

Audited Abridged Financial Results FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

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in property development and management.



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

THE ECONOMY

The period under review was characterised by persistent cash, foreign currency, fuel shortages, fiscal and current account deficits. Financing of the fiscal deficit through domestic borrowings negatively affected the country's price stability. As a result, annual inflation closed the year at 42% up from 2.9% in January 2018. The operating environment remained largely uncertain due to rising inflationary pressures and foreign currency constraints. Therefore, your Group focused on preserving shareholder value through various strategic interventions.

The fiscal and monetary policy measures introduced in 2018, including the Transitional Stabilisation Programme, are critical to enhancing the country's recovery prospects. Further, Zimbabwe requires investments and production across all economic sectors. It is, therefore, imperative that policies should be investor-friendly given the importance of investment in stimulating growth and development. Rising economic activities are key to the sustainable growth of the real estate sector.

THE PROPERTY MARKET

In 2018, the Zimbabwean property market remained subdued, typified by available space supply exceeding demand, and the resultant low investment in commercial developments in the market. Most businesses were cautious on their expansion or set up plans in Zimbabwe, leading to limited uptake of the space. Infrastructure, particularly in the Central Business District (CBD) and industrial areas, is in dire need of refurbishment. The departure of a significant number of businesses from the CBD has seen occupancy levels continue to decline. Furthermore, rentals remained flat during the year. This has had negative effects on the real yields against the backdrop of rising inflation. Despite the general low demand for space, retail assets were the exception to the trend with high occupancy levels. Landlords, including your Group, continued to explore innovative ways to preserve value in the face of the rising inflation. Transactions within the property market were concentrated around the residential sector, where property investors achieved quicker financial closures on smaller transactions and obtained scale through volumes. Currency volatility triggered a rise in the demand for properties as investors sought to preserve value. However transactions remained low as sellers were not willing to dispose for the very same reason; value preservation and currency risk.

In addition the commercial real estate market was characterised by the following:

- An aging stock;
- Limited availability of new product offering;
- Growing sentiment for the development of new stock despite the excess supply of space; and
- Speculative developments within the office sector as some investors took a long-term view and provided new product offering to the market.

FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY

The Group has in previous financial periods used the United States of America Dollar ("US\$") as its presentation currency and functional currency. The fiscal and monetary policy pronouncements made in October 2018, led to a reassessment of the functional currency and a justification to conclude that, under IAS 21 Effects of Foreign Exchange Rates, that there was a change in functional currency. However, this could not be effected because, at law, there was no local currency in Zimbabwe until 22 February 2019. The inconsistency between the legal requirements and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") resulted in auditors expressing an adverse opinion on the financial statements, which is a market wide phenomenon.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Group had a positive performance for the year in spite of the tough operating environment. An increase in profit after tax of 139.57% was realised in addition to improved occupancy levels. Investment property grew by 6.32% driven by acquisitions and fair value gains.

Rental income increased by 8.86% to US\$ 8.014 million (FY2017: US\$ 7.362 million) driven mainly by new lettings, with occupancy levels improving by 5% to 76.10% (FY2017: 70.94%) and an increase in turnover rentals on retail space. Property expenses, at US\$1.988 million, were up 24.93% for the year driven by investment in maintenance programmes to improve the quality of space aimed at attracting new tenants and retaining existing ones. Net property income marginally fell by 2.03% to US\$6.034 million (FY 2017: US\$6.159 million) due to ongoing investment in maintaining the infrastructure. Administration expenses rose by 27.71% to US\$3.590 million in 2018 from US\$2.815 in the prior year largely reflecting the cost inflation.

An independent property valuation conducted by Knight Frank Zimbabwe as at 31 December 2018 valued the property portfolio at US\$146.150 million, being a 6.32% gain on the prior year, on a market value basis. The marginal gain was driven by property acquisitions, while fair value gains of US\$6.265 million were realised in the retail and residential sectors. The Group's strategic land bank also appreciated in value.

In the face of a difficult broader macroeconomic environment the Group still recorded positive results for the year propelled by the resilient diversified property portfolio, posting a 139.57% increase in profit after tax of US\$ 4.060 million (FY2017: US\$1.695 million).

PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

In line with the Group's strategy to grow the property portfolio, acquisitions valued at \$2 million were completed in 2018. The property sales market for commercial assets remained dry as few players were willing to sell their strategic assets given the threat posed by inflationary pressures on monetary assets. Your Group will continue to selectively acquire prime located assets. The Group will also explore greenfield and brownfield development opportunities even given the limited supply of commercially viable stocks on the market.

DIVIDEND

At a meeting held on 10 April 2019, your Board resolved that a final dividend of RTGS\$0.730 million being 0.0502 RTGS cents per share be declared from the profits for the year ended 31 December 2018. The dividend will be payable on or about 24 May 2019 to all shareholders of the Group registered at close of business on 10 May 2019. The shares of the Group will be traded cum-dividend on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange up to 7 May 2019 and ex-dividend as from 8 May 2019.

TAX RESTRUCTURING

During the year, the Group embarked on a tax restructuring exercise to consolidate the property holdings to create operational efficiencies. The restructuring exercise was approved by the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority ("ZIMRA") and The Competition and Tariff Commission. The restructuring exercise will create a lean and efficient tax structure.

OUTLOOK

The general outlook over the long term remains positive with real economic growth estimates for Zimbabwe of ranging between 3.7% and 7% for 2019. Despite the challenges around debt to GDP ratio, limited availability of foreign currency, fiscal deficit, multiple tier pricing and cash shortages, forecasts remain positive against the backdrop of the Government's policy changes targeted at containing the fiscal deficit, promoting investment and increasing production.

In the short term, the market is projected to remain an occupier's market due to excessive supply of space and the lack of quality assets to absorb either expanding or new market entrants. Rental rates are, however, expected to rise in the short term, as property investors seek to maintain real rental values in the face of rising inflation. Development activity in the commercial property sector is expected to remain low as demand for new space remains subdued due to lethargic economic growth. In contrast, residential development activity is expected to remain strong. Real estate markets are positively correlated to macroeconomic performance. Therefore, any economic recovery is expected to have a trickle-down effect on the property sector.

Your Group remains alive to the developments in the economy, and will continue to adapt its strategies in order to preserve shareholder value and achieve sustainable returns.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board, I wish to thank all our stakeholders for their continued invaluable support.

E. K Moyo
Chairman

10 April 2019

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018	Note	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
ASSETS			
Investment properties	5	146 150 000	137 457 000
Vehicles and equipment	6	178 618	103 927
Deferred income tax assets		-	414 629
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		164 946	-
Loans and other receivables	7	-	403 015
Financial assets held to maturity	8	-	190 311
Financial assets at amortised cost	9	593 327	-
		147 086 891	138 568 882
Current assets			
Inventories		22 189	23 705
Tax receivable		609 250	550 479
Trade and other receivables	10	1 045 088	3 299 327
Cash and cash equivalents	11	561 189	2 072 088
		2 237 716	5 945 599
Total assets		149 324 607	144 514 481
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Ordinary share capital		1 218 148	1 218 148
Retained earnings		129 855 697	126 525 986
Total shareholders' equity		131 073 845	127 744 134
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	12	16 710 582	13 176 741
Borrowings	13	-	91 665
		16 710 582	13 268 406
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	13	91 665	1 100 000
Related party loan	14	-	306 982
Current income tax liability		-	128 051
Trade and other payables	15	1 448 515	1 966 908
		1 540 180	3 501 941
Total Liabilities		18 250 762	16 770 347
Total equity and liabilities		149 324 607	144 514 481

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DEC 2018	Note	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
Revenue	16	8 076 571	7 414 502
Property expenses	17	(1 987 615)	(1 590 996)
Allowance for credit losses		(54 732)	335 524
Net property income ("NPI")		6 034 224	6 159 030
Employee related expenses	18	(1 541 059)	(1 415 597)
Other expenses	18	(2 048 644)	(1 399 672)
NPI after admin expenses		2 444 521	3 343 761
Fair value adjustment		6 265 127	(593 552)
Finance income	19	189 084	287 868
Other income		296 946	237 953
Finance costs		(52 635)	(126 479)
Profit before income tax		9 143 043	3 149 551
Income tax expense	20	(5 083 332)	(1 454 945)
Profit for the year		4 059 711	1 694 606
Total comprehensive profit for the year		4 059 711	1 694 606
Attributable to:			
-Owners of the parent		4 059 711	1 694 606
-Non controlling interest		-	-
Total profit for the year		4 059 711	1 694 606
Basic and diluted earnings per share (US cents)		0.33	0.14
Weighted average number of shares in issue		1 236 927 672	1 237 952 370

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018	Attributable to owners of the parent		
	Ordinary Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Share-holders Equity
At 1 January 2017	1 218 148	125 435 327	126 653 475
Profit for the year	-	1 694 606	1 694 606
Dividend paid	-	(730 000)	(730 000)
At 31 December 2017	1 218 148	126 399 933	127 618 081
Profit of the period	-	4 059 711	4 059 711
IFRS 9 Impact - Day one	-	126 053	126 053
Dividend paid	-	(730 000)	(730 000)
At 31 December 2018	1 218 148	129 855 697	131 073 845

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018	Note	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
Profit before tax		9 143 043	3 149 551
Adjustment for non-cash items		(6 292 661)	347 172
Cash flows from operating activities before working capital adjustments		2 850 382	3 496 723
Working capital adjustments		1 041 424	(1 473 141)
Cash generated from operations		3 891 806	2 023 582
Tax paid		(1 178 886)	(959 736)
Interest paid		(52 634)	(126 479)
Net cash flow from operating activities		2 660 286	937 367
Net cash flows (used)/generated from investing activities		(2 341 185)	463 626
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1 830 000)	(1 523 036)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(1 510 899)	(122 043)
Opening cash and cash equivalents		2 072 088	2 194 131
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	11	561 189	2 072 088

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1 Corporate information

First Mutual Properties Limited is a public company incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe and its shares are publicly traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange. The principal activities of the Group are property investment, development and management. The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the twelve months ended 31 December 2018 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors at a meeting held on 10 April 2019.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group from which this press release has been extracted from were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations applicable under IFRS and in the manner required by the Zimbabwe Companies Act (Chapter 24:03) except for IAS21, effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. The financial statements are based on statutory records that are maintained under the historical cost convention except for investment properties, available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss that have been measured at fair value.

2.2 Audit Opinion

An adverse opinion was issued in respect of functional currency as requirements of IAS 21 Effects of Foreign Exchange Rates were not met. The auditor's report includes a section on key audit matters as defined by ISA 701, 'Communicating key audit matters in the independent auditor's report'. This includes both the rationale for determining the key audit matters and how they were addressed during the audit. The key audit matter is on valuation of investment property. The directors have performed a sensitivity analysis of how different exchange rates would have impacted the consolidated and separate financial statements as at 31 December 2018 and disclosed this sensitivity analysis in note 21.

3 Accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the full year results are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

4 Functional and presentation currency

The Group had in previous financial periods used the United States of America Dollar ("US\$") as its presentation currency and functional currency.

The macroeconomic developments and fiscal and monetary policy changes disclosed in note 21, lead to the reassessment of whether the US\$ still met the primary and secondary indicators of the functional currency of the Group, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 21, with effect from 1 October 2018.

The Directors, based on their interpretation of IFRS had considered the Monetary Policy Statement ("MPS") of 20 February 2019, and the subsequent emergence of an interbank exchange rate to be an adjusting event in terms of IAS 10 "Events After the Reporting Period". However, this could not be affected because at law there was no local currency in Zimbabwe until 22 February 2019. The RTGS was also legally not recognised as a currency prior to the currency changes announced on 22 February 2019 that are detailed in note 21.

The Directors of the Group, in compliance with Statutory Instrument 41 of 2019, which prescribed that where IFRS is not aligned to local laws, then local laws take precedence, therefore resolved not to effect the change in functional currency as at and for the year ended 31 December 2018.

5 Investment properties

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	137 457 000	137 302 000
Additions	2 158 228	170 000
Improvements to existing properties	269 645	578 552
Fair value adjustment	6 265 127	(593 552)
	146 150 000	137 457 000

Investment property with a total carrying amount of US\$12.700 million (Dec 2017: US\$12.700 million) was encumbered at 31 December 2018.

6 Vehicles and equipment

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	103 927	98 454
Additions	102 394	32 837
Depreciation	(27 703)	(27 364)
	178 618	103 927

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7 Accounting policies applied until December 2017 (Loans and other receivables)

At 1 January	403 015	950 000
Reclassification of loans and other receivables	(403 015)	397 542
Amortised interest	-	95 913
Repayments of interest	-	(90 440)
Repayments of principal	-	(950 000)
	403 015	
Short-term portion	-	-
Long-term portion	-	403 015
	403 015	

Loans and other receivables relate to treasury bills worth \$403 015 (Dec 2017: US\$403 015). These were acquired in 2017 at a nominal value of \$397 542. Treasury bills with a nominal value of US\$198 771 have a three year tenure and will mature on 20 July 2020 while another block of treasury bills with a nominal value of US\$198 771 has a 10 year tenure and will mature on 3 May 2027.

8 Accounting policies applied until December 2017 (Financial assets held to maturity)

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	190 311	277 385
Reclassification of financial assets held to maturity	(190 311)	-
Accrued interest	-	20 450
Repayments	-	(107 524)
	190 311	

These are money market investments with financial institutions backing 15 year mortgages for staff. These investments have been reclassified at 1 January 2018 to Financial Assets at amortised cost.

9 Financial assets at amortised cost

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	-	-
Reclassified from loan and other receivables (Note 7)	403 015	-
Reclassified from financial assets held to maturity (Note 8)	190 311	-
Amortised interest	14 765	-
Repayments received	(14 764)	-
	593 327	

The Group considers credit risk of the financial assets at amortised cost to be insignificant under IFRS 9. Nil credit loss has been recognised during the twelve months to 31 December 2018.

10 Trade and other receivables

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
Tenant receivables	1 745 387	2 474 796
Tenant operating cost recoveries	478 840	859 925
Property sales receivables	14 136	96 323
Trade receivables	2 238 363	3 431 044
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(1 599 859)	(1 776 737)
Net trade receivables	638 504	1 654 307
Prepayments	30 704	1 428 805
Other receivables	473 569	120 483
Related party receivables	(97 689)	95 732
	1 045 088	3 299 327

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Short-term investments	-	1 766 315
Cash at Bank	561 189	305 773
	561 189	2 072 088

12 Deferred tax liability

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	13 176 741	12 322 492
Recognised in the statement of profit or loss	-	-
-Arising on vehicles and equipment	18 307	(1 063)
-Arising on investment properties	3 515 534	586 512
-Arising on assessed losses	-	268 800
	16 710 582	13 176 741

13 Borrowings

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	1 191 665	2 291 667
Amortised Interest	49 919	126 479
Repayments of interest	(49 919)	(126 479)
Repayments of principal	(1 100 000)	(1 100 000)
	91 665	1 191 665
Short-term portion	91 665	1 100 000
Long-term portion	-	91 665
	91 665	1 191 665

The loan facility is a five year term facility expiring in January 2019 at an effective interest rate of 6.5%, secured to immovable property registered and stamped to cover US\$6.5 million.

14 Related party loan

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
At 1 January	306 982	-
Loan advanced	1 259 300	522 000
Amortised Interest	2 778	18
Repayments of interest	-	(18)
Repayments of principal	(1 569 060)	(215 018)
	306 982	306 982

The loan facility was sourced in December 2017 as bridging finance from a fellow subsidiary of the parent to partially fund a prepayment towards the acquisition of a property in Harare. The loan was repaid in full and was administered under the following terms:

Norminal value	US\$1 259 300
Deal Status	Bridging finance
Deal Date	29-Jun-18
Maturity date	26-Jul-18
Coupon rate	3% per annum
Security	None

15 Trade and other payables

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
Tenant payables	301 126	237 108
Related party payables	135 059	361 848
Sundry payables	437 920	606 985
Trade payables	574 410	760 967
	1 448 515	1 966 908

16 Revenue

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
Rental income	8 014 375	7 362 306
Property services income	62 196	52 196
	8 076 571	7 414 502

17 Property expenses

Maintenance costs	1 256 950	736 019
Property security and utilities	38 270	34 050
Valuation fees	17 680	23 976
Operating cost under recoveries	674 715	796 951
	1 987 615	1 590 996

18 Profit before income tax takes into account the following

	AUDITED 31 Dec 2018 US\$	AUDITED 31 Dec 2017 US\$
Directors' fees -for services as directors	55 972	40 000
Audit fees	67 186	23 814
Information communication and technology expenses	116 124	95 510
Fees and other charges	849 984	64 673
Depreciation	27 757	27 364
Office costs	197 903	166 446
Group shared services	610 693	859 599
	1 489 819	1 427 306

19 Finance income

Interest on overdue tenants accounts	148 958	257 173
Interest on loans and other receivables	-	95 913
Loss on disposal of equities	-	(106 368)
Interest on money market investments	40 126	41 150
	189 084	287 868

20 Income tax expense

Current income tax	1 122 478	742 710
Deferred tax	3 960 854	712 235
	5 083 332	1 454 945

RECONCILIATION OF SEGMENT RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Office US\$	Retail US\$	Industrial US\$	Other US\$	Total US\$
Assets					
Investment property	70 240 000	30 630 000	11 630 000	24 957 000	137 457 000
Trade receivables	466 374	426 720	665 822	95 390	1 654 306
Segment assets	70 706 374	31 056 720	12 295 822	25 052 390	139 111 306
Other non-current assets	-	-	-	1 111 882	1 111 882
Current assets	-	-	-	4 291 293	4 291 293
Total assets	70 706 374	31 056 720	12 295 822	30 455 565	144 514 481
Liabilities					
	596 374	150 031	151 548	2 603 988	3 501 941
Capital expenditure	107 979	50 328	1 542	452 446	612 295

21 Events after the balance sheet date

On 20 February 2019, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe ("RBZ") Governor made an announcement to denominate the existing Real Time Gross Settlement ("RTGS") balances, bond notes and coins in circulation as RTGS\$. The RBZ, with immediate effect, established an inter-bank foreign exchange market to formalise the trading of RTGS balances and bond notes with US dollars and other currencies on a willing-buyer willing-seller basis through banks and bureaux de change.

In the Government Gazette Extraordinary dated 22 February 2019, Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 'Presidential Powers (Temporary Measures) (Amendment of Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act and Issue of Real Time Gross Settlement Electronic Dollars (RTGS Dollars)) Regulations, 2019 ("SI33/19")', was gazetted to give legal effect to the Monetary Policy. Statutory instrument 33 of 2019 gave effect to the following:

- introduction of the RTGS dollar as legal tender and prescribed that for accounting and other purposes existing assets and liabilities valued in US dollars are deemed valued in RTGS dollars except for FCA nostro accounts,
- Acts of Parliament and statutory instruments referring to amounts in US dollars must be construed as referring to the same amount in RTGS dollars,
- bond notes and coins continue as legal tender, exchangeable with the RTGS dollar on a one-to-one basis, and
- the opening parity rate of 1 US dollar to 1 RTGS dollar will vary as "determined by the rate at which authorised dealers under the Exchange Control Act exchange the RTGS dollar for the US dollar on a willing-seller willing-buyer basis".

The management, based on their interpretation of International Financial Reporting Standard ("IFRS") had considered the Monetary Policy Statement and the subsequent emergence of the interbank exchange rate to be an adjusting event in terms of International Accounting Standard 10 ("IAS 10") "Events after the reporting period". The events are reflective of the underlying conditions as at the reporting date of 31 December 2018 and were a confirmation of market practice which had come to regard the RTGS balances as an underlying currency. However given the accounting restriction imposed by SI33/19, the post balance sheet events have not been adjusted for and have prepared the accounts based on 1:1 to the US dollar in line with SI33/19 and guidance issued by Public Auditors and Accountants Board ("PAAB"). Management has prepared sensitivity income and balance sheet as part of the disclosures so as to give the readers an appreciation of the impact of this event.

	Nostro FCA US\$	RTGS \$	Total US\$ @ 1:1	Total RTGS\$ @ 1:2.5	Total RTGS\$ @ 1:3.1383	Total RTGS\$
ASSETS						
Monetary						
Financial assets:						
- unquoted equity securities at fair value through profit or loss	-	164 947	164 947	164 947	164 947	164 947
- debt securities held at amortised cost	-	593 327	593 327	593 327	593 327	593 327
Income tax asset	-	609 249	609 249	609 249	609 249	609 249
Receivables including loans and other receivables	-	1 045 088	1 045 088	1 045 088	1 045 088	1 045 088
Cash and balances with banks	5 825	555 364	561 189	569 927	573 646	585 626
Non Monetary						
Property, plant and equipment	-	178 618	178 618	178 618	178 618	178 618
Investment property	-	146 150 000	146 150 000	146 150 000	146 150 000	146 150 000
Inventory	-	22 189	22 189	22 189	22 189	22 189
TOTAL ASSETS	5 825	149 318 782	149 324 607	149 333 345	149 337 064	149 349 044
LIABILITIES						
Monetary						
Borrowings	-	91 665	91 665	91 665	91 665	91 665
Other payables	-	1 715 476	1 715 476	1 715 476	1 715 476	1 715 476
Non Monetary						
Deferred income tax	-	16 710 582	16 710 582	16 710 582	16 710 582	16 710 582
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-	18 517 723	18 517 723	18 517 723	18 517 723	18 517 723

The deferred tax impact of applying different exchange rates has not been taken into account in the Statement of Financial Position.

For the purposes of sensitivity, two different exchange rates were used as following rates were used:

- 1:2.5 US\$ to RTGS\$ being the official interbank exchange rate on 22 February 2019 when SI33/19 was issued;
- 1:3.1383 US\$ to RTGS\$ being the official interbank exchange rate on 10 April 2019 when the financial statements were approved by the Board.

22 Going Concern

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern, including the impact of SI33/19, and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate.