

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO

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

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

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**NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Registered office

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
Boma Road Liti Area
P. O. Box 237
Morogoro
Tanzania

Auditors

Hekima Associates
Certified Public Accountant (In Public Practice)
Ubungo Urafiki Flats
P. O. Box 72861
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

Bankers

Diamond Trust Bank (T) Ltd
Morogoro Branch
Tanzania

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

The directors are pleased to present the report and the audited financial statements of NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO (the “The Company”) for year ended 31 December 2021, which disclose the state of financial affairs of the Company.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

NASHERA LIMITED was incorporated in Tanzania under the provisions of the Companies Act 2002 of Tanzania as a private limited liability company with interest in hospitality industry. The Company is domiciled and operates in the United Republic of Tanzania.

The principal activity of the company is provision of hospitality services.

Mission

Nashera Hotel is a premiere business hotel in Morogoro, Tanzania. The property is the location of choice for business lodging, conferences, special events and upscale dining and the products assure guests that they are experiencing the best Morogoro has to offer.

2. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company’s principal activities are provision of hospitality services.

3. DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

The directors in office at the date of this report are:

Name	Position	Nationality	Appointment
Wilbar Colom	Chairman	American	10 September 2008
Xris Omotesa	Member	British	20 July 2013
Carl Davis	Member	American	20 July 2013
Martha Daud Lory	Member	Tanzanian	20 February 2016
Benson Nabora	Member	Tanzanian	29 September 2018

Except for Benson Nabora, General Manager; and Xris Omotesa, Managing Director; the other directors are non-executives.

4. SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

SHAREHOLDERS NAME	% OF SHAREHOLDING	
	2021	2020
1. Colon Investment (T) Limited	49.50%	49.50%
2. Carl Davis	3.00%	3.00%
3. Dr Ellen Senkoro	11.80%	11.80%
4. Davis Senkoro	11.90%	11.90%
5. Glad Faraj	2.60%	2.60%
6. James W. Parkinson	2.60%	2.60%
7. Brett Parkinson	0.004%	0.004%
8. Xris Omotesa	18.80%	18.80%

9. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of directors (“The Board”) consists of 5 directors. The Board take the 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 business plans and budgets. The Board is also responsible for ensuring that the comprehensive system of internal control policies and procedures is operative, and for compliance with sound corporate governance principles.

The Board required to meet at least three (3) times a year and they met 3 times in the current year. The Company is committed to the principles of effective corporate governance. The directors also recognise the importance of integrity, transparency, and accountability.

10. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND GOING CONCERN

The Company made a pre-tax loss of TZS 133 million during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: loss TZS 254 million). The financial performance of the Company for the year is presented in the statement of profit or and comprehensive income on page 11.

The financial statements have been prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern basis with reasonable expectation that the company will continue in operational existence and resources to do so for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in a manner required by the Company’s Act 2002.

11. EMPLOYEE WELFARE

a. Management /Employee relationship

The Management /employee relationship was cordial throughout the year. There were no unresolved complains received by the management from the employees during the year.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

b. Health and Safety

The directors and management are committed to the principles of health safety to the work. A safe working environment is ensured for all employees and, where applicable, contractors by providing adequate and proper training and supervision as necessary.

c. Employee benefit Plan

The Company pays contributions to a publicly administered statutory pension plans on mandatory basis which qualifies to be a defined contributions plan.

d. Persons with disabilities

The application for employment by disabled persons is always considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. In the event members of staff becoming disabled, every effort is made to ensure their employment with the Company continues and appropriate trainings are arranged. It is the policy of the company that training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible be identical to that of other employees.

12. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company did participate actively in community activities during the year under review mainly due to the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic in the recent years.

13. POLICAL AND CHARITABLE DONATION

The Company did not make any political or charitable donation during the year (2020: NIL)

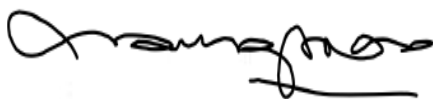
14. DIVIDEND

The directors do not recommend declaration and payment of a dividend for the year (2020: NIL)

15. AUDITORS

The Auditors, Hekima Associates, were appointed during the year and have expressed their willingness to continue in office as auditors and are eligible for re-appointment.

Approved by the Board of Directors on 11/08/2022 signed on behalf by:



.....
Xris Omotesa



.....
Benson Nabora

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

Director

The Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly the state of financial affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results for that year. It also requires that the directors ensure that the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company.

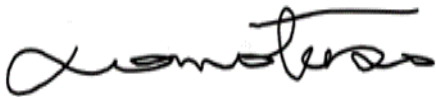
Director

The Company’s directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that present fairly, the Company’s financial results and position in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania, and for such internal controls as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the audited financial statements are fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania.

The directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue as going concern and have no reason to believe that the Company will not be a going concern for the foreseeable future.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Xris Omotesa
Director



Benson Nabora
Director

**NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred to it 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 statement of declaration issued by the accountant responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a professional accountant to assist the Directors to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing a true and fair view position of the entity in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania. Full legal responsibility for the financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as stated under the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on the previous page.

I, Ernest Mtokoma, being the Accountant of NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO, acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania.

I thus confirm that the financial statements give a true and fair view position of NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.



Name: Ernest Mtokoma
NBAA No. ACPA 852
Position: Consultant

11/08/2022
Date



Certified Public Accountant (In Public Practice), Ubungo Urafiki Flats; Tel: +255 784 354 766/+255 786 056 556, P. O. Box 72861, Dar Es Salaam. Email: hekimaas@gmail.com

material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania, 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 Company's 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.

Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 based on these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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.



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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO DIRECTORS OF PESTON ENTERPRISES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

We have audited the financial statements of NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO (the "Company") set out on pages 11 to 58, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 31 August 2021, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO as of 31 August 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania.

Basis of 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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

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

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Corporate Information, Directors' Report, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, and the Declaration by the Head of Finance. The other information 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 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, we conclude that there is a



Certified Public Accountant (In Public Practice), Ubungo Urafiki Flats; Tel: +255 784 354 766/+255 786 056 556, P. O. Box 72861, Dar Es Salaam. Email: hekimaas@gmail.com

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's 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.

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, 2002 of Tanzania and for no other purposes.

As required by the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania, we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books.



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- The Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements.
- Information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and transactions with the Company is disclosed; and,
- The Company's statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income agree with the books of account.

Benson Lyimo
Partner



Date:11.08.2022.....

.....
Hekima Associates,
Certified Public Accountants in Public Practice,
Dar es Salaam.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	NOTES	2021 Tzs'000	2020 Tzs'000
Revenue	4	2,301,239	1,663,853
Cost of sales	5	<u>(750,494)</u>	<u>(426,072)</u>
Gross Profit		1,550,745	1,237,781
Other income	6	17,268	14,296
Personal expenses	7	(237,414)	(270,099)
Administration expenses	8	(483,452)	(502,510)
Marketing expenses	9	(42,190)	(50,578)
Depreciation expense	12	<u>(328,715)</u>	<u>(173,542)</u>
		(1,091,771)	(996,226)
Profit from operating activities		485,159	255,848
Finance expenses	10	<u>(618,219)</u>	<u>(510,502)</u>
Loss before tax		(133,060)	(254,254)
Income tax charge	11	<u>153,628</u>	<u>(17,587)</u>
Net profit /(loss) for the year		20,568	(271,841)
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income for the year		20,568	(271,841)

**NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021**

Notes

ASSETS

Non-current assets

Property, Plant & Equipment	12	<u>5,940,288</u>	<u>6,269,003</u>
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Current assets

Inventories	14	29,423	9,610
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Trade and other receivables	15	4,813	125,382
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Cash and bank balances	16	89,313	58,895
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		<u>123,549</u>	<u>193,897</u>
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TOTAL ASSETS

		<u><u>6,063,837</u></u>	<u><u>6,462,890</u></u>
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Equity

Share capital	17	1,000,000	1,000,000
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Accumulated losses		(2,635,842)	(2,656,410)
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		<u>(1,635,842)</u>	<u>(1,656,410)</u>
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Non-current liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities	13	413,148	625,970
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Loan from related parties-long term portion	21	5,619,274	5,416,016
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		<u>6,032,422</u>	<u>6,041,986</u>
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Current liabilities

Trade and other payables	18	304,347	178,737
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Short term loan	20	671,846	1,474,213
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Loan from related parties -current portion	21	508,749	256,256
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Bank overdraft	19	152,048	146,585
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Current tax liabilities	11(b)	30,240	21,522
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		<u>1,667,257</u>	<u>2,077,314</u>
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TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

		<u><u>6,063,837</u></u>	<u><u>6,462,890</u></u>
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The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 11/08/2022 and signed on its behalf by:



.....
Xris Omotesa
Director



.....
Benson Nabora
Director

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total
	TZS	TZS	TZS
As of 1 January 2021,	1,000,000	(2,656,410)	(1,656,410)
Net loss for the year	-	20,568	20,568
As of 31 December 2021,	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>(2,635,842)</u>	<u>(1,635,842)</u>
As of 1 January 2020,	893,000	(2,384,069)	(1,514,586)
New issue	107,000	-	107,000
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	(271,841)	(271,841)
Balance as of 31 December 2020	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>(2,656,410)</u>	<u>(1,656,410)</u>

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Notes	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Profit before interest and tax		485,159	255,848
Adjustment for non-cash items			
Depreciation and amortisation	12	328,715	173,542
		813,874	429,390
Changes in working capital items			
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories		(19,813)	8,936
Decrease/(Increase) in trade and other receivables		120,569	1,900
Increase in trade and other payables		127,092	(164,357)
Income tax paid		(50,476)	(15,000)
Net cash flows from operating activities		991,246	260,869
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment		-	(8,874)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from share capital		-	107,000
Increase in interest on related party loans		227,875	134,113
Loan principal paid		(852,843)	94,419
Loan interest paid		(341,323)	(510,102)
		(966,291)	(174,570)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		24,955	77,425
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(87,690)	(165,115)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	16	(62,735)	(87,690)

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements of Nashira Limited for year ended 31 December 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution of the directors on 11/08/2022.

Nashira Limited (“The Company”) was incorporate under requirement of the Company Act 2002 of Tanzania with interests in hospitality industry. The address of the Company, which is also the place of the principal place of business, is disclosed on page 1.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirement of the Tanzania Companies Act ,2002. The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention where otherwise stated and are presented in Tanzanian Shillings (TZS) rounded to the nearest thousands (TZS’000).

The preparation of financial statement is conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the processing of applying the Company’s policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those in the previous year.

Going concern

The company reported a pre-tax loss of TZS 133 million (2020: loss TZS 272 million), and as of date, the Company’s total liabilities exceeded total assets by TZS 1,636 million (2020: TZS 1,886 million), and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by TZS 1,544 million (2020: TZS 7,043 million). However, the Company directors have assessed the company ability to continues as concern and are satisfied that the company will have the resources necessary to continue its business for the foreseeable future. The assessment is based on the following factors:

- Restructuring the hotel management
- Increasing international advertisement and marketing
- Improving operational efficiency
- Restructuring the Company workforce to properly manage and reduce operational costs.
- The directors have received a letter of support from the shareholders of the Company’s parent Company confirming that the shareholders will provide the necessary financial support to enable it to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.
- The directors are not aware of any other material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FEBRUARY 2021

Also, the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures adopted to mitigate the spread have impacted the Company. The directors acknowledge the economic challenges brought about by the pandemic and its impact on the Company's operations. Specifically, the decrease in guests which have impacted the Company cash flow.

The financial statements are prepared based on accounting policies applicable to a going concern. The basis presumes that the Company will continue to receive the support of the shareholders based on the letter of support received and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business.

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

New and amended standards and interpretations

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used in the previous year except as indicated below:

Amendment to IFRS 16 – "Leases, COVID-19 related rent concessions"

The issue:

In many territories, rent concessions have been, or are expected to be, provided to lessees because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Such concessions might take a variety of forms, including payment holidays and deferral of lease payments for a period, sometimes followed by increased rent payments in future periods. IFRS 16 contains requirements that apply to such rent concessions. The IASB has noted, however, that applying those requirements to a potentially large volume of rent concessions related to COVID-19 could be complex – particularly in the light of the many other challenges that stakeholders face during the pandemic.

As a result, 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. Lessees can elect to account for 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.

The practical expedient only applies to rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic and only if all the following conditions are met:

- The change in lease payments results in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change.
- any reduction in lease payments affects only payments due on or before 30 June 2021; and
- there is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

Lessees that apply the exemption will need to disclose that fact, as well as the amount recognised in profit or loss arising from COVID-19-related rent concessions. If a lessee chooses to apply the practical expedient to a lease, it will apply the practical expedient consistently to all lease contracts with similar characteristics and in similar circumstances. The amendment is to be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, but lessees are not required to restate prior period figures or to provide the disclosure under paragraph 28(f) of IAS 8.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FEBRUARY 2021

Impact

Given the pervasiveness of the pandemic and the measures taken by many governments on social distancing, it is likely that many lessees will have been granted a rent concession of some form, and so these amendments would be applicable. The amendments, however, do not make any changes to lessor accounting. The change did not have impact to the Company.

Amendment of IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 –Interest rate benchmark reform –phase 2

Issue

The IASB has undertaken a two-phase project to consider what, if any, reliefs to give from the effects of IBOR reform. The Phase 1 amendments, issued in September 2019, provided temporary reliefs from applying specific hedge accounting requirements to relationships affected by uncertainties arising because of IBOR reform ('the Phase 1 reliefs'). The Phase 2 amendments that were issued on 27 August 2020 address issues that arise from the implementation of the reforms, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.

Nature of amendment

Accounting for changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows because of IBOR reform

For instruments to which the amortised cost measurement applies, the amendments require entities, as a practical expedient, to account for a change in the basis for determining the contractual cash flows because of IBOR reform by updating the effective interest rate using the guidance in paragraph B5.4.5 of IFRS 9. As a result, no immediate gain or loss is recognised. This practical expedient applies only to such a change and only to the extent it is necessary as a direct consequence of IBOR reform, and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. Insurers applying the temporary exemption from IFRS 9 are also required to apply the same practical expedient. IFRS 16 was also amended to require lessees to use a similar practical expedient when accounting for lease modifications that change the basis for determining future lease payments because of IBOR reform (for example, where lease payments are indexed to an IBOR rate).

End date for Phase 1 relief for non-contractually specified risk components in hedging relationships.

Impact

The Phase 2 amendments require an entity to prospectively cease to apply the Phase 1 reliefs to a non-contractually specified risk component at the earlier of when changes are made to the non-contractually specified risk component, or when the hedging relationship is discontinued. No end date was provided in the Phase 1 amendments for risk components.

Additional temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements

The Phase 2 amendments provide additional temporary reliefs from applying specific IAS 39 and IFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements to hedging relationships directly affected by IBOR reform:

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FEBCEMBER 2021

Changes to designations and hedge documentation	When the Phase 1 reliefs cease to apply, entities are required to amend the hedge documentation to reflect changes that are required by IBOR reform by the end of the reporting period during which the changes are made. Such amendments do not constitute a discontinuation.
Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve	When amending the description of a hedged item in the hedge documentation, the amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve are deemed to be based on the alternative benchmark rate on which the hedged future cash flows are determined.
Retrospective effectiveness test (IAS 39 only)	For the purposes of assessing the retrospective effectiveness of a hedge relationship on a cumulative basis, an entity may, on an individual hedge basis, reset to zero the cumulative fair value changes of the hedged item and hedging instrument when ceasing to apply the retrospective effectiveness assessment relief provided by the Phase 1 amendments.
Groups of items	When amending the hedge relationships for groups of items, hedged items are allocated to sub-groups based on the benchmark rate being hedged, and the benchmark rate for each sub-group is designated as the hedged risk.
Risk components – separately identifiable requirement	An alternative benchmark rate designated as a non-contractually specified risk component, that is not separately identifiable at the date when it is designated, is deemed to have met the requirements at that date if the entity reasonably expects that it will meet the requirements within a period of 24 months from the date of first designation. The 24-month period will apply to each alternative benchmark rate separately. The risk component will, however, be required to be reliably measurable.

Amendment of IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 –Interest rate benchmark reform –phase 2. (Continued)

Additional IFRS 7 disclosures related to IBOR reform

The amendments require disclosure of: (i) how the entity is managing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, its progress and the risks arising from the transition; (ii) quantitative information about derivatives and non-derivatives that have yet to transition, disaggregated by significant interest rate benchmark; and (iii) a description of any changes to the risk management strategy because of IBOR reform.

The Company’s financial reporting was not materially impacted by these pronouncements

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FEBCEMBER 2021

(b) New and amended standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. Consequently, the Company has not early adopted any new or amended standard and interpretation.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those used in the previous year except as indicated below:

Revenue

Revenue is recognised at the amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company express to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer and is stated net of value added tax (VAT).

Revenue is primarily derived from the accommodation, food, beverages, and other miscellaneous services.

Revenue represents income arising during an entity's ordinary activities, which leads to an increase of economic benefits during the accounting period. IFRS 15 guidance on the revenue recognition for all contracts with customers, except for those not in scope of IFRS 15 has been applied.

A five-step model stipulated in IFRS 15 is applied when accounting for revenue with customers only when the following criteria are met:

- The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations.
- The Company can identify each other's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred.
- The Company can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred.
- The contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of future cash flow is expected to change because of the contract), and
- It is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Revenue from sales of accommodation, beverages and food is recognised at the point in time when services have been rendered to the customer, generally on delivery of services to the customer.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligation to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, customer loyalty points) in determining the transaction price for the sale of services, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to customer (if any).

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of the funds. Borrowing costs are directly attributable to the acquisition or production of the asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other borrowing cost are expensed in the period they occur.

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Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are tangible assets, which the Company holds for its own use or for rental to others and which are expected to be used for more than one year.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Property, plant, and equipment is initially measured at cost. Costs include all the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or consideration of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustment in respect of hedge accounting where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacement of parts of property and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs is included in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as Intended by the management. Depreciation is charged to write-off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the assets economic benefits are consumed by the Company. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of each asset less its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	8 years
Buildings	20 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
IT equipment	5 years

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventory comprises of all costs for purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable, and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs. The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having similar nature and use to the entity.

Inventories includes a "right to returned goods asset" which represents the company right to recover products from customers where customers exercise their right of return under the company returns policy. The company uses its accumulated historical experience to estimate the number of returns on a portfolio level using expected value method. A corresponding adjustment is recognised against cost of sales.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are not subject to depreciation are reviewed at each reporting period date. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss, 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 separable identifiable cash flow (Cash generating units).

Non-financial assets, that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amounts, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset.

Leases

The company assess at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys- the right to control and use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. The company has lease contracts for various buildings used in its operations. Leases of buildings generally have lease terms of two years

The company recognises right-of use assets at the commencement of the lease. Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct cost incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease< the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (less any lease incentives receivable), variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of the purchase option, reasonably certain to be exercised by the company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease. If the lease term reflects exercising the option to terminate variable lease payments that do not depend on an index, or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

Financial instruments

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them. Except for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the company has applied the practical experience, the company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of the principal and interest (SPP) on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by the regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sale the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories.

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and loss instruments.
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains or losses upon derecognition (equity instrument).
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets comprise financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortised cost (Debt instruments)

The company measures the financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial asset to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FEBRUARY 2021

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified, or impaired.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include trade receivables, due from related parties, salary loans and advances and bank balances.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, part of a financial asset, or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's statement of financial position) if and only if:

- The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains to receive the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement, and either:
 - The company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - The company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred the control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FEBRUARY 2021

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL); unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

- **Probability of Default (PD):** The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed year if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.
- **Exposure at Default (EAD):** The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, considering expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.
- **Loss Given Default (LGD):** The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Company.

A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

ii financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortised cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include amounts due to related parties, borrowings and trade and other payables, all of which are categorised as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, amounts due from related parties, trade and other payables and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest method (EIR) amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance cost in profit or loss.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
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De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

iii Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

iv Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

v. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting year, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting year, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting year

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt comprises external borrowings less cash and bank balances. Total capital comprises net debt plus equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital and retained earnings. The Company's goal is to maintain a gearing ratio of less than 100%.

	2021	2020
	TZS '000	TZS '000
Share capital	1,000,000	1,000,000
Retained earnings	(2,635,842)	(2,656,410)
Total equity	(1,635,842)	(1,656,410)
Add: Cash and Cash equivalent	(62,735)	(87,690)
Total Debt	(1,698,577)	(1,744,100)

The Company's financial instruments by category are as follows:

	Debt instruments at amortised cost	
Trade and other receivables ¹	-	120,569
Cash and bank balances	89,313	58,895
	85,549	179,474
	Financial liabilities at amortized cost	
Due to related parties	5,924,765	5,672,272
Overdraft	152,049	146,585
Short term loan	671,846	1,474,213
Trade and other payables ²	385,205	177,282
	7,133,865	7,470,352

¹Prepayments and tax related deposits are excluded from the trade and other receivables balances.

²Statutory liabilities are excluded from the trade and other payables balances.

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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Financial risks

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are liquidity risk, market risk and credit risk. Market risk comprises interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and price risk. The Company does not have significant exposure to price risk since no price sensitive financial instruments are held.

The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. Risk management is carried out by the Finance Department under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions, and services offered. The Company, through its training, management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees and stakeholders understand their roles and obligations.

Credit risk management

Credit risk consists of deposits held with banks, amounts due from related parties and trade and other receivables. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations on the financial condition of its customers. The amounts presented in the statement of financial position are net of allowances for expected credit losses, estimated by management based on past loss experience and cognizant of the current and future economic conditions. The probability of default by the counter parties as at year-end was not significant.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities and commitments. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected.

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and ensuring that adequate financing facilities are maintained. The directors may from time to time, at their discretion, raise or borrow funds for the Company as they deem fit. There are no borrowing limits in the Articles of Association of the Company.

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Company for non-derivative financial liabilities by the remaining contractual maturities at the reporting date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual cash flows, as the Company manages the inherent liquidity risk based on expected cash outflows.

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4. REVENUE

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
Lodging	1,270,628	881,347
Banquet and conference outlet	104,778	532,502
Poolside revenue	187,761	40,834
Restaurant	684,503	135,067
Beverages	51,269	71,754
Misc. sales	2,2300	2,349
	<u>2,2301,239</u>	<u>1,663,853</u>

5 COST OF SALES

Inventory at 1 January	9,610	5,646
<u>Purchases</u>		
Beverages	57,557	50,028
Food	558,075	319,204
Laundry	9,049	349
Banquet and conference	9,024	13,359
Poolside chemicals	13,040	5,359
Kitchen supplies and materials	113,562	37,180
Total purchases	<u>770,307</u>	<u>431,718</u>
Less: Inventories at 31 December	(29,423)	(9,610)
Cost of goods sold	<u>750,494</u>	<u>426,072</u>

6 OTHER INCOME

Photograph and recording	4,658	1,314
Projector & PA	16,890	11,872
Rental fees	4,290	1,210
Exchange gain/(loss)	347	(100)
	<u>26,185</u>	<u>14,296</u>

7 PERSONAL EXPENSES

Salaries and wages	198,264	229,304
Pension -Employer	19,826	22,904
Skills Development levy	8,922	9,900
Workers' compensation Fund	3,339	2,272
Staff bonus	2,310	2,600
Medical expenses	2,458	862
Leave encashment	2,295	2,257
	<u>237,414</u>	<u>270,099</u>

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
8 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Electricity	114,056	110,827
Fuel, Gas, and lubricants	38,336	7,428
Water and sewages charges	24,704	18,974
Fumigation	4,428	5,904
Transportation	14,317	22,104
Travel & per diem	45,079	12,483
Repair and maintenance	40,835	39,060
Communication /internet costs	30,325	19,743
Auditor’s remuneration	21,300	25,081
Accountancy and tax consultancies	13,965	-
Board meetings	2,992	-
Security expenses	1,416	-
Service levy	900	12,752
Impairment of receivable	-	77,927
Management fees	17,808	31,332
Land rent	12,449	12,449
Clearing and maintenance charges	18,437	5,101
Legal and professional	600	5,353
Insurance	20,056	17,165
Licence fee	5,325	12,783
Printing and Stationaries	17,070	14,596
Donation	-	5,208
Fees and subscription	2,359	8,694
Software expenses	28,028	26,693
Staff welfare	3,148	2,080
Housekeeping issues	4,118	1,267
Property tax	400	500
Fines and penalties	1,001	7,506
	483,452	503,010
9 MARKETING EXPENSES		
Advertising	2,925	1,400
Sales and distribution	39,265	49,178
	42,190	50,078

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
10 FINANCE COSTS		
Interest on overdraft	201,364	22,416
Interest on term loan	182,140	230,571
Interest on directors' loan	227,875	225,866
Bank charges and appraisal fee	2,280	5,437
Exchange gain/(loss)	-	22,290
Card processing charges	4,560	3,522
	<u>618,219</u>	<u>510,102</u>

11 TAX CHARGE

Income tax -current year	28,718	8,072
Income tax -previous years	30,476	-
Deferred tax -current year	(19,965)	-
Deferred tax -previous years	(192,857)	9,515
	<u>(153,628)</u>	<u>17,587</u>

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

Profit before tax as per Income Statements	<u>(133,060)</u>	<u>254,254</u>
Tax there on @ 30%	(39,918)	46,276
Adjustments for:		
Permanent disallowance	35,534	-
Temporary difference	33,102	(38,204)
Income tax -prior years	30,476	-
Deferred tax	(212,822)	9,515
	<u>(153,628)</u>	<u>17,587</u>

(b) CURRENT TAX LIABILITY

As at 1 January	22,978	27,102
Prior year adjustments	(1,456)	-
As restated	<u>21,522</u>	<u>27,102</u>
Charge to profit or loss during the year	59,194	8,072
Tax paid -current year	(20,000)	(15,000)
Tax paid -prior years	(30,476)	-
As at 31 December	<u>30,240</u>	<u>22,978</u>

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Furnitures& Fittings	Plant & Machinery	ICT Equipment	Hotel Equipment	WIP	Total
COST	Note 14.1	Note 14.3	Note 14.5	Note 14.7	Note 14.9	Note 14.12	Note 14.14	
	Note 14.2	Note 14.4	Note 14.6	Note 14.8	Note 14.11	Note 14.13		
As at January 2021	1 482 000	6 419 000	325 205	100 432	116 197	234 331	537 429	9 214 594
Additions	-	537 429	-	-	-	-	- 537 429	-
As at 31 December 2021	1 482 000	6 956 429	325 205	100 432	116 197	234 331	-	9 214 594
As at January 2020	1 482 000	6 419 000	325 205	100 432	116 197	234 331	537 429	9 214 594
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2020	1 482 000	6 419 000	325 205	100 432	116 197	234 331	537 429	9 214 594
			2 690		6 184			
DEPRECIATION								
As at January 2021	-	- 2 177 191	- 323 639	- 99 645	- 110 813	- 234 303	-	- 2 945 591
Charge for the year	-	- 320 950	- 1 566	- 787	- 5 384	- 28	-	- 328 715
As at 31 December 2021	-	- 2 498 141	- 325 205	- 100 432	- 116 197	- 234 331	-	- 3 274 306
As at January 2020	-	- 2 016 716	- 312 259	- 98 759	- 110 012	- 234 303	-	- 2 772 049
Additions	-	- 160 475	- 11 380	- 886	- 801	-	-	- 173 542
As at 31 December 2020	-	- 2 177 191	- 323 639	- 99 645	- 110 813	- 234 303	-	- 2 945 591
Net carrying value								
31-Dec-21	1 482 000	4 458 288	-	-	-	-	-	5 940 288
31-Dec-20	1 482 000	4 241 809	1 566	787	5 384	28	537 429	6 269 003

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
13 DEFERRED TAX		
As at 1 January	625,970	616,455
Charge to profit or loss	(212,822)	9,515
HAs at 31 December	<u>413,148</u>	<u>625,970</u>

14 INVENTORIES

At start 1 January	9,610	12,564
Purchases during the year	770,307	423,118
Less: Cost of sales	(750,494)	(426,072)
	<u>29,423</u>	<u>9,610</u>

15 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivable	-	120,569
Prepayments/deposits	4,813	4,813
	<u>4,813</u>	<u>125,382</u>

16 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Balances with Diamond trust Bank -Local currency	84,263	55,794
Balances with Diamond trust Bank -Local currency (USD)	1,286	3,101
Balances with Mobile Money (M-Pesa)	3,764	-
	<u>89,313</u>	<u>58,895</u>

For Cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent includes the overdraft facilities with banks as follows:

Bank balances	89,313	58,895
Outstanding balance in overdraft facility	(152,048)	(146,585)
Cash and cash equivalent at the year end	<u>(62,735)</u>	<u>(87,690)</u>

17 SHARE CAPITAL

On 1 January	1,000,000	893,000
New issues	-	107,000
1,000 share each at TZS 10,000	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

During the year, there were NIL shares issued (2020: 107 share @ 10,000 each were issued to directors through conversion of their loans to share capital).

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
18 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade and other payables	361,624	50,669
Statutory payables	7,426	1,855
Accrued expenses	23,581	93,530
VAT payable	115,001	31,228
	<u>507,632</u>	<u>177,282</u>

Trade and other payables are non-interest-bearing liabilities and are payable with 30 to 60 days.

19 OVERDRAFT FACILITY

DTB Bank	<u>152,048</u>	<u>146,585</u>
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20 SHORT TERM LOAN

On 1 January	1,474,213	1,460,137
Accrued interest during the year	182,140	230,571
Payment for the principal	(856,830)	(143,010)
Payment for the interest	(127,677)	(73,485)
On 31 December	<u>671,846</u>	<u>1,474,213</u>

Both loans are sourced from Diamond Trust Bank (Tanzania) Limited , Note 20 and 21 are secured by:

- Legal and continuous mortgage charge with the property CT no. 77980 at Plot, Mzinga Area within Morogoro Municipality, registered under the name of NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO, valued by Last Masters Limited in April 2019 with forced value sale of TZS 7.8bn (charged for TZS 1.5bn plus interest and other charges)..
- Fixed and floating debenture over all current and future assets owned by the company.
- Joint personal and several guarantees of the directors' debentures of the Company:
 - Davis Senkoro
 - Ellen Senkoro
- Corporate guarantee of Colon Investment (T) Limited

NASHERA LIMITED -MOROGORO
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 FECEMBER 2021

	2021 TZS	2020 TZS
21 RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURE		
Directors	5,416,016	5,416,016
Senkoro	12,780	12,780
Davis Senkoro	36,312	36,312
WOC	134,215	134,215
CIL 2018	35,688	35,688
Colon Investment	24,548	24,548
Dr Ellen Senkoro	28,508	28,508
Carl Davis	561	561
-Carl Davis	104	104
Dr. Ellen Senkoro	820	820
Collon & Brant LLC	948	948
Xsecurex	3,334	3,334
Interest payable	434,189	21,562
	<u>6,128,023</u>	<u>5,672,272</u>
Current	508,749	256,256
Non-current	5,619,274	5,416,016
Total	<u>6,128,023</u>	<u>5,672,272</u>

These represent transactions with related parties i.e., shareholders and other senior management of the company of which, they are principal owners. Pricing policy and the terms of these transactions are approved by the company's management.

These amounts are cash flow funding and other expenses paid on behalf by the directors.

22 CAPITAL COMMITMENT

As at the end of year, there were NIL commitments (2020: NIL)

23 EVENT AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

There are no events after the reporting period which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.