

10E(1) Any volunteer of the Department of Youth of the Afro-Shirazi Party is hereby empowered to arrest without a warrant anyone who commits an offence against section 10D.

(2) A person so arrested shall be immediately taken to a police station and handed over to the officer in charge of the Station.”

Made at Zanzibar this 30th day of July, 1975.

SULEIMAN A. MNOGA,
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

I ASSENT,

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECREE NO. 2 OF 1975

A DECREE TO AMEND THE LIQUOR DECREE

IN EXERCISE of the Powers conferred by the Legislative Powers Law, 1964, the President of Zanzibar by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council hereby makes the following Decree:-

Short title. 1. This Decree may be cited as the Liquor (Amendment) Decree, 1975 and shall be read as one with the Liquor Decree (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Decree) and shall come into force on the 1st day of July, 1975.

Section 4 of the principal Decree amended. 2. Section 4 of the Principal Decree is hereby amended by re-numbering Section 4 the existing section 4 as section 4(1) and adding the following subsection (2):-

“4.(2) This Decree shall not apply to diplomats of foreign missions resident in Zanzibar, expatriates working in Zanzibar on a contract or deputed under a Technical Assistance Programme tourists and other persons visiting Zanzibar for a period not exceeding thirty days.”

Section 17 of the principal Decree repealed and replaced. 3. Section 17 of the Principal Decree is hereby repealed and replaced by the following new section to be numbered 17:-

“Licences and permits that may be granted or issued. 17.(1) A liquor permit may be issued to any person other than a prohibited person on the payment of the prescribed fee.

(2) The application for the liquor permit should be forwarded in the case of an employee through his employer and in the case of a self-employed person through his Party Branch.

(3) The following licences for the sale of intoxicating liquor may subject to the provisions of this Decree and on the payment of the prescribed fee be granted:-

- (a) hotel A licence;
- (b) hotel B licence;
- (c) wine and spirit merchants licence;
- (d) bar licence;
- (e) club licence;
- (f) ship licence;
- (g) temporary licence;
- (h) aerodrome licence.

(4) Every liquor permit granted shall specify the nature of the permit granted and shall specify the conditions on which it is granted.

(5) A person between the ages of 18 and 20 years shall only be entitled to be issued with a Bear and Wine Permit or a Restricted Bear and Wine Permit.

(6) Save in the case of a temporary licence all licences shall be for a period or one year commencing on the 1st day of January and expiring on the following 31st day of December.

(7) All permits shall be for a period of one year commencing on the 1st day of January and expiring on the following 31st day of December save in the case of the first permits issued which shall befor the period commencing on the 1st day of July, 1975 and expiring on the 31st day of December, 1975. Any licence granted or permit issued under the provisions of this Decree shall be in the prescribed form.

(8) A person who is repeatedly found guilty of the offence of behaving in a drunken or a disorderly manner, may by a court order be declared a prohibited person. The prohibition may be for a specific period or permanent.”

Section 78 of the principal Decree repealed and replaced.

4. Section 78 of the Principal Decree is hereby repealed and replaced by the following new section to be numbered 78:-

“Supply of liquor to prohibited persons.

78.(1) No person whether licensed to sell liquor or not or whether holding a liquor permit or not, shall sell, barter, give, supply or in any way procure to or for any prohibited person any liquor in any form or quantity or to any person who is already in a state of intoxication or who by any means encourages or incites any person in such a state to drink liquor or who aides another person in obtaining liquor contrary to the provisions of this Decree shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Every person contravening the provisions of this section shall on conviction therefor be liable to be sent to an educational centre as follows:-

- (a) for the first offence three months;
- (b) for the second offence - six months;
- (c) for the third offence - one year;
- (d) for the fourth and additional offences one year plus a year in respect of every offence above the third offence."

Made at Zanzibar this 30th day of July, 1975.

SULEIMAN A. MNOGA,
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

I ASSENT,

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECREE NO. 3 OF 1975

**A DECREE TO ENABLE THE ESTABLISHMENT AND REGISTRATION
OF COPRA PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND TO MAKE
PROVISION FOR GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BE
GRANTED TO SUCH SOCIETIES**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers conferred by the Legislative Powers Law, 1964, the President of Zanzibar by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council hereby makes the following Decree:-

- Short title. 1. This Decree may be cited as the Copra Producers Co-operative Societies Decree, 1975.
- Appointment of registrar. 2. (1) The Registrar of Business names appointed under the Registration of Business Name Decree, 1949 shall be the Registrar for the purpose of registering societies under this Decree.
- (2) The Registrar shall maintain a list of every registered society and maintain a complete record of particulars relating to such society.
- Eligibility for registration. 3.(1) To be eligible for registration every society must consist of not less than ten persons from different branches of the same ward who are either coconut pickers, coconut collectors, coconut breakers or a person certified by the Chairman for Agriculture to be a person involved in the production of copra. There will be only one society for each ward. And the society may be struck off the register if its activities are not in keeping with the policy of Ujamaa.
- (2) Every member of the society shall be a person who is above the age of eighteen years or who has completed ten years compulsory education. A member may be disqualified for membership if his behaviour is not in the best interest of or to the utmost benefit of the society.
- Offices of the society. 4.(1) Each society shall nominate a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer who if approved by the Party shall run the affairs of the society.
- (2) The society shall be assisted by officials of the Department of Equality for citizens to maintain a complete record of all its activities.

(3) The Office of the Afro-Shirazi Party Area Secretary shall be responsible for maintaining proper accounts of the society showing all receipts and payments.

Application for registration.

5.(1) For the purpose of registration an application for registration shall be made to the Registrar. The application shall be signed by the Chairman, the Secretary and the Treasurer and shall give the following particulars:-

- (a) name of the proposed society;
- (b) ward where the society shall operate;
- (c) the names of each of the members of the society, the party branches of the places they live and the qualification for membership.

(2) Every application shall be accompanied by:-

- (a) a certificate signed by the Chairman for Agriculture showing that the members are in fact qualified for membership of the proposed society; and
- (b) a certificate signed by the Chairman for Equality of Citizens that the members are suitable and trustworthy persons.

Eligibility for loans.

6.(1) Every registered society shall be eligible to receive a loan from the Government.

(2) The amount to be advanced to the society shall be shillings ten thousand for a society consisting of a minimum of ten members and a further sum of shillings one thousand in respect of every additional member subject to a maximum of shillings twenty thousand.

Z.S.T.C to make loans.

7.(1) The Zanzibar State Trading Corporation shall be empowered to grant the loans mentioned in section 6 upon receiving a certificate from the Registrar that the society has complied with the conditions of this Decree.

(2) Of the amount of loan granted shillings six thousand shall go towards the cost of the construction and supervision of a copra kiln under the guidance of the Head Office for Agriculture and the balance towards the running expenses of the registered society under the supervision of the Head Office of Equality of Citizens.

Repayment of loans.

8.(1) The loan shall be interest free and shall be repayable over a period of two years in eight equal installments.

(2) The Zanzibar State Trading Corporation shall maintain proper accounts of the grant of the loans and any repayments received.

(3) Payment will be deducted proportionately directly from the sales or the co-operative by the Zanzibar State Trading Corporation which will be the sole buyer of such produce both in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Society to be
body corporate.

9. Each society shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and shall have power:-

- (a) to enter into contracts;
- (b) to acquire, hold and dispose movable and immovable property;
- (c) to receive and disburse moneys;
- (d) to sue and be sued in its corporate name; and
- (e) to perform such other acts as bodies corporate may by law perform.

Power to make
Regulations.

10. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council may make Regulations for the better carrying out of the purposes and provisions of this make Decree.

Made at Zanzibar the 30th day of July. 1975.

SULEIMAN A. MNOGA.
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

I ASSENT,

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECREE NO. 4 OF 1975

**A DECREE TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFECTUAL
PREVENTION OF' CORRUPTION AND TO PROVIDE
FOR MATTERS INCIDENTAL THERETO AND
CONNECTED THEREWITH**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers conferred by the Legislative Powers Law. 1964, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council hereby makes the following Decree:-

- Short title. 1. This Decree may be cited as the Prevention of Corruption Decree, 1975.
- Interpretation. 2. In this Decree:-
- “Party” shall mean the Afro Shirazi Party;
- “Political Bureau” shall mean the Political Bureau of the Afro-Shirazi Party;
- “Public Office” shall mean any office in any Department of the Party, the Government, a Public Enterprise, a Statutory Body or any company established under the Companies Decree where the Government is a shareholder;
- “Commission” shall mean any of the Commissions appointed under section 3 of this Decree.
- Commission for investigating offence. 3.(1) For the purpose of facilitating investigation of offences committed under the provisions of this Decree there are hereby established two Commissions; one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba.
- (2) The members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President and shall consist of a Chairman and not less than eleven members. Six members shall constitute a quorum.
- Procedure prior to trial. 4. Any Department of the Afro-Shirazi Party may, if it suspects that a person is conducting himself in a manner whereby it is reasonably suspected that he has committed an offence under this Decree, submit a report to the Political Bureau. After considering such a report the Political Bureau may pass on the report for investigation to the Commission. After investigation the Commission will submit its full report together with any evidence it may have on which the report is based to the Bureau

which may thereafter direct that the case be referred to the Attorney-General for action to be taken in accordance with the law.

Information to
High Court.

5. Where the Attorney-General is satisfied that a prima facie case exists against any person he may file information directly to the High Court which shall have exclusive power to try offences under this Decree. Where the Attorney-General is of the opinion that the facts do not disclose any offence capable of being tried he shall so advise the Bureau together with the grounds on which his opinion is based.

Corrupt
transactions.

6.(1) Any person who by himself, or by or in conjunction with any other person, corruptly solicits, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept person or attempts to obtain, from any person for himself or for any other person, any advantage as an inducement to, or reward for, or otherwise or attempts to obtain, from any person for himself or for any other on account of, any agent (whether or not such agent is the same person as such first mentioned person) doing, or forbearing to do, or having done or forborne to do, anything in relation to his work or business, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who by himself, or by or in conjunction with any other person, corruptly gives, promises or offers any advantage to any person, whether for the benefit of that person or of another person, as an inducement to, or reward for, or otherwise on account of any agent (whether or not such agent is the person to whom such advantage is given, promised or offered) doing, or forbearing to do, or having done or forborne to do, anything in relation to his work or business, shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Where any person is convicted of an offense against this section:-

- (a) he shall be liable to be sent to an Educational Centre for a term not exceeding ten years or to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand shillings, or to both such term and fine; and
- (b) in addition, the court may:-
 - (i) where such person is an agent, order him to pay to his principal in such manner as the court may direct, the amount or value of any advantage received by him or any part thereof; or
 - (ii) where such a person is an agent, order that he pay to his principal, in such manner as the court may direct, part of the amount or value of any advantage received by him, and that the whole or part of the residue be forfeited; or
 - (iii) whether such person is an agent or not, order that the amount or value of any advantage received by him, or any part thereof, be forfeited.

Public officer obtaining advantage without adequate consideration.

7. Any person who, being a public officer, solicits, accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain for himself or for any other person, any advantage without lawful consideration or for a lawful consideration which he knows or has reason to believe to be inadequate from any person whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been, or to be, or to be likely or about to be, concerned in any matter or transaction with himself as a public officer, or having any connection with the official functions of himself or of any public officer to whom he is subordinate, or from any person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be interested in or related to or acting for or on behalf of the person so concerned, or having such a connection, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to be sent to an Educational Centre, for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine not exceeding twenty thousand shillings or to both such term and such fine, and, in addition, the court may order that the amount or value of any advantage received by him, or any part thereof, be forfeited.

Advantage received on behalf of accused.

8. For the purposes of section 6 and section 7, where any advantage has been received with the knowledge of the accused person, by any person other than the accused person, and the court is satisfied, having regard to his relationship to the accused person or to any other circumstances, that such person has received the same for or on behalf of such accused person, or by reason of his relationship to the accused person or otherwise on account of or in connection with the official functions of such accused person, such advantage shall be deemed to have been received by such accused person.

Public officers may be required to give account of their properties,

9.(1) The Commission may by notice in writing addressed to any public officer require such public officer to give, within such time and in such manner as may be specified in the notice, a full and true account of all or any class of properties which such public officer or his agent has in his possession or which he or his agent has in his possession at any time during which the public officer held any public office, and the Commission may also, by the same or subsequent notice, require such public officer to give a true account of how he acquired such property.

(2) Any public officer who fails to comply with any of the provisions of a notice addressed to him pursuant to this Section, or knowingly gives a false account in relation to any property, shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to be sent to an Educational Centre for a term not exceeding two years.

Being in possession of property corruptly acquired.

10.(1) Where, in consequence of any investigation made pursuant to section 9 or of a search conducted pursuant to section 13 or an investigation of a bank account pursuant to section 12 or of any investigation carried out by the Commission any public officer is found to be or to have been in possession of any property, or is found to have received the benefit of any services, which he may reasonably be suspected of having corruptly acquired or received when he held a public office, such public officer may be charged with having or having had in his possession property reasonably suspected of having been corruptly acquired or, as the case may be, with

having received the benefit of services reasonably suspected of having been corruptly received, and if such public officer fails to satisfy the court that he did not corruptly acquire the property or, as the case may be, that he did not corruptly receive the benefit of services, he shall be liable on conviction to be sent to an Educational Centre for a term not exceeding five years, and in addition thereto the court may order that the property acquired by him be forfeited.

(2) For the purposes of this section:-

(a) “Corruptly acquired or received” means received, accepted or obtained in circumstances in which it is an offence under section 6 or section 7 to receive, accept or obtain:

“public officer” includes any person who held a public office at any time during the period of ten years immediately preceding the date on which any prosecution under subsection (i) is commenced,

(b) a public officer shall be deemed to be or to have been in possession of property where such property is or was in possession of any other person and the court is satisfied, having regard to such other person’s relationship to the accused person, or to any other circumstances, that such other person is holding or held such property for or on behalf of or as a debtor of, the accused person or, in the case of such other person being the husband, wife, child, father, mother, sister or brother of the accused person, the property was acquired as a gift from the accused person or with the knowledge, consent or connivance of the accused person;

(c) a public officer shall be deemed to have received the benefit of any services where such services were received by any other person and the court is satisfied, having regard to his relationship to the accused person or to any other circumstances, that such other person received such benefit for or on behalf of such accused person or that such services were rendered to such person at the request of the accused person or by reason of his relationship to the accused person.

Presumption of corruption in certain cases.

11. Where, in any proceedings under section 6, it is proved that any advantage has been offered, promised or given to, or solicited, accepted or obtained or agreed to be accepted or obtained by a public officer by or from a person, or agent of a person, holding or seeking obtain a contract from a specified authority, the advantage shall be deemed to have been offered, promised or given and solicited, accepted or obtained or agreed to be accepted or obtained corruptly as such inducement or reward as is mentioned in section 6 unless the contrary is proved.

Special power of investigation.

12.(1) Notwithstanding any provision in any other written law, the Attorney-General, may if he considers that any evidence of the Commission of an offence against this Decree by any person is likely to be found in any bank account relating to such person, his wife or child, or of any person reasonably believed by the Attorney-General to be a trustee or agent of such person, authorise in writing any member of the Commission, either alone or with any other person (hereinafter referred to as an authorised person), to investigate such bank account and such authorisation shall be sufficient warrant for the production of such account for scrutiny by such officer or authorised person, and such officer or authorised person may take copies of any relevant entry in any such account.

(2) Any person who Rules to produce any such account to such officer or to permit such officer or authorised person scrutinize the same or to take copies of any relevant entry therein shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to be sent to an Educational Centre for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five thousand shillings or to both such term and fine.

(3) In this section:-

“bank account” includes any ledger, day book, cash book, account book and any other document used in the ordinary course of business by any person carrying on, whether on his own behalf as an agent for another, and whether exclusively or otherwise, any banking business whatsoever, whether such person is a bank within the meaning of any law for the time being in force relating to banks or not.

Attorney-General may authorise search.

13.(1) The Attorney-General may, by writing, authorise any member of the Commission to search any person, if it is reasonably suspected that such person is in possession of property corruptly acquired or to search any premises, vessel, boat, aircraft or other vehicle whatsoever in or upon which there is reason to suspect that any property corruptly acquired has been placed, deposited or concealed.

(2) A member authorised to make any search under this section may make such search and, for the purpose of so doing, may enter, using any necessary force and accompanied by the police or such other persons as he deems necessary to assist him, into or upon any premises, vessel, boat, aircraft or other vehicle whatsoever.

Attorney-General may prohibit transfer of advantage or property corruptly acquired.

14.(1) Where the Attorney-General has reason to suspect any person of having corruptly received or acquired an advantage or property, he may, by notice addressed to such person or to any other person to whom the advantage or property, or the proceeds or value, or any part of the proceeds or value, of the advantage or property may be believed to have been transferred or conveyed by the person suspected of having corruptly received or acquired the advantage or property or by an agent of such person, direct the person to whom such notice is addressed not to transfer, dispose of or part with the possession of the sum of money or other property specified in such notice, and every such notice shall remain in force and be binding

on the person to whom it is addressed and every other person to whom such money or other property may pass by the operation of law for a period of twelve months from the date of the notice or, where proceedings for an offence under this Decree or any other written law in relating to the advantage or property have been commenced against any person, until the determination of such proceedings.

(2) Any person who has been served with a notice under subsection (1) and who, in contravention of such notice, transfers, disposes of or parts with the possession of the sum of money or property specified in the notice, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to be sent to an Educational Centre for a term not exceeding twelve months.

(3) In any proceeding for an offence under subsection (2), the accused person shall be acquitted if he satisfies the courts:-

- (a) that the sum of money or other property specified in the notice was delivered to the Chairman of the Commission or to some other person as directed in the notice; or
- (b) that the sum of money or other property specified in the notice was produced to a court and has been retained by such court; or
- (c) that the notice was subsequently withdrawn by the Attorney General by notification in writing.

Forfeiture and
payment of sum
of Principal.

15. Where a court orders the forfeiture or payment of the amount or value or any part thereof, of any advantage, or the forfeiture of any property, under the provisions of section 7, section 10 or section 13, the following provisions shall apply:-

- (a) payment of any sum ordered to be paid or forfeited may be enforced in the same manner and subject to the same incidents as in the case of the payment of fine;
- (b) all moneys forfeited shall be paid into the Treasury and shall form part of the general revenue;
- (c) any such order shall, for the purpose of any appeal, be deemed to form part of the sentence of the Court.

Offences triable
by High Court.

16. An offence under this Decree shall be tried by the High Court.

Made at Zanzibar this 30th day of July, 1975.

SULEIMAN A. MNOGA,
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

I ASSENT,

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECREE NO. 5 OF 1975

**A DECREE TO AMEND THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMEN
DECREE, 1972**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers conferred by the Legislative Powers Law, 1964, the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council hereby makes the following Decree: -

Short title. 1. This Degree may be cited as the Appointment of Chairmen (Amendment) Decree, 1975 and shall be read as one with the Appointment of Chairmen Decree, 1972, hereinafter referred to as the Principal Decree.

Repeal and replacement of section 3(1). 2. Subsection (1) of section 3 of the Principal Decree, is hereby repealed and replaced by the following new subsection (1):-

“(1) The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council shall appoint Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Assistant Chairmen for various sections of Government and shall assign to them duties for which they will be made responsible.”

Amendment of Section 3. 3. Section 3 is hereby amended by inserting the following new subsections immediately after subsection (4) to be numbered subsections (5) and (6) respectively:-

“(5) A Deputy Chairman shall not be a member of the Revolutionary Council unless:-

(a) he was a member of the Revolutionary Council before his appointment; or

(b) he is appointed a member under section 2 (2) of this Decree.

(6) The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council may appoint any member of the Revolutionary Council to be the Principal Adviser to the Chairman of any Afro-Shirazi Party department who will assist and co-operate with the Chairman in the running of the affairs of such department of the Party.”

Repeal and
replacement
of section 4.

4. Section 4 is hereby repealed and replaced by the following new section to be numbered 4:-

4. The appointment of Assistant Secretaries and other officers as are necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant shall be made as follows:-

- (a) the progress report of a person to be appointed as Assistant Secretary or to any other post to carry out the duties and responsibilities assigned to him by virtue of such a post, which shall include a report on his efficiency and performance in his department, a report on his participation in Party and national activities, shall first be sent for review and recommendation to the Public Service Commission responsible for Appointment and Promotions in public services;
- (b) the Public Service Special Committee which deals with Appointment to the Senior Civil Service, on receiving and scrutinising such appointment from the Commission, shall deal with the application as required under section 3 (2) of the Senior Civil Service Appointment Decree. 1970, and give its approval to such appointment directing the salary scale and entry point.

Made at Zanzibar this 24th day of October, 1975.

SULEIMAN A. MNOGA,
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

I ASSENT,

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DECREE NO. 6 OF 1975

**A DECREE TO AMEND THE PEOPLE'S COURTS
DECREE, 1969**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers conferred by the Legislative Powers Law, 1964, the President of Zanzibar by and with the advice and consent of the Revolutionary Council hereby makes the following Decree:-

1. This Decree may be cited as the People's Courts (Amendment) Decree, 1975 and shall be read as one with the People's Courts Decree, 1969, hereinafter referred to as the Principal Decree.

2. The Principal Decree is hereby amended by adding new sections immediately after section 11 to be numbered 11A, 11B, 11C and 11D:-

“Establishment
of Kadhi's
Courts.

11A. In addition to the People's Courts there shall be established Kadhis Courts at the places mentioned in the Zanzibar Official Gazette:-

Provided that all Kadhi's Courts which have been in existence since 1st January, 1970 shall be deemed to have been established in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Appointment
Kadhis.

11B. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Council may appoint any person who is qualified, to be a Kadhi and a notice of such appointment specifying the area within which such person shall exercise jurisdiction shall be published in the Gazette:-

Provided that all the Kadhis who have been working as Kadhis since the 1st January, 1970 shall be deemed to have been appointed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Powers of
Kadhis.

11C. The jurisdiction of Kadhis' Courts shall be limited to:-

- (a) matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce guardianship and subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, the custody of children in cases in which the parties are Muslims of the Ibadhi sect or the Shafei sect;

- (b) matters relating to wakfs, religious or charitable trusts, inter vivos and inheritance where the claim in respect of any such matter does not exceed five thousand shillings, in cases in which the parties are Muslims of the Ibadhi sect or the Shafei sect;
- (c) claims for maintenance, where such claim is for a lump gifts inter vivos and inheritance where the claim in respect of any such matter does not exceed five thousand shillings, in cases in which the parties are Muslims of the Ibadhi sect or the Shafei sect;
- (d) suits and proceedings of a civil nature in which the subject matter can be estimated at a money value and does not exceed five thousand shillings.

Appearance
on behalf of
parties in
Kadhis'
Courts.

11D. No advocate or a public prosecutor may appear on behalf of any party before a Kadhi:-

Provided that a Kadhi may permit any relative or a trusted neighbour of any party upon the request of such party to appear and act for such party without the payment of any fees.”

Made at Zanzibar this 24th day of October, 1975.

Dr. S. A. MNOGA,
Secretary to the Revolutionary Council

L.N.
1 of 1975.

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscating of Immovable Property (Revocation)
(No. 2) Order, 1974**

Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation) (No. 2) Order, 1974.

Revocation. 2. The Order in respect of House No. 2619 situate at Kwahani and said to belong to Abass Nizamdden and which was confiscated by the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 1) Order, 1973, is hereby revoked.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

**ALI MUHSIN ALI
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power**

**ZANZIBAR
29th December, 1974**

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

L.N.
2 of 1975.

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation)
(No. 3) Order, 1974**

Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation) (No. 3) Order, 1974.

Revocation. 2. The Order in respect of House No. 114 situate at Shangani and said to belong to Bibi Asha Said Jabadhria Deraj and which was confiscated by the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 3) Order, 1973 is hereby revoked.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

**ALI MUHSIN ALI
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power**

**ZANZIBAR
29th December, 1974**

L.N.
3 of 1975.

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation)
(No. 1) Order, 1975**

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable (Revocation) (No.1) Order, 1975.

Revocation.

2. The Order in respect of House No. 19/196 situate at Kikwajuni and said to belong to Mrs. Grace Ruth and which was Confiscated by the Confiscation of immovable Property (No. 4) Order, 1973 is hereby revoked.

By the order of the Chairman of Revolutionary Council.

ALI MUHSIN ALI
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power

ZANZIBAR
11th January, 1975

L.N.
4 of 1975.

THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE DECREE, 1966

**THE ZANZIBAR WHARFAGE CORPORATION
ORDER, 1975**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers vested in me by section 2(1) of the Public Enterprise Decree, 1966, I hereby establish the following Public Enterprise with particulars thereof set hereunder:-

1. Name:
The Zanzibar Wharfage Corporation.
2. Chairman Responsible:
Chairman for Harbours and Shipping.
3. Objects:
 - (1) To unload and otherwise handle all cargo imported at any harbour in Zanzibar or Pemba.
 - (2) To load and otherwise handle all cargo exported from any harbour in Zanzibar or Pemba.
 - (3) To handle any transshipment cargo and arrange for its temporary storage.
 - (4) To service all ships whether local or foreign that call at any harbour in Zanzibar or Pemba.
 - (5) Generally to provide and service normally provided in connection with stevedoring and lighterage services.
4. Head Office:
Forodha Mchanga, P. O. Box 92, Zanzibar.
5. Nominal Capital:
Shs. 1,342,227.65 paid by the Afro-Shirazi Party Government

Made at Zanzibar this 24th day of May, 1975.

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

L.N.
5 of 1975.

**THE ZANZIBAR WHARFAGE COMPANY LIMITED
(VESTING OF ASSETS) DECREE, 1972**

Transfer Assets of Zanzibar Wharfage Corporation

IN EXERCISE of the powers vested in me by section 6 of the above mentioned Decree I hereby transfer all the assets which were vested in the Government by the said Decree to the Zanzibar Wharfage Corporation.

Made at Zanzibar this 24th day of May, 1975.

**ABOUD JUMBE,
Chairman of the Revolutionary Council**

L.N.
6 of 1975.

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation)
(No. 2) Order, 1975**

1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation) (No. 2) Order, 1975.

2. The Order in respect of Houses Nos. 10/28 and 10/41 situate at Vikokotoni and said to belong to Habib Mohamed and which were confiscated by the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 4) Order, 1969, is hereby revoked.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

**ALI MUHSIN ALI
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power**

**ZANZIBAR
29th May, 1975**

**L.N. 7 of
1975.**

THE PUBLIC ENTERPRISE DECREE, 1966

**THE HOTELI YA BWAWANI ORDER, 1975
Appointment of Member of the Advisory Board**

IN EXERCISE of the Powers conferred upon me by section 3 (1) of the Public Enterprise Decree, 1966, I am pleased to appoint Mr. R. K. Sibal, the General Manager of the Hoteli ya Bwawani to be a member of the Advisory Board of Hoteli ya Bwawani with effect from 1st July, 1974.

**ISSA SHARIF,
Chairman for Tourism, Hotels
and Social Centres**

**ZANZIBAR
23rd July, 1975**

L.N.
8 of 1975.

Legal Supplement (Part II) to the Tanzania - Zanzibar Gazette,
Vol. LXXXIV, No. 4997 of 30th August, 1975

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No.8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (No.1) Order, 1975
(Under Section 2 (1))**

Short title.

1. This order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 1) Order, 1975.

Confiscation
of houses
mentioned
in the
Schedule.

2. All those houses bearing assessment numbers mentioned in the First Column of the Schedule hereto and belonging to or said to belong to the persons mentioned in the Second Column and situate at the places mentioned in the Third Column, are hereby confiscated.

SCHEDULE

<u>First Column</u>		<u>Second Column</u>		<u>Third Column</u>
19/779	..	Bwana Rubabai Yusufali Pattwa		Kikwajuni
151/158	..	Bwana Ebji Walaji	Gizenga Street
2558	Bwana Dharamsi Ramji	..	Mchangani
9/10	Bibi Zawadi bint Thuweni	..	Mtendeni.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

ALI MUHSIN ALI
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power

ZANZIBAR
25th August. 1975

L.N.
9 of 1975.

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Preidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation)
(No. 3) Order, 975**

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (Revocation) (No. 3) Order, 1975.

2. The Order in respect of House No. 890 situate at Mizingani/Malindi and said to belong to Sadikali Abdhusein A. Patwa and which was confiscated by the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 101) Order, 1965, is hereby revoked.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

**ALI MUHSIN ALI,
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power**

**ZANZIBAR
16th September, 1975.**

L.N.
10 of 1975.

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964**

(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 2) Order, 1975
(Under Section 2 (1))**

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 2) Order, 1975.

Confiscation
of houses
mentioned in
the Schedule.

2. All those houses bearing assessment numbers mentioned in the First Column of the Schedule hereto and belonging to or said to belong to the persons mentioned in the Second Column and situate at the places mentioned in the Third Column, are hereby confiscated.

SCHEDULE

<u>First Column</u>	<u>Second Column</u>	<u>Third Column</u>
3281	Bwana Hilal Ahmed Khalfan ..	Kiswandui
18/216	Bwana Dharamsi Dranji ..	Kisima-majongoo.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

ALI MUHSIN ALI,
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power

ZANZIBAR.
20th September, 1975

**L.N.
11 of 1975.**

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 3) Order, 1975
(Under Section 2 (1))**

Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 3) Order. 1975.

Confiscation of 2. All that house No. 4159 situate at Vikokotoni, Zanzibar. and belonging to or
houses at said to belong to Sunni Manzil is hereby confiscated of with effect from 26th
Vikokotoni. September, 1975,

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

**ALI MUHSIN ALI
Chairman for Works, Communications
and Power**

**ZANZIBAR
1st October, 1975**

**Legal Supplement (Part II) to the Tanzania—Zanzibar Gazette,
Vol. LXXXIV, No. 5011 of 29th November, 1975**

**L.N.
12 of 1975.**

**THE CONFISCATION OF IMIOVABLE PROPERTY
DECREE, 1964
(Presidential Decree No. 8 of 1964)**

**The Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 4) Order, 1975
(Under Section 2 (1))**

- Short title. 1. This Order may be cited as the Confiscation of Immovable Property (No. 4) Order, 1975.
- Confiscation of house at Pemba. 2. All that House No. SZ. 175 situate at Kilimatinde, Chake Chake, Pemba, and belonging to or said to belong to Abdulla Dello is hereby confiscated with effect from 22nd September, 1975. Pemba.

By the Order of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

**KASSIM ALI,
Chairman for Building Construction and Housing**

**ZANZIBAR,
21st November, 1975**

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