

## **GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS**

1. - To obtain revenue /source of revenue
  - Regulating the number of business in any one line of action.
  - Ensuring that traders engage only in those business activity for which they have a license.
  - Controlling illegal business in the country
  - Ensuring that those who engage in professional activities meet the requirement.

Control the type of goods that should enter or leave the country.
2. -Difficulties to register members into association
  - Lack of awareness by consumer
  - Lack of funds
  - competition
  - (i) Garbage collection
  - (ii) Water supply
  - (iii) Street lights
  - (iv) Repair of roads
  - (v) Provision of social services e.g. schools, hospitals
  - (vi) Recreational facilities e.g sports fields, stadiums e.t.c
  - (vii) Provision of housing needs
3. - Offering several incentives to encourage investments like tax holiday subsidies
  - Provision of credit through government institutions
  - Creating a pool of qualified manpower
  - Provision of security
  - Ensuring there is political stability and good will
  - Provision of infrastructure to reduce cost of provision

- Liberalization of marketing

4.
  - Improve infrastructure especially roads
  - Provide security
  - Provide incentives e.g. tax holiday
  - Improve access to finance/provide
  - Reduce bureaucratic requirement for licensing
  - Provide social amenities e.g. schools, hospitals, market skills e.t.c
  - Provide awareness of investment opportunities
5.
  - Lack of support by the government
  - Lack of finance
  - Ignorance of consumers
  - Reluctance of consumers to join these association
  - Lack of initiative from consumers to check on traders performance and report cases on non-compliance
6.
  - i) Lack of adequate finance
  - ii) Poor management skills of these local authorities
  - iii) Political interference and wrangle
  - iv) Poor garbage collection an disposal
  - v) Embezzlement of funds
  - vi) Corruption
7.
  - Poor quality goods and services/ damaged goods
  - Incorrect weights and measures
  - Poor hygienic conditions
  - Contrabands items/ prohibited goods
  - Hoarding
  - Misleading advertisements

- Environmental pollution
  - Harmful products
  - Price overcharge
- 8.
- Inadequate funds
  - Misappropriation of funds
  - Lack of credible leadership
  - Lack of technical know- low
  - Inadequacy of qualified labor required
  - Lack of political will among elected leaders
- 9.
- Regulation
  - Training
  - Internal trade promotion
  - Eternal trade promotion
  - Service provisions
  - Creation of enabling environment
  - Consumer protection

## **GOVERNMENT AND BUSSINESS**

1. (i) Setting up standards by Kenya Bureau of Standard (KEBS) to ensure that commodities
  - produced and being sold meet the desired qualities and standards.
- (ii) Weight and measures act to ensure that equipment used for measuring are correct and
  - accurate
- (iii) Licensing to ensure that there is control on the type of business carried out
- (iv) Food and drugs act to ensure that producers and traders do not include any substance in
  - the commodities that they sell to the consumers which might have harmful effects on the

consumers' health

(v) Trade descriptions Act/ sale of goods act to ensure that a producer or a trader does not

cheat the consumers by providing false descriptions of commodities

(vi) Public health Act to ensure that commodities offered for sale are hygienic and of good

quality

(vii) Price control to ensure that essential goods and services prices don't go beyond

a certain limit

(viii) Rent and Tribunal Act to ensure that tenants are not overcharged by land lords

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3. - Regulation – The government regulates business activities through licensing, ensuring standards and legislation

- Training – The government trains business people in various institutions in the country

- Trade promotion – The government promotes trade by ensuring that there is variety of goods and services traded in locally and internationally. There are measures instituted by the government to promote trade at both domestic and international levels

- Provision of public utilities – Provides essential services like water, transport, sewerage, power communication e.t.c. which are provided either central government or local authorities

- Provision of enabling environment – Ensures that there is conducive environment for business activities e.g. by giving subsidies and incentives to traders, protecting traders and guaranteeing them for loans locally and on international level

4. - Provide security

- Provide basic infrastructure

- Fair taxation/tax concession

- Eradicate corruption

- Control inflation

- Accessibility to finance

- Reduce bureaucracy in registration

- No splitting

5. . Explore and identify new markets for more export opportunities
  - research and analyse markets for exports from their home countries
  - keep statistics of products i.e. volume , packaging sizes and methods of manufacturing
  - attend meetings seminars and workshops on trade patterns of the trading countries/on behalf of exporters
  - publish and advertise their country's exports in business journals of magazines
  - select buyers ,agents and distributors of the home country's exports
  - inform traders of their home countries of the standards required for exports