

**FINCA Zambia Limited**

**Report and financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2021**

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**

(Incorporated in Zambia)

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

<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>PAGES</b>
Report of the Directors	1 - 3
Statement of Directors responsibility for annual financial statements	4
Independent auditors' report	5 - 9
Financial statements	
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	10
Statement of financial position	11
Statement of changes in equity	12
Statement of cash flows	13
Notes to the financial statements	14 - 62

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED****REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

The Directors present their report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

The Company is licensed as a deposit taking non-banking financial institution in accordance with the provisions of the Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017.

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of micro finance services.

**SHAREHOLDING**

FINCA Microfinance Cooperatief U.A incorporated and domiciled in Netherlands holds 99% shareholding and FINCA International LLC incorporated and domiciled in Maryland in the United States of America (USA) holds 1% shareholding.

**REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS**

Plot 22768  
Corner of Great East/Thabo Mbeki Road  
Acacia Park, Arcades  
Lusaka

**FINANCIAL RESULTS AND DIVIDENDS**

The net loss for the year amounted to K17,386,708 (2020: K63,143,880).

As at 31 December 2021 FINCA's regulatory capital was above the minimum capital requirement by K12,630,643 (2020: below the minimum capital requirement by K56,550,049). During the year 2021 there was equity injection of K 67,340,797.

**SHARE CAPITAL**

In the year 2021, the Company issued 67,340,797 ordinary shares valued at K1 each (2020: 14,503,039). The total authorised share capital is now K123,771,210 (2020: K56,430,413).

**DIRECTORS**

The Directors who held office during the year were:

Collins Muyanja	Non Executive Director - Chairman
Lameck Zimba	Non Executive Director (appointed on 14 February, 2017)
Chana Flavia Musakanya	Non Executive Director (appointed on 8 May, 2019)
Danny Luswili	Non Executive Director (appointed on 26 October, 2020)
Frank Gamble	Non Executive Director (appointed on 24 June, 2020)
Jetty Lungu	Non Executive Director (appointed on 3 September, 2019)
Chris P Kizza	Executive Director (appointed CEO on 8 January, 2021)

The total remuneration for the Directors in the year under review amounted to K1,429,702 (2020: K1,492,391).

No Director had an interest in any significant contract entered into by the company during the year (2020: Nil).

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED****REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****EMPLOYEES**

The average number of employees during each month of the year was as follows:

Month	2021	2020
January	154	275
February	145	271
March	143	286
April	141	211
May	141	208
June	141	206
July	139	208
August	136	208
September	133	205
October	130	202
November	131	204
December	128	193

The total remuneration paid to the employees and towards staff welfare during the year was K27,952,192 (2020: K44,000,262).

**PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

The additions to property and equipment during the year amounted to K2,172,126 (2020: K9,725,326) comprising:

	2021	2020
	K	K
Capital work in progress	2,077,476	9,197,225
Furniture and fittings	-	252,033
Computer equipment	<u>94,650</u>	<u>276,068</u>
	<u>2,172,126</u>	<u>9,725,326</u>

No Software was acquired during the year. (2020: Knil).

**GOING CONCERN**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This basis presumes that sufficient liquidity will continue to be available to finance the operations of the Company and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business. This is deemed appropriate notwithstanding that the company has incurred losses of K 17,386,708 and deficit in reserves of K101,791,996 the year ending 31 December 2021 (as of 31 December 2020 losses and deficit in reserves amounted to K63,143,880 and K84,405,288 respectively). The losses were due to the recurring effects of Covid 19 which were resolved and saw growth in the loan book hence the reduction in losses as compared to prior period.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED****REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021****GOING CONCERN (CONTINUED)**

The Company took measures in 2021 to strengthen its equity position particularly in response to effects from COVID 19. During the year 2021 the Parent Company capitalized the company through both Cash and debt conversion to the tune of K67,340,797. The equity for the year ending 2021 is Positive and the regulatory Capital adequacy ratio was above the minimum requirement of 15% (actual 25.5%) and forecast to remain compliant. The Company has financial forecasts for the twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements taking into consideration the estimation of the business impacts related to COVID 19, business efficiency measures made so far, market and economic changes, and updates to the Company's business model and related risks. The first quarter of 2022 actual results show positive profitability and growth in the Loan portfolio with reduced credit risk and better quality of loan book.

Accordingly, the Directors consider there has been a reduction in uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. They have formed a judgment that there is reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the signing of these Financial Statements.

**GIFTS AND DONATIONS**

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

**EXPORTS**

The Company did not export any goods or services during the year (2020: Nil).

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Company did not carry out any research and development activities during the year (2020: Nil)

**HEALTH AND SAFETY OF EMPLOYEES**

The Directors are aware of their responsibilities towards the health and safety of employees and have, accordingly, put appropriate measures in place to safeguard the health and safety of employees.

**DIVIDENDS**

The Company did not declare dividends during the year (2020: Nil).

**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The Directors are committed to high standards of corporate governance which is fundamental to discharging their leadership responsibilities. The Board applies integrity, principles of good governance and accountability throughout its activities.

**AUDITORS**

The term of office for Messrs Grant Thornton expires at the next Annual General Meeting. The auditors have expressed their willingness to continue serving the Company as auditors. A resolution proposing their re-appointment as auditors to the Company and authorising the Directors to determine their remuneration will be put to the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board.



**Director Franklin J. Gamble- Board Audit Committee Chairman  
Lusaka, Zambia**

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED****STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Section 246 of the Companies Act, 2017 and section 88 of the Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017 requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which 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 financial performance. 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. The Directors are further required to ensure the Company adhere to the corporate governance principles or practices contained in Part VII's Sections 82 to 122 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017.

The Directors accept responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017 and the Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017.

The Directors further accept responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records that may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, and for such internal controls as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. In addition, the Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors report.

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements set out on pages 10 to 62 give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its financial performance in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the Companies Act, 2017 and the Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017. The Directors further report that they have implemented and further adhered to the corporate governance principles or practices contained in Part VII, Sections 82 to 122 of the Companies Act, 2017.

Accordingly, the Directors consider there has been a reduction in uncertainties which arose in 2020 as a result of FINCA being unable to obtain a letter of comfort from the parent company as it is a FINCA Group policy not to issue letters of financial support. The going concern of the company was dependant on the continued support from the parent company. The entity was also unable to obtain waivers from lenders and cash flows may differ from expectations after the reporting date.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with the applicable financial framework described above.

**Approval of the financial statements**

The financial statements of FINCA Zambia Limited, set out on page 10 to 62, were approved by the Board of Directors on 11 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:

**DIRECTOR****DIRECTOR****DATE: 11 April 2022**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****TO THE MEMBERS OF  
FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of FINCA Zambia Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 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 give a true and fair view of the financial position of FINCA Zambia Limited as of 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**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 Zambia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The financial statements of FINCA Zambia Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020 were audited by another auditor who issued a disclaimer of opinion on those financial statements on 1 June 2021, on the basis that the company incurred a net loss of K63.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2020 and at that date its total liabilities exceeded its total assets by K27.9 million. In addition, the company was unable to obtain waivers from its lenders regarding loans with breached covenants and its forecasts indicated that the company would in all probability again breach the capital requirements in the foreseeable future should the parent company not provide additional capital injection in the business. Consequently, the other auditor was unable to confirm or dispel whether it was appropriate to prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting.

During the year ended 31 December 2021, the company issued 67,340,797 ordinary shares valued at K1 each, through cash injection and conversion of debt due to the parent company. At the year end the company met the minimum capital requirements.

**Partners**

Edgar Hamuwele (Managing)  
Christopher Mulenga  
Wesley Beene  
Rodia Musonda  
Chilala Banda

---

**Grant Thornton**  
5th Floor Mukuba  
Pension House  
Dedan Kimathi Road  
P.O. Box 30885  
Lusaka, Zambia

**T +260 (211) 227722-8**  
E [gtlusaka.mailbox@zm.gt.com](mailto:gtlusaka.mailbox@zm.gt.com)

---

**Audit • Tax • Advisory**

Chartered Accountants  
Zambian Member of Grant Thornton International  
VAT reg 1001696100. Registered in Lusaka. Company number 8116

Grant Thornton Zambia and other member firms are not a worldwide partnership. GTI and each member firm is separate legal entity. Services are delivered independently by the member firms. GTI and its member firms are not agents, and do not obligate, one another and are not liable for one another's acts or omissions.

[www.gt.com.zm](http://www.gt.com.zm)

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED

#### Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw your attention to note 2.2 in the financial statements that indicates that the company recorded a loss after taxation of K17.4 million (2020: loss of K63.1 million) during the period and at the reporting date its equity was K21.9 million (2020: negative K27.9 million). These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 2.2, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis in light of various measures that have been put in place in order to improve the cash flows and profitability of the company.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<p><b>Classification, measurement and impairment of financial assets</b></p> <p>The company classified, measured and assessed impairment of the company's assets in accordance with IFRS 9 "financial instruments".</p> <p>The Directors are required to review the classifications of assets and align the classifications to the requirements of the reporting standards. The Directors also reviewed the fair valuations and impairment models.</p> <p>Due to the complex and subjective judgements required in estimating the timing and valuation of impairment and in estimating the fair value of assets, this was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We reviewed the classification of the financial assets to ensure compliance with the reporting standards.</p> <p>We reviewed the valuation and verified the calculation of the fair values. We also verified the inputs used in the valuations.</p> <p>In considering the reasonableness of the impairment provision, we reviewed the assumptions used in impairment calculations.</p> <p>Based on the procedures performed, we are satisfied that the impairment provision is reasonable and the financial assets were properly classified and valued.</p>
<p><b>Accounting for derivatives</b></p> <p>The company adopted hedge accounting as part of its foreign exchange rate exposure risk management and has applied the requirements of IFRS 9 "financial instruments".</p> <p>The Directors are required to review whether the hedged cash flows are highly probable as required by the standard; whether all amounts that require to have been moved to profit or loss; and whether there is any hedge ineffectiveness that should now be recognized in profit or loss.</p> <p>Due to the complex and subjective judgements required in estimating the timing and probability of the cashflows, this was considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We reviewed the classification of the financial assets to ensure compliance with the reporting standards.</p> <p>We reviewed the workings and verified the calculation of the derivative financial assets values. We also verified the inputs used in the calculations.</p> <p>In considering the reasonableness of the values, we reviewed the assumptions used in the calculation of the value of the assets.</p> <p>Based on the procedures performed, we are satisfied that the derivative financial assets are properly classified and valued.</p>



## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**

#### **Responsibilities of the Directors for the annual 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 Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017 and the Companies Act, 2017, and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's 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 misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high-level 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 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.
- 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 company's internal control.

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE MEMBERS OF FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on appropriateness of management's 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 those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

The Companies Act, 2017 requires that in carrying out our audit, we consider and report to you on whether:

As required in Section 259 (3) of the Companies Act 2017;

- There is a relationship, interest or debt which we have, as the company Auditors, with the company; and
- There are serious breaches of corporate governance principles or practices by the directors.
- As regards to loans made to a company (a director, company secretary or executive office of the company), the company does not share the: -
  - particulars of any relevant loan made during the financial year to which the accounts apply including any loan which was repaid during the year; and
  - amount of any relevant loan, whenever made, which remain outstanding at the end of the financial year.

In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matter to report.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****TO THE MEMBERS OF  
FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED****Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (continued)**

In accordance with the requirements of the Banking and Financial Services Act. 2017, we are required to report whether:

- 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;
  - There were any transactions that were not within the powers of the company or which was contrary to the Act which came to our attention;
- 
- The company has complied with the provisions of this Act and the regulations, guidelines and prescriptions under this Act;
  - There are transactions or conditions affecting the wellbeing of the company which have come to our attention that in our opinion are not satisfactory and require rectification.

In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matter to report.

*Grant Thornton*

**Chartered Accountants**

*Banda*

**Chilala Banda (AUD/F004257)**  
**Name of Partner signing on behalf of the Firm**

**Lusaka**

**Date: 11 April 2022**

## FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED

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

	Note	2021 K	2020 K
Interest income	4	44,573,171	74,616,394
Interest expense	5	<u>(25,638,841)</u>	<u>(33,616,392)</u>
<b>Net interest income</b>		18,934,330	41,000,002
Impairment charges for credit losses	14	<u>(1,476,956)</u>	<u>(40,160)</u>
<b>Net interest income after impairment charges for credit losses</b>		<u>17,457,374</u>	<u>40,959,842</u>
Fee and commission income	6	11,071,586	11,893,431
Other income/ (losses)	7(a)	4,699,463	(1,317,526)
Grant income	7(b)	<u>7,076,865</u>	<u>9,957,256</u>
<b>Total other income</b>		<u>11,776,328</u>	<u>8,639,730</u>
<b>Total operating income</b>		40,305,288	61,493,003
Operating expenses	8	(57,077,328)	(108,036,095)
Finance cost	22	<u>(614,668)</u>	<u>(1,726,840)</u>
<b>Loss before tax</b>	9	(17,386,708)	(48,269,932)
Income tax credit/(expense)	10(a)	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,873,948)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u>(17,386,708)</u>	<u>(63,143,880)</u>

## FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 K	2020 K
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	49,160,526	37,410,906
Prepayments and other receivables	13	4,434,777	4,503,668
Amounts due from related parties	21(b)	4,111,983	4,595,267
Loans and advances to customers	14	78,181,101	70,396,948
Derivative financial assets	15	7,209,961	35,995,939
Current tax asset	10(b)	355,098	-
Deferred tax asset	11	-	-
Property and equipment	16	21,720,057	23,246,613
Right of use assets	17	2,862,786	5,041,808
Intangible asset	18	<u>5,589,748</u>	<u>7,306,391</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>173,626,037</u>	<u>188,497,540</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits from customers	19	61,869,931	45,466,948
Other financial liabilities	20	12,898,184	21,774,697
Amounts due to related parties	21(a)	25,242,424	83,445,173
Current tax liability	10(b)	-	923,313
Lease liabilities	22	3,002,615	5,646,117
Borrowings	23	<u>48,633,669</u>	<u>59,216,167</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>151,646,823</u>	<u>216,472,415</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	24	123,771,210	56,430,413
Deficit in reserves		<u>(101,791,996)</u>	<u>(84,405,288)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>21,979,214</u>	<u>(27,974,875)</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u>173,626,037</u>	<u>188,497,540</u>

The responsibilities of the Company's Director with regard to the preparation of the financial statements are set out on page 4. The financial statements on pages 10 to 62 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 11 April 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:



DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

	Issued capital K	General reserves K	Retained earnings deficit K	Total K
Balance at 1 January 2020	41,592,057	-	(20,926,091)	20,665,966
Total comprehensive Loss for the year	-	-	(63,143,880)	(63,143,880)
Adjustment to share capital (note 24)	335,317	-	(335,317)	-
Issued shares (note 24)	<u>14,503,039</u>	-	-	<u>14,503,039</u>
<b>Balance at 31 December 2020</b>	<u>56,430,413</u>	-	<u>(84,405,288)</u>	<u>(27,974,875)</u>
Balance at 1 January 2021	56,430,413	-	(84,405,288)	(27,974,875)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(17,386,708)	(17,386,708)
Issued shares	<u>67,340,797</u>	-	-	<u>67,340,797</u>
Balance at 31 December 2021	<u>123,771,210</u>	-	<u>(101,791,996)</u>	<u>21,979,214</u>

## FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	Note	2021 K	2020 K
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loss before tax		(17,386,708)	(48,269,932)
<b>Adjusted for non cash items:</b>			
Net foreign exchange profit	22,23	(7,044,503)	9,470,815
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	16,17,18	7,656,606	9,173,382
Write offs of the work in progress		913,109	8,780,775
Impairment loss recognised on loans and advances	14	2,704,482	3,644,338
Interest expense recognised in profit or loss	5	25,567,633	31,764,767
Finance cost recognised in profit or loss	22	614,668	1,726,840
(Profits)/ loss on disposal of property and equipment		(27,151)	(178,376)
Loss/(gains) from derivative financial instruments	15	12,475,402	(25,286,097)
Lease Modification gain charged to statement of comprehensive income	17	-	(1,338,556)
Losses/(Gains) on forward exchange swap	7	<u>16,310,576</u>	<u>5,969,522</u>
<b>Operating cash flows before changes in working funds</b>		<b>41,784,114</b>	<b>(4,542,522)</b>
Decrease in prepayments and other receivables		68,891	344,471
Decrease in loans and advances to customers		(10,485,961)	82,113,415
Increase/(decrease) in customer deposits		16,402,983	(17,366,006)
(Decrease)/ increase in other financial liabilities		(8,876,513)	(7,828,973)
Decrease/(increase) in amounts due from related parties		483,284	(2,515,384)
(Decrease)/Increase in amounts due to related parties		<u>(12,292,115)</u>	<u>8,022,149</u>
<b>Cash generated from Operations</b>		<b>27,084,683</b>	<b>58,227,150</b>
Income tax paid	10	(1,278,411)	(3,650,000)
Interest paid		<u>(29,193,701)</u>	<u>(36,570,132)</u>
<b>Net cash (used)/generated from Operating activities</b>		<b><u>(3,387,429)</u></b>	<b><u>18,007,018</u></b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Purchase on property and equipment	16	(2,172,126)	(9,725,326)
Proceeds on disposal		17,473	208,264
Acquisition on intangible assets	18	-	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b><u>(2,154,653)</u></b>	<b><u>(9,517,062)</u></b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Loans repaid	23	(18,711,769)	(23,257,463)
Proceeds from external borrowings	23	-	-
Proceeds from intercompany debt		21,525,521	12,912,000
Repayment of intercompany		(21,525,521)	(14,331,600)
Lease Payments	22	(3,411,765)	(6,381,266)
Proceeds from issued shares	24	<u>31,055,276</u>	<u>14,503,039</u>
<b>Net cash received /used) from /(on) Financing activities</b>		<b><u>8,931,742</u></b>	<b><u>(16,555,290)</u></b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>3,389,660</b>	<b>(8,065,334)</b>
Effects of exchange rate change on Cash and Cash Equivalents		8,359,960	10,730,271
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		<u>37,410,906</u>	<u>34,745,969</u>
<b>Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year</b>		<b><u>49,160,526</u></b>	<b><u>37,410,906</u></b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
Bank and cash balances	12	<u>49,160,526</u>	<u>37,410,906</u>

## FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Finca Zambia Limited is a micro finance institution incorporated in Zambia and registered with the Bank of Zambia. The address of its registered office and principal place of business and activities are disclosed in the Director's report on page 1.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

##### 2.2 Going Concern

The company recorded a loss after taxation of K17.4 million (2020: loss of K63.1 million) during the period and at the reporting date its equity was K21.9 million (2020: negative K27.9 million). During the year, an amount of K67,340,797 was injected as share capital by the parent company through debt conversion and cash injection.

The Directors consider there has been a reduction in material uncertainties as highlighted that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern. The going concern of the company is dependant on the continued support from the parent company and from internally generated profits. They have formed a judgment that there is reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue its operational existence for the foreseeable future, being at least 12 months from the signing of these Financial Statements. For this reason, these statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability of asset amounts or to the amount of liabilities that might be necessary should the company not continue as a going concern.

##### 2.3 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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 a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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 measurements are observable and the significance of 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 the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.



**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.3 Basis of preparation (continued)**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis with a material uncertainty related to going concern. Management has put in counter measures to both course correct and improve business performance, as explained in Note 31.

**2.4 Interest and other income and interest expense**

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'interest income' or 'interest expense' in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the Company follows a 5-step process:

- 1) identifying the contracts with a customer;
- 2) identifying the performance obligations;
- 3) determining the transaction price;
- 4) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- 5) recognising revenue when/as performance obligations are satisfied.

**2.4.1 *Effective interest rate***

Interest is recognised, in profit or loss, using the effective interest rate method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the credit adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

The credit adjusted effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the amortised cost of a financial asset that is a purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset. When calculating the credit adjusted effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial asset and expected credit losses

**2.4.2 *Grant income***

Revenue grants are credited directly to the statement of profit or loss when the activity to which they relate has taken place. Revenue grants received during the year but which relate to future activities are shown in the statement of financial position as deferred income and transferred to the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the activity is carried out.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.4 Interest and other income and interest expense (continued)**

**2.4.3 Fee and commission**

Fee and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate.

Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees and sales commission and placement fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred (together with related direct costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan.

Other fees and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

**2.5 Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

**2.6 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

**2.7 Retirement benefits**

**2.7.1 Pension scheme**

The Company's employees are members of a separately administered defined contribution pension scheme. These payments to the defined contribution retirement benefit plan are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Company's contributions are charged to the profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

**2.7.2 Contract employees**

For fixed term contract employees, a gratuity is payable at the end of the contract period. Contract periods range from one to two years. Gratuity is expensed to profit or loss as the service is rendered.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.7 Retirement benefits (continued)**

**2.7.3 National Pension Scheme Authority**

The Company contributes to the National Pension Authority Scheme for its eligible employees as provided for by law. Membership is compulsory and monthly contributions by both employer and employees are made. The employer's contribution is charged to the profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

**2.8 Foreign currency translation**

The financial statements of the Company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entities operate (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the Company are expressed in *Zambian Kwacha ('K')*, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the balance sheet 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.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

**2.9 Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax as follows:

**2.9.1 Current tax**

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

**2.9.2 Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.9 Taxation (continued)**

**2.9.2 *Deferred tax (continued)***

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

**2.9.3 *Current and deferred tax for the period***

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity.

**2.10 Property and equipment**

Leasehold buildings, equipment and motor vehicles held for use in the supply of services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at historical cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than properties under construction, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method at the following annual rates:

Leasehold land and buildings	10%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	20%
Computer software	25%

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Management has estimated the residual values of the property and equipment at 31 December 2021 to be insignificant.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the period which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the company.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.11 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets 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 annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate 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.

**2.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill**

At each financial reporting date, 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).

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, 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 in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

**2.13 Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Company's financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

**2.13.1 Classification and subsequent measurement**

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at

- amortized cost,
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), and
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

IFRS 9 classification is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flows.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

**2.13.2 Financial assets**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- 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.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets.

On initial recognition, financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, the Company may irrevocably designate such financial asset to be measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

**2.13.2 Financial assets (continued)**

The Company's financial assets classified into the measurement categories are as following:

Financial assets	Business Model	SPPI	Measurement Category
Cash and cash equivalents	Hold to collect contractual cash flows	Cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest	Amortized cost
Restricted cash	Hold to collect contractual cash flows	Cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest	Amortized cost
Loans to customers	Hold to collect contractual cash flows	Cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest	Amortized cost
Derivative financial instruments	Other business model	Cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest	FVPL (Mandatory)

*Business model assessment*

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. In particular whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the company's management;
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and its strategy for how those risks are managed;
- How managers of the business are compensated (e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected); and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and its expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Company's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realized.

Financial assets that are held for trading or managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL because they are neither held to collect contractual cash flows nor held both to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

**2.13.2 Financial assets (Continued)**

*Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest*

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making the assessment, the Company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Leverage features;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse loans); and
- Features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g., periodical reset of interest rates).

**2.13.3 Reclassification**

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets. If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified. The classification and measurement requirements related to the new category apply prospectively from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model that results in reclassifying the Company's financial assets. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made. Changes in contractual cash flows are considered under the accounting policy on Modification and derecognition of financial assets described below.

**2.13.4 Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses (ECLs) on the financial assets that are not measured at FVTPL.



FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.13 Financial instruments (continued)

2.13.4 *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

With the exception of purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, ECLs are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL.

Loss allowances for other receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Company under the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate (EIR).

The Company measures ECL on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics.

2.13.5 *Credit-impaired financial assets*

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit-impairment includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- A breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- The restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- The disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties; or
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event, instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired. The Company assesses whether debt instruments that are financial assets measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are credit-impaired at each reporting date.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

**2.13.5 Credit-impaired financial assets (continued)**

A loan is considered credit-impaired when a concession is granted to the borrower due to a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition unless there is evidence that as a result of granting the concession the risk of not receiving the contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. For financial assets where concessions are contemplated but not granted the asset is deemed credit-impaired when there is observable evidence of credit-impairment including meeting the definition of default.

The definition of default (see below) includes unlikelihood to pay indicators and a back-stop if amounts are overdue for 90 days or more.

*Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets*

POCI financial assets are treated differently because the asset is credit-impaired at initial recognition. For these assets, the Company recognizes all changes in lifetime ECL since initial recognition as a loss allowance with any changes recognized in profit or loss. A favorable change for such assets creates an impairment gain. The Company did not purchase or originate any credit-impaired financial assets during years 2020 and 2021.

**2.13.6 Modification and derecognition of financial assets**

A modification of a financial asset occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial asset. A modification affects the amount and/or timing of the contractual cash flows either immediately or at a future date.

The Company renegotiates loans to customers in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. Loan terms are modified in cases where although the borrower made all reasonable efforts to pay under the original contractual terms, there is a high risk of default or default has already happened and the borrower is expected to be able to meet the revised terms. The revised terms in most of the cases include an extension of the maturity of the loan, changes to the timing of the cash flows of the loan (principal and interest repayment), reduction in the amount of cash flows due (principal and interest forgiveness) and amendments to other terms. When a financial asset is modified, the Company assesses whether this modification results in derecognition. In accordance with the Company's policy a modification results in derecognition when it gives rise to substantially different terms. To determine if the modified terms are substantially different from the original contractual terms the Company considers the following:

- Quantitative assessment is performed to compare the present value of the remaining contractual cash flows under the original terms with the contractual cash flows under the revised terms, both amounts discounted at the original EIR. If the difference in present value is greater than 10% the Company deems the arrangement is substantially different leading to derecognition.

If the terms are substantially different, the Company derecognizes the original financial asset and recognizes a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new EIR for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

***2.13.6 Modification and derecognition of financial assets (continued)***

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original EIR (or credit-adjusted EIR for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire (including expiry arising from modification with substantially different terms), or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are transferred to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset.

***2.13.7 Write-off***

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. The Company may apply enforcement activities to financial assets written off. Recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in impairment gains.

***2.13.8 Financial guarantees and loan commitments***

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss that it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when it is due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Loan commitments are firm commitments to provide credit under pre-specified terms and conditions.

Liabilities arising from financial guarantees and loan commitments are included within impairment allowance.

***2.13.9 Effective interest method***

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

**2.13 Financial instruments (continued)**

**2.13.10 Loans and receivables**

Loans and receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

All loans and advances are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers.

Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Receivables (including other receivables, bank balances and cash, and amounts due from related parties) are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

**2.13.11 Derivative instruments**

A derivative is a financial instrument whose value changes in response to an underlying variable that requires little or no initial investment and that is settled at a future date. All derivatives are accounted for as trading instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivatives are entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Derivative assets consist of open forward exchange swaps.

**2.13.12 Derecognition of financial assets**

If the amount of the impairment subsequently decreases due to an event occurring after the write-down, the release of the provision is credited as a reduction of the provision for loan losses.

Statutory and other regulatory loan loss reserve requirements that exceed these amounts are dealt with in the general reserves as on appropriation of revenue reserves.

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

**2.14 Financial liabilities**

The Company's principal financial liabilities are borrowings, other payables and amounts due to related parties. Borrowings, other payables and amounts due to related parties are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Borrowings, other payables and amounts due to related parties are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective yield basis.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

***2.14 Financial liabilities (continued)***

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

***2.14.1 Derecognition of financial liabilities***

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

**3. SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

When preparing the Company's financial statements, management makes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses.

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in the related notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

***3.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies***

The following are the critical judgements, that the directors have made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements.

***3.1.1 Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance***

The measurement of the ECL allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (e.g., the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses). A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate models and assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing the number and relative weightings of forward-looking scenarios for each type of product/market and the associated ECL; and
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**3. SIGNIFICANT MANAGEMENT JUDGEMENT IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)**

**3.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies**

**3.1.2 Income taxes**

The Company is subject to income taxes in the Republic of Zambia. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact on the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

**3.2 Sources of estimation uncertainty**

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

**3.2.1 Estimates of asset lives, residual values and depreciation methods**

The Directors reviewed the residual values, useful lives and carrying amount of its equipment and other moveable assets to determine the appropriate level of depreciation and whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. The Directors judged a residual value of zero as a result of the fact that equipment and other moveable assets are not held for trading and are normally scrapped.

**4. INTEREST INCOME**

	2021	2020
	K	K
Arising on:		
Loans to customers	44,223,513	72,262,046
Loans to employees	<u>96,718</u>	<u>245,347</u>
	44,320,231	72,507,393
Cash and short term bank deposits	<u>252,940</u>	<u>2,109,001</u>
	<u>44,573,171</u>	<u>74,616,394</u>

Income from portfolio represents interest earned and accrued on loans to customers. Interest on the small group loan product, business loans, small enterprise loans, invoice discounting and order finance is accrued at 7% (2020: 7%), 6.8% (2020: 6.8%), 5.6% (2020: 5.6%) per month respectively. Interest is accrued on a reducing balance basis.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

	2021	2020
	K	K
<b>5. INTEREST EXPENSE</b>		
Arising on:		
Borrowings	17,081,049	23,459,167
Deposits due to customers	<u>8,486,583</u>	<u>8,305,600</u>
	25,567,632	31,764,767
Upfront fees on borrowings	<u>71,209</u>	<u>1,851,626</u>
	<u>25,638,841</u>	<u>33,616,392</u>
<p>The weighted average capitalisation rate on funds borrowed generally is 14.5% per annum (2020:22.5% per annum).</p>		
<b>6. FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME</b>		
Credit related fees	7,668,203	6,037,315
Arrangement and deposit fees	2,523,842	3,909,248
Account maintenance fees	788,393	1,143,634
Insurance administration fee	89,652	192,737
Late penalty fees	<u>1,496</u>	<u>610,497</u>
	<u>11,071,586</u>	<u>11,893,431</u>
<b>7. TOTAL OTHER INCOME</b>		
(a) <b>OTHER (LOSSES) /INCOME</b>		
(Losses) /gains on forward and exchange swap	(16,310,576)	(5,969,522)
Other operating income	<u>21,010,039</u>	<u>4,651,996</u>
	<u>4,699,463</u>	<u>(1,317,526)</u>
(b) <b>GRANT INCOME</b>		
Grant income - FI	2,518,457	2,346,257
Grant income - others	<u>4,558,408</u>	<u>7,610,999</u>
	<u>7,076,865</u>	<u>9,957,256</u>
<p>During the year grant income of K2,518,457 in respect of the FI Support on mission monitoring research and operations support and K4,558,408 relating to RUFEP and Comic relief group savings and agency commercialisation projects were recognised.</p>		
<b>8. OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Employee benefit expenses	27,952,192	44,000,262
Other operating and administration expenses	28,514,955	45,391,635
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7,654,684	9,173,383
Net foreign exchange (gains)/losses	<u>(7,044,503)</u>	<u>9,470,815</u>
	<u>57,077,328</u>	<u>108,036,095</u>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

	2021	2020
	K	K
<b>9. LOSS BEFORE TAX</b>		
Loss before tax is stated after crediting:		
Interest earned on cash and short term bank deposits (note 4)	<u>252,940</u>	<u>2,109,001</u>
(Loss)/gain on forward and exchange swap (note 7)	<u>(16,310,576)</u>	<u>(5,969,522)</u>
- Depreciation (note 16 and 17)	5,939,963	7,347,398
- Amortisation (note 18)	<u>1,716,643</u>	<u>1,825,984</u>
Depreciation and amortisation	<u>7,656,606</u>	<u>9,173,382</u>
Key management remuneration (note 21)	<u>5,624,065</u>	<u>3,994,277</u>
Net foreign exchange losses (note 8)	<u>(7,044,503)</u>	<u>9,470,815</u>
Directors' remuneration (note 21)	<u>1,429,702</u>	<u>1,492,391</u>
Management fees (note 21)	<u>-</u>	<u>6,424,851</u>
Pension contributions	<u>798,993</u>	<u>1,299,825</u>
<b>10. TAXATION</b>		
(a) Income tax expense		
Income tax (credit)/expense comprise:		
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax (note 11)	<u>-</u>	<u>14,873,948</u>
Total income tax expense/ (credit)	<u>-</u>	<u>14,873,948</u>
(b) Current tax (asset)/ liabilities		
Payable in respect of current year	-	-
Payable in respect of previous years	<u>923,313</u>	<u>4,573,313</u>
	923,313	4,573,313
WHT suffered at source	(355,098)	-
Income tax paid during the year	<u>923,313</u>	<u>(3,650,000)</u>
Current tax (assets)/liability	<u>(355,098)</u>	<u>923,313</u>
(c) Reconciliation of the tax charge:		
The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Loss before tax	<u>(17,386,708)</u>	<u>(48,269,932)</u>
Income tax calculated at 35% on accounting profit	(6,085,348)	(16,894,476)
Non deductible expenses	6,020,348	10,476,015
Over provision in prior years	65,000	(5,950)
Write down of deferred tax assets	<u>-</u>	<u>21,298,359</u>
Income tax expense/ (credit)	<u>-</u>	<u>14,873,948</u>

The tax rate used for the 2021 and 2020 reconciliations above is the income tax rate of 35% payable on taxable profits by companies locally.



**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**10. TAXATION**

**(d) Analysis of tax losses**

	Year incurred	Expiry date	Loss b/f K	Loss utilised K	Loss c/f K
Loss brought forward	2020	2025	(38,964,299)	-	(38,964,299)
Loss for the year	2021	2026	-	-	(24,387,388)
					<u>(63,351,687)</u>
				2021 K	2020 K

**11. DEFERRED TAX**

**(a) Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)**

At beginning of year	-	14,873,948
(Debited)/credited to profit or loss (note 10)	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,873,948)</u>
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The following are the major deferred tax assets (liabilities) recognised by the Company and their movements in the year:

	At beginning of year K	(Debited)/Credited to profit or loss K	Credited to Equity K	At end of year asset K
<b>At 31 December 2021</b>				
Temporary differences				
- Property and equipment	-	-	-	-
- Other timing differences	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	At beginning of year K	(Debited)/Credited to profit or loss K	Credited to Equity K	At end of year asset K
<b>At 31 December 2020</b>				
Temporary differences				
- Property and equipment	2,302,920)	2,302,920	-	-
- Other timing differences	<u>17,176,868</u>	<u>(17,176,868)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>14,873,948</u>	<u>(14,873,948)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- (b) The company decided not to recognise deferred tax assets for the year amounting to K20,444,947 due to a loss position in the year and prior years. In the year 2020 deferred tax assets for prior year amounting to K14,873,948 was derecognised due to forecasted profits for the next three years not being able to absorb these amounts.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	2021 K	2020 K
<b>Bank and cash balances</b>		
Cash on hand balances	511,271	1,031,040
Kwacha bank accounts	5,524,703	8,220,157
US Dollar bank accounts	43,136,880	28,169,363
Impairment loss	<u>(12,328)</u>	<u>(9,654)</u>
	<u>49,160,526</u>	<u>37,410,906</u>
Total unrestricted cash	49,160,526	37,338,699
Restricted cash	<u>-</u>	<u>72,207</u>
	<u>49,160,526</u>	<u>37,410,906</u>

Cash and balances with banks represent balances held at commercial banks for operations, cash held at the company's vault and petty cash.

Restricted cash is cash pledged as collateral on savings banked by the Company's borrowers as part of security for loans issued to them.

	2021 K	2020 K
<b>13. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES</b>		
Sundry receivables	1,953,692	1,019,768
Prepayments	2,295,665	3,104,629
Staff advances	<u>185,420</u>	<u>379,271</u>
	<u>4,434,777</u>	<u>4,503,668</u>

No allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable amounts from other receivables and prepayments as the Directors believe that the full amounts are recoverable.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of other receivables approximate their fair value.

**14. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS**

At the beginning of the year	70,396,948	156,154,701
Advanced during the year	121,986,529	82,914,632
Interest accrued on loans	8,466,800	15,083,963
Impairment loss provision	(10,343,580)	(19,818,319)
Loans written back	-	-
Repayments during the year	<u>(112,325,596)</u>	<u>(163,938,029)</u>
	<u>78,181,101</u>	<u>70,396,948</u>
Gross amounts receivable	80,057,881	75,131,304
Interest accrued on loans	8,466,800	15,083,963
Impairment charges for credit losses	<u>(10,343,580)</u>	<u>(19,818,319)</u>
	<u>78,181,101</u>	<u>70,396,948</u>

Before accepting any new customer, the Company carries out an affordability check to assess the potential customer's credit worthiness and defines credit limits by customer. Limits attributed to customers are reviewed on an ongoing basis and as and when customers make application for additional loans.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**14. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (CONTINUED)**

**Movement in the impairment loss on loans and advances to customers**

**Specific allowance for Impairment**

Included in the loans to customers are individually impaired loan receivables with the balance of K10,343,580 (2020: K19,818,319). The impairment recognised represents the difference between the carrying amount of these loan receivables and present value of the proceeds expected to be recovered from these customers.

	2021 K	2020 K
The movement on the loan loss provision is shown below:		
At 1 January	19,818,319	52,773,844
Charge for the year	1,476,956	40,160
Write offs	(12,179,221)	(36,599,863)
Stage 3 interest income	<u>1,227,526</u>	<u>3,604,178</u>
At 31 December	<u>10,343,580</u>	<u>19,818,319</u>

The impairment charge on the statement of cash flows is the sum of IFRS 9 stage three interest income provision and charge on the loans receivable.

The following table shows the movement in lifetime expected credit losses for loans to customers since the adoption of IFRS 9:

	2021 K	2020 K
Balance as at 1 January	19,818,319	52,773,844
Transfer to expected credit losses for loans to customers	<u>(9,472,065)</u>	<u>(32,955,525)</u>
Balance as at 31 December	<u>10,346,254</u>	<u>19,818,319</u>

In determining the recoverability of loans and receivables, the Company considers any delays in the monthly loan repayments from the date the loan was initially granted on an ongoing basis and any delayed monthly repayments. Where the monthly loan repayments are in arrears, the entire loan balance outstanding from the customer is provided for based on the loan performance at various percentage rates from 0.12% to 100%.

	2021 K	2020 K
Current	76,264,897	71,577,853
1 - 7 days	73,985	87,285
8 - 30 days	562,230	2,183,677
31 - 60 days	220,449	821,467
61 - 90 days	426,090	1,327,734
91 - 180 days	645,961	1,187,781
Over 180 days	<u>10,331,069</u>	<u>13,029,470</u>
	<u>88,524,681</u>	<u>90,215,267</u>

As at the reporting date there were no loans and receivables due from Directors.

The Company does not recognise any income once a loan is recognised as being impaired.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

15. **DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS**

	2021	2020
	K	K
Derivative financial assets arising from:		
Financial derivative at 1 January 2021	35,995,939	16,679,364
Losses on forward exchange swap	(16,310,576)	(5,969,522)
(Losses)/ gains from derivative financial assets	<u>(12,475,402)</u>	<u>25,286,097</u>
Financial derivative at 31 December 2021	<u>7,209,961</u>	<u>35,995,939</u>

The gross notional amount for the derivative is K35,055,510 or (USD2,100,000) as at 31 December 2021 (2020: K55,098,000 or USD2,600,000).

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

16. **PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT**

	Leasehold land and buildings K	Motor vehicles K	Computer equipment K	Furniture and fittings K	Capital work in progress K	Total K
<b>Cost</b>						
At 1 January 2020	7,695,782	739,143	11,080,784	6,580,087	14,898,879	40,994,675
Additions	-	-	276,068	252,033	9,197,225	9,725,326
Transfers	543,341	-	29,759	100,624	(673,723)	-
Write off to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(8,780,775)	(8,780,775)
Disposals	-	(155,958)	(113,101)	-	-	(269,059)
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,239,122</u>	<u>583,185</u>	<u>11,273,510</u>	<u>6,932,744</u>	<u>14,641,606</u>	<u>41,670,167</u>
Additions	-	-	94,650	-	2,077,476	2,172,126
Transfers	49,581	-	-	-	49,581	49,581
Write off to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	(913,109)	(913,109)
Disposals	-	-	(17,023)	(450)	-	(17,473)
At 31 December 2021	<u>8,288,703</u>	<u>583,185</u>	<u>11,351,138</u>	<u>6,932,294</u>	<u>15,807,235</u>	<u>42,962,554</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>						
At 1 January 2020	3,474,631	335,164	7,934,057	3,772,129	-	15,515,981
Charge for the year	757,564	116,636	1,370,149	902,394	-	3,146,743
Eliminated on disposal	-	(155,958)	(80,357)	(2,856)	-	(239,171)
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,232,195</u>	<u>295,842</u>	<u>9,223,849</u>	<u>4,671,667</u>	-	<u>18,423,553</u>
Charge for the year	766,755	116,637	1,110,276	839,328	-	2,832,996
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(13,752)	(300)	-	(14,052)
At 31 December 2021	<u>4,998,950</u>	<u>412,479</u>	<u>10,320,373</u>	<u>5,510,695</u>	-	<u>21,242,497</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>						
At 31 December 2021	<u>3,289,753</u>	<u>170,706</u>	<u>1,030,765</u>	<u>1,421,599</u>	<u>15,807,235</u>	<u>21,720,057</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>4,006,927</u>	<u>287,343</u>	<u>2,049,661</u>	<u>2,261,077</u>	<u>14,641,606</u>	<u>23,246,613</u>

In accordance with Companies Act, 2017, the Register of Land and Buildings is available for inspection by members and their duly authorised agents at the registered records office of the Company.

The Directors consider that the carrying values of the assets are not materially different from their fair values.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**17. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS**

	2021	2020
(a) Summary	K	K
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January 2021	11,802,737	12,700,922
Additions	6,153,746	4,343,779
Modifications	-	(3,025,187)
Termination of leases	(9,317,137)	(878,220)
Lease modification gain charged to income	-	(1,338,556)
At 31 December 2021	<u>8,639,346</u>	<u>11,802,737</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
At 1 January 2021	6,760,929	4,797,015
Charge for year	3,106,967	4,200,655
Termination of leases	(4,091,337)	(2,236,741)
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,776,559</u>	<u>6,760,929</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>2,862,786</u>	<u>5,041,808</u>
<b>(b) Amount recognised in profit or loss</b>		
Depreciation of right of use asset	<u>3,106,967</u>	<u>4,200,655</u>
(c) The Company has 10 buildings, with an average of 2 years lease periods.		
(d) The company has lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased asset portfolio and align with the company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.		

	2021	2020
	K	K
<b>18. INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>		
<b>Cost</b>		
At 1 January	14,793,381	14,793,381
Acquisitions	-	-
Balance at 31 December	<u>14,793,381</u>	<u>14,793,381</u>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
At 1 January	7,486,990	5,661,006
Amortisation for the year	<u>1,716,643</u>	<u>1,825,984</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>9,203,633</u>	<u>7,486,990</u>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>		
Balance at 31 December	<u>5,589,748</u>	<u>7,306,391</u>

Intangible assets consist of the carrying value of various software programs including the payroll system as well as the software for the Company's core banking system Orbit R.

The Directors consider that the fair value of the intangible assets is at least equal to their carrying values as reflected in the statement of financial position.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

	2021 K	2020 K
<b>19. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS</b>		
Voluntary savings	61,209,374	45,151,164
Collateral savings deposits	<u>660,557</u>	<u>315,784</u>
	<u>61,869,931</u>	<u>45,466,948</u>
Deposits from customers consist of customers' collateral savings and voluntary savings.		
<b>20. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>		
Sundry and other payables	4,495,891	4,846,820
Gratuity and leave provisions	5,098,448	8,600,324
Deferred grant income	2,165,984	7,912,649
Deferred income	1,123,483	313,523
Unearned interest income	<u>14,378</u>	<u>101,381</u>
	<u>12,898,184</u>	<u>21,774,697</u>

The Directors consider that the carrying amounts of liabilities approximate their fair values.

**21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Company is a subsidiary of FINCA Microfinance Cooperatief UA. The ultimate parent company is FINCA Micro Finance LLC ("FMH") incorporated in the United States of America.

The Company has balances arising from transactions with;

- FINCA Microfinance Holdings LLC (FMH), the company's parent company.
- FINCA Network Support Services B.V a company with common shareholders with holding company FINCA Micro Finance LLC ("FMH") and incorporated in Uganda; and
- FINCA Microfinance Global Services (FMGS).

The net effect of related party transactions on the results for the year are as follows:

	2021 K	2020 K
FINCA Microfinance Global Services (FMGS)	-	615,430
FINCA Network Support Services BV	<u>-</u>	<u>5,809,421</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,424,851</u>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

	2021	2020
	K	K
<b>21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)</b>		
Year end balances		
(a) Amounts due to related parties		
Arising on:		
FINCA Microfinance Global Services (FMGS)	-	2,770,772
FINCA Network Support Services	-	9,521,343
FINCA Microfinance Holding Company LLC (FMH)	-	21,190,000
KFW - Subordinated Debt Principle	20,031,720	44,499,000
Accrued interest on loans	<u>5,210,704</u>	<u>5,464,058</u>
	<u>25,242,424</u>	<u>83,445,173</u>
Amounts falling due within one year	5,210,704	38,946,173
Amounts falling due after one year	<u>20,031,720</u>	<u>44,499,000</u>
	<u>25,242,424</u>	<u>83,445,173</u>
Amounts due to FINCA Network Support Services B.V are fees payable for licenses business applications support.		
(b) Amounts due from related parties		
Amounts due from related parties	<u>4,111,983</u>	<u>4,595,267</u>
The outstanding balance of K20,031,720 comprises unsecured debt of \$1,200,000 disbursed in January 2019 with interest rates of 2.5% for a tenure of 7 years.		
(b) Compensation of key Management personnel		
The remuneration of key Management and Directors during the year was as follows:		
	2021	2020
	K	K
Directors	1,429,702	1,492,391
Management	5,624,065	3,994,277
<b>22. LEASE LIABILITIES</b>		
At beginning of the year	5,646,117	12,318,099
Finance cost	614,668	1,726,840
Lease repayments	(2,688,748)	(6,381,266)
Exchange loss on valuation of foreign denominated leases	<u>(569,422)</u>	<u>(2,017,556)</u>
	3,002,615	5,646,117
Current liabilities	<u>2,564,813</u>	<u>2,912,319</u>
Non-current liabilities	<u>437,802</u>	<u>2,733,798</u>
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021	<u>3,002,615</u>	<u>5,646,117</u>

The weighted average incremental borrowings applied to lease liabilities is 27% for leases in Zambian Kwacha, and 11% for leases denominated in United States Dollars.



**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

	2021	2020
	K	K
<b>23 BORROWINGS</b>		
At beginning of the year	59,216,167	94,475,312
Repayments	(18,711,769)	(23,257,463)
Accrued interest on borrowings	200,315	2,853,857
Exchange movement on valuation of foreign denominated loans	<u>7,928,956</u>	<u>(14,855,539)</u>
At end of the year	<u>48,633,669</u>	<u>59,216,167</u>
<p>All loans denominated in United States Dollars are hedged and exchange losses/gains are accounted for under derivative financial assets in note 15.</p>		
<p>Due to:</p>		
(i) Regional MSME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa S.A, SICAV-SIF Symbiotics	12,940,569	16,499,574
(ii) Grameen Credit Agricole MicroFinance Foundation	9,000,000	10,480,680
(iii) MCE Social Capital	16,693,100	21,560,094
(iv) Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society UA Oikocredit	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>10,675,819</u>
	<u>48,633,669</u>	<u>59,216,167</u>
Less: Amounts falling due within one year	27,287,119	59,216,167
Amounts falling due after one year	<u>21,346,550</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>48,633,669</u>	<u>59,216,167</u>

Loan terms for each of the above stated loans are as follows:

- (i) **Regional MSME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa S.A, SICAV-SIF Symbiotics**  
This outstanding balance comprises unpaid amount from unsecured debt of K16,172,309 obtained in August 2018 and converted to USD of 763,204.80 with interest rate of 5.241% per annum starting August 2020.
- (ii) **Grameen Crédit Agricole Microfinance Foundation**  
The outstanding balance of K9,000,000 comprises unsecured debt disbursed of K7,500,000 in August 2018 with interest rate of 28.06% and K7,500,000 in September 2018 with interest rate of 33.85% both a tenure of 46 months.
- (iii) **MCE Social Capital**  
The outstanding balance comprises unpaid amount from the unsecured debt of K21,191,000 (USD1,000,000) disbursed in December 2018 with interest rates of 6.75% for a tenure of 4 years.
- (iv) **Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society UA - Oikocredit**  
The outstanding balance is K10,000,000 disbursed in September 2019 at floating interest rate of 16.51% for a tenure of 4 years and is unsecured.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**23. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)**

All loans with covenant breached have been classified as current as repayment can be called upon imminently, and all with covenant breach waivers up.

Lender	Principal & accrued interest	Covenant limit	Covenant actual value	Waiver received [Yes/No]
MCE Social Capital	16,693,100	CAR > 15%, FX < 20%, PAR 30 < 10%, Write-offs < 5%, OSS > 95%	CAR > 25.5%, FX < 8.3%, PAR 30 < 9.7%, Write-offs < 9.3%, OSS > 67.6%	Yes
Regional MSME Investment Fund for Sub-Saharan Africa S.A, SICAV-SIF Symbiotics	12,940,569	FX -20% > X > 20% , CAR > 15%, PAR 30 < 10%	FX 8.3% , CAR > 25.5%, PAR 30 < 9.7%	Yes
Ecumenical Development Cooperative Society UA - Oikocredit	10,000,000	PAR 30 15.8%, Debt/Equity 8.54%, OSS 80.8%	PAR 30 9.7%, Debt/Equity 296%, OSS 67.6%	Yes
Grameen Crédit Agricole Microfinance Foundation	4,500,000	CAR > 15%, ROA > 0%, OCP-20% > X > 20%, PAR 30 -7%	CAR > 25.5%, ROA -8.2% > 0%, OCP 8.3, PAR 30 9.7%	Yes
	4,500,000			Yes

2021  
K

2020  
K

**24. ISSUED CAPITAL**

Authorised, issued and fully paid:

At beginning of the year	56,430,413	41,592,057
Adjustments to share capital	-	335,317
67,340,796 ordinary shares of K1 each	<u>67,340,797</u>	<u>14,503,039</u>
At end of the year	<u>123,771,210</u>	<u>56,430,413</u>

In the year 2021, the Company issued 67,340,797 ordinary shares valued at K1 each (2020: 14,503,039 ordinary shares).

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**25. GENERAL RESERVE**

Nothing was charged through General Reserves and Profit and loss in the year 2021 (2020: Nil)

**26. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS**

As at 31 December 2021, the Parent Company had made no any capital commitments.

**27. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

The following is a case giving rise to contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2021.

The employee has sued FINCA Zambia in the High Court alleging constructive dismissal. The claim disputes the extension of his probation and alleges that the Board did not provide support to the employee. FINCA Zambia's defence is premised on the engagements that were made with the former CEO and his performance which justified the extension of the probation. Claim is unliquidated damages, prorated salary and gratuity amounting to a total value of K887,000.

**28. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE**

The company recorded a profit in Q1 2022 and remained compliant on Capital Adequacy Ratio as per Bank of Zambia requirement.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

**Capital management**

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 21, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the Company, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in notes 12 and 24 respectively.

**Gearing ratio**

	2021 K	2020 K
The gearing ratio at the year end was as follows:		
Debt (i)	48,633,669	80,406,167
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	<u>(49,160,526)</u>	<u>(37,410,906)</u>
Net debt	(526,857)	42,995,261
Equity (ii)	21,979,214	(27,974,875)
Net debt to equity ratio	2%	(154%)

The industry average is 200%.

- (i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings, as detailed in note 21 and 23 excluding subordinated debt.
- (ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company.

**Significant accounting policies**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in the accounting policies to the financial statements.

The Company's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of statement of financial position, are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the Bank of Zambia;
- To safeguard the Company'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 capital base to support the development of its business;
- To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Table below shows the computation of the Company's risk weighted assets and capital position as required by the Banking and Financial Services Act, 2017.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Capital Management (Continued)**

**a) Calculation of risk weighted assets**

	Risk weight %	Balance (net of allowance for losses) K	Risk-weighted assets (1 x 2) K
<b>ASSETS</b>			
1 Notes and coin		524,212	-
2 - Domestic	0.0%	524,212	-
3 - Foreign	0.0%	0.0%	-
4 Balances held with commercial banks:		48,636,314	-
5 a) Domestic		48,636,314	-
6 - with residual maturity of up to 12 months	20.0%	48,636,314	9,727,263
7 - with residual maturity of more than 12 months	100.0%	-	-
8 b) Foreign		-	-
9 - with residual maturity of up to 12 months	20.0%	-	-
10 - with residual maturity of more than 12 months	100.0%	-	-
11 Assets in transit		-	-
12 - From other commercial banks	50.0%	-	-
13 - From branches of reporting financial service provider	20.0%	-	-
14 Investment in debt securities		-	-
15 - Treasury bills	0.0%	-	-
16 - Other government securities	20.0%	-	-
17 - Issued by Local Government Units	100.0%	-	-
18 - Private securities	100.0%	-	-
19 Bills of Exchange		-	-
20 - Portion secured by cash or treasury bills	0.0%	-	-
21 - Others	100.0%	-	-
22 Loans and advances		78,181,101	78,181,101
23 - Portion secured by cash or treasury bills	0.0%	660,557	-
- Loans repayable in instalments and secured by a mortgage on owner-occupied residential property	50.0%	25,852,400	12,926,200
25 - Others	100.0%	51,668,144	51,668,144
26 Premises of Institution	100.0%	-	-
27 Acceptances	100.0%	-	-
28 Other assets	100.0%	46,284,410	46,284,410
29 Investment in equity of other companies	100.0%	-	-
30 <b>TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (on-balance sheet)</b>		<b>173,626,037</b>	<b>120,606,017</b>
<b>OFF BALANCE SHEET OBLIGATIONS</b>			
	Risk weight %	Balance (net of allowance for losses) K	Risk-weighted assets (1 x 2 x 3) K
	(2)	(3)	
<b>Letters of credit</b>			
31 - sight import letters of credit	20%	-	-
32 - portion secured by Cash/Treasury bills	0%	-	-
33 - standby letters of credit	100%	-	-
34 - portion secured by Cash/Treasury bills	0%	-	-
35 - export letters of credit confirmed	20%	-	-
36 - Guarantees and indemnities		-	-
37 - guarantees for loans, trade and securities	100%	-	-
38 - portion secured by Cash/Treasury bills	0%	-	-
39 - performance bonds	50%	-	-
40 - portion secured by Cash/Treasury bills	0%	-	-
41 - securities purchased under resale agreement	100%	-	-
42 - other contingent liabilities	100%	-	-
43 - net open position in foreign currencies	100%	-	-
<b>TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (off balance sheet)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL RISK-WEIGHTED ASSETS (on and off-balance sheet)</b>		<b><u>173,626,037</u></b>	<b><u>120,606,017</u></b>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Capital management (Continued)**

**Computation of capital position**

	31 December 2021 K	31 December 2020 K
<b>PRIMARY (TIER 1) CAPITAL ADDITIONS:</b>		
(a) Paid-up common shares	123,771,210	56,430,413
(b) Eligible preferred shares	-	-
(c) Capital grants (Share premium)	-	-
(d) Retained earnings	(101,791,996)	(84,405,288)
(e) Non distributive reserves	-	-
(f) Statutory reserves	-	-
(g) Minority interests (common shareholders' equity)	-	-
(h) Sub-total	<u>21,979,214</u>	<u>(27,974,875)</u>
<b>SUBTRACTIONS:</b>		
(i) Goodwill and other intangible assets	(5,589,748)	(7,306,391)
(j) Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates	-	-
(k) Lending of a capital nature to subsidiaries and associates	-	-
(l) Holding of other banks' or financial institutions' capital instruments	-	-
(m) Assets pledged to secure liabilities	-	-
Sub-total (A) (items i to m)	<u>(5,589,748)</u>	<u>(7,306,391)</u>
<b>OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:</b>		
Provisions*	-	-
Assets of little or no realizable value (note 3) specify details or use separate list if necessary:	-	-
Other adjustments (specify)	-	-
Sub-total (Other adjustments)	-	-
(n) Total Subtractions (B): (Sub-total A above+Other adjustments)	-	-
<b>(o) TOTAL PRIMARY CAPITAL (h - n)</b>	<u>16,389,466</u>	<u>(35,281,266)</u>
<b>SECONDARY (TIER 2) CAPITAL</b>		
(a) Eligible preferred shares	-	-
(b) Eligible subordinated term debt (note 23)	14,332,080	20,064,912
(c) Eligible loan stock/capital	-	-
(d) Eligible general provisions	-	-
(e) Revaluation reserves. Maximum is 40% of revaluation	-	-
(f) Other specify	-	-
<b>ELIGIBLE SECONDARY CAPITAL</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(the maximum amount of secondary capital is limited to 100% of primary capital)	-	-
<b>ELIGIBLE TOTAL CAPITAL (I(o) + III) (Regulatory capital)</b>	<u>30,721,546</u>	<u>(35,281,266)</u>
<b>MINIMUM TOTAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENT:</b>	<u>18,090,903</u>	<u>21,268,783</u>
(15% of total on and off balance sheet risk-weighted assets as established in the first schedule)		
<b>CAPITAL ADEQUACY (I + III - IV)</b>	<u>12,630,643</u>	<u>(56,550,049)</u>

As at 31 December 2021 FINCA's regulatory capital was above the minimum capital requirement by K12,630,643 (2020: Below the minimum capital requirement by K56,550,049). Regulatory Capital Adequacy ratio (CAR) closed at 25.5% (2020: (24.9%)).

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Capital management (Continued)**

**Interest rate risk management**

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the Company borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings. The exposure to interest rate risk is evaluated regularly by management to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, by either positioning the balance sheet or protecting interest expense through different interest rate cycles. The Company's exposures to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section of this note.

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk management refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of loans and receivables. Credit risk on loans and receivables is high, however, all loans are monitored on a monthly basis and non performing loans are identified. The monthly repayments are monitored on an ongoing basis and any non compliance is immediately flagged by management and adequate provision made against non performing loans. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are first-class banks.

**Liquidity risk management**

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. The liquidity risk of the financial liabilities at the reporting date is as detailed below.

**Financial risk management objectives**

**(a) Introduction and overview**

Finca Zambia Limited has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risk
- currency risk

**Credit risk management**

Credit risk management refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of loans and receivables. Credit risk on loans and receivables is high, however, all loans are monitored on a monthly basis and non performing loans are identified. The monthly repayments are monitored on an ongoing basis and any non compliance is immediately flagged by management and adequate provision made against non performing loans. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are first-class banks.

**(a) Loans and advances (incl. loan commitments and guarantees)**

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management purposes is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties. For risk management reporting purposes, the Company considers and consolidates loan size as an element of credit risk exposure. The Company measures credit risk using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring ECL under IFRS 9.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**

**Expected credit loss measurement**

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarized below:

- A financial instrument that is not credit-impaired on initial recognition is classified in 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored by the Company.
- If a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not yet deemed to be credit-impaired.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3'.
- Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months. Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information.
- Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets are those financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. Their ECL is always measured on a lifetime basis (Stage 3).

*Significant increase in credit risk*

When determining whether the risk of default on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information. The objective of the assessment is to identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- The remaining lifetime PD as at the reporting date; with
- The remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated at the time of initial recognition of the exposure (adjusted where relevant for changes in prepayment expectations).

The Company uses three criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- Quantitative test based on movement in PD;
- Forbearance status; and
- A backstop of 30 days past due.

"Forbearance" occurs upon restructuring, i.e. prolongation in payment terms of payment of interest or principal arising from a deterioration of a borrower's financial condition such that it is not the same as it was at the time of loan origination and a borrower has applied for a change in the payment schema of the loan. Restructuring only occurs when the appropriate division of the bank is reasonably confident that a borrower is able to service the renewed payment schedule.



**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**

**Expected credit loss measurement**

Multiple economic scenarios form the basis of determining the PD at initial recognition and at subsequent reporting dates. Different economic scenarios will lead to a different PD. It is the weighting of these different scenarios that forms the basis of a weighted average PD that is used to determine whether credit risk has significantly increased. Forward-looking information includes the future prospects of the economy obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organizations, as well as consideration of various internal and external sources of actual and forecast economic information.

*Definition of default*

Critical to the determination of ECL is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of ECL and in the determination of whether the loss allowance is based on 12-month or lifetime ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The contract is past due more than 90 days; or
- The credit obligations reflected in the contract is unlikely to be paid to the Company in full.

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Company takes into account both qualitative and quantitative indicators. Quantitative indicators, such as overdue status and non-payment on another obligation of the same counterparty are key inputs in this analysis. The Company uses a variety of sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

The following diagram summarizes the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 (other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets):

<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>
(Initial recognition)	(Significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition)	(Credit-impaired assets)
12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses

Credit-impaired assets in Stage 3 undergo a probationary period of 6 months after the material credit obligations of the Contract are met before moving to Stage 2.

**Write-off**

When periodic collective historical recovery analysis indicates that the Company does not expect significant additional recoveries after certain months in default ("MID"), it is the policy of the Company to write-off loans on a collective basis.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**

**Expected credit loss measurement**

**Grouping with similar credit risk characteristics**

Financial assets are split into three segments for the purposes of PD calculation:

- Small (for loan amounts up to K159,999)
- Large (for loan amounts greater than K160,000)

The segments above reflect the level of assessment of client creditworthiness, with the Large segment exhibiting a comparatively stricter assessment. The historical default rate is utilized as an indicator of strictness, such that the difference in default rates is maximized between the segments.

**Rating Model**

All available information (product groups, industries, etc.) are used to derive internal ratings for each segment. In such a way groups with the same risk characteristics are created and used afterwards to adjust the PD curve of the segment.

**Measurement of ECL**

The key inputs into the measurement of ECL are the term structure of the following variables:

- Probability of default (PD);
- Loss given default (LGD);
- Exposure at default (EAD).

These parameters are generally derived from internally developed statistical models and other historical data.

*Probability of default (PD)*

The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation (as per "Definition of default and credit-impaired" above), either over the next 12 months (12M PD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.

The Lifetime PD is developed by applying a maturity profile to the current 12M PD. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop on a portfolio from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The maturity profile is based on historical observed data and is assumed to be the same across all assets within a portfolio and credit grade band. This is supported by historical analysis.

Probability of Default is modeled by survival function, which is based on hazard rates.

Hazard rates are obtained by Cox proportional hazard model, which is a semi-parametric model, it uses assumed simple form for effect of covariates and the exact value of free parameters is estimated with partial likelihood. The baseline is obtained by non-parametrical methods. A macroeconomic overlay can be directly included into the hazard function through a time-dependent variable. From obtained hazard rates, then Point-in-Time ("PIT") PD is derived, i.e. marginal PDs assigned to a respective date.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**

**Expected credit loss measurement**

Observation period for modeling cox hazard rates is 5 years.

Set out below are the changes to the ECL as at 31 December 2021 that would result from reasonably possible changes in the macroeconomic parameter from the actual assumptions used in the Company's economic variable assumptions.

Year ended 31 December 2021	GDP 50%	No change	GDP -17%
	K	K	K
<b>Impairment on loan portfolio</b>			
Small	495,055	495,055	410,896
Large	<u>9,848,525</u>	<u>9,851,199</u>	<u>8,176,495</u>
<b>Total impairment on loan portfolio</b>	<u>10,343,580</u>	<u>10,346,254</u>	<u>8,587,391</u>
<b>Other financial instruments</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	12,329	-
Total impairment charges on credit losses	10,343,580	10,358,583	8,587,391
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>			
<b>Impairment on loan portfolio</b>			
Small	2,028,196	2,069,036	1,717,300
Large	17,596,685	17,749,283	14,731,904
<b>Total impairment on loan portfolio</b>	<u>19,624,881</u>	<u>19,818,319</u>	<u>16,449,204</u>
<b>Other financial instruments</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9,654	-
Total impairment charges on credit losses	19,624,881	19,827,973	16,449,204

*Loss given default (LGD)*

LGD is the magnitude of the likely loss if there is a default. The Company estimates LGD parameters based on the history of recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties. The LGD model considers cash recoveries only. LGD is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the EIR as the discounting factor.

*Exposure at default (EAD)*

EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months (12M EAD) or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD).

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**  
**Expected credit loss measurement**

**Non-Incorporation of forward-looking information**

The Company did not incorporate forward-looking information into its assessment of whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly, this is because the methodology used does not allow for such analysis.

**Significant increase in credit risk**

**Credit quality of loans to customers**  
**Year ended 31 December 2021**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	K	K	K	K
<b>SMALL</b>				
<b>Gross Carrying amount</b>				
Current	7,508,997	-	303	7,509,300
Past due 1-30 days	-	93,311	-	93,311
Past due 31-60 days	-	22,807	-	22,807
Past due 61-90 days	-	13,200	-	13,200
Past due more than 90 days	-	-	487,510	487,510
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>7,508,997</b>	<b>129,318</b>	<b>487,813</b>	<b>8,126,128</b>
<b>Loss Allowance</b>				
For on-balance sheet exposure	(37,173)	(7,951)	(449,931)	(495,055)
<b>Net Small Loans Portfolio</b>	<b>7,471,824</b>	<b>121,367</b>	<b>37,882</b>	<b>7,631,073</b>
<b>LARGE</b>				
<b>Gross Carrying amount</b>				
Current	64,785,332	3,964,242	55,142	68,804,717
Past due 1-30 days	-	546,853	-	546,853
Past due 31-60 days	-	195,915	-	195,915
Past due 61-90 days	-	409,936	-	409,936
Past due more than 90 days	(14,379)	-	10,455,512	10,441,133
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>64,770,953</b>	<b>5,116,946</b>	<b>10,510,654</b>	<b>80,398,553</b>
<b>Loss Allowance</b>				
For on-balance sheet exposure	(386,488)	(201,424)	(9,260,613)	(9,848,525)
<b>Net Large Loans Portfolio</b>	<b>64,384,466</b>	<b>4,915,522</b>	<b>1,250,041</b>	<b>70,550,028</b>
<b>Total net loan portfolio</b>	<b>71,856,289</b>	<b>5,036,889</b>	<b>1,287,923</b>	<b>78,181,101</b>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**

**Credit quality of loans to customers**

**Significant increase in credit risk**

**Year ended 31 December 2020**

<b>SMALL</b>	<b>Stage 1</b> <b>K</b>	<b>Stage 2</b> <b>K</b>	<b>Stage 3</b> <b>K</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>K</b>
<b>Gross Carrying amount</b>				
Current	7,825,756	3,078	-	7,828,834
Past due 1-30 days	2,496	49,685	-	52,181
Past due 31-60 days	-	11,473	-	11,473
Past due 61-90 days	-	34,973	-	34,973
Past due more than 90 days	-	-	2,898,371	2,898,371
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>7,828,252</b>	<b>99,209</b>	<b>2,898,371</b>	<b>10,825,832</b>
<b>Loss Allowance</b>				
For on-balance sheet exposure	(179,921)	(23,168)	(1,865,947)	(2,069,036)
<b>Net Small Loans Portfolio</b>	<b>7,648,331</b>	<b>76,041</b>	<b>1,032,424</b>	<b>8,756,796</b>

<b>LARGE</b>	<b>Stage 1</b> <b>K</b>	<b>Stage 2</b> <b>K</b>	<b>Stage 3</b> <b>K</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>K</b>
<b>Gross Carrying amount</b>				
Current	41,969,285	17,632,308	2,531	59,604,124
Past due 1-30 days	-	2,067,315	-	2,067,315
Past due 31-60 days	-	786,441	-	786,441
Past due 61-90 days	-	1,525,092	12,132	1,537,224
Past due more than 90 days	-	-	15,394,331	15,394,331
<b>Total gross carrying amount</b>	<b>41,969,285</b>	<b>22,011,156</b>	<b>15,408,994</b>	<b>79,389,435</b>
<b>Loss Allowance</b>				
For on-balance sheet exposure	(884,903)	(2,453,359)	(14,411,021)	(17,749,283)
For off-balance sheet exposure	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Large Loan Portfolio</b>	<b>41,084,382</b>	<b>19,557,797</b>	<b>997,973</b>	<b>61,640,152</b>
<b>Total net loan portfolio</b>	<b>48,732,713</b>	<b>19,633,838</b>	<b>2,030,397</b>	<b>70,396,948</b>

FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)

29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Credit risk management (Continued)

Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

	Stage 1 K	Stage 2 K	Stage 3 K	Total K
<b>Other financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2020</b>				
Gross carrying amount				
Cash and cash equivalents	37,420,560	-	-	37,420,560
Loss Allowance				
For on-balance sheet exposure	<u>(9,654)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,654)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>37,410,906</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>37,410,906</u></b>
<b>Other financial instruments for the year ended 31 December 2021</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	49,160,525	-	-	49,160,525
Loss Allowance				
For on-balance sheet exposure	<u>(12,329)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(12,329)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>49,148,196</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>49,148,196</u></b>

During the years ended 31 December 2020, the Company modified the contractual cash flows on certain loans to customers. All such loans were transferred to at least Stage 2 with a loss allowance measured at an amount equal lifetime expected credit losses. No modifications were done to the contractual cash flows on loans to customers during the year 2021.

**Analysis of collateral and other credit enhancements**

The Company closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered to be credit-impaired, as it becomes more likely that the Company will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses. Financial assets that are credit-impaired and related collateral held in order to mitigate potential losses are shown below:

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Gross Carrying Amount K	Loss Allowance K	Amortized Cost K
<b>Loan portfolio in default (Stage 3)</b>			
Small	487,813	(449,931)	37,882
Large	<u>10,510,654</u>	<u>(9,260,613)</u>	<u>1,250,041</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>10,998,467</u></b>	<b><u>(9,710,544)</u></b>	<b><u>1,287,923</u></b>
<b>Year ended 31 December 2020</b>			
	Gross Carrying amount K	Loss Allowance K	Amortized Cost K
<b>Loan portfolio in default (Stage 3)</b>			
Small	2,898,371	(1,865,947)	1,032,424
Large	<u>15,408,994</u>	<u>(14,411,021)</u>	<u>997,973</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>18,307,365</u></b>	<b><u>(16,276,968)</u></b>	<b><u>2,030,397</u></b>

FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED  
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)

29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)  
 Credit risk management (Continued)  
 Significant increase in credit risk (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
<b>SMALL</b>	K	K	K	K
Loss Allowance as of 1 January 2021	179,921	23,168	1,865,947	2,069,036
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(20,811)	49,705	-	28,894
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	2,932	(32,060)	-	(29,128)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(70,456)	78,814	8,357
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total transfers</b>	<b>(17,879)</b>	<b>(52,812)</b>	<b>78,814</b>	<b>8,124</b>
New financial instrument originated or purchased	214,258	901	-	215,159
Repayment of principal amount	(337,100)	41,820	251,570	(43,711)
Changes in interest accrual	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows of financial instruments	-	-	552	552
Derecognition during the period	(2,027)	(5,126)	-	(7,152)
Write-offs	-	-	(1,746,952)	(1,746,952)
<b>Loss Allowance as of 31 December 2021</b>	<b>37,173</b>	<b>7,951</b>	<b>449,931</b>	<b>495,055</b>
<b>LARGE</b>	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	K	K	K	K
Loss Allowance as of 1 January 2021	884,904	2,453,359	14,411,021	17,749,283
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(275,518)	1,100,579	-	825,061
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	280,370	(1,141,673)	-	(861,304)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(2,614,059)	3,452,376	838,317
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	570	(26,493)	(25,923)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
<b>Total transfers</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>(2,654,583)</b>	<b>3,425,883</b>	<b>776,152</b>
New financial instrument originated or purchased	408,039	41,044	27,979	477,062
Repayment of principal amount	(680,938)	518,112	1,815,537	1,652,711
Changes in interest accrual	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows of financial instruments	(18,660)	(23,454)	2,428	(39,686)
Derecognition during the period	(66,770)	(266,900)	(3,731)	(337,401)
Write-offs	-	-	(10,429,596)	(10,429,596)
<b>Total loss allowance as of 31 December 2021</b>	<b>568,601</b>	<b>75,528</b>	<b>9,699,451</b>	<b>10,343,580</b>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Credit risk management (Continued)**  
**Significant increase in credit risk (continued)**

**Year ended 31 December 2020**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	K	K	K	K
<b>SMALL</b>				
Loss Allowance as of 1 January 2020	666,825	314,597	1,807,996	2,789,418
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(241,291)	561,374	-	320,083
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	34,007	(300,767)	-	(266,760)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(1,124,049)	1,245,535	121,486
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	256	(4,336)	(4,080)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	<u>(14,304)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,606</u>	<u>(10,698)</u>
<b>Total transfers</b>	<b>(445,236)</b>	<b>(548,589)</b>	<b>3,052,801</b>	<b>2,949,448</b>
New financial instrument originated or purchased	449,548	1,989	31,772	483,309
Repayment of principal amount	(712,784)	568,628	945,667	801,511
Changes in interest accrual	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows of financial instruments	(44)	1,759	-	1,715
Derecognition during the period	(2,036)	(619)	(30,416)	(33,071)
Write-offs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,133,876)</u>	<u>(2,133,876)</u>
<b>Loss Allowance as of 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>179,921</u></b>	<b><u>23,167</u></b>	<b><u>1,865,948</u></b>	<b><u>2,069,036</u></b>
<b>LARGE</b>				
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
	K	K	K	K
Loss allowance as of 1 January 2020	5,423,056	4,013,626	40,568,234	50,004,916
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 2	(3,904,677)	8,092,849	-	4,188,172
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 1	1,862,336	(6,219,700)	-	(4,357,364)
Transfer from Stage 2 to Stage 3	-	(6,260,863)	8,029,605	1,768,742
Transfer from Stage 3 to Stage 2	-	1,230,148	(5,498,317)	(4,268,169)
Transfer from Stage 1 to Stage 3	<u>(31,953)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,922</u>	<u>(6,031)</u>
<b>Total transfers</b>	<b>3,348,762</b>	<b>856,061</b>	<b>43,125,444</b>	<b>47,330,267</b>
New financial instrument originated or purchased	678,365	1,542,467	2,143,399	4,364,232
Repayment of principal amount	(3,412,123)	412,291	2,989,425	(10,407)
Changes in interest accrual	-	-	-	-
Modification of contractual cash flows of financial instruments	385,368	(143,554)	154,128	395,942
Derecognition during the period	(115,469)	(213,907)	(950,123)	(1,279,498)
Write-offs	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(33,051,253)</u>	<u>(33,051,253)</u>
<b>Total loss allowance as of 31 December 2020</b>	<b><u>1,064,825</u></b>	<b><u>2,476,525</u></b>	<b><u>16,276,968</u></b>	<b><u>19,818,318</u></b>



**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Liquidity risk management (continued)**

The following table detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivate financial assets and liabilities. The table below has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets and liabilities.

	Year ended 31 December 2020					Total K
	Less than 1 month K	1 to 3 months K	3 months to 1 year K	1 -5 years K	K	
<b>Assets</b>						
Bank and cash balances	37,410,906	-	-	-	37,410,906	
Other receivables	379,271	1,019,768	-	-	1,399,039	
Derivative financial assets	-	-	35,995,939	-	35,995,939	
Loans and receivables	8,014,411	25,514,576	20,526,863	16,341,098	70,396,948	
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>45,804,588</u>	<u>26,534,344</u>	<u>56,522,802</u>	<u>16,341,098</u>	<u>145,202,832</u>	
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Deposits from customers	24,458,019	6,026,755	14,982,174	-	45,466,948	
Other financial liabilities	4,846,820	3,648,731	3,302,595	9,976,551	21,774,697	
Amounts due to related parties	-	38,946,173	-	44,499,000	83,445,173	
Borrowings	59,216,167	-	-	-	59,216,167	
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>88,521,006</u>	<u>48,621,659</u>	<u>18,284,769</u>	<u>54,475,551</u>	<u>209,902,985</u>	
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<u>(42,716,418)</u>	<u>(22,087,315)</u>	<u>38,238,033</u>	<u>(38,134,453)</u>	<u>(64,700,153)</u>	

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Liquidity risk management (continued)**

The following table detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivate financial assets and liabilities. The table below has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets and liabilities.

**Year ended 31 December 2021**

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Less than 1 month K</b>	<b>1 to 3 months K</b>	<b>3 months to 1 year K</b>	<b>1 -5 years K</b>	<b>Total K</b>
Bank and cash balances	49,160,526	-	-	-	49,160,526
Other receivables	185,420	1,953,692	-	-	2,139,112
Derivative financial assets	-	-	7,209,961	-	7,209,961
Loans and receivables	<u>3,732,165</u>	<u>6,370,000</u>	<u>50,549,742</u>	<u>17,529,193</u>	<u>78,181,101</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>53,078,111</u>	<u>8,323,692</u>	<u>57,759,703</u>	<u>17,529,193</u>	<u>136,690,700</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Deposits from customers	22,554,176	6,026,755	33,289,000	-	61,869,931
Other financial liabilities	4,495,891	2,297,501	1,452,886	4,651,906	12,898,184
Amounts due to related parties	-	5,210,704	-	20,031,720	25,242,424
Borrowings	-	-	<u>18,740,254</u>	<u>29,893,415</u>	<u>48,633,669</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>27,050,067</u>	<u>13,534,960</u>	<u>53,482,140</u>	<u>54,577,041</u>	<u>148,644,208</u>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<u>26,028,044</u>	<u>(5,211,268)</u>	<u>4,277,563</u>	<u>(37,047,847)</u>	<u>(11,953,508)</u>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**29. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

**Market risks - sensitivity analysis**

A principal part of the entity's management of market risk is to monitor the sensitivity of projected net interest income under varying interest rate scenarios and the sensitivity of future earnings and capital to varying foreign exchange rates. The entity aims through its management of market risk, to mitigate the impact of prospective interest rate movements and foreign exchange fluctuations which could reduce future earnings and capital.

**a) Interest rate risks - increase/decrease of 10% in net interest margin**

The interest Rate Risks sensitivity analysis is based on the assumption that changes in the market interest rates affect the interest income or expenses of variable interest financial instruments:

The table below sets out the impact on current profit before taxation of an incremental 10% parallel fall or rise in all yield curves at the beginning of the current financial year beginning on 1 January 2021:

Amount		Scenario 1 10% increase in variable interest rates	Scenario 2 10% decrease in variable interest rates
	K	K	K
<b>Loss before tax</b>	(17,386,708)	(19,950,591)	(14,822,823)

Assuming no management action, a rise would decrease net interest income for 2021 by K2,563,885 (2020: K3,361,638), while a fall would increase net interest income by the same amount.

**b) Foreign Exchange risks - Appreciation/ Depreciation of USD by 10%**

The foreign exchange risks sensitivity analysis is based on an incremental 10% parallel fall or rise in the US Dollar exchange rate during the year ended 31 December 2021.

		Scenario 1 variable Foreign	Scenario 2 variable Foreign
	K	K	K
<b>Loss before tax</b>	(17,386,708)	(18,091,159)	(16,682,258)

Assuming no management action, a rise would decrease net income for 2021 by K704,450 (2020: K869,679), while a fall would increase net interest income by the same amount.

**30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The information set out below provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

**Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required)**

Except as detailed in the following table, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required) (Continued)

	2021		2020	
	Carrying amount K	Fair value K	Carrying amount K	Fair value K
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and receivables:				
– other receivables	2,139,112	2,139,112	1,399,039	1,399,039
– loans and receivables	78,181,101	62,750,982	70,396,948	67,398,715
– Derivative financial assets	<u>7,209,961</u>	<u>7,209,961</u>	<u>35,995,939</u>	<u>35,995,939</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>87,530,174</b></u>	<u><b>72,100,055</b></u>	<u><b>107,791,926</b></u>	<u><b>104,793,693</b></u>
	2021		2020	
	Carrying amount K	Fair value K	Carrying amount K	Fair value K
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
– deposits from customers	61,869,931	60,995,719	45,466,948	45,011,883
– other financial liabilities	12,898,184	12,898,184	21,774,697	21,774,697
– amounts due to related parties	25,242,424	25,242,424	83,445,173	83,445,173
– borrowings	<u>48,633,669</u>	<u>48,633,669</u>	<u>59,216,167</u>	<u>59,216,167</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>148,644,208</b></u>	<u><b>147,769,996</b></u>	<u><b>209,902,985</b></u>	<u><b>209,447,920</b></u>
<b>Fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2020</b>				
	Level 1 K	Level 2 K	Level 3 K	Total K
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and receivables:				
– other receivables	-	-	1,399,039	1,399,039
– loans and receivables	-	70,396,948	-	70,396,948
– Derivative financial assets	-	-	<u>35,995,939</u>	<u>35,995,939</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>70,396,948</b></u>	<u><b>37,394,978</b></u>	<u><b>107,791,926</b></u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
– deposits from customers	-	45,466,948	-	45,466,948
– other financial liabilities	-	-	21,774,697	21,774,697
– borrowings	-	<u>59,216,167</u>	-	<u>59,216,167</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>104,683,115</b></u>	<u><b>21,774,697</b></u>	<u><b>126,457,812</b></u>
<b>Fair value hierarchy as at 31 December 2021</b>				
	Level 1 K	Level 2 K	Level 3 K	Total K
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans and receivables:				
– other receivables	-	-	2,139,112	2,139,112
– loans and receivables	-	78,181,101	-	78,181,101
– Derivative financial assets	-	-	<u>7,209,961</u>	<u>7,209,961</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>78,181,101</b></u>	<u><b>9,349,073</b></u>	<u><b>87,530,174</b></u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:				
– deposits from customers	-	61,869,931	-	61,869,931
– other financial liabilities	-	-	12,898,184	12,898,184
– borrowings	-	<u>48,633,669</u>	-	<u>48,633,669</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u><b>110,503,600</b></u>	<u><b>12,898,184</b></u>	<u><b>123,401,784</b></u>

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**30. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis (but fair value disclosures are required) (Continued)

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the level 2 and level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

**31. GOING CONCERN**

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. This basis presumes that sufficient liquidity will continue to be available to finance the operations of the Company and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business. This is deemed appropriate notwithstanding that the company has incurred losses of K17,386,708 and deficit in reserves of K101,791,996 for the year ended 31 December 2021 (as of 31 December 2020 losses and deficit in reserves amounted to K63,143,880 and K84,405,288 respectively). Further to that, the Company's regulatory capital was above the minimum capital requirement by K12,630,643 (2020: below the minimum capital requirement by K56,550,049).

Current year losses were driven by a limitation imposed on disbursements in reaction to COVID 19 which resulted in a 60% decline in loan portfolio and correspondingly interest income. Losses in 2021 and 2020 were forecasted. New funding was secured for 2021.

This projection was realized and a handshake agreement with external lenders was put in place in the latter half of 2020 putting a hold on all principal payments due during this time. Consequently, the decline in portfolio resulted in breaches in debt covenants. A waiver letter from external lenders was received covering said breaches through to 31 December 2021.

The Company took measures in 2021 and 2020 to strengthen its equity position particularly in response to effects from COVID-19. In May 2020 the Parent Company converted K14,503,039 (USD 800,000) of debt into equity. In addition, initiatives related to staff and employee-related costs and the streamlining of other operating expenses were done in the latter half of the year. Further an amount of K67,340,797 was converted into issued capital in 2021.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**32. Adoption of New and Revised Standards**

**32.1 New and amended IFRS Standards adopted as at 1 January 2021**

Some accounting pronouncements which have become effective from 1 January 2021 and have therefore been adopted do not have a significant impact on the company's financial results or position.

**Impact of the initial application of COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment to IFRS 16**

In May 2020, the IASB issued COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16) that provides practical relief to lessees in accounting for rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19, by introducing a practical expedient to IFRS 16. The practical expedient permits a lessee to elect not to assess whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election shall account for any change in lease payments resulting from the COVID-19-related rent concession the same way it would account for the change applying IFRS 16 if the change were not a lease modification.

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

- a 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;
- b Any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021 (a rent concession meets this condition if it results in reduced lease payments on or before 30 June 2021 and increased lease payments that extend beyond 30 June 2021); and
- c There is no substantive change to other terms and conditions of the lease.

In the current financial year, the Company has not been impacted by the amendment to IFRS 16 (as issued by the IASB in May 2020) in advance of its effective date.

**Impact of the initial application of other new and amended IFRS Standards that are effective for the current year**

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to IFRS Standards and Interpretations issued by the Board that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 January 2020. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

*Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* The Company has adopted the amendments included in Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards for the first time in the current year. The amendments include consequential amendments to affected Standards so that they refer to the new Framework. Not all amendments, however, update those pronouncements with regard to references to and quotes from the Framework so that they refer to the revised Conceptual Framework. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the Framework they are referencing to (the IASB Framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB Framework of 2010, or the new revised Framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the Standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised Conceptual Framework.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**32. Adoption of New and Revised Standards**

**32.2** Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective.

Amendments to IAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>
Amendments to IFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual Framework</i>
Amendments to IAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use</i>
Amendments to IAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle	<i>Amendments to IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 16 Leases</i>

The Directors do not expect that the adoption of the Standards listed above will have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company in future periods.

**Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current**

The amendments to IAS 1 affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items.

The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an Company will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of ‘settlement’ to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments are applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early application permitted.

**Amendments to IFRS 3 – Reference to the Conceptual Framework**

The amendments update IFRS 3 so that it refers to the 2018 Conceptual Framework instead of the 1989 Framework. They also add to IFRS 3 a requirement that, for obligations within the scope of IAS 37, an acquirer applies IAS 37 to determine whether at the acquisition date a present obligation exists as a result of past events. For a levy that would be within the scope of IFRIC 21 Levies, the acquirer applies IFRIC 21 to determine whether the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay the levy has occurred by the acquisition date.

Finally, the amendments add an explicit statement that an acquirer does not recognise contingent assets acquired in a business combination.

The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the date of acquisition is on or after the beginning of the first annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Early application is permitted if a Company also applies all other updated references (published together with the updated Conceptual Framework) at the same time or earlier.

**FINCA ZAMBIA LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021 (CONTINUED)**

**32. Adoption of New and Revised Standards**

**32.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company**

**Amendments to IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use**

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced before that asset is available for use, i.e. proceeds while bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Consequently, a Company recognises such sales proceeds and related costs in profit or loss. The Company measures the cost of those items in accordance with IAS 2 Inventories.

The amendments also clarify the meaning of ‘testing whether an asset is functioning properly’. IAS 16 now specifies this as assessing whether the technical and physical performance of the asset is such that it is capable of being used in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes.

If not presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income, the financial statements shall disclose the amounts of proceeds and cost included in profit or loss that relate to items produced that are not an output of the Company’s ordinary activities, and which line item(s) in the statement of comprehensive income include(s) such proceeds and cost.

The Company shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the beginning of that earliest period presented.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.

**Amendments to IAS 37 – Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract**

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour or materials) and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments apply to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies the amendments. Comparatives are not restated. Instead, the entity shall recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other component of equity, as appropriate, at the date of initial application.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022, with early application permitted.