

**Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia
Financial Statements**

for the year ended 31 December 2022



Ahava Chartered Accountants

Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia

(Registration number ORS/102/35/683)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Zambia
Nature of business and principal activities	Registration of Information Communication and Technology professionals and regulation of their professional conduct in the interest of the Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Sector.
Registered office	Plot No. 18 Njoka Road, off Kwacha Road Olympia Park Lusaka
Bankers	ABSA Bank Plc Elunda Office Park Plot 4643/4644 Addis Ababa Roundabout Rhodes Park Lusaka
Auditors	Ahava Chartered Accountants Chartered Accountants Plot 120 Corner of Central and Kafue Streets Silverest Gardens Chongwe
National Secretary	Mr. Bwalya Chisulo

Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia

(Registration number ORS/102/35/683)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

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Executive Council Members' Responsibilities and Approval

The Executive Council Members are required in terms of the Association Act No. 7 of 2018 of the Laws of Zambia to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Association as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The Executive Council Members acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the Association and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the Executive Council Members to meet these responsibilities, the Executive Council Members sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost-effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the Association and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the Association's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the Association is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the Association. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the Association endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

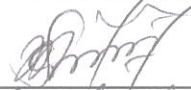
The Executive Council Members are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.


The Executive Council Members have reviewed the Association's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 December 2023 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the Association has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.


The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the Association's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the Association's external auditors and their report is presented on page 6 to 7.

The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the Executive Council Members on 01/12/2023 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements


Clement M. Sinyangwe


Anna ALBERT


Zefo Mbumbe

Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia

(Registration number ORS/102/35/683)

Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Executive Council' Report

The Executive Council Members have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia for the year ended 31 December 2022.

1. Nature of business

Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia is established by an Act of Parliament, No.7 of 2018. The main function is Registration of Information Communications and Technology professionals and regulation of their professional conduct in the interest of the Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Sector.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the Association's business from the prior year.

2. Summary of financial results

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Association Act No. 7 of 2018 of the Laws of Zambia. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Association are set out in these financial statements.

3. Executive Council Members

The Executive Council Members in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Executive Council Members	Designation	Nationality	Appointment
Mr. Clement Sinyangwe	President	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Zeko Mbumwae	Vice President	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Albert Phiri	National Treasurer	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Mazuba Hankuku	Membership Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. George Mwale	Northern Region Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Alinani Simuchimba	Technical Affairs Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Binimbi Chellah	Profession Development Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Robert Musonda	Midlands Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Samuel Muzata	Compliance and Ethics Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Ms. Jessie Chandalala	Committee Member	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Mr. Abel Kabwe	Committee Member	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021
Ms. Sunata Mvula	Registrar	Zambian	Appointed on 5 November 2020
Mr. Robert M'sendo	Midlands Chairperson	Zambian	Appointed on 29 October 2021

4. Property, plant and equipment

At 31 December 2022 the Association's investment in property, plant and equipment amounted to ZK273,997 (2021: ZK 77,113), of which ZK248,211 (2021: ZK 2,000) was added in the current year through additions.

5. Events after the reporting period

The Executive Council Members are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

6. National Secretary

The national secretary is Mr Bwalya Chisulo.

7. Terms of appointment of the auditors

Ahava Chartered Accountants were appointed as the Association's auditors at the general meeting held on Included in profit for the year is the agreed auditors' remuneration of K23,200-. Executive council members wishing to inspect a copy of the terms on which the organisation's auditors are appointed and remunerated may do so by contacting the national Secretary.

Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia

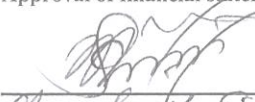
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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Executive Council' Report


The financial statements set out on pages 8 to 19, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 04/05/2023, and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements



Clement M. Siyafwa


Anna Aubeal



Zeko Mubumba



Ahava Chartered Accountants
REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Plot 120, Corner Central & Kafue Road,
Silver Rest Gardens, Off Great East Road
Chongwe

Cell: +260 211 410 044
977 721 891

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia set out on pages 7 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia as at December 31, 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Zambia.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1 and 3) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zambia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Zambia. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Statements

The trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Zambia, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

Ahava Chartered Accountants



Nkhatya Mbewe Partner (AUD/F004188)
Name of Partner signing on behalf of the firm

Chongwe

Date: 4th May 2023



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Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	Note(s)	2022	2021
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	273,997	77,113
Financial investment	3	300,000	300,000
		<u>573,997</u>	<u>377,113</u>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	4	68,717	58,818
Cash and cash equivalents	5	754,439	425,207
		<u>823,156</u>	<u>484,025</u>
Total Assets		<u>1,397,153</u>	<u>861,138</u>
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Retained income		<u>1,317,013</u>	<u>654,461</u>
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	40,140	63,716
Deferred income	6	40,000	142,961
		<u>80,140</u>	<u>206,677</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>1,397,153</u>	<u>861,138</u>

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue	8	1,538,276	2,142,540
Other income	9	2,045,883	2,204,995
Other operating expenses		(2,921,607)	(3,375,589)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		662,552	971,946

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Statement of Changes in Members Accumulated Funds

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	Retained income	Total equity
Balance at 1 January 2021	(317,485)	(317,485)
Total comprehensive income for the year	971,946	971,946
Balance at 1 January 2022	654,461	654,461
Total comprehensive income for the year	662,552	662,552
Balance at 31 December 2022	1,317,013	1,317,013

Note(s)

The accounting policies on pages 12 to 15 and the notes on pages 16 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	Note(s)	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	12	<u>577,443</u>	<u>(205,947)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	<u>(248,211)</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(248,211)</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Total cash movement for the year		329,232	(207,947)
Cash at the beginning of the year		<u>425,207</u>	<u>633,155</u>
Total cash at end of the year	5	<u>754,439</u>	<u>425,208</u>

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Accounting Policies

Corporate information

Information and Communications Technology Association of Zambia Zambia is established by an Act of Parliament, No.7 of 2018. The main function is Registration of Information Communications and Technology professionals and regulation of their professional conduct in the interest of the Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Sector.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Executive Council Members on... 09/10/2023

1. Significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Association Act No. 7 of 2018 of the Laws of Zambia.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Zambian Kwacha, which is the Association's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Financial investment

Financial investment is recognised as an asset when, and only when, it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the financial investment will flow to the enterprise, and the cost of the financial investment can be measured reliably.

Financial investment is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the financial investment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Association, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

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

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the Association. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Rate
Office furniture	20%

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Accounting Policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Office equipment and computers	25%
Motor vehicles	25%

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each year is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.4 Financial instruments

Financial instruments held by the association are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the association, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or
- Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

- Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or
- Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

- Amortised cost; or
- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or
- Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

Note Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the association based on their specific classifications.

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Accounting Policies

1.4 Financial instruments (continued)

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

The specific accounting policies for the classification, recognition and measurement of each type of financial instrument held by the association are presented below:

Trade and other receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (note 4).

They have been classified in this manner because their contractual terms give rise, on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, and the association's business model is to collect the contractual cash flows on trade and other receivables.

Recognition and measurement

Trade and other receivables are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the receivables. They are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

The amortised cost is the amount recognised on the receivable initially, minus principal repayments, plus cumulative amortisation (interest) using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance.

Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 7), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

They are recognised when the association becomes a party to the contractual provisions, and are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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 (including all fees and 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 liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note).

Trade and other payables expose the association to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at carrying amount which is deemed to be fair value.

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Accounting Policies

1.5 Impairment of assets

The association assesses at each end of the reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the association estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the association also:

- tests intangible assets with an indefinite useful life or intangible assets not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed during the annual period and at the same time every period.
- tests goodwill acquired in a business combination for impairment annually.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss of assets carried at cost less any accumulated depreciation or amortisation is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Payments made to industry-managed (or state plans) retirement benefit schemes are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the association's obligation under the schemes is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

1.7 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The association recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Zambian Kwacha

2022

2021

2. Property, plant and equipment

	2022			2021		
	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value	Cost or revaluation	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	91,520	(53,475)	38,045	78,309	(37,182)	41,127
Motor vehicles	190,000	(15,833)	174,167	-	-	-
Office equipment	20,865	(20,092)	773	20,865	(14,876)	5,989
IT equipment	78,440	(17,428)	61,012	33,440	(3,443)	29,997
Total	380,825	(106,828)	273,997	132,614	(55,501)	77,113

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2022

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	41,127	13,211	(16,293)	38,045
Motor vehicles	-	190,000	(15,833)	174,167
Office equipment	5,989	-	(5,216)	773
IT equipment	29,997	45,000	(13,985)	61,012
	77,113	248,211	(51,327)	273,997

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2021

	Opening balance	Additions	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	43,897	2,000	(4,769)	41,127
Office equipment	7,293	-	(1,304)	5,989
IT equipment	32,087	-	(2,090)	29,997
	83,277	2,000	(8,163)	77,113

3. Financial investment

Government bond - 2 years	300,000	300,000
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4. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments:

Rent prepayment	-	30,150
Other receivables	43,610	-

Non-financial instruments:

Employee costs in advance	2,997	11,088
Prepayments (if immaterial)	22,110	17,580

Total trade and other receivables	68,717	58,818
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5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	891	37,464
Bank balances	753,548	387,743
	754,439	425,207

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	2022	2021
6. Deferred income		
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Current liabilities	40,000	142,961
	40,000	142,961
7. Trade and other payables		
Financial instruments:		
ICF Funds	5,271	5,271
ICICT Funds	11,268	31,255
Audit fees	23,200	23,200
Leave Days	351	-
Withholding tax	-	3,350
NHIMA	50	640
	40,140	63,716
8. Revenue		
Membership fees	1,538,276	2,142,540
9. Other income		
AGM sponsorship	-	393,970
Interest received	33,415	16,570
AGM	1,560,468	1,739,450
Town Hall meeting refund	-	9,265
Other income	452,000	45,740
	2,045,883	2,204,995
10. Employee costs		
Employee costs		
Salaries and wages	463,769	307,000
Other payroll levies	177,912	167,330
Gratuity	120,500	24,000
	762,181	498,330
11. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Depreciation		
Property, plant and equipment	51,327	8,163

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	2022	2021
12. Cash generated from/(used in) operations		
(Loss) profit before taxation	662,552	971,946
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	51,327	8,163
Other non-cash items	-	(295,383)
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(9,899)	1,722
Trade and other payables	(23,576)	(18,986)
Deferred income	(102,961)	(873,409)
	<u>577,443</u>	<u>(205,947)</u>

13. Commitments

There were no capital commitments as at the reporting date.

14. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

15. Events after the reporting period

There have been no events since the reporting date which necessitate revision of the figures included in the financial statements or inclusion of a note thereto.

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Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

Detailed Income Statement

Figures in Zambian Kwacha	Note(s)	2022	2021
Revenue	8	1,538,276	2,142,540
Other income	9	2,045,883	2,204,995
Other operating expenses			
Advertising and promotion		25,222	19,526
Auditor's remuneration		23,200	23,200
Sponsorship expense		4,500	-
Bank charges		15,648	8,929
EGM expenses		802,603	-
Consulting Fees		-	15,500
Legal fees		10,000	15,000
ICT Expo		430,500	-
Statutory Instrument expenses		9,700	-
Recruitment expenses		10,400	-
Depreciation		51,327	8,163
Employee costs		762,181	498,330
Other Expenses		18,942	-
Marketing services		-	6,000
Electricity and water		33,806	3,972
Office general expenses		11,394	1,932
Internet		24,000	19,050
Zoom Video communication		3,962	3,330
Town hall meetings		9,845	22,600
AGM expenses		100,500	2,111,927
Audio and video production		-	25,000
General expenses		2,950	84,054
Media Services		-	2,000
Quarterly Meeting		62,245	-
SSL certificates		-	6,658
Hire		32,724	35,337
Constitution review expenses		5,246	-
Insurance		6,783	1,607
IT expenses		9,366	98,321
Student chapter expenses		5,250	-
Rent paid		150,590	108,935
Motor vehicle expenses		15,787	-
Northern Region expenses		13,200	-
Withholding tax (rent)		-	11,890
Contingency		-	2,000
Postage		7,070	-
Printing and stationery		24,192	56,400
Refunds		34,778	5,950
Repairs and maintenance		18,363	25,050
Security		77,908	54,137
Staff welfare		10,500	-
Subscriptions		28,091	-
Telephone and fax		24,000	18,000
Internship		-	9,000
Transport		44,834	73,791
		2,921,607	3,375,589
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		662,552	971,946