

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

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KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Company Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	United Republic of Tanzania
Nature of business and principal activities	Manufacture and sale of gypsum products and other building materials.
Directors	Nevzat Evik Ilse Elizabeth Venter Isabel Corinna Knauß* Murat Akyildiz
Registered office	Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited Plot 17 Block 186030 14110, Mwindu Lane Street Off Kinondoni Road, Infosys Building P.O Box 31873 Dar es salaam Tanzania
Holding company	Knauf International GmbH and Isogranulat Gesellschaft incorporated in Germany
Ultimate holding company	Gebr. Knauf Verwaltungsgesellschaft KG incorporated in Germany
Bankers	ABSA Bank Tanzania Limited Ohio Street, P.O Box 5137 Dar es Salaam Tanzania CRDB Bank PLC Oyster bay Branch P.O.Box 10687 Dar es Salaam Tanzania National Microfinance Bank (NMB) Oyster Plaza Premier Branch P.O. Box 162409 Dar Es Salaam Tanzania
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers Certified Public Accountants Pemba House, 369 Toure drive P.O. Box 45 Dar es Salaam Tanzania Registration number - 117633 TIN number - 110-212-285 PF number - 047
Secretary	Frank Elias Kifunda

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Report by those Charged with Governance

The members charged with governance submit their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, which disclose the state of affairs of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited, herein referred to as the "Company".

1. INCORPORATION

The Company is incorporated in Tanzania under the Tanzanian Companies Act 2002 as a private company limited by shares, and is domiciled in Tanzania. The address of the registered office is set out on page 2.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are the manufacture and sale of gypsum products and other building materials.

The Company sold gypsum boards of 10.78 million square meters during the year (2020: 5.60 square meters), equivalent to 92.5% increase compared to last year and 60.5% above 2021 target. The increase is significantly contributed by the commissioning of a new state of the art plant with capacity utilization of 15 million square meters compared with a previous plant with capacity of 4.5 million square meters. The Company remains the market leader with a 47% market share of the total plaster board market. The Company maintains a dominant market share due to its supply capacity, superior quality product, enhanced product range, offering solutions, customer service, technical support, product trainings, innovative brand and effective marketing activities.

3. RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS

The loss for the year 2021 of TZS 1,542 million (2020: TZS 10,157 million) has been added to retained earnings. It is anticipated that with the current growing trend the company will break even and start making profit in the coming years.

4. PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR

During the year, the Company recorded a net loss after tax of TZS 1,542 million (2020: Loss after tax of TZS 10,157 million), a decrease in loss of 85% as compared to previous year. This decrease in loss was mainly attributed by construction of a brand new automated plant of USD 40 million with capacity of 15 million square meters and increased production efficiency at a lower cost.

A summary of the key ratios obtained from audited financial statements is outlined below:

	2021	2020
Gross profit margin (%)	48.8%	28.97%
Inventory turnover days	90.00	127.00
Trade receivables turnover days	36.00	37.00
Current ratio	5.59	3.01
Acid test ratio	3.87	2.18

Revenues have increased by 105% compared to previous year due to increase in plaster board volume sold in 2021 compared to year 2020 (10.78 million sqm in 2021 vs 5.60 million sqm in year 2020). The main reason for increase in cost of sales was increase in raw materials purchases mainly gypsum stones and paper to meet increased production demand.

5. BUSINESS OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The Company's mission is to be the leading plaster board and system brand in East Africa and to grow our profitability

In order to maximize shareholder value, the company has set goals and strategies to deliver sustainable profitable growth.

During the year, management has been able to achieve the below strategic objectives set out in the 3-5 year plan:

- Establish Leadership in Plasterboard Market by Increasing Local and Export market share.
- Plasterboard volume growth in Domestic market by 79% and in Export markets by 168%.
- Turnaround the business from negative EBITDA to positive EBITDA.
- Increase Plaster products market share and growth volume by 149%."

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

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6. FUTURE PROSPECTS/DEVELOPMENT

With the increased demand of Knauf products within and outside Tanzanian market the company is planning to increase production capacity from 15 million square meters to 40 million square meters to utilize the opportunity in the growing East African market. It is within the company mission to provide building solutions by offering the full system of Knauf products ranging from plaster board, metal profiles and plasters.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE

In compliance to mining closure requirements, management has established future cost for rehabilitating mine site and related production facilities. The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to mining sites which are expected to be incurred in the future when mining activities cease to operate.

We remain conscious of Environmental, Social and Governance issues and have identified better ways of measuring what we have been doing.

8. CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND CASHFLOW

The capital structure of the Company is outlined below:

Shareholding:

Knauf International GmbH
Isogranulat Gesellschaft

	Percentage holding%	Percentage holding%
	99.99	99.99
	0.01	0.01
	100	100

9. COMMERCIAL AND OPERATIONAL RISKS

The Board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Company. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the safeguarding of the Company's assets, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the reliability of accounting records, business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions and responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The global pandemic brought suffering and hardship to many people, challenging most of us in our industry. Our response to the pandemic was swift and decisive, having established 3 key priorities being to protect our people, business and cash.

- Protect our people
- Our business
- Our cash

Our people responded in a positive and energetic manner. As a result of the efforts of the team, we weathered the storm successfully so far. All our people have demonstrated resilience, ability to cope with the situation, maintain positive working attitude in extremely trying times. Although it is impossible to predict when we approach normality, we continue to cope admirably with the circumstances and expect to deliver success in the years ahead.

10. LIQUIDITY

The Board of directors confirms that applicable accounting standards have been followed and that the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Board of directors has reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

11. TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

We were able to replace our old plant with the state of the art new plant which is environmental friendly and fully automated, this has resulted in increased productivity and cost savings.

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Report by those Charged with Governance

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Board accepts final responsibility for the risk management and internal control systems of the Company. It is the task of management to ensure that adequate internal financial and operational control systems are developed and maintained on an ongoing basis in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the safeguarding of the Company's assets, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, the reliability of accounting records, business sustainability under normal as well as adverse conditions and responsible behaviours towards all stakeholders.

The efficiency of any internal control system is dependent on the strict observance of prescribed measures. There is always a risk of non-compliance of such measures by staff. Whilst no system of internal control can provide absolute assurance against misstatement or losses, the Company's system is designed to provide the Board with reasonable assurance that the procedures in place are operating effectively. The internal audit department has a continuous auditing system to assess the strength of the internal control systems and its compliance. The Board assessed the internal control systems throughout the year 2021 and is of the opinion that they met accepted criteria.

13. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board is responsible for ensuring that a comprehensive corporate governance framework including policies and procedures that guide internal controls is operative, and compliant with sound corporate governance principles. The Board takes overall responsibility for the Company, including responsibility for identifying key risk areas, considering and monitoring investment decisions, considering significant financial matters, and reviewing the performance of management business plans and budgets. The Board met two times during the year (2021: two times). The Board delegates the day to day management of the business to the Regional Managing Director assisted by senior management. Senior Management is invited to attend board meetings, when required, and facilitates the effective control of all the Company's operational activities, acting as a medium of communication and coordination between all the various business units. The Company is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The directors also recognize the importance of integrity, transparency and accountability, fairness, and social responsibility.

The Board is responsible and accountable for providing effective corporate governance, direction and control of the Company. The directors have a duty to exercise leadership, enterprise, integrity and judgment based on transparency, fairness, accountability and responsibility.

The Board is responsible for appointing the management, adopting a corporate strategy, policies, procedures and monitoring operational performance including identifying risks impacting the company. It is also responsible for managing good relationships with all the stakeholders.

Composition of directors

The board of directors comprised of 1 executive director and 2 non-executive directors with a mix of skills, experience and diversity. The Directors who were active from 1 January 2021 to the date of this report are:

Name	Position	Nationality	Changes	Date of appointment/ resignation
Ms. Ilse Elizabeth Venter	Managing Director	South African	Appointed	1 April 2020
Mr. Nevzat Evik	Director	Turkish	Appointed	1 April 2020
Ms. Isabel Corinna Knauf	Director	German	Resigned	19 March 2022
Mr. Murat Akyildiz	Director	Turkish	Appointed	19 March 2022

The Board appointed Mr. Murat Akyildiz as an independent director with effect from 19 March 2022. He has a wealth of knowledge and experience working with multinational companies particularly in the commercial discipline after working with various organizations during his career in the past 20 years.

Directors evaluation and training

The Board itself regularly undergoes self-assessment and evaluation in order to improve the internal Governance of the Board.

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The Report by those Charged with Governance

14. EMPLOYEES

A founding value of our Company has been to provide equal opportunities and a workplace that is representative of the wider communities in which we operate. Our goal is to make sure we continue to empower the careers, aspirations and ambitions of our people. We have been committed to treating all people equally and nurturing great talent, regardless of gender. This culture is something that we are incredibly proud of, and we believe that it is this supportive environment that has helped us to recruit and retain our exceptional team. We promote diversity within our business, our markets and beyond.

Gender parity

	2021	2020
No. of males	100	119
No. of females	32	19

The day to day management of the Company is handled by various departments as outlined below:

Departments	Department Head	Responsibility/Function	No. of members
Plant Management	Mr. Armen Muradov	Leading production and dispatch activities of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Ltd	81
Commercial	Vacant	This department oversees recruitment of new customers and sales of Plaster Boards, Powder & Profiles in Tanzania and the neighbouring countries.	11
Marketing	Ms. Lilian Mangaru	Oversees customer awareness of Knauf products including training of how installation is done.	5
Human Resources and Legal department	Ms. Rose Mero	Oversees all employee relation matters, capacity building and succession plan for the long term organisation goals achievements.	5
Finance and Accounts Department	Mr. Emmanuel Jonas	Oversees profitability of the company, compliance to regulatory authorities and safeguarding assets of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Ltd.	7
Procurement Department	Mr. Sigisbert Soka	Oversees supplier sourcing and obtaining best prices in the market locally and outside Tanzania	2
Logistics Department	Ms. Warda Nasser	Oversees inbound and outbound delivery process.	2

Employees welfare

The Company's employment terms are reviewed annually to ensure that they meet statutory and market conditions. The employee and employer contribute to NSSF/PSSSF. The Company does not contribute to any other private Pension Fund.

Disabled persons

It remains the Company's policy to accept disabled persons for employment for those vacancies that they are able to fill.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties during the year were in the normal course of business. Details of transactions and balances are included in Note 24.

16. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

During the year Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Ltd continued to support the Tanzanian community through its corporate social investment programs. The areas that have been supported are community development, education, health and environment. During the year, the company contributed TZS 154.4 million (2020: TZS 35.5 million) towards various corporate social investment initiatives.

17. POLITICAL DONATIONS

The Company made no political contributions during the year (2020: Nil).

18. AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for re-appointment. A resolution proposing their re-appointment as auditors of the Company for the next financial year will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

The Report by those Charged with Governance

19. RESPONSIBILITY BY THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE

The members charged with governance accept responsibility for preparing these financial statements which show a true and fair view of the Company to the date of approval of the audited financial statements, in accordance with the applicable standards, rules, regulations and legal provisions. The members also confirm compliance with the provisions of the requirements of TFRS 1 and all other statutory legislations relevant to the Company.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Ilse Elizabeth Venter
Director



Murat Akayildiz
Director

21 July 2022

Date

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of director's responsibilities

The Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002 requires directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of its profit or loss for the year. It also requires the directors to ensure that the Company keeps proper accounting records that disclose, with reasonable accuracy, the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud, error and other irregularities.

The directors accept responsibility for the financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002. The directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its loss in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for at least twelve months from the date of this statement.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors By:



Ilse Elizabeth Venter
Director



Murat Ayvaziz
Director

21 July 2022
Date

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

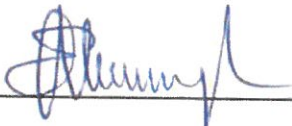
Declaration of the head of finance

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Board of Directors to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements. Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as under Directors Responsibility statement on page 6.

I, Emmanuel Jonas being the Head of Accounting of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements of the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards. (IFRS).

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.



Signed by: Emmanuel Jonas

Position: Finance Manager

NBAA Membership No: ACPA 1825

Date: 21 July 2022

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002.

What we have audited

The financial statements of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited as set out on pages 13 to 42 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the NBAA.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of Company information, The report by those charged with governance, Statement of directors' responsibilities and Declaration of the head of finance but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the Shareholders of Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the company's members as a body in accordance with the Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002 and for no other purposes.

As required by the Companies Act, No. 12 of 2002, we are also required to report to you if, in our opinion, the Directors' Report is not consistent with the financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the company is not disclosed. In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matter to report.



Zainab Salome Msimbe, FCPA – 1708

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers

Certified Public Accountants

Dar es Salaam

Date 21-July-2022

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

	Note(s)	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000 Restated
Revenue	3	44,885,428	21,807,564
Cost of sales	4	(22,892,730)	(15,489,568)
Gross profit		21,992,698	6,317,996
Other operating (loss)/income	5	(1,289,729)	227,551
Administrative expenses	6	(23,520,489)	(11,660,521)
Operating loss		(2,817,520)	(5,114,974)
Finance costs	7	1,502,874	(4,934,945)
Loss before taxation		(1,314,646)	(10,049,919)
Income tax charge	8	(227,833)	(106,794)
Loss for the year		(1,542,479)	(10,156,713)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(1,542,479)	(10,156,713)

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2021

	Note(s)	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000 Restated	2019 Tshs '000 Restated
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	21	131,702,817	118,699,342	118,699,342
Advance towards share capital	21	130,988	9,922,583	-
Accumulated losses		(47,215,956)	(45,673,477)	(35,516,764)
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		84,617,849	82,948,448	83,182,578
Liabilities				
Non-Current Liabilities				
Environmental rehabilitation liability	10	525,746	371,991	233,956
Borrowings	11	38,704,458	37,054,934	4,594,504
Lease liabilities	14	22,159	132,930	750,326
		39,252,363	37,559,855	5,578,786
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	20	2,995,264	6,162,435	13,378,224
Borrowings	11	1,955,000	1,225,856	1,035,973
Lease liabilities	14	282,533	306,961	168,285
Total current liabilities		5,232,797	7,695,252	14,582,482
Total Liabilities		44,485,160	45,255,107	20,161,268
Total Equity and Liabilities		129,103,009	128,203,555	103,343,846
Assets				
Non-Current Assets				
Mineral property rights	12	4,400,677	5,167,816	5,423,301
Property, plant and equipment	13	95,113,126	99,437,230	80,782,660
Intangible assets	15	36,156	17,099	120,106
Right-of-use assets	14	287,928	417,273	791,339
Total Non-current assets		99,837,887	105,039,418	87,117,406
Current Assets				
Inventories	16	9,015,866	6,361,124	5,870,193
Trade and other receivables	17	13,181,566	11,405,531	8,943,865
Cash and cash equivalents	18	6,964,218	5,301,992	1,398,764
Escrow Account with TGB	18	-	-	183
Current tax receivable	19	103,472	95,490	13,435
Total current assets		29,265,122	23,164,137	16,226,440
Total Assets		129,103,009	128,203,555	103,343,846

The financial statements and the notes, were approved by the board of directors on 21 July 2022 and were signed on its behalf by


Ilse Elizabeth Venier
Director


Murat Akyildiz
Director

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share capital	Advance towards share capital	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	Tshs '000	Tshs '000	Tshs '000	Tshs '000
Opening balance as previously reported	118,699,342	-	(37,152,334)	81,547,008
Prior year adjustments (Refer to Note 26)	-	-	1,635,570	1,635,570
Balance at 01 January 2020 as restated	118,699,342	-	(35,516,762)	83,182,580
Loss for the year	-	-	(10,156,713)	(10,156,713)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners:				
Advance towards share capital	-	9,922,583	-	9,922,583
Balance at 01 January 2021	118,699,342	9,922,583	(45,673,477)	82,948,448
Loss for the year	-	-	(1,542,479)	(1,542,479)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Transactions with owners:				
Issue of shares	13,003,475	-	-	13,003,475
Decrease in advance share capital	-	(9,791,595)	-	(9,791,595)
Balance at 31 December 2021	131,702,817	130,988	(47,215,956)	84,617,849

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Statement of Cash Flows

	Note(s)	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000 Restated
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated/(used in) operations	22	2,734,004	(12,303,741)
Tax paid	23	(235,815)	(188,849)
Net cash generated/(used in) operating activities		2,498,189	(12,492,590)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	13	(8,232,522)	(20,123,370)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment		567,297	-
Purchase of intangible assets	15	(21,184)	-
Purchase of mineral property rights	12	(31,990)	(778,074)
Net cash used in investing activities		(7,718,399)	(20,901,444)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds on advance towards share issue	21	3,211,880	9,922,583
Proceeds from borrowings	11	3,912,052	27,549,809
Movement in environmental rehabilitation liability	10	153,755	138,035
Payment on lease liabilities	14	(395,251)	(313,165)
Net cash generated from financing activities		6,882,436	37,297,262
Total cash movement for the year		1,662,226	3,903,228
Cash at the beginning of the year		5,301,992	1,398,764
Total cash at end of the year	18	6,964,218	5,301,992

KNAUF GYPSUM TANZANIA LIMITED

Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Policies

General information of the company

Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited was incorporated in the United Republic of Tanzania as a limited liability Company and is domiciled in Tanzania. The principal activities of the Company are disclosed in the Directors Report. The address of its registered office is shown on page 2 of this financial statement.

1. Significant accounting policies

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

These financial statements comply with the requirements of the Tanzanian Companies Act, 2002. The statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income represent the profit and loss account referred to in the Act. The statement of financial position represents the balance sheet referred to in the Act.

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except as indicated other wise below and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) The historical cost convention is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and /or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 or value in use in IAS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into level 1,2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

-Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

Going concern

The financial performance of the company is set out in the Director's report and in the statement of profit or loss and the other comprehensive income. The financial position of the company is set out in the statement of financial position. Disclosures in respect of risk management are set out in note 27.

During the year the company incurred a net loss of Tshs 1,542 million (2020: Tshs 10,157 million) and it had net current assets of Tshs 24,032 million (2020: Tsh 15,469 million) as at year end. The Company meets its cash operating needs from operating cash flows and related party credit. The Shareholders have given an undertaking to continue to provide financial support to the company.

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1.2 New standards and interpretations adopted by the company

(i) International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments effective for the first time for 31 December 2020

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' and IFRS 16 'Leases' – interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform (Phase 2)

The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.

The adoption of IFRS 9 had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16, 'Leases' COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment

The IASB has provided lessees (but not lessors) with relief in the form of an optional exemption from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification, provided that the concession meets certain conditions. Lessees can elect to account for qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as a variable lease payment.

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

Amendment to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations' Asset or liability in a business combination clarity

The Board has updated IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination.

In addition, the Board added a new exception in IFRS 3 for liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', or IFRIC 21, 'Levies', rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework.

The Board has also clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment': Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly). The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are recognised in profit or loss.

Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' on Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendment clarifies which costs an entity includes in assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. This assessment is made by considering unavoidable costs, which are the lower of the net cost of exiting the contract and the costs to fulfil the contract. The amendment clarifies the meaning of 'costs to fulfil a contract'. Under the amendment, costs to fulfil a contract include incremental costs and the allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contract.

Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant).

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Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Policies

1.2 New standards and interpretations adopted by the company (continued)

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company (continued)

Annual improvements cycle 2018 - 2020

These amendments include minor changes to:

- IFRS 1, 'First time adoption of IFRS' has been amended for a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter after its parent. The subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for foreign operations using the amounts reported by the parent at the date of the parent's transition to IFRS.
- IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' has been amended to include only those costs or fees paid between the borrower and the lender in the calculation of "the 10% test" for derecognition of a financial liability. Fees paid to third parties are excluded from this calculation.
- IFRS 16, 'Leases', amendment to the Illustrative Example 13 that accompanies IFRS 16 to remove the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. The amendment intends to remove any potential confusion about the treatment of lease incentives.

1.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgement

In the application of the accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other relevant factors. Such estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an on going basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

1.4 Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue from direct sales of gypsum board. The company recognises revenue as and when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control of a product or service to a customer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount the Company expects to receive in accordance with the terms of the contract, and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as Value Added Tax.

Sales of goods are recognised upon delivery of products and customer acceptance.

1.5 Foreign currency translation

(i) Presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Tanzanian Shillings rounded to the nearest thousand (TShs'000).

Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies during the year are converted into Tanzania Shillings (the functional currency), at the rates ruling at the transaction dates. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The resulting differences from conversion and translation are dealt with in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Property, plant and equipment

i) Mineral property rights

Mining property rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The mining property rights comprise the cost of acquisition of mining licences from the previous property owners.

ii) Plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is initially recorded at cost and thereafter stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost comprises expenditure initially incurred to bring the asset to its location and condition ready for its intended use. The cost of self constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as incurred.

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

Depreciation

Depreciation on all other assets is calculated on the straight-line basis method to write down the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life using the following annual rates:

Item	Rate %
Mineral property rights	Licences lease period
Leasehold land	Lease period
Computers	16%
Furniture & Fittings	12% - 16%
Plant & Machinery	6% - 12%
Buildings	2% - 10%
Motor vehicles	16%

The assets' residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit/loss.

1.7 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Computer software

Computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised over their estimated useful lives which are estimated to be 3 years.

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Accounting Policies

1.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested for impairment annually. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

1.9 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when, and only when, the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially using the trade date accounting which is the date the company commits itself to the purchase or sale.

Financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i) Amortised cost:

Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and for which the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding and are not designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), are classified and measured at amortised cost; The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured.

ii) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where these cash flows comprise SPPI and also for liquidating the assets depending on liquidity needs and that are not designated at FVTPL, are classified and measured at value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for recognition of impairment gain or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gain and losses. Gains and losses previously recognised in OCI are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of such instruments. Gains and losses related to equity instruments are not reclassified.

iii) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measure at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the profit or loss statement.

iii) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) (continued)

Notwithstanding the above, the company may:

- on initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, irrevocably elect to classify and measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- on initial recognition of a debt instrument, irrevocably designate it as classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

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Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Policies

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

At initial recognition of a financial asset, the group determines whether newly recognised financial assets are part of an existing business model or whether they reflect the commencement of a new business model. The group reassess its business models each reporting period to determine whether the business models have changed since the preceding period. For the current and prior reporting period the group has not identified a change in its business models.

De recognition/write off

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, when the group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership, or when the group has no reasonable expectations of recovering the asset.

When a debt instrument measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but transferred within equity.

Impairment

The company recognised loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on the following financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Trade and other receivables
- Other financial assets

No impairment loss is recognised on investments measured at FVTPL.

The loss allowances is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and for financial instruments for which;

- the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition; or
- there is observable evidence of impairment (a credit-impaired financial asset).

If, at the reporting date, the credit risk on financial assets other than a trade receivables has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowances is measured for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses. All changes in the loss allowances are recognised in profit or loss as impairment gains or losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses represent the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12 month expected credit losses represent the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial asset that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a way that reflects an unbiased and probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money, and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

All financial assets are classified as non current except those that are held for trading, those with maturities of less than 12 months from the balance sheet date, those which management has the express intention of holding for less than 12 months from the reporting date or those that are required to be sold to raise operating capital, in which case they are classified as current assets.

- Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities that are held for trading (including derivatives), financial guarantee contracts or commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. The company may also, on initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

- All other financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost.

All financial liabilities are classified as non-current except those held for trading, those expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle, those payable or expected to be paid within 12 months of the balance sheet date and those which the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

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Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Accounting Policies

1.9 Financial instruments (continued)

- Offsetting financial instruments

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

1.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method. Cost is determined on direct purchase value. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition but excludes borrowing costs.

1.11 Cash and cash equivalent

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks.

1.12 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

1.13 Income tax

Taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognised in equity.

Current income tax

Current tax is provided on the results for the year, adjusted in accordance with tax legislation.

Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary timing differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred tax. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary timing differences can be utilised.

1.14 Pension obligation

The company contributes to the statutory National Social Security Fund (NSSF). This is a defined contribution scheme registered under the National Social Security Act. The company's obligations under this scheme are limited to specific contribution regulated from time and currently stated at 10% of the employee's gross pay. The company's contributions are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the year to which they relate.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Leases

Company as lessee

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed lease payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- the amount expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of purchase options, if the company is reasonably certain to exercise the option;
- lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. Interest charged on the lease liability is included in finance costs (note 7).

The company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) when:

- there has been a change to the lease term, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change in the assessment of whether the company will exercise a purchase, termination or extension option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate;
- there has been a change to the lease payments due to a change in an index or a rate, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used);
- there has been a change in expected payment under a residual value guarantee, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using the initial discount rate;
- a lease contract has been modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised payments using a revised discount rate.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line item on the Statement of Financial Position.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- the initial amount of the corresponding lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date;
- any initial direct costs incurred;
- any estimated costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, when the company incurs an obligation to do so, unless these costs are incurred to produce inventories; and
- less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. However, if a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. Depreciation starts at the commencement date of a lease.

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1.16 Borrowings

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the asset based either on actual cost on specific borrowings or, in the case of general borrowings, based on a weighted average cost. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when all activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete. All other borrowing costs are reclassified in profit or loss.

1.17 Provisions

General

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Rehabilitation provision

Mine rehabilitation costs will be incurred by the company either while operating, or at the end of the operating life of, the company's facilities and mine properties. The company assesses its mine rehabilitation provision at each reporting date. The company recognises a rehabilitation provision where it has a legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The nature of these restoration activities includes: dismantling and removing structures; rehabilitating mines and tailings dams; dismantling operating facilities; closing plant and waste sites; and restoring, reclaiming and revegetating affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the mining operation's location. When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred as a result of the development/construction of the mine.

Additional disturbances which arise due to further development/construction at the mine are recognised as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. Costs related to restoration of site damage (subsequent to start of commercial production) that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and recognised in profit or loss as extraction progresses. Changes in the estimated timing of rehabilitation or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognising an adjustment to the rehabilitation liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates, if the initial estimate was originally recognised as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16. Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and, therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the company considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment. If, for mature mines, the estimate for the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as part of finance costs. The company recognises neither the deferred tax asset in respect of the temporary difference on the decommissioning liability nor the corresponding deferred tax liability in respect of the temporary difference on a decommissioning asset.

1.18 Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

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Notes to the Report and Financial Statements

2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including experience of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Company management makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below:

Income tax

The Company is subject to income tax in Tanzania. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognised liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the estimates of whether the additional tax will be due. Where the final tax outcome of the tax matters is different from the amount that is initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Useful life of assets

Critical estimates are made by the Directors in determining useful lives for property and equipment.

(ii) Critical judgements in applying the entity's accounting policies

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made judgement in determining the classification of financial assets; and whether the assets are impaired or not.

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Notes to the Report and Financial Statements

	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
3. Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of gypsum boards and other building materials	44,885,428	21,807,564
4. Cost of sales		
Balance at year end	22,892,730	15,489,568
Cost of sales		
Opening inventories	4,929,332	5,004,447
Add: Purchases	22,579,342	14,064,241
Direct cost (Note 4.1)	4,148,857	1,350,212
Closing inventories	(8,764,801)	(4,929,332)
Total cost of sales	22,892,730	15,489,568
4.1 Direct costs		
Fuel	554,678	171,442
Factory electricity and water consumption	3,594,179	1,178,770
	4,148,857	1,350,212
5. Other operating (loss)/income		
Other miscellaneous income	160,808	227,551
Loss on disposal of assets	(1,450,537)	-
	(1,289,729)	227,551

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
6. Administrative expenses		
Postage & telephone	84,099	107,199
Internet services	803,742	605,360
Catering and cleaning	-	85
Car rental	69,296	124,914
Cleaning and environmental services	19,517	85,839
Office expenses	257,866	132,880
Royalties to district	514,721	160,312
Sales and distribution	25,020	40,006
Motor vehicle running expenses	1,021	7,256
Travelling & accommodation	1,426,458	249,165
Printing and stationery	238,321	142,355
Advertising and sales promotion expenses	32,304	463,090
Environmental rehabilitation	153,756	138,035
Audit fees	46,916	55,766
Fines and penalties	3,650	16,840
Bank interest and charges	187,533	192,811
Consultancy fees	771,706	967,033
Safety equipment	72,029	124,951
Fuel	117,799	95,897
Bad debts	-	89,080
Security services	211,498	163,545
Tax provision	11,392	1,347
Establishment:		
Rent and rates	10,093	28,656
Electricity and water	41,057	41,000
Repairs and maintenance	139,924	97,224
Insurance	145,810	173,880
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 13)	10,538,792	1,468,800
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets (Note 14)	358,887	374,066
Depreciation of mineral rights (Note 12)	799,129	1,033,563
Amortisation of intangible assets (Note 15)	2,127	103,007
Staff costs (Note 6.1)	6,436,026	4,376,559
	23,520,489	11,660,521
6.1 Staff cost		
Salaries and wages	4,194,000	2,884,294
Other staff costs	1,469,066	536,531
Social security contribution	547,610	624,623
Skills and development levy	225,350	331,111
	6,436,026	4,376,559
7. Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 14)	30,510	66,286
Net foreign exchange (gains)/loss	(3,492,670)	3,642,803
Interest expense on related party loan (Note 11)	1,959,286	1,225,856
Total finance costs	(1,502,874)	4,934,945

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
8. Income tax expenses		
Major components of the tax expense		
Current		
Current tax - current period (AMT)	227,833	112,234
Current tax - prior periods	-	(5,440)
	227,833	106,794

Reconciliation of the tax expense

The tax on the Company's profit or loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

Loss before tax	(1,314,646)	(10,049,919)
Tax at the applicable tax rate of 30% (2020: 30%)	(394,394)	(3,014,976)
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Alternative minimum tax (0.5% of turnover)	227,833	112,234
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(229,497)	(113,663)
Deferred income tax not recognised	623,891	3,128,639
Over provision prior year current tax	-	(5,440)
Tax charge	227,833	106,794

9. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is calculated in full, on all temporary timing differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 30% (2020: 30%).

Deferred tax asset and deferred tax credit to profit or loss are attributable to the following:

The Company has de-recognised the deferred tax asset as the Company's directors are uncertain as to the company ability to generate sufficient profits in the foreseeable future against which the tax losses carried forward will be fully utilised.

	1 January 2021	Prior year	Potential (Credit)/charge profit or loss account	31 December 2021
	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000
Year ended 31 December 2021				
Capital allowance on property, plant and equipment	8,449,656	3,990,511	242,826	12,682,993
Other timing differences	(233,193)	-	487,547	254,354
Tax losses	(15,028,439)	(3,571,949)	(1,354,264)	(19,954,652)
Net deferred income tax asset	(6,811,976)	418,562	(623,891)	(7,017,305)
	1 January 2020	Prior year	Potential (Credit)/charge profit or loss account	31 December 2020
	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000
Year ended 31 December 2020				
Capital allowance on property, plant and equipment	3,175,976	1,572,547	3,701,133	8,449,656
Other timing differences	(126,902)	(3,885)	(102,406)	(233,193)
Tax losses	(9,873,323)	1,572,250	(6,727,366)	(15,028,439)
Net deferred income tax asset	(6,824,249)	3,140,912	(3,128,639)	(6,811,976)

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
10. Environmental rehabilitation liability		
Opening at 1 January	371,991	233,956
Addition	153,755	138,035
Closing at 31 December	525,746	371,991

The Company makes full provision for the future cost of rehabilitating mine sites and related production facilities on a discounted basis at the time of developing the mines and installing and using those facilities. The rehabilitation provision represents the present value of rehabilitation costs relating to mine sites, which are expected to be incurred in the future, which is when the producing mine properties are expected to cease operations. These provisions have been created based on the company's internal estimates. Assumptions based on the current economic environment have been made, which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates are reviewed regularly to take into account any material changes to the assumptions. However, actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary rehabilitation works required that will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mines cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future gypsum prices, which are inherently uncertain.

11. Borrowings

The borrowings are made up as follows:

Loans from holding company - Knauf International GmbH	40,659,458	38,280,790
Opening balance	38,280,790	5,630,477
Additions	3,912,052	27,549,809
Interest accrued	1,959,286	1,225,856
Foreign exchange (gains)/loss	(3,492,670)	3,874,648
	40,659,458	38,280,790

Split between non-current and current portions

Non-current liabilities	38,704,458	37,054,934
Current liabilities	1,955,000	1,225,856
	40,659,458	38,280,790

"The Company has two intercompany loans with Knauf international GmbH to be used as capital expenditure and/or financing current assets purposes.

Loan 1

The loan agreement was entered in 15 November 2019 at EUR 8,000,000 to be paid in one or several installments as per the borrower's written request with 5% interest rate, interest payment are to be paid on the last day of each quarter with first repayment due on 31 December 2019. Loan amount shall be paid to the borrower in one or several installments as per borrower written request and matures on 30 November 2024. An addendum was signed on 09 January 2020 increasing the loan amount to EUR 10,000,000.

Loan 2

The loan agreement was entered in 09 January 2020 at EUR 2,000,000 to be paid in one or several installments as per the borrower's written request with 5% interest rate, interest payment are to be paid on the last day of each quarter with first repayment due on 31 December 2019. Loan amount shall be paid to the borrower in one or several installments as per borrower written request and matures on 30 November 2024. An addendum was signed on 12 October 2020 increasing the loan amount to EUR 5,000,000."

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12. Mineral property rights

	2021			2020		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Others	-	-	-	1,739,598	(569,845)	1,169,753
Anglo African Gypsum Ltd	-	-	-	2,225,810	(879,062)	1,346,748
Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Limited	3,654,864	(3,654,864)	-	4,058,133	(1,406,818)	2,651,315
Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Ltd	4,400,677	-	4,400,677	-	-	-
Total	8,055,541	(3,654,864)	4,400,677	8,023,541	(2,855,725)	5,167,816

Reconciliation of mineral property rights - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Others	1,169,753	-	(1,169,753)	-	-
Anglo African Gypsum Ltd	1,346,748	-	(1,346,748)	-	-
Tanzania Gypsum Board Ltd	2,651,315	-	(2,651,315)	-	-
Knauf Gypsum Tanzania Ltd	-	31,990	5,167,816	(799,129)	4,400,677
	5,167,816	31,990	-	(799,129)	4,400,677

Reconciliation of mineral property rights - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Others	720,630	778,074	(328,951)	1,169,753
Anglo African Gypsum Ltd	1,616,098	-	(269,350)	1,346,748
Tanzania Gypsum Board Ltd	3,086,577	-	(435,262)	2,651,315
	5,423,305	778,074	(1,033,563)	5,167,816

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13. Property, plant and equipment

	2021			2020		
	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Motor vehicles	349,170	(310,558)	38,612	1,659,865	(1,184,733)	475,132
Furniture and fittings	2,793,284	(1,995,773)	797,511	1,069,602	(235,673)	833,929
Leasehold land	6,746,259	(199,934)	6,546,325	4,751,454	(513,111)	4,238,343
Computer and IT Equipment	308,233	(88,987)	219,246	371,814	(237,058)	134,756
Plant and machinery	62,165,512	(7,225,801)	54,939,711	68,036,946	(4,744,455)	63,292,491
Buildings	30,492,379	(1,573,448)	28,918,931	30,649,661	(187,082)	30,462,579
Work in progress	3,652,790	-	3,652,790	-	-	-
Total	106,507,627	(11,394,501)	95,113,126	106,539,342	(7,102,112)	99,437,230

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance restated	Additions	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Motor vehicles	475,132	86,228	-	(522,748)	38,612
Furniture and fittings	833,929	66,080	-	(102,498)	797,511
Leasehold land	4,238,343	2,381,924	-	(73,942)	6,546,325
Computer and IT equipment	134,756	185,444	(6,179)	(94,775)	219,246
Plant and machinery	63,292,491	1,542,503	(1,711,400)	(8,183,883)	54,939,711
Buildings	30,462,579	317,553	(300,255)	(1,560,946)	28,918,931
Work in progress	-	3,652,790	-	-	3,652,790
	99,437,230	8,232,522	(2,017,834)	(10,538,792)	95,113,126

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions	Transfers	Prior year adjustment	Depreciation	Total
Motor vehicles	287,703	321,611	-	-	(134,182)	475,132
Furniture and fittings	834,403	10,206	-	-	(10,680)	833,929
Leasehold land	3,999,791	-	284,103	-	(45,551)	4,238,343
Computer and IT equipment	100,479	98,933	-	-	(64,656)	134,756
Plant and machinery	4,162,706	445,499	58,129,112	1,635,570	(1,080,396)	63,292,491
Buildings	686,476	-	29,909,438	-	(133,335)	30,462,579
Work in progress	69,075,532	19,247,121	(88,322,653)	-	-	-
	79,147,090	20,123,370	-	1,635,570	(1,468,800)	99,437,230

Included in property, plant and equipment are motor vehicles under a finance lease as detailed below:

Motor vehicles	2021 TShs'000	2020 TShs'000
Cost	-	202,279
Accumulated depreciation	-	(84,283)
Net book value	-	117,996

The Company leases vehicles under non-cancellable finance lease arrangement. The lease terms is for 3 years and the ownership of these

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14. Leases (company as lessee)

Amount recognised in the balance sheet	2021	2020
Right-of-use assets	TShs'000	TShs'000
Building - cost	1,214,443	984,901
Accumulated depreciation	(926,515)	(567,628)
	287,928	417,273
Lease liabilities movement		
As at 1 January	439,891	918,611
Additions	229,542	-
Interest expense	30,510	66,286
Lease repayment	(395,251)	(313,165)
At 31 December	304,692	671,732
Lease liabilities		
Non current liabilities	22,159	132,930
Current liabilities	282,533	306,961
	304,692	439,891
Amount recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	358,887	374,066
Interest expense on lease liabilities	30,510	66,286
	389,397	440,352

15. Intangible assets

	2021			2020		
	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Computer software	450,310	(414,154)	36,156	424,771	(407,672)	17,099

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	17,099	21,184	(2,127)	36,156

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	120,106	(103,007)	17,099

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
16. Inventories		
Raw material	7,325,294	3,850,034
Finished good	1,439,504	1,079,298
Goods in transit	251,068	1,431,792
	9,015,866	6,361,124
17. Trade and other receivables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade receivables	2,827,188	2,594,471
Provision for expected credit losses	(252,855)	(252,855)
Trade receivables at amortised cost	2,574,333	2,341,616
Receivables from related parties (Note 24 (vi))	458,501	229,615
Other receivables	4,743,000	2,101,565
Non-financial instruments:		
VAT receivables	5,031,533	6,670,659
Prepayments and statutory deposits	374,199	62,076
Total trade and other receivables	13,181,566	11,405,531

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables approximate to their fair values.

The company's credit risk arises primarily from trade receivables. The company's credit risk exposure is limited because the debt is widely held.

The carrying amounts of the company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

Tanzania Shillings	12,428,837	11,110,551
US Dollar	752,729	294,980
	13,181,566	11,405,531

18. Cash and cash equivalents

Bank balances	6,964,218	5,301,992
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The company's cash and bank balances are held with a major Tanzania financial institution and, insofar as the directors are able to measure any credit risk to these assets, it is deemed to be limited.

The carrying amounts of the company's cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

Tanzania Shillings	4,254,136	582,114
US Dollar	1,731,845	178,852
Euro	978,237	4,541,026
	6,964,218	5,301,992

There was no bank balance held in the Escrow account at the reporting date.

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
19. Current tax receivables		
At 1 January	95,490	13,435
Current year tax disclosed in the statement of profit and loss	(227,833)	(106,794)
Tax paid	235,815	188,849
	103,472	95,490
20. Trade and other payables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	1,857,378	2,034,571
Amount due to related parties (Note 24 (v))	796,007	2,186,378
Non-financial instruments:		
Other payables and accrued charges	341,879	1,941,486
	2,995,264	6,162,435

The maturity analysis of trade and other payables is as follows:

Year ended 31 December 2021	0 to 1 months	2 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000
Trade payables	221,283	80,862	1,555,233	1,857,378
Payables to related party	99,622	122,082	574,303	796,007
Other payables	205,546	43,699	92,634	341,879
	526,451	246,643	2,222,170	2,995,264
Year ended 31 December 2020	0 to 1 months	2 to 3 months	4 to 12 months	Total
	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000	TShs'000
Trade payables	134,724	598,096	1,301,749	2,034,569
Payables to related party	1,334,817	725,761	125,800	2,186,378
Other payables	212,122	259,775	1,469,591	1,941,488
	1,681,663	1,583,632	2,897,140	6,162,435

21. Share capital

The issued ordinary shares have a par value of TZS 1000. The fully paid up shares of 131,833,805 comprise of issued ordinary shares for which share certificates have been registered and issued at the registrar of companies during the year ended 31 December 2021. The new shares were issued to the holding company, Knauf International GMBH and rank paripassu in all respects with the existing company shares.

The issued ordinary shares have a par value of TZS 1000. The fully paid up shares of 131,833,805 comprise of 131,702,817 issued ordinary shares for which share certificates have been registered and issued at the registrar of companies and 130,988 were issued during the prior years for which share certificates are yet to be issued and registered at the registrar of companies and are thus reflected as advance towards share capital at TZS 130,988,000. During the year ended 31 December 2021, 3,211,880 new shares were issued to the holding company, Knauf International GMBH and rank paripassu in all respects with the existing company shares.

Authorised and issued share capital

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares TShs'000
At 31 December 2021	131,702,817	131,702,817
At 31 December 2020	118,699,342	118,699,342

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
22. Cash used in operations		
Loss before taxation	(1,314,646)	(10,049,919)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	11,698,935	2,979,436
Finance costs	(1,502,874)	4,934,945
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,450,537	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(2,654,742)	(490,930)
Trade and other receivables	(1,776,035)	(2,461,666)
Escrow Account with TGB	-	183
Trade and other payables	(3,167,171)	(7,215,790)
	2,734,004	(12,303,741)
23. Tax paid		
At 1 January	95,490	13,435
Current tax for the year recognised in profit or loss	(227,833)	(106,794)
Balance at end of the year	(103,472)	(95,490)
	(235,815)	(188,849)

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	2021 Tshs '000	2020 Tshs '000
24. Related party transactions and balances		
The company is controlled by Knauf International GmbH incorporated in Germany, which owns 99.99% of the company's shares, the remaining 0.01% of the shares are held by Isogranulat Gesellschaft. The ultimate parent company is Gebr. Knauf Verwaltungsgesellschaft KG (incorporated in Germany).		
The following transactions were carried out with related parties		
(i) Director's salary	1,065,251	723,010
(ii) Sale of goods and services	814,524	117,864
(iii) Purchases of goods		
Knauf Gips KG	298,554	981,777
Knauf Engineering GmbH	920,324	4,256,943
KNAUF AQUAPANEL A.B.E.E	51,474	-
Knauf Exeed Insulation L.L.C	34,113	-
Knauf RAK FZE	85,492	91,941
Knauf Ltd and Partner	-	1,456,707
Knauf Information services GmbH	-	505,452
Knauf Insaat ve Yapi Elemanlar	4,339	762,364
Knauf A/S	140,280	-
Knauf PFT GmbH & Co. KG	-	18,449
Knauf Ceiling Solutions	50,126	470,733
Knauf V.V.G. Versicherungsserv	-	95,119
Knauf Gypsopiia ABEE	-	195,970
	<u>1,584,702</u>	<u>8,835,455</u>
(iv) Consultancy fees expenses		
Knauf LLC	74,997	-
KNAUF KENYA LTD	182,146	-
Knauf Engineering GmbH	185,771	161,596
Knauf Gips KG	345,591	215,041
Knauf Ghana Limited	6,885	-
Knauf Information Services GmbH	507,641	505,452
Knauf Insaat ve Yapi Elemanlar	353,243	760,262
Knauf International GmbH	103,591	75,966
Knauf Ltd. and Partner	16,731	-
Knauf V.V.G. Versicherungsserv	34,899	-
	<u>1,811,495</u>	<u>1,718,317</u>

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	2021	2020
	Tshs '000	Tshs '000
24. Related party transactions and balances (continued)		
(v) Outstanding balances arising from sale and purchase of goods/services/other asset		
payables to related parties		
Knauf International GmbH	7,944	125,800
Knauf Gips KG	68,834	15,270
Knauf Engineering GmbH	240,943	1,734,165
Knauf Information services GmbH	105,198	50,141
Knauf Insaat ve Yapi Elemanlar	62,867	260,523
Knauf Bulgaria EOOD	746	-
Knauf Ceiling Solutions	225	-
Knauf LLC	74,997	-
Knauf RAK FZE	15,171	-
Knauf Gypsum (Thailand) Limited	74	-
KNAUF KENYA LTD	142,928	-
Knauf Ghana Limited	6,885	-
Knauf V.V.G Versicherungsserv	68	479
Knauf A/S	69,127	-
	<u>796,007</u>	<u>2,186,378</u>

The payables to related parties are interest free, have no specific dates of repayment and are unsecured

(vi) Receivables from related parties

Knauf Kenya Ltd	279,942	191,623
Knauf Aquapanel A.B.E.E	-	37,992
Knauf Drywall Nigeria Ltd	178,559	-
	<u>458,501</u>	<u>229,615</u>

The receivables from related parties are interest free, have no specific dates of repayment and are unsecured.

(vii) Borrowings from related parties

Knauf International GmbH	40,659,458	38,280,790
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(viii) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive) and members of senior management

Senior management	1,033,203	745,079
Directors salary	1,065,251	723,010
	<u>2,098,454</u>	<u>1,468,089</u>

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25. Risk management objectives and policies

25.1 Financial risk management

Overview

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, management assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Individual limits are set based on internal or external information in accordance with limits set by the management. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period, and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties. None of the financial assets that are fully performing has been renegotiated in the last year. Exposure to this risk has been quantified in each financial asset note in the financial statements along with any concentration of risk.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Cash flow forecasting is performed by the finance department of the company by monitoring the company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balance, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the company's management maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Notes 10 and 19 disclose the maturity analysis of borrowings and trade and other payables respectively.

Year ended 31 December 2021

		Less than 1 year TShs'000	1 to 5 years TShs'000	Total TShs'000	Carrying amount TShs'000
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	11	-	38,704,458	38,704,458	38,704,458
Lease liabilities	14	-	22,159	22,159	22,159
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	20	2,653,385	-	2,653,385	2,653,385
Borrowings	11	1,955,000	-	1,955,000	1,955,000
Lease liabilities	14	282,533	-	282,533	282,533
		4,890,918	38,726,617	43,617,535	43,617,535

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25. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2020

		Less than 1 year TShs'000	1 to 5 years TShs'000	Total TShs'000	Carrying amount TShs'000
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	11	-	37,054,934	37,054,934	37,054,934
Lease liabilities	14	-	132,930	132,930	132,930
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	20	4,220,949	-	4,220,949	4,220,949
Borrowings	11	1,225,856	-	1,225,856	1,225,856
Lease liabilities	14	306,961	-	306,961	306,961
		5,753,766	37,187,864	42,941,630	42,941,630

(iii) Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect to the US Dollar and Euros. The risk arises from future transactions, assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position date.

The table below summarises the effect of post-tax profit had the Tanzanian Shilling weakened by 10% against the US Dollar and Euros, with all other variables held constant. If the Tanzanian Shilling strengthened against the US Dollar, the effect would have been the opposite.

The carrying amount of the company's material foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities that will have an impact on profit or loss when exchange rates change, at the end of the reporting period as follows:

US Dollar exposure	2021	2020
Pre tax effect on profit	(274,802)	(916,437)
Tax	(27,480)	(91,644)
Decrease	(8,244)	(27,493)
	(19,236)	(64,151)
	(329,762)	(1,099,725)
Euro exposure		
Pre tax effect on profit	(38,437,646)	(40,113,826)
Tax	(3,843,765)	(4,011,383)
Decrease	(1,153,129)	(1,203,415)
	(2,690,635)	(2,807,968)
	(46,125,175)	(48,136,592)

A 10% sensitivity rate is being used when reporting foreign risk internally to key management personnel and represents managements assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

The company has no interest bearing assets and as a result its cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

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25. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

25.1 Financial risk management (continued)

The company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Financial liabilities obtained at different rates expose the company to interest rate risk. Financial liabilities obtained at fixed rates expose the company to fair value interest rate risk, except where the instruments are carried at amortised costs. The company maintains adequate ratios of borrowings when compared to total borrowings in fixed interest rates.

The table below summarises the effect on post-tax profit had interest rates been one percentage point higher, with all other variables held constant. If the interest rates were lower by one percentage point, the effect would have been the opposite.

	2021 TShs'000	2020 TShs'000
Borrowings	19,593	12,259

25.2 Capital risk management

The company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products commensurate with the level of risk;
- to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- to maintain a strong asset base to support the development of business.
- to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders or adjust the amount of capital expenditure. Consistently with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-adjusted capital ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt. Net debt is calculated as total debt (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Capital comprises all components of equity (i.e. share capital, retained earnings).

The debt-to-capital ratios as at 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2020 were as follows:

		2021 TShs'000	2020 TShs'000
Borrowings	11	40,659,458	38,280,790
Lease liabilities	14	304,692	439,891
Total borrowings		40,964,150	38,720,681
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	18	(6,964,218)	(5,301,992)
Net borrowings		33,999,932	33,418,689
Equity		84,617,849	82,948,448
Gearing ratio		40.18 %	40.29 %

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25. Risk management objectives and policies (continued)

Fair value measurement

The company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The table below shows an analysis of all assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements by level of their fair value hierarchy. The fair values are grouped into three levels as mentioned in Note 1 of these financials, based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

The table below gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined:

Level 3	2021 TShs'000	2020 TShs'000
Environmental rehabilitation liability	525,746	371,991

There have been no transfers between levels 1,2 and 3 in 2021.

26. Prior year adjustments

Restatements were made for the year ended 31 December 2020 for the following reasons:

- Understated Property, plant and equipment as a result of inaccurate depreciation rate used for machinery in prior years.

Year ended 31 December 2020	Notes	As previously stated TZS'000	Restatement TZS'000	Restated TZS'000
Statement of financial position				
Property, plant and equipment	a	97,384,131	2,053,099	99,437,230
Accumulated losses (*)	a	(47,726,576)	(2,053,099)	(45,673,477)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income				
Administrative expenses	a	12,078,050	417,529	11,660,521
Year ended 31 December 2019		As previously stated TZS'000	Restatement TZS'000	Restated TZS'000
Statement of financial position				
Property, plant and equipment	a	79,147,090	1,635,570	80,782,660
Accumulated losses	a	(37,152,334)	(1,635,570)	(35,516,764)
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income				
Administrative expenses	a	11,962,352	417,529	11,544,823

(*) TZS 2,053 million incorporates the accumulated impact (decrease) on restated accumulated losses as at 1 January 2020 by TZS 1,653 million.

27. Contingent liabilities

The Directors confirm that there are no commitments against the company as at 31 December 2021.

28. Events after the reporting period

The directors confirm that there were no events subsequent to the year-end up to the date of this report that require either disclosure or adjustment in the financial statements.