TIME BANK
TIME BANK OF ZIMBABWE LIMITED
(Registered Commercial Bank)

Audited Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 DECEMBER 2022

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	Inflation adjusted 2022 ZWL	2021 ZWL	Historical 2022 ZWL	2021 ZWL
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	3	26 980 608	57 272 360	26 980 608	16 660 572
Other receivables	4	3 240 732	72 718 965	3 240 732	21 154 000
Loans and advances	5	-	14 133 073	-	4 111 321
Deferred tax asset	18	19 732 735	-	5 740 267	-
Investment property	6	5 171 511 283	2 822 612 352	5 171 511 283	821 100 000
Intangible assets	7	54 186 871	54 402 353	793 900	906 768
Property and equipment	9	82 399 455	55 406 804	18 402 041	11 435 706
Total assets		**5 358 051 684**	**3 076 545 907**	**5 226 668 831**	**875 368 367**
LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	10	144 200 672	84 894 486	144 200 672	24 695 868
Related party payables	11	541 615 166	135 593 382	541 615 166	39 444 214
Related party loans	11	451 086 553	-	451 086 553	-
Deferred tax liability	18	-	2 131 782	-	620 137
Income Tax Liability	12	25 615 064	88 054 315	25 615 064	25 615 064
Total liabilities		**1 162 517 455**	**310 673 965**	**1 162 517 455**	**90 375 283**
EQUITY					
Share capital	13	51 612 156	51 612 156	335 200	335 200
Share premium	13	2 456 259 447	2 456 259 447	15 952 408	15 952 408
Retained income	13	1 687 662 626	258 000 339	4 047 863 768	768 705 476
Total equity		4 195 534 229	2 765 871 942	4 064 151 376	784 993 084
Total equity and liabilities		**5 358 051 684**	**3 076 545 907**	**5 226 668 831**	**875 368 367**

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Inflation adjusted 2022 ZWL	2021 ZWL	Historical 2022 ZWL	2021 ZWL
Interest income	14	1 020 677	3 167 642	750 373	707 961
Interest and similar expense		-	(944 061)	-	(238 631)
Net interest expense		1 020 677	2 223 581	750 373	469 330
Other income	15	6 822 252 651	75 628 938	4 380 991 767	254 440 642
Net operating income		6 823 273 328	77 852 519	4 381 742 140	254 909 972
Operating expenses	16	(418 316 676)	(83 776 184)	(1 108 167 339)	(25 630 322)
Monetary position		(4 977 941 537)	1 065 945 388	-	-
Proft/(Loss) before tax		1 427 015 115	1 060 021 723	3 273 574 801	229 279 650
Taxation	17-18	6 360 404	(981 777)	6 360 404	(601 638)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**1 433 375 519**	**1 059 039 946**	**3 279 935 205**	**228 678 012**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**1 433 375 519**	**1 059 039 946**	**3 279 935 205**	**228 678 012**

The above statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Share capital ZWL	Share premium ZWL	Retained earnings / (accumulated loss) ZWL	Total ZWL
Inflation adjusted					
Balance at 1 January 2022		**51 612 156**	**2 456 259 447**	**258 000 339**	**2 765 871 942**
Loss for the period		-	-	1 433 375 519	1 433 375 519
Prior period adjustment- (see note 8.1 & 8.4)				(3 713 232)	(3 713 232)
Balance at 31 December 2022		**51 612 156**	**2 456 259 447**	**1 687 662 626**	**4 195 534 229**
Balance at 1 January 2021		**51 612 156**	**2 456 259 447**	**(268 370 806)**	**2 239 500 797**
Loss for the year				1 059 039 946	1 059 039 946 -
Prior period adjustment- (see note 8.1; 8.4; 8.5 & 8.6)		-	-	(532 668 801)	(532 668 801)
Balance at 31 December 2021		**51 612 156**	**2 456 259 447**	**258 000 339**	**2 765 871 942**
Historical					
Balance at 1 January 2022		**335 200**	**15 952 408**	**768 705 476**	**784 993 084**
Profit for the year		-	-	3 279 935 205	3 279 935 205
Prior period adjustment- (see note 8.1; 8.4; 8.5 & 8.6)				(776 913)	(776 913) -
Balance at 31 December 2022		**335 200**	**15 952 408**	**4 047 863 768**	**4 064 151 376**
Balance at 1 January 2021		**335 200**	**15 952 408**	**694 379 568**	**710 667 176**
Profit for the year		-	-	228 678 012	228 678 012
Prior period adjustment- (see note 8.1 & 8.2)				(154 352 104)	(154 352 104)
Balance at 31 December 2021		**335 200**	**15 952 408**	**768 705 476**	**784 993 084**

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	Inflation adjusted December 2022 ZWL	December 2021 ZWL	Historical December 2022 ZWL	December 2021 ZWL
Cash flows from operating activities					
Comprehensive income for the year		1 433 375 519	1 059 039 946	3 279 935 205	228 678 012
Adjustment for:					
Depreciation & amortisation	9	11 943 394	715 482	6 825 989	801 801
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain)		697 182 492	10 425 825	687 378 852	3 032 880
Inflation adjustments effect		77 502	523 643 889	-	-
Fair value gain on investment property	6	(2 348 898 931)	(771 259 660)	(4 350 411 283)	(224 360 000)
Prior period adjustments (see note 8)		(3 713 232)	(532 668 801)	(776 913)	28 880 225
Cash flows before working capital changes		(210 033 256)	289 896 681	(377 048 150)	37 032 918
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		69 478 233	118 112 154	17 913 268	4 582
Decrease/(increase) in loans and advances to customers		14 133 073	(14 921 615)	4 111 321	8 515 808
(Decrease)/increase in related party payables		406 021 784	(12 467 333)	502 170 952	(7 512 855)
Increase/(decrease) in related party loans		451 086 553	(19 207 786)	451 086 553	(13 460 477)
Increase/(decrease) in income tax payables		(84 303 768)	(143 524 720)	(6 360 404)	618 925
Increase/(decrease) in other payables		59 306 186	(132 335 016)	119 504 804	861 306
Cash generated from operating activities		915 722 061	(204 344 316)	1 088 426 494	(10 972 711)
Dividend paid		-	-	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		705 688 805	85 552 365	711 378 344	26 060 207
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of property and equipment	9	(38 422 539)	(54 314 805)	(13 679 455)	(11 738 978)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property		-	(815 550)	-	(199 341)
Acquisition of investment property	6	-	-	-	-
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(38 422 539)	(55 130 355)	(13 679 455)	(11 938 319)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Net cash from financing activities		-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		667 266 266	30 422 010	697 698 889	14 121 888
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		57 272 360	37 276 175	16 660 572	5 571 563
Effects of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(697 558 018)	(10 425 825)	(687 378 852)	(3 032 880)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**26 980 608**	**57 272 360**	**26 980 608**	**16 660 572**
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:					
		897 534	340	897 534	99
		17 040 728	20 256 903	17 040 728	5 892 748
		9 042 346	37 015 117	9 042 346	10 767 725
Total cash and cash equivalents		**26 980 608**	**57 272 360**	**26 980 608**	**16 660 572**

The above statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Company profile and principal activities

1.1 The Bank's principal activities include the provision of commercial banking services/products, treasury services and other financial services.

1.2 The financial statements herein are presented in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL$) which was adopted as the functional and presentation currency of the bank with effect from the 22nd of February 2019.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

2.1 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Bank's financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Zimbabwe Companies Act, [Chapter 24:03], Banking Act [Chapter 24:20] and the relevant Statutory Instruments ("SI") SI62/96 and SI 33/99. The financial statements have been prepared from statutory records that are maintained under the historical cost convention as modified by the fair valuation of available for sale financial assets, investment property and property and equipment.

2.2 Adoption of IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies)

In October 2019, the PAAB issued a pronouncement prescribing that the application of financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies had become effective in Zimbabwe, for reporting periods on or after 1 July 2019. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 29 together with International Financial Reporting Standards Committee (IFRIC) 7. (Applying Restated Approach under IAS 29), as if the economy had been hyperinflationary from 1 October 2018. The Bank adopted the Zimbabwe Consumer Price Index ("CPI") as the general price index to restate the transactions and balances. However Statutory Instrument ("SI") 17 of 2023 discontinued the publication of pure ZWL$ monthly and annual inflation rates in February 2023 and operationalised a blended inflation calculation. IAS 29 however dictates that the general price index must be for a specific currency not multi currencies. IAS 29 however allows for the estimation of the consumer price index when a general price index can not be easily obtained. Henceforth, The Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) released by Zimbabwe Central Statistical Office (ZIMSTATS), was used to estimate and apply inflation rates for the period under review, in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS)- "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies"in the preparation of its financial statements.

As noted above, the Bank used The Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) to estimate the Zimbabwe Consumer Price Index ("CPI") as the general price index and used the monthly indices to inflation to adjust the historical figures.

The CPI'S are as follows

Date	CPI	Factor
Dec-20	2474.5	4.490
Dec-21	3977.5	1.6100
Dec-22	13672.91	1.0000
2022 Yearly Average	22.91	1.9100

The main guidelines for the restatement are as follows:

Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the current monetary unit at the statement of financial position date. Monetary items are monery held, assets and liabilities to be recovered or paid at the nominal value recorded at the original cost.

Non-monetary assets carried at cost (excluding items of PPE and Investment Property), liabilities, and the components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant conversion factors reflecting the increase in the CPI from the date of chanfe in functional currency from US$ to ZWL$ in 2018.

All items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are restated by applying the respective monthly factors.

The effect of general inflation on the net monetary position is included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as effects of inflation adjustments.

Share capital and share premium were restated from the date of change in functional currency from US$ to ZWL$ in 2018.

Corresponding figures for previous periods are similarly restated.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Bank are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL), which is the Bank's functional presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuations where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'finance income or cost'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within 'dealing profits and exchange income'.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as available for sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as available for sale, are included in other comprehensive income.

2.4 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances comprise balances with less than three months maturity from date of acquisition, including cash in hand, deposits held at call with other banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and cash balances with the Central Bank, including statutory reserves

2.5 Financial instruments

2.5.1 Classification - Financial assets

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the following categories: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

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

-it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
-its contractual terms 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 only measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:
- it is held within a business model within whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
-its contractual cash flows 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 Bank may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. In addition, on initial recognition the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.
A financial asset is classified into one of these categories on initial recognition.

Business model assessment

The Bank will make 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 that will be considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including 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 realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Bank's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and 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 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 Bank's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Financial assets that are held for trading and those that are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis will be 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.

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

For the purpose of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as the consideration for the time value of money, 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 a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank will consider the contractual terms of the instrument. This will include 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 Bank will consider:

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)

2.5.1 Classification - Financial assets (continued)

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)
- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Bank's claim to cash flows from specified assets - e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements; and
- features that modify consideration for the time value of money - e.g. periodic reset of interest rates.

Interest rates on certain retail loans made by the Bank are based on standard variable rates (SVR) that are set at the discretion of the Bank. SVRs are generally based on a central bank rate in a particular jurisdiction and also include a discretionary spread. In these cases, the Bank will assess whether the discretionary feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion by considering a number of factors, including whether:

- the borrowers are able to repay the loans without significant penalties;

- the market competition ensures that interest rates are consistent between banks; and
- any regulatory or customer protection framework is in place that requires banks to treat customers fairly.

All of the Bank's retail loans and certain fixed-rate corporate loans contain prepayment features.
A prepayment feature is consistent with the SPPI criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract.

In addition, a prepayment feature is treated as consistent with this criterion if a financial asset is acquired or originated at a premium or discount to its contractual par amount, the prepayment amount substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable compensation for early termination), and the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant on initial recognition.

2.5.2 Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Such financial guarantees are given to banks, financial institutions and others on behalf of customers to secure loans, overdrafts and other banking facilities.

Financial guarantee contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of:
- the amount of the loss allowance; and
- the premium received on initial recognition less income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS

Loan commitments provided by the Bank are measured as the amount of the loss allowance. The Bank has not provided any commitment to provide loans at a below-market interest rate, or that can be settled net in cash or by delivering or issuing another financial instrument.

For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, the loss allowance is recognised as a provision. However, for contracts that include both a loan and an undrawn commitment and the Bank cannot separately identify the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment from those on the loan component, the expected credit losses on the undrawn commitment are recognised together with the loss allowance for the loan. To the extent that the combined expected credit losses exceed the gross carrying amount of the loan, the expected credit losses are recognised as a provision.

2.5.3 Impairment - Financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts

The impairment model applies to the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:
- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables; and
- loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts issued.

No impairment loss is recognised under equity investments.

IFRS 9 requires a loss allowance to be recognised at an amount equal to either 12-month ECLs or lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

The Bank will recognise loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except in the following cases, for which the amount recognised will be 12-month ECLs:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. The Bank considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment-grade'; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for loss receivables will always be measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

The impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are complex and require management judgements, estimates and assumptions, particularly in the following areas:

- assessing whether the credit risk of an instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition; and
- incorporating forward-looking information into the measurement of ECLs.

2.5 Financial instruments (continued)
2.5.3 Impairment - Financial assets, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts (continued)
Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and will be measured as follows:
- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the present value of all cash shortfalls - i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive;
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;

- undrawn loan commitments: the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Bank if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive; and
- financial guarantee contracts: the present value of the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Bank expects to recover.

Definition of default

The Bank will consider a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or

- the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the bank. Overdrafts are considered past due once the customer has breached an advised limit or been advised of a limit that is smaller than the current amount outstanding.

In assessing whether a borrower is in default, the Bank will consider indicators that are:
- qualitative: e.g. breaches of covenant;
- quantitative: e.g. overdue status and non-payment of another obligation of the same issuer to the Bank; and

- based on data developed internally and obtained from external sources.

Inputs into assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Significant increase in credit risk

Under IFRS 9, when determining whether the credit risk (i.e. risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Bank's historical experience, expert credit assessment and forward-looking information.

The Bank will primarily identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing:

- the remaining lifetime probability of default (PD) as at the reporting date; with

- the remaining lifetime PD for this point in time that was estimated on initial recognition of the exposure.

Assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition of a financial instrument requires identifying the date of initial recognition of the instrument. For certain revolving facilities (e.g. credit cards and overdrafts), the date when the facility was first entered into could be a long time ago. Modifying the contractual terms of a financial instrument may also affect this assessment.

Credit risk grades
The Bank will allocate each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgement. The Bank will use these grades in identifying significant increases in credit risk under IFRS 9. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default. These factors may vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower.

Credit risk grades are defined and calibrated such that the risk of default occurring increases exponentially as the credit risk deteriorates - e.g. the difference in the risk of default between credit risk grades 1 and 2 is smaller than the difference between credit risk grades 2 and 3.

Each exposure will be allocated to a credit risk grade on initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures will be subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade.

2.5.4 Derecognition other than on a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either:

(i) the Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or

(ii) the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Bank has not retained control.

The Bank enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as 'pass through' transfers that result in derecognition if the Bank:
(i) has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
(ii) is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
(iii) has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

2.5.5 Classification - financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities include derivatives (other than derivatives that are financial guarantee contracts or are designated and effective hedging instruments), other liabilities held for trading, and liabilities that an entity designates to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Under IFRS 9 fair value changes will generally be presented as follows:
- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability will be presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of the change in the fair value will be presented in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, the Bank cannot reclassify any financial liability.

2.5.6 Derecognition
Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires).

The exchange between the Bank and its original lenders of debt instruments with substantially different terms, as well as substantial modifications of the terms of existing financial liabilities, are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. The terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability.
In addition, other qualitative factors, such as the currency that the instrument is denominated, changes in the type of interest rate, new conversion features attached to the instrument and change in the covenants are also taken into consideration. If an exchange of debt instruments or modification of terms is accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred are recognised as part of the gain or loss on the extinguishment. If the exchange or modification is not accounted for as an extinguishment, any costs or fees incurred adjust the carrying amount of the liability and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified liability.

2.6 Other receivables

Other receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non current assets.
Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment.

2.7 Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment property is stated at its cost at the reporting date.

2.8 Property and equipment

Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment, except owned premises, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, the cost of dismantling the asset and removing items and restoring site on which they are located.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. Where parts of an item of property or equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property or equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Bank and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The cost of the day to day servicing of property and equipment is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent costs can also be recognised as separate assets.

Owned premises

Land is not depreciated. Owned premises are shown at revalued amounts, based on periodic but at least triennial valuation less accumulated depreciation.

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is credited to the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. A decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of such land and buildings is charged to profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation of that asset.

Depreciation on revalued buildings is charged to profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the revaluation reserve is transferred directly to retained earnings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Impairment of property and equipment

The carrying amounts of the Bank's items of property, equipment, furniture and fittings are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Owner occupied properties, equipment and furniture are depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of the assets presently are as follows:

Statement of accounting policies
for the year ended 31 December 2022

2.8 Property and equipment (continued)

Assessment of useful lives and residual values	
Lease improvements	3 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Depreciation

In calculating the depreciation charge the entity reduces the depreciable amount of an asset by its residual value where it is deemed to be significant. The continuous reassessment of residual values typically leads to a reduction in depreciation charges and depreciation charges cease when the residual value is greater than or equal to the carrying value of the asset until its residual value subsequently decreases to an amount below the asset's carrying amount.

Leased assets: lessee

Leases in terms of which the Bank assumes substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to the asset.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds, with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9 Intangible assets

Software acquired by the Bank is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent expenditure on computer software is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. Amortisation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, from the date that it is available for use. The estimated useful life is five to ten years. Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if necessary. There have been no changes in the estimated useful lives from those applied in the previous financial year.

2.10 Share capital
Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

2.11 Customer deposits
Customer deposits are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Deposits are subsequent shown at amortised costs using the effective yield method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Bank has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole.

A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave.

2.13 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers or customers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.14 Current and deferred income tax

The income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in equity.

The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Bank and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.15 Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are contracts that require the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment (when a payment under the guarantee has become probable). Financial guarantees are reported under customer liabilities for acceptances.

2.16 Related parties

Related party transactions and outstanding balances with key management personnel and other entities in the Bank are disclosed.

2.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue is derived substantially from the business of banking and related activities and comprises net interest income and non-interest revenue.

2.17.1 Net interest income

Interest income and expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The effective interest rate is established on initial recognition of the financial asset and liability and is not revised subsequently. Where financial assets have been impaired, interest income continues to be recognised on the impaired value, based on the original effective interest rate. Net interest income excludes fair value adjustments on interest-bearing financial instruments. Fair value adjustments on financial instruments are reported under other income.

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes all fees paid or received, transaction costs, and discounts or premiums that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs are incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition issue or disposal of a financial asset or liability.

2.17.2 Non-interest income

Non-interest income includes dividends from investments, net revenue from foreign exchange and securities trading and net gains on the realisation or revaluation of investment banking assets. All such commissions and fees including service fees, investment management fees, placement and syndication fees are recognised as the related services are performed.

2.17.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is at the ex-dividend date for equity securities. Dividends are reflected as a component of non-interest income based on the underlying classification of the equity instruments.

2.18 Employee benefits

2.18.1

Defined contribution retirement plans

The company participates in a defined contribution retirement plan for some of its employees. The pension fund is funded by payments from the employees and by the relevant entity's contributions taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries. The entity's contributions are expensed as incurred. This fund is held and managed independently in terms of the Zimbabwean law. Sufficient information is not available to account for the plan as a defined benefit plan and hence the plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan.

2.18.2 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or when an employee voluntarily accepts redundancy in exchange of these benefits. The company recognises termination benefit expenses when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal from such or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due for more than twelve months after end of reporting period are discounted to present value.

2.18.3 Bonuses

The company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses based on a formula that takes into account basic salaries and bonus points that accrue at the rate of one point per month.

2.18.4 Annual and long service leave

Employee entitlements to annual and long service leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. An accrual is made for the liability for annual and long service leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of each reporting period. The amounts accrued are recognised as an expense when incurred.

The Bank makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. All estimates and assumptions required in conformity with IFRS are best estimates undertaken in accordance with the applicable standard. Estimates and judgements are evaluated on a continuous basis, and are based on past experience and other factors, including expectations with regard to future events. Accounting policies and management's judgements for certain items are especially critical for the Bank's results and financial situation due to their materiality.

2.19 Impairment of loans and advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolios to assess impairment at least monthly. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, the Bank makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience. For specific impairment the expected cash flows are discounted using the original effective interest rate when the loan was granted.

2.20 Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets

The Bank determines that available-for-sale financial assets are impaired when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its costs. This determination of what is significant or prolonged requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Bank evaluates among other factors, the normal volatility in share price. In addition, impairment may be appropriate when there is evidence of deterioration in the financial health of the investee, industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flows.

2.21 Income taxes

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

2.22 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risk is core to the Bank's business, and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the Bank's financial performance.

The Bank's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up to date information systems. The Bank regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice. Risk management is carried out by the Board Risk Management Committee under the policies approved by the Board. In addition, the Risk Management and Internal Audit departments are responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

Credit risk

The Bank takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counter-party will cause a financial loss for the Bank by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk is one of the most important risks for the Bank's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally in lending activities that lead to loans and advances, and investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Bank's asset portfolio. (There is also credit risk in off-statement of financial position financial instruments, such as loan commitments.) The Bank's Credit Committee is responsible for credit risk management within the Bank and it reports to the Board.

Loans and advances

In measuring credit risk of loans and advances to customers and to banks at a counterparty level, the Bank reflects three components:

(i) the 'probability of default' by the client or counterparty on its contractual obligations;

(ii) current exposures to the counterparty and its likely future development, from which the Bank derive the 'exposure at default'; and

(iii) the likely recovery ratio on the defaulted obligations (the 'loss given default').

These credit risk measurements, which reflect expected loss (the 'expected loss model') and are required by the Basel Committee on Banking Regulations and the Supervisory Practices (the Basel Committee), are embedded in the bank's daily operational management. The operational measurements can be compared with impairment allowances required under IFRS 9 which are based on losses that have been incurred at the reporting date (the 'incurred loss model') rather than expected losses.

(i) The bank assesses the probability of default of individual counterparties using internal rating tools tailored to the various categories of counterparty. They have been developed internally and combine statistical analysis with credit officer's judgment and are validated, where appropriate, by comparison with externally available data. Clients of the bank are segmented into five rating classes. The bank's rating scale, which is shown below, reflects the range of default probabilities defined for each rating class. This means that, in principle, exposures migrate between classes as the assessment of their probability of default changes. The rating tools are kept under review and upgraded as necessary. The bank regularly validates the performance of the rating and their predictive power with regard to default events.

		Inflation Adjusted		Historical	
		December 2022 ZWL	December 2021 ZWL	December 2022 ZWL	December 2021 ZWL
3	**Cash and cash equivalents**				
	For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:				
	Cash on hand	897 534	340	897,534	99
	Cash at bank: Balances with foreign banks	17 040 728	20 256 903	17 040 728	5 892 748
	Balances with local banks	9 042 346	37 015 117	9 042 346	10 767 725
		0	-	0	-
		26 980 608	57 272 360	26 980 608	16 660 572
4	**Other receivables**				
	Prepaid expenses (refer to note 4.1)	3 240 732	1 296 274	3 240 732	377 087
	Legacy Debt Assets (refer to note 4.2)	-	71 422 691	-	20 776 913
		3 240 732	72 718 965	- 3 240 732	21 154 000
	4.1 Prepaid expenses				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	377 087	222 867	377 087	64 832
	Amount expensed in the current year	2 863 645	1 073 407	2 863 645	312 255
	Balance at the end of the year	3 240 732	1 296 274	3 240 732	377 087
	4.2 Legacy Debt Assets				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	20 776 913	72 511 849	20 776 913	21 093 750
	Repayment	(37 752)	-	(37 752)	-
	Transfer Christa Capital loan	(739 161)	(1 089 158)	(739 161)	(316 837)
	Reversal of Legacy Asset (see note 8.6)	(20 000 000)	-	(20 000 000)	-
	Effect of exchange differences	-	-	-	-
	Balance at the end of the year	-	71 422 691	-	20 776 913
5	**Loans and advances**				
	Gross amount	4 111 321	74 617 176	4 111 321	21 706 191
	Loans (repaid) / advanced in the current year	(4 111 321)	(61 452 224)	(4 111 321)	(17 876 497)
	Interest capitalised	0	968 121	-	281 627
		-	14 133 073	-	4 111 321
	Loans and advances to customers are analysed as follows:				
	Related party loans	-	14 133 073	-	4 111 321
		-	14 133 073	-	4 111 321
5.1	**Maturity Analysis**				
	Up to 6 months	-	-	-	-
	Up to 1 year	-	-	-	-
	1-5 years	-	14 133 073	-	411 321
		-	14 133 073	-	411 321

It is estimated that the carrying amounts of loans and advances approximate their fair values

		Inflation Adjusted		Historical	
		December 2022 ZWL	December 2021 ZWL	December 2022 ZWL	December 2021 ZWL
6	**Investment Property**				
	Balance at the beginning of the year	2 822 612 352	2 681 327 042	821 100 000	780 000 000
	Additions	-	-	-	-
	Prior period adjustments-cancellation of agreement (see note 8.3)		(86 364 697)		(25 123 554)
	Fair value adjustments	2 348 898 931	771 259 660	4 350 411 283	224 360 000
	Prior period adjustments-cancellation of agreement (see note 8.2)		(543 609 653)		(158 136 446)
	Balance at the end of the year	5 171 511 283	2 822 612 352	5 171 511 283	821 100 000

Investment property held as at 31 December comprises of:

(a) A certain piece of land in District of Harare called **Stand No 2076** of Lot 3 of Bannockburn, measuring **67,291 sqm**. The investment property is valued at market price.

(b) A certain piece of land in District of Harare called **Stand No 2095** of Lot 3 of Bannockburn, measuring **34,774 sqm**. The investment property is valued at market price.

(d) An amount of **ZWL 4 350 411 283** (historical) being fair value adjustment to the properties mentioned in items (a),and (b) above, has been included in the statement of profit or loss.

7	**Intangible assets**				
	Computer software & website				
	Opening net book amount	54 402 354	54 127 495	906 768	807 005
	Additions	-	815 550	-	199 341
	Armotisation charge to profit or loss	(215 483)	(540 692)	(112 868)	(99 578)
	Closing net book amount	54 186 871	54 402 353	793 900	906 768
	Cost/ valuation	58 010 515	58 010 515	1 128 676	1 128 676
	Accumulated amortisation	(3 823 644)	(3 608 162)	(334 776)	(221 908)
	Net book amount	54 186 871	54 402 353	793 900	906 768
8	**Prior period adjustment**				
	8.1 Chrisco Loan				
	Legacy Debt repayment- Chrisco loan	20 776 913	(10 940 852)	20 776 913	(3 182 702)
	Retained income- Temenos recurring license	(20 776 913)	10 940 852	(20 776 913)	3 182 702
	8.2 Reversal of fair value on investment property				
	Fair value adjustments in 2019 & 2020	-	543 609 653	-	158 136 446
	Retained income- fair value adjustments	-	(543 609 653)	-	(158 136 446)
	Reversal of fair value adjustment on cancellation of agreement				
	8.3 Cancellation of agreement of sale on investment property				
	Investment property	-	(86 364 698)	-	(25 123 554)
	Equity Properties P/L	-	86 364 698	-	25 123 554
	Agreement of sale om investment property cancelled				
	8.4 Change in useful life- Leasehold Improvements				
	Leasehold Improvements- Depreciation	2 936 319	-	899 813	-
	Leasehold Improvements - NBV	(2 936 319)	-	(899 813)	-
	Being change in useful life from 10 years to 3 years				
	8.5 Christa Capital deposit/ Dividend payable				
	Retained income	20 000 000	-	20 000 000	-
	Christa Capital deposit/ dividend payable	(20 000 000)	-	(20 000 000)	-
	Being reversal of dividend payable to Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd				
	8.6 Legacy Asset				
	Provision for cash cover- RBZ	65 264 903	-	20 000 000	-
	Legacy Asset	(65 264 903)	-	(20 000 000)	-
	Being reversal of legacy asset				

9 Property and equipment

	Computer equipment ZWL	Furniture and equipment ZWL	Leasehold Improvements	Office equipment ZWL	Total ZWL
<u>Inflation adjusted</u>					
Year ended 31 December 2022					
Opening carrying amount	3 677 952	6 103 535	45 058 903	566 414	55 406 804
Additions	5 722 320	5 515 016	26 962 328	222 875	38 422 539
Depreciation	(588 815)	(453 148)	(10 308 727)	(79 198)	(11 429 888)

Closing carrying amount	**8 811 457**	**11 165 403**	**61 712 504**	**710 091**	**82 399 455**
At 31 December 2022					
Cost or valuation	10 088 802	11 712 795	74 952 090	848 454	97 602 141
Accumulated depreciation	(1 277 345)	(547 392)	(13 239 586)	(138 363)	(15 202 686)
Closing carrying amount	**8 811 457**	**11 165 403**	**61 712 504**	**710 091**	**82 399 455**
Year ended 31 December 2021					
Opening carrying amount	2 261 547	1 896 905	-	152 927	4 311 379
Additions	1 572 509	4 287 537	47 989 762	464 997	54 314 805
Depreciation	(156 104)	(80 907)	(2 930 859)	(51 510)	(3 219 380)
Closing carrying amount	**3 677 952**	**6 103 535**	**45 058 903**	**566 414**	**55 406 804**
At 31 December 2021					
Cost or valuation	4 366 482	6 197 779	47 989 762	625 579	59 179 602
Accumulated depreciation	(688 530)	(94 244)	(2 930 859)	(59 165)	(3 772 798)
Closing carrying amount	**3 677 952**	**6 103 535**	**45 058 903**	**566 414**	**55 406 804**
Historical					
Year ended 31 December 2022					
Opening carrying amount	443 858	1 317 062	9 546 711	128 075	11 435 706
Additions	3 305 120	2 047 567	8 249 079	77 690	13 679 456
Depreciation	(406 727)	(286 894)	(5 978 519)	(40 981)	(6 713 121)
Closing carrying amount	**3 342 251**	**3 077 735**	**11 817 272**	**164 783**	**18 402 041**
At 31 December 2022					
Cost or valuation	3 795 301	3 429 584	18 395 668	218 380	25 838 933
Accumulated depreciation	(453 050)	(351 850)	(6 578 395)	(53 597)	(7 436 892)
Closing carrying amount	**3 342 251**	**3,077,734**	**11,817,273**	**164,783**	**18,402,041**
Year ended 31 December 2021					
Opening carrying amount	68 397	304 810	-	25 743	398 950
Additions	408 960	1 069 773	10 146 588	113 659	11 738 980
Depreciation	(33 499)	(57 521)	(599 877)	(11 327)	(702 224)
Closing carrying amount	**443 858**	**1 317 062**	**9 546 711**	**128 075**	**11 435 706**
At 31 December 2021					
Cost or valuation	490 181	1 382 018	10 146 588	140 690	12 159 477
Accumulated depreciation	(46 323)	(64 956)	(599 877)	(12 615)	(723 771)
Closing carrying amount	**443 858**	**1 317 062**	**9 546 711**	**128 075**	**11 435 706**

10 Trade and other payables

Trade	34 462 277	13 497 928	34 462 277	3 926 557
Provision- Cash Cover Legacy Debts	20 000 000	71 422 691	20 000 000	20 776 913
Other	109 738 395	(26 133)	109 738 395	(7 602)
Prior period adjustment (see note 8.6)	(20 000 000)		(20 000 000)	
	144 200 672	84 894 486	144 200 672	24 695 868

Included in year 2022 trade payables is rent payable amount of **ZWL 25 831 865** that could not be confirmed due to a disagreement between Landlord and Property Manager on the rent charges levied in the year 2022. The Landlord and Property Manager are separate from Time Bank.

11 Related party transactions

Time Bank is a subsidiary of Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd of Botswana. Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd has a 99.6% of the issued shares in Time Bank.
Related parties refer to companies with common direct or indirect shareholders and/or directors. Parties are also considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions.

The following are year-end related party balances arising from working capital financing decisions:

11.1 Related party payables	Relationship	Nature of transaction				
Company						
TBIC Investment No 1 Acc	Shareholder	Loan	(2 073 592)	131 371 942	(2 073 592)	38 216 194
Equity Properties Loan	Fellow Subsidiary	Loan	478 465 733	-	478 465 733	-
Related parties	Shareholder/ Staff	Deposits	65 223 025	4 221 440	65 223 025	1 228 020
			541 615 166	135 593 382	541 615 166	39 444 214

11.2 Related party loans

Chrisco (Pty) Ltd	11.2 a	-	-	-	-
Christa Capital (Pty) Limited	11.2 b	451 086 553	-	451 086 553	-
		451 086 553	-	451 086 553	0

11.2 a Chrisco (Pty) Ltd				0
Balance as at 1 January- Loan	-	-	-	-
Prior period adjustment- transfer ex Provisions	739 161	-	739 161	-
Cession to Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd	(739 161)	-	(739 161)	-
Balance as at 31 December	-	-	-	-

The loan was obtained for onward lending and attracts no interest

11.2 b Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd

Balance as at 1 Janury- Loan	-	-	-	-
Loan amount	739 161	-	739 161	-
Interest capitalised	-	-	-	-
Loan repayments	(80 000)		(80 000)	
Effects of Foreign exchange differences	450 427 392	-	450 427 392	-
Balance as at 31 December	451 086 553	-	451 086 553	-

11.3 Transactions with related parties

Opening balances	TBIC Investments P/L	38 216 194	149 792 181	38 216 194	14 602 900
	Equity Properties P/L	-	-	-	-
	Chrisco (Pty) Ltd			-	-
	Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd Loan	-	-	-	-
	Other related parties	1 228 019	12 317 057	1 228 019	1 200 762
Total Opening balances		39 444 213	162 109 238	39 444 213	15 803 662
Transactions during the year					
Loans/ deposits	TBIC Investments P/L	306 358 747	537 848 690	306 358 747	52 433 649
	Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd Loan	739 161	-	739 161	-
	Equity Properties P/L	478 465 733	-	478 465 733	-
	Other related parties	64 016 147	-	64 016 147	-
Repayments	TBIC Investments P/L	(346 648 533)	(295 630 582)	(346 648 533)	(28 820 355)
	Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd Loan	(52 394 272)	-	(52 394 272)	-
	Equity Properties P/L	-	-	-	-
	Other related parties	(21 141)	-	(21 141)	-
Interest paid	Equity Properties P/L	-	-	-	-
	Other related parties	-	27 257	-	27 257
Effects of Foreign Exchange	Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd Loan	502 741 664	-	502 741 664	-
	Equity Properties P/L	-	-	-	-
	Other related parties	-	-	-	-
Closing balances	TBIC Investments P/L	(2 073 592)	392 010 289	(2 073 592)	38 216 194
	Equity Properties P/L	478 465 733	-	478 465 733	-
	Christa Capital (Pty) Ltd Loan	451 086 553	-	451 086 553	-
	Other related parties	65 223 025	12 596 651	65 223 025	1 228 019
Total Closing balances		992 701 719	404 606 940	992 701 719	39 444 213

12 Income Tax Liability

Opening balance	25 615 064	88 054 315	25 615 064	25 615 064
Payment	-	0	-	-
Current year charge	-	0	-	-
	25 615 064	88 054 315	25 615 064	25 615 064

13 Equity and reserves

13.1 Authorised share capital:				
40 000 000 ordinary shares at ZWL$ 0.01 par value	**61 589 685**	**61 589 685**	**400 000**	**400 000**
Issued and fully paid ordinary shares	51 612 156	51 612 156	335 200	335 200
Unissued ordinary shares	9 977 529	9 977 529	64 800	64 800

The unissued share capital is under the control of the directors subject to the restrictions imposed by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), and the Articles and Memorandum of Association of the Company.

13.2 Issued and fully paid share capital:
33 520 000 ordinary shares at ZWL$ 0.01 par value

Opening balance	51 612 156	51 612 156	335 200	335 200
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	51 612 156	51 612 156	335 200	335 200

13.3 Share premium

Opening balance	2 456 259 447	2 456 259 447	15 952 408	15 952 408
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	2 456 259 447	2 456 259 447	15 952 408	15 952 408

13.4 Retained income

Opening balance	258 000 339	(268 370 806)	768 705 476	694 379 568
Movement during the year	1 429 662 287	526 371 145	3 279 158 293	74 325 908
Closing balance	1 687 662 626	258 000 339	4 047 863 769	768 705 476

13.5 Capital Adequacy

Ordinary share capital	51 612 156	51 612 156	335 200	335 200
Share premium	2 456 259 447	2 456 259 447	15 952 408	15 952 408
Total reserves	1 687 662 626	258 000 339	4 047 863 769	768 705 476
IFRS capital	4 195 534 229	2 765 871 942	4 064 151 378	784 993 085
Revaluation reserves	-	-	-	-
Tier 1 capital	**4 195 534 229**	**2 765 871 942**	**4 064 151 378**	**784 993 085**
General provisions	-	-	-	-
Tier 2 capital	-	-	-	-
Total capital base	**4 195 534 229**	**2 765 871 942**	**4 064 151 378** -	**784 993 085**
Credit risk weighted assets	-	10 599 805	-	3 083 491
Operational risk equivalent assets	5 336 287 691	3 016 594 878	5 199 688 223	857 928 569
Market risk equivalent assets	-	-	-	-
Total risk weighted assets	**5 336 287 691**	**3 027 194 683**	**5 199 688 223**	**861 012 060**
Tier 1 capital ratio	78.62%	91.37%	78.16%	91.17%
Tier 2 capital ratio	-	-	-	-
Capital adequacy ratio	78.62%	91.37%	78.16%	91.17%

In line with the approved phased re-establishment of the Bank, currently, the capital of Time Bank is ZWL$4 069 096 914 (US$5 946 069) and plans are underway to increase the capital to US$30 Million by 31 December 2023 as a Tier 1 Commercial Bank.

	Inflation Adjusted		**Historical Cost**	
	December 2022	**December 2021**	**December 2022**	**December 2021**
	ZWL	**ZWL**	**ZWL**	**ZWL**
14 Interest income				
Bank interest received	270 303	286 529	224 356	62 975
Loans and advances to customers	750 374	2 881 113	526 017	644 986
	1 020 677	3 167 642	750 373	707 961
15 Other income				
Dividends received	37 156 090	104 778 341	26 398 583	25 847 280
Non-funded income-Fair value adjustments on investment property **(refer to note 6)**	6 771 243 783	(44 170 578)	4 350 411 283	224 360 000
Loans written off-Donations	13 735 200	14 978 928	4 102 320	4 223 558
Safe custody fees	76 578	26,278.00	38 581	6 204
Rent received	-	15,969.00	-	3 600
Other income- payables written off	41 000	-	41 000	-
Safe custody fees	-	-	-	-
	6 822 252 651	75 628 938	4 380 991 767	254 440 642
16 Profit before tax				
Included in loss before tax are the following expenses:				
Administration costs	196 307 776	57 403 754	158 105 357	14 031 006
Audit fees	7 287 230	4 160 730	2 668 657	839 830
Foreign exchange loss	697 182 492	10 436 419	687 378 852	3 032 880
Depreciation and amortisation	9 586 282	3 329 904	6 825 989	801 801
Other staff costs	24 267 272	28 956 914	18 293 787	4 018 762
Directors' remuneration (refer note 16.1)	101 587 277	9 151 210	80 311 749	1 879 586
Staff costs (refer to note 16.2)	219 546 799	13 726 814	167 859 026	3 464 097

16.1 Directors' emoluments
The aggregate amount of emoluments paid or accrued to directors:

AIDS levy	627 410	47 316	435 276	11 760
Directors' fees	10 620 862	-	10 620 862	-
Pay As You Earn	19 465 141	1 529 878	12 763 281	380 228
Salaries and wages	66 522 202	7 464 510	52 507 790	1 478 000
Withholding tax	2 655 216	0	2 655 216	-
Nssa	1 696 446	109 506	1 329 324	9 598
	101 587 277	9 151 210	80 311 749	1 879 586

16.2 Staff costs

AIDS levy	1 309 946	70 974	812 681	16 314
Pay As You Earn	45 572 674	2 294 817	29 983 950	527 474
Salaries and allowances	169 476 717	11 196 764	134 920 685	2 862 343
Nssa	3 187 462	164 259	2 141 710	57 966
	219 546 799	13 726 814	167 859 026	3 464 097

	Inflation Adjusted		**Historical Cost**	
	December 2022	**December 2021**	**December 2022**	**December 2021**
	ZWL	**ZWL**	**ZWL**	**ZWL**
17 Income tax				
17.1 Income tax recognised in profit and loss				
Current tax	-	23 288	-	5 191
Deferred tax	(6 360 404)	958 489	(6 360 404)	596 447
	(6 360 404)	981 777	(6 360 404)	601 638
17.2 Tax reconciliation				
Profit / (Loss) before tax	1 427 015 115	1 060 021 723	3 273 574 801	229 279 650
National tax thereon at a rate of 24.72%	352 758 136	262 037 370	809 227 691	56 677 929
Tax effect on:				
Non taxable/deductible items	(359 118 540)	(261 055 593)	(815 588 095)	(56 076 291)
	(6 360 404)	981 777	(6 360 404)	601 638

18 Deferred tax
The gross movement on deferred income tax account is as follows:

	Deferred tax asset	**Deferred tax liability**	**Total**
	ZWL	**ZWL**	**ZWL**
As at 1 January 2021	-	(23 691)	(23 691)
Amount charged to statement of comprehensive income	-	(596 446)	(596 446)
As at 31 December 2021	-	(620 137)	(620 137)
As at 1 January 2022	-	(620 137)	(620 137)
Amount charged to statement of comprehensive income	6 360 404	-	6 360 404
As at 31 December 2022	6 360 404	(620 137)	5 740 267

The Bank recognised the tax asset of ZWL$ 5 740 267

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

19. Risk Management

19.1 Fair values and risk management - accounting classification and fair values

INFLATION ADJUSTED

		CARRYING AMOUNT				FAIR VALUE			
		Designated as "FVTPL"	Classified as "AMCO"	Designated as "FVTOCI"	TOTAL	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Notes		ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$
31 December, 2022									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	3			-		26 980 608	-		26 980 608
Other receivables	4			-		3 240 732	-		3 240 732
Loans and advances	5			-		-	-		-
Total				**-**		**30 221 340**	**-**		**30 221 340**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables				-		144 200 672	-		144 200 672
Related party payables				-		541 615 166	-		541 615 166
Related party loans				-		451 086 553	-		451 086 553
Total				-		1 136 902 391	-		1 136 902 391
31 December, 2021									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	3			-		57 272 360	-		57 272 360
Other receivables	4			-		72 718 965	-		72 718 965
Loans and advances	5			-		14 133 073	-		14 133 073
Total				**-**		**144 124 398**	**-**		**144 124 398**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables				-		84 894 486	-		84 894 486
Related party payables				-		135 593 382	-		135 593 382
Related party loans				-		-	-		-
				-		**220 487 868**	**-**		**220 487 868**

HISTORICAL COST

		CARRYING AMOUNT				FAIR VALUE			
		Designated as "FVTPL"	Classified as "AMCO"	Designated as "FVTOCI"	TOTAL	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Notes		ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$	ZWL$
31 December, 2022									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	3			-		26 980 608	-		26 980 608
Other receivables	4			-		3 240 732	-		3 240 732
Loans and advances	5			-		-	-		-
Total				**-**		**30 221 340**	**-**		**30 221 340**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables				-		144 200 672	-		144 200 672
Related party payables				-		541 615 166	-		541 615 166
Related party loans				-		451 086 553	-		451 086 553
Total				**-**		**1 136 902 391**	**-**		**1 136 902 391**
31 December, 2021									
Financial assets measured at fair value									
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets not measured at fair value									
Cash and cash equivalents	3			-		16 660 572	-		16 660 572
Other receivables	4			-		21 154 000	-		21 154 000
Loans and advances	5			-		4 111 321	-		4 111 321
Total				**-**		**41 925 893**	**-**		**41 925 893**
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value									
Trade and other payables				-		24 695 868	-		24 695 868
Related party payables				-		39 444 214	-		39 444 214
Related party loans				-		-	-		-
Total				**-**		**64 140 082**	**-**		**64 140 082**

19.2 Interest rate risk

19.2.1 Interest rate gap analysis

INFLATION ADJUSTED

	Up to 1 month ZWL$	2 to 6 months ZWL$	7 to 12 months ZWL$	Above 12 months ZWL$	Carrying Amount ZWL$
31 December, 2022					
Financial assets by type					
Local bank accounts	9 042 346	-	-	-	9 042 346
Foreign bank accounts	17 040 728	-	-	-	17 040 728
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
	26 083 074	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26 083 074**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitivity gap	26 083 074	-	-	-	26 083 074
Cumulative gap	26 083 074	-	26 083 074	26 083 074	26 083 074
31 December, 2021					
Financial assets by type					
Local bank accounts	37 015 117	-	-	-	37 015 117
Foreign bank accounts	20 256 903	-	-	-	20 256 903
Loans and advances	-	-	-	14 133 073	14 133 073
	57 272 020	**-**	**-**	**14 133 073**	**71 405 093**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitivity gap	57 272 020	-	-	14 133 073	71 405 093
Cumulative gap	57 272 020	-	57 272 020	57 272 020	57 272 020

HISTORICAL COST

	Up to 1 month ZWL$	2 to 6 months ZWL$	7 to 12 months ZWL$	Above 12 months ZWL$	Carrying Amount ZWL$
31 December, 2022					
Financial assets by type					
Local bank accounts	9 042 346	-	-	-	9 042 346
Foreign bank accounts	17 040 728	-	-	-	17 040 728
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
	26 083 074	**-**	**-**	**-**	**26 083 074**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitivity gap	26 083 074	-	-	-	26 083 074
Cumulative gap	26 083 074	-	26 083 074	26 083 074	26 083 074
31 December, 2021					
Financial assets by type					
Local bank accounts	10 767 725	-	-	-	10 767 725
Foreign bank accounts	5 892 748	-	-	-	5 892 748
Loans and advances	-	-	-	4 111 321	4 111 321
	16 660 473	**-**	**-**	**4 111 321**	**20 771 794**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Sensitivity gap	16 660 473	-	-	4 111 321	20 771 794
Cumulative gap	**16 660 473**	**-**	**16 660 473**	**16 660 473**	**16 660 473**

19.3.1 Liquid gap analysis

INFLATION ADJUSTED

	Up to 1 month ZWL$	2 to 6 months ZWL$	7 to 12 months ZWL$	Above 12 months ZWL$	Carrying Amount ZWL$
31 December, 2022					
Financial assets by type					
Cash and cash equivalents	26 980 608	-	-	-	26 980 608
Financial assets	3 240 732	-	-	-	3 240 732
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
	30 221 340	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30 221 340**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore borrowings					
- related party	-	-	-	451 086 553	451 086 553
Trade and other payables	15 143 688	9 480 140	99 191 087	20 385 757	144 200 672
Related party payables	78 465 907	-	62 290 347	400 858 912	541 615 166
	93 609 595	**9 480 140**	**161 481 434**	**872 331 222**	**1 136 902 391**
Gap in the period	(63 388 255)	(9 480 140)	(161 481 434)	(872 331 222)	(1 106 681 051)
Cumulative gap	**(63 388 255)**	**(72 868 395)**	**(234 349 829)**	**(234 349 829)**	**-**
31 December, 2021					
Financial assets by type					
Cash and cash equivalents	57 272 360	-	-	-	57 272 360
Financial assets	1 296 274	-	-	71 422 691	72 718 965
Loans and advances	-	-	14 133 073	-	14 133 073
	58 568 634	**-**	**14 133 073**	**71 422 691**	**144 124 398**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore borrowings					
- related party	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	8 456 749	-	61 789 632	14 648 105	84 894 486
Related party payables	23 987 456	21 074 598	53 074 449	37 456 879	135 593 382
	32 444 205	**21 074 598**	**114 864 081**	**52 104 984**	**220 487 868**
Gap in the period	26 124 429	(21 074 598)	(100 731 008)	19 317 707	(76 363 470)
Cumulative gap	**26 124 429**	**5 049 831**	**(95 681 177)**	**(95 681 177)**	**-**

HISTORICAL COST

	Up to 1 month ZWL$	2 to 6 months ZWL$	7 to 12 months ZWL$	Above 12 months ZWL$	Carrying Amount ZWL$
31 December, 2022					
Financial assets by type					
Cash and cash equivalents	26 980 608	-	-	-	26 980 608
Financial assets	3 240 732	-	-	-	3 240 732
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-
	30 221 340	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30 221 340**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore borrowings					
- related party	-	-	-	451 086 553	451 086 553
Trade and other payables	15 143 688	9 480 140	99 191 087	20 385 757	144 200 672
Related party payables	78 465 907	-	62 290 347	400 858 912	541 615 166
	93 609 595	**9 480 140**	**161 481 434**	**872 331 222**	**1 136 902 391**
Gap in the period	(63 388 255)	(9 480 140)	(161 481 434)	(872 331 222)	(1 106 681 051)
Cumulative gap	(63 388 255)	(72 868 395)	(234 349 829)	(234 349 829)	-
31 December, 2021					
Financial assets by type					
Cash and cash equivalents	16 660 572	-	-	-	16 660 572
Financial assets	377 087	-	-	20,776,913.00	21 154 000
Loans and advances	-	-	4 111 321	-	4 111 321
	17 037 659	**-**	**4 111 321**	**20,776,913.00**	**41 925 893**
Financial liabilities by type					
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore borrowings					
related party	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5 153 789	-	7 789 145	11 752 934	24 695 868
Related party payables	7 896 472	8 369 547	11 634 587	11 543 608	39 444 214
	13 050 261	**8 369 547**	**19 423 732**	**23 296 542**	**64 140 082**
Gap in the period	3 987 398	(8 369 547)	(15 312 411)	(2 519 629)	(22 214 189)
Cumulative gap	3 987 398	(4 382 149)	(19 694 560)	(19 694 560)	-

20 Legacy Asset and Debt- contingent

Time Bank informs users of these financial statements that there is a material amount that the bank has excluded from its financial statements for the year 2022, involving a sum of US$20 Million for whichTime Bank's claim has not yet been confirmed.

The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) enacted the Finance Act 2021, under which GoZ undertook to give to companies including banks, financial relief called "Blocked Funds". In terms of such relief GoZ undertook to take over all the foreign currency liabilities of banks and companies amounting to a total of US$ 3.3 billion which existed before 22 February 2019, provided such banks and companies paid the Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL$) equivalent of such foreign currency liabilities at an exchange rate of 1:1 between the US$ and ZWL$. Under the Blocked Funds the process of the takeover of the foreign currency liabilities of companies including banks resulted in a foreign currency liability which existed before 22 February 2019 also known as "Legacy Debt" and a matching asset called "Legacy Asset" being recorded in the books of companies. Such Legacy Asset is a financial claim on Government.

In this regard Time Bank has both a Legacy Debt of US$20 Million to the foreign shareholder which arose from dividends declared in 2018 but remained unpaid due to foreign currency shortages in Zimbabwe on one hand, and on the other hand a Legacy Asset of US$20 Million. Such Legacy Debt or Legacy Asset is supposed to be taken over by GoZ as Blocked Funds in terms of the Finance Act of 2021 provided Time Bank pays the ZWL$20 Million as the equivalent of US$20 Million at an exchange rate of 1:1 between US$ and ZWL$.

Time Bank has appealed to the Public Debt Management Office (PDMO) in the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development & Investment Promotion for the Blocked Funds in terms of the Finance Act of 2021 and currently awaits the determination of such an appeal. Until such claim or legacy asset has been confirmed, Time Bank in its financial statements has excluded both the Legacy Debt of US$ 20 Million and the Legacy Asset of US$20 Million.

21 Going concern

The board undertakes regular assessments of whether the Bank is a going concern taking into consideration the prevailing economic conditions and all necessary information about future risks and uncertainties.

The board expects the Bank to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future. Hence the going concern assumption has therefore been applied in the preparation of the financial statements.

In terms of its business model Time Bank is currently conducting limited banking activities and is not taking deposits from the public.

The Bank made a profit of ZWL $3 279 935 205 before tax for the year ended 31 December 2022 (a profit of ZWL$ 228 678 012 in December 2021).

However, the bank expects to carry out more profitable banking activities in the year 2023 and thereafter.

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared on a going concern basis and therefore we have not included any adjustments relating to the recoverability and reclassification of recorded assets, or to the amounts of the said assets, and also we have not included any reclassification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Bank be unable to continue as a going concern.

22 Re-Opening of Time Bank in Phases

(a) Time Bank re-opened on 27 October 2022, after about 18 years of unlawful closure in 2004 and cancellation of its banking licence by statutory authorities in 2006. Time Bank's licence was re-instated by the Court in 2009. However Time Bank could not operate immediately thereafter because of the inability of the Former Curator to handover back to the directors of Time Bank, the assets and records of Time Bank which were under the control of the statutory authorities during the period of Time Bank's unlawful cancellation of its licence or closure. In 2015 Time Bank and Reserve Bank (RBZ), signed a settlement agreement under which they agreed:

(i) On an incomplete Handover/Takeover of the said outstanding assets and records.

(ii) That RBZ would refund Time Bank the amount of US$10 Million including interest which had been taken by RBZ before cancellation of Time Bank's licence.

(iii) That Time Bank can re-open in phases until 31 December 2024 and thereafter Time Bank will be fully re-established.

(b) In 2022 RBZ authorised Time Bank to re-open in phases in line with the Settlement Agreement, following a pre-opening inspection of Time Bank by RBZ.

(c) Directors would like to make users of these financial statements aware of the complexities and challenges of our historical experience and how it impacted on the Banks's capacity to resume banking operations fully in the last 18 years.

23 Board and Board Committee Meetings attendance- (JANUARY 2022 TO DECEMBER 2022)

	Credit	Loans Review	Risk Management	Digital & IT	Audit	Main Board	Meetings held
Meetings Held	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dr D. B. Ndlela	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
C. W. T. Tande	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
K. Kapaso	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
A. I. Lawson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
T. Bhatasara	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
S. Mapfirakupa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
E. Chalimba	-	-	-	-	-	-	1