

**STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED**

Financial statements for the year ended  
31 March 2022

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

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**STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED**  
**REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**NATURE OF BUSINESS**

The principal activities of Stansand (Central Africa) Limited “the Company” which is incorporated in Malawi, is the buying and exporting of tea.

**DIRECTORS**

The following are the Directors who served in office during the year:

G G Kaliwo	-	Non-executive Director	All year
M Thakrar	-	Non-executive Director	All year
S Michaelis	-	Non-executive Director	All year
R Chileka	-	Executive Director	All year
P Matala	-	Executive Director	All year

**COMPANY SECRETARY**

R Chileka

**REGISTERED OFFICE**

Stansand (Central Africa) Limited  
P. O. Box 546  
**BLANTYRE**

**AUDITORS**

Deloitte  
P.O. Box 187  
**BLANTYRE**

**BANKERS**

National Bank of Malawi Plc

**LEGAL ADVISORS**

Wilson & Morgan  
P. O. Box 9  
Whitehall  
**BLANTYRE**

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

The Malawi Companies Act, requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year, which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results for that year.

The Act also requires the Directors to ensure the Company keeps proper accounting records, which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act.

In preparing the financial statements the Directors accept responsibility for the following:

- Maintenance of proper accounting records;
- Selection of suitable accounting policies and consistent application thereof;
- Making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and consistently applied;
- Compliance with applicable accounting standards when preparing financial statements; and
- Preparation of financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business in the foreseeable future.

The Directors also accept responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to maintain adequate systems of internal control to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.


The directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Company will not be a going concern in the year ahead.

The Directors are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results.

**DIRECTOR:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DIRECTOR:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:**

13<sup>th</sup> May, 2022  
\_\_\_\_\_



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF  
STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED**

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Stansand (Central Africa) Limited set out on pages 5 to 35, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Stansand (Central Africa) Limited as at 31 March 2022, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Companies Act.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Malawi. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Other Information**

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, as required by the Companies Act, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

## **Directors Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Malawi Companies Act and for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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



Chartered Accountants  
Christopher Kapenda  
Partner

13 May 2022



STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
As at 31 March 2022

	Notes	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Furniture and equipment	5	19 880	29 275
Right-of-use assets – office building	6.1	463	3 158
Deferred tax asset	18.2	<u>2 661</u>	<u>2 046</u>
		<u>23 004</u>	<u>34 479</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	7	167 072	35 541
Other receivables	8	58 463	26 495
Amounts due from related parties	9.2	374 682	166 552
Cash and cash equivalents	10	<u>135 495</u>	<u>214 071</u>
Total current assets		<u>735 712</u>	<u>442 659</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u><u>758 716</u></u>	<u><u>477 138</u></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity and reserves</b>			
Share capital	11	20	20
Retained earnings		<u>344 543</u>	<u>224 580</u>
Total equity		<u>344 563</u>	<u>224 600</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Amounts due to related parties	9.2	97 975	32 548
Trade and other payables	12	283 204	193 630
Lease liabilities	6.2	659	4 485
Current income tax liability		<u>32 315</u>	<u>21 875</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>414 153</u>	<u>252 538</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<u><u>758 716</u></u>	<u><u>477 138</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 May 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

.....  
DIRECTOR

.....  
DIRECTOR

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	Notes	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>INCOME</b>			
Revenue	13	5 410 112	5 711 976
Cost of sales	14	<u>(5 158 703)</u>	<u>(5 523 552)</u>
Gross profit		251 409	188 424
Other income	15	12 846	5 914
Administrative expenses	16	<u>(111 618)</u>	<u>(103 239)</u>
<b>Operating profit</b>		152 637	91 099
Finance income	17	45 182	25 797
Finance cost	17	<u>(27 348)</u>	<u>(11 373)</u>
<b>Profit before income tax</b>		170 471	105 523
Income tax expense	18.1	<u>(50 508)</u>	<u>(33 521)</u>
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<u>119 963</u>	<u>72 002</u>

There was no other comprehensive income during the year (2021: nil)

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	<b><u>Share capital</u></b> <b>K'000</b>	<b><u>Retained earnings</u></b> <b>K'000</b>	<b><u>Total</u></b> <b>K'000</b>
<b><u>2022</u></b>			
At beginning of the year	20	224 580	224 600
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>119 963</u>	<u>119 963</u>
At end of the year	<u>20</u>	<u>344 543</u>	<u>344 563</u>
<b><u>2021</u></b>			
At beginning of the year	20	152 578	152 598
Profit for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>72 002</u>	<u>72 002</u>
At end of the year	<u>20</u>	<u>224 580</u>	<u>224 600</u>

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	Note	K'000	K'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Profit before income tax		170 471	105 523
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	9 395	7 706
Depreciation of Right-of-use of assets	6.1	2 695	2 708
Interest paid	6.2	313	760
Interest income	17	<u>(4 282)</u>	<u>(1 177)</u>
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		178 592	115 520
<b>Changes in working capital</b>			
(Increase)/decrease in inventories		(131 531)	17 510
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables		(31 968)	57
Increase in amounts due from related parties		(208 130)	(54 895)
Increase in trade and other payables		89 574	96 545
Increase/(decrease) in amounts due to related parties		<u>65 427</u>	<u>(26 182)</u>
Cash (used in)/generated from operations		(38 036)	148 555
Income tax paid		<u>(40 683)</u>	<u>(42 855)</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated by operating activities		<u>(78 719)</u>	<u>105 700</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Interest received	18	4 282	1 177
Purchase of furniture and equipment		<u>-</u>	<u>(28 887)</u>
<b>Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities</b>		<u>4 282</u>	<u>(27 710)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Payment of lease liabilities	6.2	(3 826)	(3 741)
Interest paid	6.2	<u>(313)</u>	<u>(760)</u>
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		<u>(4 139)</u>	<u>(4 501)</u>
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		(78 576)	73 489
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>214 071</u>	<u>140 582</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	11	<u>135 495</u>	<u>214 071</u>
<b>Movement in working capital</b>		<u>131 438</u>	<u>48 314</u>
Excess of current assets over current liabilities at the end of the year		321 559	190 121
Excess/(deficiency) of current assets over current liabilities at the beginning of the year		190 121	141 807

**STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**1. General information**

Stansand (Central Africa) Limited (the "Company"), is engaged in the buying and exporting of tea. The Company is a limited liability company incorporated in Malawi and domiciled in Malawi. The address of its registered office is along Masauko Chipembere Highway Maselema Area - Limbe, P O Box 546, Blantyre, Malawi.

**2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards**

**2.1 Standards and Interpretations affecting amounts reported and/or disclosed in the financial statements**

In the current year, the Company has adopted those new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the International Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on 1 April 2021.

The adoption of these new and revised Standards and Interpretations did not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

**2.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue, not yet effective**

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following relevant standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective:

<b>Effective date</b>	<b>Standard, Amendment or Interpretation</b>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	<p>IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</p> <p>IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. IFRS 17 outlines a general model, which is modified for insurance contracts with direct participation features, described as the variable fee approach. The general model is simplified if certain criteria are met by measuring the liability for remaining coverage using the premium allocation approach.</p> <p>The general model uses current assumptions to estimate the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and it explicitly measures the cost of that uncertainty. It takes into account market interest rates and the impact of policyholders' options and guarantees.</p>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	<p>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)</p> <p>The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.</p>



## 2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

### 2.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue, not yet effective (Continued)

Effective date	Standard, Amendment or Interpretation
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022	<p>Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)</p> <p>The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard.</p>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022	<p>Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)</p> <p>The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.</p>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022	<p>Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)</p> <p>The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).</p>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022	<p>Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020</p> <p>Makes amendments to the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>IFRS 1</b> – The amendment permits a subsidiary that applies paragraph D16(a) of IFRS 1 to measure cumulative translation differences using the amounts reported by its parent, based on the parent’s date of transition to IFRSs.</li> <li>• <b>IFRS 9</b> – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 per cent’ test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf.</li> <li>• <b>IFRS 16</b> – The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.</li> <li>• <b>IAS 41</b> – The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique.</li> </ul>



**2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)**

**2.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue, not yet effective (Continued)**

Effective date	Standard, Amendment or Interpretation
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	<p>Amendments to IFRS 17</p> <p>Amends IFRS 17 to address concerns and implementation challenges that were identified after IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts was published in 2017. The main changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deferral of the date of initial application of IFRS 17 by two years to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023</li> <li>• Additional scope exclusion for credit card contracts and similar contracts that provide insurance coverage as well as optional scope exclusion for loan contracts that transfer significant insurance risk</li> <li>• Recognition of insurance acquisition cash flows relating to expected contract renewals, including transition provisions and guidance for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised in a business acquired in a business combination</li> <li>• Clarification of the application of IFRS 17 in interim financial statements allowing an accounting policy choice at a reporting entity level</li> <li>• Clarification of the application of contractual service margin (CSM) attributable to investment-return service and investment-related service and changes to the corresponding disclosure requirements</li> <li>• Extension of the risk mitigation option to include reinsurance contracts held and non-financial derivatives</li> <li>• Amendments to require an entity that at initial recognition recognises losses on onerous insurance contracts issued to also recognise a gain on reinsurance contracts held</li> <li>• Simplified presentation of insurance contracts in the statement of financial position so that entities would present insurance contract assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position determined using portfolios of insurance contracts rather than groups of insurance contracts</li> <li>• Additional transition relief for business combinations and additional transition relief for the date of application of the risk mitigation option and the use of the fair value transition approach</li> </ul>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	<p>Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)</p> <p>The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. To support the amendment, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice Statement 2.</p>

## 2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (Continued)

### 2.2 Standards and Interpretations in issue, not yet effective (Continued)

Effective date	Standard, Amendment or Interpretation
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	<p>Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)</p> <p>The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error.</p>
Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023	<p>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)</p> <p>The amendments clarify that the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.</p>

The directors anticipate that these Standards and Interpretations in future periods will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

## 3 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.

### 3.1 Statement of compliance

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and in a manner as required by the Malawi Companies Act.

### 3.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis.

### 3.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

### 3.4 Foreign currency translation

#### (a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Malawi Kwacha ("K") which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.



**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.4 Foreign currency translation (Continued)**

**(b) Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated to Malawi Kwacha using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies generally at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within finance income and costs.

**3.5 Vehicles and equipment**

Vehicles and equipment comprise vehicles, office equipment and furniture, and is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amounts of any component accounted for a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets is calculated using the straight-line method to write down their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Motor vehicle	25%
Furniture and equipment	25%
Computers	25%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

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.

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

**3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

**3.7 Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Financial assets*

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

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

*Classification of financial assets*

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period.

For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.



**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Financial assets (Continued)*

*Classification of financial assets (Continued)*

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the Company recognises interest income by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.

The calculation does not revert to the gross basis even if the credit risk of the financial asset subsequently improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired.

*Impairment of financial assets*

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Company always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

**(i) Definition of default**

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that financial assets that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable:

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the debtor; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collateral held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, the Company considers that default has occurred when a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Financial assets (Continued)*

*Impairment of financial assets (Continued)*

**(ii) Credit-impaired financial assets**

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events: (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; (b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event (see (ii) above); (c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; (d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or (e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

**(iii) Write-off policy**

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with IAS 17 Leases.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Company is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.



**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Financial assets (Continued)*

*Impairment of financial assets (Continued)*

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses (Continued)

*Derecognition of financial assets*

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

**Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, and financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

*Financial liabilities at FVTPL*

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held for trading or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial liability forms part of a Company of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Companying is provided internally on that basis; or it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IFRS 9 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Financial liability (Continued)*

*Financial liabilities at FVTPL (Continued)*

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Interest expense' line item in profit or loss.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss.

*Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortised cost*

Financial liabilities that are not (i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination, (ii) held-for-trading, or (iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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

*Financial guarantee contract liabilities*

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires 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.

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with IFRS 9 (see financial assets above); and
- the amount recognised initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies set out above.



**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.7 Financial instruments (Continued)**

*Financial liabilities (Continued)*

*Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Company exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Company accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that 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 rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

**3.8 Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first out (FIFO) method. The cost includes purchase costs, transport and handling charges and excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of the business less applicable variable selling expenses.

**3.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

**3.10 Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

**3.11 Current and deferred income tax**

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax assessments and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

**3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.11 Current and deferred income tax (Continued)**

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, deferred income tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from initial recognition of goodwill. 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 nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or 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 assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income 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.

**3.12 Employee benefits**

**Pension obligations**

The Company contributes to a defined contribution scheme which is managed by an independent third party for eligible employees. A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate fund. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all the employees their benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

**3.13 Revenue recognition**

**Revenue**

The Company recognises revenue from sale of tea to its related party companies.

The Company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company recognises revenue in accordance with the core principle by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer by an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract which includes promises to transfer goods or services to a customer;
- Determine the transaction price which is the amount of consideration in a contract to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of each distinct good or service promised in the contract; and
- Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer (which is when the customer obtains control of that good or service).

Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

**Other income**

Other income comprises sampling fees, commissions and sundry income and is accounted for on the accruals basis.



### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

#### 3.13 Revenue recognition (Continued)

##### Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest rate method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

#### 3.14 Dividend

Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared. Dividends declared after the reporting date are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### 3.15 Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee the right to use an asset for an agreed period in return for a payment or series of payments.

##### i) The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee at the lease commencement date, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets (those whose value is below the capitalisation threshold). For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)**

**3.15 Leases (Continued)**

**i) The Company as lessee (Continued)**

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position and is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used).
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses (in accordance with IAS 36), if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the statement of financial position. Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line "Administrative expenses" in profit or loss.



#### 4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

##### 4.1 *Critical judgements in applying accounting policies*

Apart from those judgements involving estimation uncertainty (see note 4.2 below), the following is a critical judgement that the Directors have made that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

##### Principal versus agent consideration

The Directors assessed whether the Company acts as a principal or agent for the transactions in which the customers do not have a direct contact with the suppliers. In making their judgements the Directors considered the transfer of risks and rewards by considering if the Company has the primary responsibility for providing goods and services, the inventory risk before and after the customer order and the Company's latitude in establishing prices, whether directly or indirectly. The Directors are of the conclusion that the company acts as a principal for such transactions.

##### Business model assessment

The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed.

The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income prior to their maturity. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets. No such changes were required during the periods presented.

##### 4.2 *Key sources of estimation uncertainty*

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will by definition, rarely equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are outlined below:

##### Income taxes

The Company accounts for income tax based on an estimate at period end of the expected income tax charge. Subsequent to the period end, the Company submits a tax return which is assessed by the tax authorities.

Where the final tax outcome is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period when the final tax determination is made.

##### Vehicles and equipment

The residual values and useful lives of vehicles and equipment are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance sheet date to reflect current thinking on their remaining lives in light of technology change, prospective economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets concerned.

##### Going concern

The Company's forecasts and projections, taking account of reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the Company should be able to operate within the level of its current financing. After making inquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**4. Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty** (Continued)

**4.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty** (Continued)

Loss allowance for trade and other receivables

The Company provides credit terms to some customers. Management is aware that certain debts due to the Company may not be recoverable either in part or in full. The Company recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables and other receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

	<b>Motor vehicles K'000</b>	<b>Office furniture and equipment K'000</b>	<b>Computers K'000</b>	<b>Total K'000</b>
<b>5. Furniture and equipment</b>				
<b><u>2022</u></b>				
<b>Cost</b>				
At beginning of the year	41 976	6 313	20 234	68 523
Disposal	<u>(20 500)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20 500)</u>
At end of the year	<u>21 476</u>	<u>6 313</u>	<u>20 234</u>	<u>48 023</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At beginning of the year	(21 395)	(5 299)	(12 554)	(39 248)
Charge for the year	(5 369)	(508)	(3 518)	(9 395)
Disposal	<u>20 500</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20 500</u>
At end of the year	<u>(6 264)</u>	<u>(5 807)</u>	<u>(16 073)</u>	<u>(28 143)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>15 212</u>	<u>506</u>	<u>4 161</u>	<u>19 880</u>
<b><u>2021</u></b>				
<b>Cost</b>				
At beginning of the year	20 500	5 836	13 300	39 636
Additions	<u>21 476</u>	<u>477</u>	<u>6 934</u>	<u>28 887</u>
At end of the year	<u>41 976</u>	<u>6 313</u>	<u>20 234</u>	<u>68 523</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
At beginning of the year	(17 543)	(4 652)	(9 347)	(31 542)
Charge for the year	<u>(3 852)</u>	<u>(647)</u>	<u>(3 207)</u>	<u>(7 706)</u>
At end of the year	<u>(21 395)</u>	<u>(5 299)</u>	<u>(12 554)</u>	<u>(39 248)</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>20 581</u>	<u>1 014</u>	<u>7 680</u>	<u>29 275</u>

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>6.1 Right-of-use asset – office building</b>		
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of the year	8 574	8 574
At end of the year	8 574	8 574
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
At the beginning of the year	(5 416)	(2 708)
Charge for the year	(2 695)	(2 708)
At end of the year	(8 111)	(5 416)
Carrying amount	<u>463</u>	<u>3 158</u>
<b>6.2 Lease liabilities</b>		
<b>Cost</b>		
At beginning of the year	4 485	8 226
Interest charge	313	760
Payments	(4 139)	(4 501)
At end of the year	<u>659</u>	<u>4 485</u>
Disclosed as:		
Non-current assets	-	-
Current assets	<u>659</u>	<u>4 485</u>
<b>7. Inventories</b>		
Tea held for resale	159 072	28 190
Packaging materials and consumables	8 000	7 351
	<u>167 072</u>	<u>35 541</u>

Inventories valued at MwK99 838 672 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 were still lying in warehouses in Malawi while inventories valued at MwK59 233 287 at the same date were in transit to the customer's destination.

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>8. Other receivables</b>		
Prepayments	10 918	1 792
Value added tax receivable	35 072	21 702
Interest receivable	2 164	-
Other receivables	10 099	2 801
Travel provision	210	200
	<u>58 463</u>	<u>26 495</u>

The Company has performed an assessment to determine loss rate to derive expected credit loss in line with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*' simplified approach and the assessment revealed a nil loss rate, hence no expected loss allowance was carried in the financial statements due to the nature of receivables.



STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**9. Related party balances and transactions**

The Company is a subsidiary of TATA Consumer Products Overseas Holdings Limited (Formerly TATA Global Beverages Overseas Holdings Limited), incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate parent is TATA Consumer Products Limited, incorporated in India.

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
The following transactions were carried out with related parties:		
<b>9.1 Sales of goods and services</b>		
Tetley GB Limited	5 148 132	5 523 002
TATA Tea Limited (Cochin)	<u>230 425</u>	<u>188 974</u>
	<u>5 378 557</u>	<u>5 711 976</u>

**9.2 Related party balances arising from sale/purchases of goods/services**

<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>		
Tetley GB Limited	372 560	166 552
TATA Tea Limited (Cochin)	<u>2 122</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>374 682</u>	<u>166 552</u>

<b>Amounts due to related parties</b>		
TATA Tea Limited (Cochin)	<u>97 975</u>	<u>32 548</u>

The related party balances are denominated in US Dollar, do not attract any interest, are not secured and have no fixed repayment terms.

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>9.3 Key management compensation</b>		
Directors remuneration - fees	184	164
Salaries and other short-term benefits	<u>48 166</u>	<u>45 208</u>
	<u>48 350</u>	<u>45 372</u>

**10. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash on hand	112	125
Current accounts-local currency	95 487	7 392
Fixed deposits	1 995	1 956
Foreign currency account (US\$)	<u>37 901</u>	<u>204 598</u>
	<u>135 495</u>	<u>214 071</u>

The average interest rate on local current accounts was 0.10%, fixed deposits 12% and foreign currency account 0.5% which is same as last year. The foreign currency account had a closing balance of US\$47 169 (2021: US\$274 697).



STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>11. Share capital</b>		
Authorised, issued and fully paid: 10 000 ordinary shares of K2 each	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
<b>12. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade payables	263 726	174 926
Statutory payables	1 859	1 765
Accrued expenses	10 416	9 621
Other payables	<u>7 203</u>	<u>7 318</u>
	<u>283 204</u>	<u>193 630</u>

Trade and other payables are denominated in Malawi Kwacha and are due within twelve months of the reporting date.

The statutory payables include pension, PAYE, FBT and withholding tax amounts. No interest is accrued on these and are due for payment on statutory required dates.

The directors believe that carrying amount of trade and other payables approximate its fair values.

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>13. Revenue</b>		
Tetley GB Limited	5 148 132	5 523 002
TATA Tea Limited (Cochin)	230 425	188 974
Southern Tea Limited (Tetley USA)	<u>31 555</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>5 410 112</u>	<u>5 711 976</u>
<b>14. Cost of Sales</b>		
Cost of tea sold	5 071 268	5 449 642
Freight Shipping	<u>87 435</u>	<u>73 910</u>
<b>Total cost of sales</b>	<u>5 158 703</u>	<u>5 523 552</u>
<b>15. Other income</b>		
Disposals of pallets and other assets	<u>12 846</u>	<u>5 914</u>
	<u>12 846</u>	<u>5 914</u>

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>16. Administrative expenses</b>		
Auditors' remuneration	9 800	9 150
Bank charges	3 636	2 451
Communications	6 202	5 940
Computer maintenance and software	810	739
Depreciation	9 395	7 706
Depreciation of right-of-use of leased assets	2 695	2 708
Directors' remuneration - fees	184	164
Entertainment	450	350
Medical	4 518	4 116
Other expenses	12 967	14 191
Other staff costs	1 212	1 155
Pension	3 416	3 103
Rent and rates	108	115
Repairs and renewals	75	198
Salaries and benefits	48 166	45 208
Security	872	830
Subscription and donations	1 095	1 076
Tea sampling expenses	2 863	1 671
Training	3 154	2 368
<b>Total administrative expenses</b>	<u>111 618</u>	<u>103 239</u>
<b>17. Finance income and finance costs</b>		
<b>Finance income</b>		
Interest received on bank balances	4 282	1 177
Realised exchange gain	38 736	24 620
Interest receivable	2 164	-
	<u>45 182</u>	<u>25 797</u>
<b>Finance costs</b>		
Interest paid	313	760
Unrealised exchange loss	6 510	2 843
Realised exchange loss	20 525	7 770
	<u>27 348</u>	<u>11 373</u>
<b>18. Income taxes</b>		
<b>18.1 Income tax expense</b>		
Current income tax	51 123	34 271
Deferred income tax credit	(615)	(750)
	<u>50 508</u>	<u>33 521</u>

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**18. Income taxes (Continued)**

**18.1 Income tax expense (Continued)**

The tax on the Company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the current tax rate applicable to profits of 30% (2021: 30%).

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
Profit before income tax	170 471	105 523
Tax calculated at a rate of 30% (2021: 32%)	51 141	31 657
(Allowable)/disallowed expenses	(18)	2 614
	<u>51 123</u>	<u>34 271</u>
<b><u>Reconciliation of tax rate (%)</u></b>		
Standard tax rate	30	30
Permanent difference	-	2
Effective tax rate	<u>30</u>	<u>32</u>

**18.2 Deferred taxes**

The analysis of deferred tax asset is as follows:

**Movement in deferred income tax assets**

At beginning of the year	(2 046)	(1 296)
Income statement credit	(615)	(750)
At end of the year	<u>(2 661)</u>	<u>(2 046)</u>

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same jurisdiction is as follows:

	<u>Accelerated</u> <u>capital</u> <u>allowances</u> K'000	<u>Unrealised</u> <u>exchange</u> <u>losses</u> K'000	<u>Total</u> K'000
<b>Deferred income tax asset</b>			
<b><u>2022</u></b>			
At beginning of the year	1 193	853	2 046
Credit to income statement	(485)	1 100	615
At end of the year	<u>708</u>	<u>1 953</u>	<u>2 661</u>
<b><u>2021</u></b>			
At beginning of the year	588	708	1 296
Credit to income statement	605	145	750
At end of the year	<u>1 193</u>	<u>853</u>	<u>2 046</u>

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**19. Financial risk management**

**19.1 Financial risks factors**

The Company operates in an environment which is subject to variations of a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risks, price risk, fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. Company policy is to adopt a non-speculative approach to managing risk and exposures are not hedged.

The risk management policies employed by the Board to manage these risks are disclosed below.

**19.1.1 Market risk**

**(i) Foreign exchange risk**

In the normal course of business, the Company receives working capital financing in foreign currencies from the holding company which exposes it to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company monitors currency fluctuations as well as the ratio of current foreign liabilities relative to the tea inventory on a continuous basis to minimise this risk. Export sales are a natural hedge to foreign currency denominated payable exposures. Based on management assessment the entity's foreign exchange risk is low.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk as at 31 March.

	Equivalent US\$'000	K'000
<b>2022</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	47	37 901
Amounts due from related parties	466	374 682
	<u>513</u>	<u>412 583</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Related party payables	122	97 975
<b>2021</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	265	204 598
Amounts due from related parties	215	166 552
	<u>480</u>	<u>371 150</u>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Related party payables	42	32 548

**i) Foreign exchange risk**

*Foreign currency sensitivity analysis*

The Company is mainly exposed to the United States dollar ("US\$").

At 31 March 2022, if the currency had weakened/strengthened by 10% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, post tax profit for the year would be K 31.5 million (2021: K 33.9 million) lower or higher mainly as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents and amounts due from and due to related parties.



**19. Financial risk management** (Continued)

**19.1 Financial risks factors** (Continued)

**19.1.1 Market risk** (Continued)

**ii) Interest rate risk**

Fluctuations in interest rates impact on the value of short-term cash investments and financing activities giving rise to interest rate risk. Cash is invested in such a manner as to achieve maximum returns whilst minimising exposures to liquidity shortages. Interest rate risk is not hedged. Based on management assessment the market interest rate risk for the entity is low as the Company has no borrowings.

**19.1.2 Credit risk**

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, amounts due from related parties and deposits with financial institutions. For banks and financial institutions, only those with good financial reputation as assessed by management and approved by the board of Directors are used. In the absence of independent ratings of these institutions, management and the board take into account the financial position, past experience and other factors as a basis for the recommendations and approvals.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk to third parties outside the Tata group. The majority of the Company's sales are made to related companies.

The maximum exposure to credit risks is summarised as follows:

	<u>2022</u> K'000	<u>2021</u> K'000
<b>Financial asset</b>		
Other receivables (excluding prepayments and Value Added Tax (VAT) receivable)	12 473	3 001
Amounts due from related parties	374 682	166 552
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>135 495</u>	<u>214 071</u>
	<u>522 650</u>	<u>383 624</u>

With respect to outstanding receivables that are not impaired and are past due, there are no indications as of the reporting date that the debtors will not meet their payment obligations. No collateral was taken in respect of the receivables.

**19.1.3 Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may fail to meet its payment obligations when they fall due, the consequences of which may be failure to meet the obligations to creditors.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient short-term cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities whenever it is appropriate. The Company relies on funding from the holding company in London whenever cash flow forecasts indicate a short fall and has assurances of continued financial support.

Exposure to liquidity risk arises from the Company's normal trading operations. In most instances, the operating liabilities are subject to a 30 day payment period for which cash is made available from the Company's normal trading operations which are substantially cash based. The Company's holding company (Head office) in London provides bridging finance in the event of a short-term cash shortage.

STANSAND (CENTRAL AFRICA) LIMITED  
**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** (Continued)  
For the year ended 31 March 2022

**19. Financial risk management** (Continued)

**19.1 Financial risks factors** (Continued)

**19.1.3 Liquidity risk** (Continued)

The table below analyses the maturity profile of the Company's assets and liabilities based on the remaining period at 31 March to the contractual maturity date.

	<b>Carrying Amounts K'000</b>	<b>On demand and less than 3 months K'000</b>
<b><u>2022</u></b>		
<b>Assets</b>		
Other receivables (excluding prepayments and VAT)	12 473	12 473
Amounts due from related parties	374 682	374 682
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>135 495</u>	<u>135 495</u>
	<u>522 650</u>	<u>522 650</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	281 343	281 343
Amounts due to related parties	<u>97 976</u>	<u>97 976</u>
	<u>379 319</u>	<u>379 319</u>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>143 331</b>	<b>143 331</b>
<b><u>2021</u></b>		
<b>Assets</b>		
Other receivables (excluding prepayments and VAT)	3 001	3 001
Amounts due from related parties	166 552	166 552
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>214 071</u>	<u>214 071</u>
	<u>383 624</u>	<u>383 624</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	191 865	191 865
Amounts due to related parties	<u>32 548</u>	<u>32 548</u>
	<u>224 413</u>	<u>224 413</u>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>159 211</b>	<b>159 211</b>

**19. Financial risk management (Continued)**

**19.2 Fair value measurements**

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

**19.2.1 Valuation techniques and assumptions applied for the purposes of measuring fair value**

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost in the financial statements approximate their fair values

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows.

- The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices (includes listed redeemable notes, bills of exchange, debentures and perpetual notes).
- The fair values of other financial assets and financial liabilities (excluding derivative instruments) are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis using prices from observable current market transactions and dealer quotes for similar instruments.

**19.2.2 Fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position**

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

**19.2.3 Fair value of the company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring basis.**

The Company did not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

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

The directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.



### 19.3 Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

In order to maintain the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividends paid to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company relies on funding provided by its holding company, TATA Consumer Products Holdings Limited.

The Company maintains a zero gearing ratio.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	K'000	K'000

### 19.4 Financial instruments by category

#### Assets per statement of financial position

##### At amortised Costs

Other receivables (excluding prepayments and VAT)	12 473	3 001
Amounts due from related parties	374 682	166 552
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>135 495</u>	<u>214 071</u>
	<u>522 650</u>	<u>383 624</u>

#### Liabilities per statement of financial position

##### Other financial liabilities at amortised cost

Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	281 345	191 865
Amounts due to related parties	<u>97 975</u>	<u>32 548</u>
	<u>379 320</u>	<u>224 413</u>

### 20. Dividend payable

No dividend was declared during the year (2021: Nil).

### 21. Capital commitments

There were no commitments for capital expenditure at 31 March 2022 (2021: nil).

### 22. Impact of Covid-19

Towards the end of the third quarter of the 2019/20 Financial Year, we witnessed an outbreak of corona virus commonly known as Covid-19. This virus started in China in Huwan and since then, it has spread in many countries of the world. In Malawi, the first case was recorded in April 2020 and since then the number keeps on changing, going up and down. This virus has disrupted many businesses as many countries have implemented lockdowns in order to mitigate against the spreading of the virus. This lockdown has affected operations of many companies in Malawi and around the world. Though to some extent the lockdowns have affected the operations of Stansand Central Africa Limited due to unavailability of empty containers and lack of ships, the Company has explored other options like moving its shipments through break bulks. This initiative has helped in facilitating movement of teas. Other in-house controls and procedures such as rotation of staff members and enhanced office hygiene have helped in managed the spread of the virus amongst the office staff. The directors of the Company are of the view that despite notable challenges being faced as a result of the Covid-19, the Company will still carry out its operations without serious interruptions



**23. Impact of Climate Changes**

Despite so many challenges being faced arising from climate related matters, Stansand Central Africa Limited will be less impacted due to the nature of its operations, the adequacy of insurance covers which the Company puts in place and the enormous supports the Company gets from its parent company, Tata Consumer Products Limited.

**24. Events after the reporting period**

There have been no significant events subsequent to the reporting date that require disclosure or adjustment in these financial statements.

**25. Exchange rates and inflation**

The average of the year end buying and selling rates of the foreign currencies most affecting the performance and state of affairs of the Company is stated below, together with the increase in the National Consumer Price Index for the twelve months to the statement of financial position date which represents an official measure of inflation.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Kwacha/Rand	67.06	55.00
Kwacha/US Dollar	817.30	784.40
Inflation rate (%)	<u>14.1</u>	<u>9.4</u>

As at the date of approval of these financial statements, the exchange rates and inflation rate had moved as follows:

Kwacha/Rand	59.00
Kwacha/US Dollar	819.22
Inflation rate (%) (March 2022)	<u>14.1</u>