Global Journal of HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: E
Economics
Volume 14 Issue 8 Version 1.0 Year 2014
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Chinamasa's Mid-Term Fiscal Policy Review Statement: A Dog's Breakfast (2014)

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GJHSS-E Classification : FOR Code: 349999p

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I. Introduction

On 14 September 2014 the Finance and Economic Development Minister, Honourable Patrick Chinamasa announced a mid-term fiscal review policy statement whose highlights were as under listed:

- Tax evaders given six months amnesty to disclose and repay tax obligation.
- Finance minister proposed to empower Zimbabwe to pursue individuals-retiring or serving who owe tax obligations.
- 5% levy on voice and data tariffs effective October 1, 2014, duty on handsets and related gadgets hiked to 25%.
- Gold royalties slashed to 5% from 7% from October 1. Presumptive tax on small scale gold miners scrapped.
- US$73million had been disbursed for Victoria airport; US$38million farm equipment first batch had been received.
- Government to mobilize US$252.3 million for Presidential input scheme 2014/15.
- Government to provide US$184million for inputs.
- Amended the amount subject to withholding tax on lenders from US$250 per transaction to an aggregate of US$250 per year of assessment.
- Repealed the older definition of fiscalised devices provided in the Finance Act of 2012.
- Removed foodstaffs, washing preparations and beverages goods from the duty free certificate facility with effect from 1 October 2014.
- Reviewed downwards, royalty on gold produced by primary producers to 5% from 7%.
- Reduced presumptive tax on small scale gold miners to 20% from the current 2% effective from 1 October 2014.

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- Levy customer's duty on mobile handsets at a rate of 25% with effect from 1 October 2014.
- Levy on excise duty of 5% on air time for voice and data with effect from 15 September 2014.
- Increase excise duty on diesel and petrol from 25 and 30 cents per litre respectively with effect from 15 September 2014 (Zivira 2014)

Having heard it from the horse's mouth up next is a statement on the relevant and related Literature Review and the Research Methodology carried out to expose the Research findings for discussion. Please do not go away as details on this coming your way in just a moment.

II. A Statement on the Relevant and Related Literature Review, Research Methodology and Discussion of Research Findings

In order to do full justice to the said topic, the Author took his study to a sampled number of prominent journalistic personalities from the private media[1] to give us their side of the story on the Honourable Chinamasa's mid-team fiscal review statement. After the relevant and related Literature Review and Research Methodology the Research Findings so exposed would then be discussed. Therefore without much ado the Author called upon the staff Reporter (2014) of the Standard newspaper to give us his side of the story on the topic 'Chinamasa's mid-term fiscal policy statement: 'A dog's breakfast.'

a) *Policy review does not inspire confidence (Staff Reporter 2014)*

Analysts and stakeholders said the Finance Minister Honourable Chinamasa's mid-term fiscal policy

[1] Private media from the print media comprise the dailies the most prominent of which circulating in Harare are Newsday and Daily News. The weeklies from the print media are the Daily News on Sunday, the Standard, Financial Gazette and the Zimbabwe Independent. The emphasis on the private media is for strategic reasons ie they are famous for balanced reporting meaning they state facts and figures as they are on the ground without fear, favour or prejudice. Whereas the public print media such as the daily Herald and Weekly Sunday mail owned by government are notorious for not stating the truth but pure propaganda in false praise of the government of the day e.g people dying of starvation in Zimbabwe is blamed on Western punitive sanctions on Zimbabwe when the brutal truth which obviously hurts is the underutilisation of land by inept black farmers after the much hyped fast track land resettlement programme of 2000.

review and the associated measures do not inspire confidencefor the economic momentum required for economic growth and recovery. As in Section I Honourable Chinamasa had proposed a raft of measures to raise additional revenue in the wake of declining revenue from taxes and soaringexpenditures exacerbated by a ghost workforce numbering a staggering 75 000 civil servants (Staff Reporter 2014).

A Research Analyst said the proposed revenue measures being put in place highlighted the limited options government was facing in generating revenue.

> 'Such measures are short term as they do not address the key challenges in the economy. They are also going to strain the general populace further stiflingdemand', he said.

The grey imports are more affordable for locals compared to locally assembled cars in the absence of cheap financing from banks. Chinamasa said the local assembly of vehicles benefitted downstream industries such as paint, carpet material, glasses, tyres and batteries manufacturing, among others.

> 'These industries have however; either closed or are operating at very low capacity due to low demand for goods and services from local vehicle assembly plants', he said adding that the measure takes into account the need to protect consumers from unfair pricing and substandard products. Local car assemblies have no capacity to meet demand. In addition, their prices are beyond the reach of many in a harsh economic environment. Willowvale Mazda Motor Industries stopped assembling cars in 2012.

> 'You cannot say you are protecting industry because we do not have industry to talk about. The economy is dead',former Finance Minister Tendai Biti said.

He said Zimbabweans were on the rocks with company closures yet Honourable Chinamasa was imposing a tax burden to improve the fiscal revenue.

> 'It is a measure that seeks to draw water from stone. Why tax food stuffs, vehicles, handsets and airtime which is the only form of communication our people have? It is the worst fiscal statement I can remember.' Biti said.

The past president for the confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Kumbirai Katsande said the Honourable Minister was looking for revenue raising measures in the wake of shrinking consumer demand and tax base (Staff Reporter 2014).

> 'I think this is a desperate situation. Government is not anywhere near what the existing recurrent expenditures are. We need to look at ways to reduce our costs as well, that is critical.' he said.

Katsande said, Honourable Chinamasa needed to be supported in his efforts to get foreign direct investment. Economist John Robertson said Honourable Chinamasa was wrong about the economy growing as it will only shrink further.

> 'The measures introduced will reduce the amount people can spend on other things. Shops will record lower profits and there will be fewer tax sources from other sectors, there is no gain for government, he said.

Robertson said that the case of doing business in Zimbabwe is one of the lowest in the world and the new measures only worsened the situation.

> 'Government still has to build factories and the duty increases targeting food and household items are a start in the wrong place. Most active farmers in Zimbabwe are growing tobacco and not food.' said Robertson.

The then late analyst Eric Bloch said government still had a long way to go, saying the increases in duty were inflationary.

> 'The increase in fuel for example will increase the cost of transportation of goods. This will affect retail process and impact on the population negatively (in terms of cost of living).' he said.

> 'Nothing was said about stimulating investment, reinstatement of export incentives or steps to inspire investors' confidence.'

A researcher analyst said the mid-term review highlighted the glaring fact growth in the economy was slowing down as shown by a downward revision of growth projections.

> 'With soft commodity process and a struggling manufacturing sector and lower funding even in the agriculture sector, we do not see the 3.1% target being achievable.' he said. (Staff Writer 2014).

Another prominent journalist who spoke to the Author through his column in the Financial Gazette warned the budget review would undermine recovery prospects and worsen an already gloomy economy outlook. Details on his contribution on the direction the economy was going to take after the disastrous policy review policy statement coming your way in just a moment.

b) *Budget Review Unlikely to Halt Economic Decline (Mukoshori 2014)*

Zimbabweans are bracing for turbulent times as the beleaguered Zimbabwean economy, painfully creeping into recession, faces fresh waves of price hikes, company closures and job losses after a dog's breakfast winner-take-all budget review made largely to raise more cash for the cashless government. The financially hamstrung government displayed its lack of capacity to deal with a stubborn crisis by unveiling sweeping fiscal measures that left economic commentators and watchers worried about the direction of the economy warning that Zimbabwe faced its harshest test ever since abandoning its free falling

Zimbabwean currency in 2009 in favour of a basket of foreign currencies that halted stratospheric hyperinflation and temporarily brought stability into the economy. Leading economist in Zimbabwe John Robertson said finance minister Honourable Patrick Chinamasa's desperate fiscal measures were going to stoke the dreaded economic recession and hurt ailing industries.

'They are devaluing the US dollar, said Robertson about the infamous budget review.

'They are putting a serious threat to the value of the US dollar in this country. Next year (2015) will no doubt be more difficult than 2014.' he said (Mukoshori 2014).

As an indication of how out of sync Zimbabwe pricing trends are viz-a-viz global and regional comparatives, the selling price of maize is about US$420 per tonne which was significantly higher than the regional prices of US$265 per tonne. Robertson argued that more belt tightening would increase the likelihood that Zimbabwe could plunge into another 'lost decade' of economic torpor that it had battled to shake off for 14 years since 2000, the year of the yet to be finalised fast track land reform programme which left the economy damaged beyond repair. While commercial farmers who had the know how were in rough ride fashion driven off the land to pave way for the inept black farmers who could not utilise the forcibly acquired land because they sold farming equipment. To make matters look worse for Zimbabwe economists and strategists had been steadily revising downwards growth projections for 2014 because the scales had been clearly tippled against recovery in the past nine months effective from January 2014. The analysts and economic watchers protested as Honourable Chinamasa, despite heavy criticisms and warnings from these concerned stakeholders, and battling to scale up foreign direct investment (fdi) inflows in the absence of reassuring policies, introduced a raft of damaging fiscal measures rejecting the Keynesian approach of economic stimulus, because treasury was hopelessly broke. Faced with a slide in revenues, Honourable Chinamasa had announced a 5% hike in mobile phone airtime rates, followed by a 25% import duty on hand sets as he repositioned state finances to overturn a slump on domestic revenue which was now projected at US$3.8 billion from a budget of US$4.1 billion. Mobile phone firms immediately announced a hike in tariffs. The negative effects of the economic slowdown that had been propelled by dozens of firm closures, at the frightening rate of 10 companies per month, had forced government to swallow its pride and scale down2014 growth projections to 3.1% down from 6.1% in a clear but rare admission that populist policies such as the much hyped land reform programme of 2000 switched off the arteries that had kept the comatose economy frail but alive (Mukoshori 2014).

Grappling with a black hole so huge it has had to stagger civil servants salaries and suspend a string of growth stimulating capitalprojects, government also hiked excise duty on petrol to US$0.30 cents per litre from US$0.25 cents a litre,immediately forcing service stations to respond through corresponding price increases. Honourable Chinamasa hiked duty on a wide range of imported finished products, hoping this would help cash strapped local producers, but Honourable Chinamasa had conveniently forgottenthat the borders through which imports are funnelled into the market are not only laden with stinking corruption, but are also leaking like a sieve.

'In the short-term, this will have a knock-on-effect on prices and hence inflation.' said Tsitsi Mutandwa economist at the Pan African financial service group BanABC.

'While the thrust is to protect the local industries the positive impact may not be realised if the country's boarders remain porous', said Mutandwa

'Government had on several occasions increased duty on fuel in order, to increase its revenue coffers', said Mutandwa.

'The first round impact of upward review of duty on fuel will see most service stationsadjusting their fuel prices. The second round impact could be a general increase on prices of basic goods in the economy.

Robertson said Honourable Chinamasa had put the cart before the horse.

'He has to bring them (frail and closed companies) back to operation before protecting them'said Robertson (Mukoshori 2014).

Among the goods to be protected were cooking oil, poultry, soap, maize meal, flour, beverages, diary produce, furniture, sugar, fresh and canned fruits and vegetables. Honourable Chinamasa hoped to halt accelerating collapse of industry by protecting them from cheap imports believed to have sucked US$3 billion out of the economy in the first half of the year. Robertson's blunt warning reverberated throughthe minds of economists cutting across sectors, including the banking sector which is grappling with a huge non performing loan portfolio amounting to US$750 million against deposits of around US$4 billion. While the fiscal policy review showed the economic picture had brightened recently, prices of tobacco projected to remain firm and in the tourism industry where accruals are projected to reach 3.2 million this year from 2.5 million in 2013, the country remains mired in a slump. Exports have been declining coming down from US$278 million in March 2014 and US$184 million in May 2014. The decline had been sparked by the continued closure of firms and challenges in the mining sector which is grappling with a slide in metal prices. Importers had continued going north rising to US$528 million in June 2014 from US$487 million in January 2014 fuelling the exportation of little liquidity available in a cash-strapped market (Mukoshori 2014).

During the period January toJune 2014 total exports stood at US$1.2 billion compared to US$1.5 billion during the prior comparative in 2013. Adding to the gloomy outlook that now faces Zimbabweans is the downward revision in a series of crucial economic indicators by government. National gross domestic product (GDP for 2014 is now estimated at US$14 million, from an initial budget projection of about US$14 million. Exports were now projected at US$3.5 billionin 2014 from a budget plan of US$5 billion. Analysts warned this would have wide ranging consequences on efforts to stabilize the economy and reset it on the path to growth. As Honourable Chinamasa took his position to face parliamentarians in mid September 2014, to outline the measures he hoped would arrest the decline that now poses the biggest threat to the ruling ZANU PF party's stay in power, these were the issues many expected him to tackle. But he misfired. He said government would mobilze US$252.3 million for agriculture under the presidential inputs scheme; US$184.8 million for small grains input support would be called out, while300 000 cotton farmers would receive a cotton input pack valued at US$33 cash. On paper this plan looked impressive, but the big question that he did not address was how the funding would be sourced. As with the frail economy, Zimbabwean banks are facing a difficult time and were saddled with high defaults of up to 18.5% out of the just under US$4 billion that had been pumped into industries (Mukoshori 2014).

Another contributor approached for his side of the story on 2014 mid-term fiscal statement had no kind words for the Honourable Chinamasa. Details of his contribution to the ongoing debate is coming your way in just a moment, so please do not go away.

c) Chinamasa's 'Poridge' Fiscal Policy Statement: A Zombie to the Economy (Rukara 2014)

Rukara was hard hitting in his condemnation of Honourable Chinamasa's fiscal review statement which he notonly said was a 'porridge' fiscal policy statement but in fact a zombie to the limping economy. According to Rukara (2014) the Zimbabwe economy had miraculously metamorphosed from being faint to flat, Honourable Chinamasa was then found busy dosing it with a horde of poisonous drugs of fiscal policies that are likely to see the economy lumber to its knees once again. While it is an undisputable fact that most if not all few remaining industries in Zimbabwe are import based, the haphazard imposition of duty on commodities, particularly grocery and gadgets in general, will aid to fuel the socio-economic and political disaster to the already troubled Zimbabweans. The general economy displays that the imposition of duty especially on basic commodities like cooking oil, sugar and flour will eventually result in the high cost of living for the already tax pregnant Zimbabwean citizens who had been left with nothing to enjoy while most of their meagre earnings are going for community service to a cashless government (Rukara 2014).

Taking cooking oil as a reference of the government of Zimbabwe wishesto promote protectionism of a few companies that are actually performing to the nearest none at the expense of poor productivity and efficiency due to absence of competition surely Zimbabwe will actually be locked in a metal box full of scorpions as the local industries are selling at exorbitant prices. Thus the 'Buy Zimbabwe' campaign is failing to gain relevance as of the present situation. Since a 2 litre cooking oil of olivine oil is actually going for US$4.50 while the same commodity from D'lite is going for US$3.20. Thus because of the low disposable income of the tax burdened Zimbabwean price sensitivity is the norm of the day. Ethically speaking the government of Zimbabwe was not supposed to burden the tax over burdened Zimbabweans by inheriting the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe's US$1.3 billion debt. Honestly speaking the actual beneficiaries of the farm mechanisation programme that were done by the central bank under its quasi fiscal activities should be liable for meeting their obligations as borrowers (Rukara 2014).

Actually if the distribution of the farm inputs and machines had been done under prudent conditions without it being used as a campaign tool, otherwise there would not have been such an abnormal debt since the Central Bank is the master of knowledge on the borrowing and lending activities With the Finance Minister actually over borrowing the pre 2008 financial policies, the chance for Zimbabwe to plunge into the recessionary period is inevitable as the import tariffs will eventually hatch nasty results such as commodity shortages due to poor manufacturing performance. With the aim of meeting demand, manufacturers will hike prices that may force the government to conduct price controls so as to avoid increasing civil servants salaries. From the above explanation, one can see that the 2008 situation is knocking at the Zimbabwe economic doors, waiting for time to open so that is can fairly deal with us (Rukara 2014). While there is nothing wrong in the putting of tariffs and taxations what leaves scares on every one's mind are the modalities and methodologies that are being applied to the economy in consultation with the Zimbabwe economic pulse rate? Thus the government should ensure the safety of its citizens as fund raising machines. The Finance Minister should not seek to protect companies, that are actually performing to the nearest none as doing so is a seed bed for the imposition of economic disaster (Rukara 2014).

So far so good about the relevant and related Literature Review, the Research Methodology primarily designed to expose the Research findings which the Author has already discussed and interpreted. What is left undone is the Summary, Conclusion and Recommendationsof the Study. But up next, however, is the Summary. So please do not go away as details on this coming your way in just a moment.

III. Summary

The ignition to the discourse in this Paper kicked off with some highlights of Honourable Chinamasa's mid-term fiscal policy measures to grow the Zimbabwean economy in its 14th year of economic meltdown. Chief among others, the bagful of fiscal measures taken to boost dwindling revenue in the government coffers were:

- Increase on the price of petrol and diesel.
- Levy on voice and data tariffs.
- Government to provide US$184 million for inputs and a horde of other fiscal measures to boost revenue to the financially hamstrung government.

There was a statement on the relevant and related Literature Review, Research Methodology to expose Research findings which were discussed as below.

Staff Reporter (2014)said, the much hyped mid-term fiscal policy statement did not inspire confidence because the measures taken so far did not address economic growth and economic recovery both of which were on the continuous slide southwardly.

Mukoshori (2014) pointed a grim picture about the country's economic prospects with the country's economy projected to creep into recession, a fresh wave of price hikes, company closures and job losses after the dog's breakfast winner take-all budget review made largely to raise cash for the cashless government.

In a blow for blow contest with Honourable Minister Chinamasa, Rukara (2014) went ballistic with his criticism of the 2014 mid-term fiscal policy statement where he called it 'poridge' and a zombie to the economy taxpapers who were to take over the US$1.3 billion debt incurred by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe which did not godown well with Rukara (2014) where he protested it was financial imprudence on the part of the central bank to incur such a debt most of it on quasi-fiscal activities during the unforgettable 2000 – 2008 Era. The conclusion of the Paper looks a good prospect to both the Author and the beloved Reader. So please do not go away as details on the conclusion are coming your way in just a moment.

IV. Conclusion

According to Rusvingo (2008) Kenkel (1984) defines a Research Hypothesis from a conclusion is derived as:

> 'A statement about the value that a parameter or group of parameters can take.

According to Kenkel (1984:843):

> 'The purpose of a Research Hypothesis testing is to choose between two conflicting Research Hypothesis about the value of a population parameter. The two conflicting Research Hypotheses are denoted as the Null Research Hypothesis denoted H_o and the Alternative Research hypothesis denoted H_I. These two Research Hypotheses are mutually-exclusive so that when one is true the other one is false.

Therefore the definitions of a Null Research Hypothesis H_o and the Alternative Research Hypothesis (H_I) are that:

> 'The Null Research Hypothesis (H_o) represents an assumption ie statement that has been made about some characteristic (or parameter) of the population being studied. The Alternative Research Hypothesis (H_I) specifies all possible values of the population parameter that were not specified in the Null Research Hypothesis (H_o).

Therefore for this Paper whose title is Chinamasa's fiscal review statement: A dog's breakfast (2014) the Null Research Hypothesis (H_o) and the Alternative Research Hypothesis (H_I) in respect of the Paper title articulated as above shall respectively be:

H_o

Honourable Chinamasa's mid-term fiscal policy statement is not a dog's breakfast.

H_I

Honourable Chinamasa's mid-term fiscal policy statement is certainly a dog's breakfast.

Given the overwhelming evidence as given elsewhere in this Paper including the Summary which is loud and clear for all to hear and see the Alternative Research Hypothesis (H_I) namely: Honourable Chinamasa's mid-term fiscal policy statement is certainly a dog's breakfast is to be resoundingly accepted while the Null Research Hypothesis (H_o)as above articulated is to be resoundingly rejected in light of the overwhelming evidence which is pro the Alternative Research Hypothesis (H_I) and overwhelmingly anti the Null Research Hypothesis (H_o).

With the thrilling conclusion of the study conveniently out of the way up next are the Recommendations which are primarily designed to address what Honourable Chinamasa did not do right in his much hyped mid-term Fiscal Review Statement. So details on this coming your way in just a moment.

V. Recommendations

The big question to answer in this part of the Paper is how, why and where did the Honourable Chinamasa bungle it up? Chabwinya (2014) from the weekly Zimbabwe Independent newspaper ison standby to play the devil's advocate role in defence of the hapless Honourable Chinamasa repeatedly bashed consecutively by Mukoshori (2014) Staff Reporter (2014), and Rukara (2014).

a) Chinamasa's policy shift deserves backing Chabwinya (2014).

The former Justice Minister Honourable Patrick Chinamasa's appointment in 2013 as Finance Minister was generally met with apprehension amid fears he would adopt a belligerent approach informed by his ZANU PF[2] party's anti-Western[3] stance, thus further alienating potential investors crucial in rescuing the country's sinking economy. As expected it had not been a stroll in the park for Honourable Chinamsain possibly cabinet's hottest seat and by his own admission the economy was giving him sleepless nights.

> 'I am not sleeping because I am trying to come up with ideas that may help revive the economy', he had been quoted as saying, (Chabwinya 2014).

His task had not been made any easier by rumours he could he beaded for the chop for his 'clueless' economic turnaround strategies and failure to mobilise local financial resources to improve civil servants, among other issues. Add to that public criticism from His Excellence President Mugabe, who had warned him to deliver or 'I will get someone else', and you can imagine Honourable Chinamasa, like a Greek God Atlas, must feel like he has the weight of the world on his shoulders. While so far the Honourable Minister has precious little to show for his tireless efforts to attract foreign direct investment and a financial bailout package to rescue the economy stuck deep in the doldrums the public's perception of him appear to have undergone a makeover (Chabwinya 2014).

Despite the limited returns, Honourable Chinamasa increasingly comes across a pragmatist-alive to the facts that Zimbabwe is in a global village and solutions to its economic crisis must, among other policies, include mending bridges with the West. In September 2014 Honourable Chinamasa said:

> 'In the interest of the country we should look everywhere in order to move forward and that means we should look to the East to the West, to the North and to the South. There should be no area we say we are not looking at to exploit opportunities for our country.'

It is the sort of no-brainer realism we have – as indeed many stakeholders have been advocating given the parochial nature and anachronism of government's, trumpted look East policy which, despite perennial claims of 'bearing' fruit has woefully failed to deliver (Chabwinya 2014).

His Excellence President Mugabe reoriented the country in 2003 in response to Western pressure over the chaotic land invasions and human rights abuses, declaring in 2005 'that there were people who think like us who are of the samehistory of colonialism as ourselves, people who have started developing their economies.' The Minister gave the impression he is eclecticism, taking on board the concerns of government, business, the public, international investor's and capital markets. Addressing captains of industry recently, Honourable Chinamasa said the state of the economy requires an inclusive approach where everyone brings forward ideas on how to turnaround the economy. Pit his efforts had been weighed down by policy discord in government wrought by party hawks that prioritise political considerations ahead of the national interest. As Honourable Chinamasa had bemoaned it sometimes appears as if ministers are not working for the same government due to policy contradictions (Chabwinya 2014).

All said and done what remains undone is obviously the statement on the key assumption to give the beloved Reader peace of mind after the rough ride through what appears a difficult to accept Mid-Term Fiscal Policy Statement announced by Honourable Chinamasa, Finance and Economic Development Minister. Details coming your way in just a moment.

VI. Key Assumption

In presenting this Paper the Author would, right from the outset, wish to reassure the beloved Reader that all the facts and figures herein contained were stated as they are on the ground without fear, favour or prejudice. And the mission of this statement is to give the Reader peace of mind on the undiluted contents of this manuscript.

From the rough ride through the Honourable Chinamasa's dog's breakfast type of Monetary Policy Statement a prayer for Zimbabwe is a fitting finale to the discourse in this Paper. The Author[4] will shoulder the

[2] ZANU PF is an acronym for Zimbabwe African National-Union Patriotic Front. The party is notorious for bad governance which was in contrast with the democratic trend in neighbouring peer countries such as South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia, among others famous for good governance. ZANU PF has been the ruling party in Zimbabwe since independence from Britain in 1980, led by His Excellence President Mugabe, first as prime minister and then as president from 1988 after the merger with ZAPU and retaining the name ZANU PF (Makurumidze 2014).

[3] Western as used in this context refers to the United States of America, European Union, Canada, Australia and New Zealand

[4] The Author, Dr. Silas Luthingo Rusvingo is a member of the Church of the Province of Central Africa (CPCA), Anglican Church, Avondale Parish, Diocese of Harare.

responsibility to pray for Zimbabwe and so please do not go away before the prayer coming to you in just a moment.

VII. The Short Prayer for Zimbabwe (Pew Paper 2014)

Mwari imi munoziva kuti takapoteredzwa nezvinorwadza zvizhinji uye nekusasimba kwedu tinoputsika: Tipeiwo simba renyu uye tidzivirireiwo kuti tikunde miyedzo yose; kubudikidza nokuna Jesu Kristu Tenzi Wedu. Amen.

(meaning O God, you know we are surrounded by many great dangers and that because of our weakness we often fail: grant us your strength and protection to bring us through all temptation; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen).

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