

Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited
(Registration number 98/226)
Financial statements
for the year ended March 31, 2020

Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited

(Registration number 98/226)

Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Namibia
Nature of business and principal activities	Owns and operates a zinc refinery.
Directors	I Simataa GRA Kumar P Singla
Registered office	24 Orban Street Klein Windhoek Windhoek Namibia
Postal address	P O Box 30 Windhoek Namibia
Holding company	Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited incorporated in Namibia
Ultimate holding company	Vedanta Resources Limited incorporated in United Kingdom
Auditors	Ernst & Young
Company registration number	98/226
Preparer	The financial statements were internally compiled by: Emma Laubscher CA(SA) Head of Financial Reporting & Shared Services

Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited

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Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

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Published

June 9, 2020

Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited

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Directors' responsibilities and approval

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act of Namibia, 2004 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to March 31, 2021 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 4 to 5.

The financial statements set out on pages 6 to 51, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on June 9, 2020 and were signed on their behalf by:

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors By:



P Singla



I Simataa

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDER OF NAMZINC (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited set out on pages 6 to 51, which comprise the directors' report, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, and the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Namibia.

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 annual financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in Namibia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Namibia. 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 general information on page 1, the index on page 2 and the directors' responsibilities and approval on page 3. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the annual 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 annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Responsibilities of the directors for the annual financial statements

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

In preparing the annual 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.

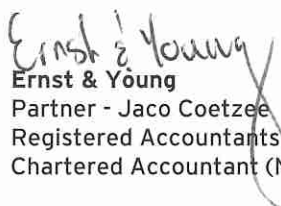
Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 annual 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 annual 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 annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual 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.


Ernst & Young
Partner - Jaco Coetzee
Registered Accountants and Auditors
Chartered Accountant (Namibia)

Windhoek

09 June 2020

Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited

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Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited for the year ended March 31, 2020.

1. Nature of business

The company owns and operates a zinc refinery. The ore bought from Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited is processed and refined to produce special high grade zinc. The zinc is exported either by sea via Lüderitz or by road to South Africa. The company has been granted Export Processing Zone status by the Namibian Government and is, therefore, exempt from paying taxes. The company has received dispensation to sell a limited portion of production to the Southern African Customs Union market.

During the 2015 financial year, management made an assessment as to whether the sulphide conversion project is economically viable. Based on this assessment, the company commenced capitalisation and revised the estimated useful lives of the assets and the timing of the decommissioning and rehabilitation expense accordingly.

On the 31st March 2020, the board approved a quest from management to spend USD1 million to refresh the feasibility study that was previously performed for the sulphide conversion of the refinery in order for the refinery to treat metal in concentrate from the Gamsberg Mine in South Africa owned by Namzinc's sister company, Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited, and start prework for the conversion. It is managements intention to get approval from the board for the full conversion of the refinery during the next financial year.

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

2. Review of financial results and activities

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Namibia, 2004. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

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

The authorised share capital of 4 000 (2019: 4 000) and issued share capital of 100 (2019: 100) ordinary shares have remained unchanged during the year.

3. Dividends

The board of directors do not recommend the declaration of a dividend for the year.

4. Directorate

The directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Directors	Designation	Nationality	Changes
KK Rajagopal	Non-executive	Indian	Resigned Thursday, August 1, 2019
D Naidoo	Executive	South African	Resigned Monday, May 4, 2020
I Simataa	Executive	Namibian	
GRA Kumar	Non-executive	Indian	
P Singla	Executive	Indian	Appointed Tuesday, August 27, 2019

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Directors' report

5. Events after the reporting period

On the 30th of April 2020 the refinery has been put into care and maintenance until Pit 112, the open pit mine that is mined by Namzinc's fellow subsidiary and from which all ore for the Namzinc refinery is purchased, is fully mined. The directors estimate this will take eight months from the restart of mining operations which is estimated to start within two to three months from the end of April 2020. All Namzinc employees will be retrenched effective 1 May 2020 and staff required for the care and maintenance activities of the company will be rehired.

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

6. Going concern

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non-compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

On the 31st March 2020, the board approved a quest from management to spend USD1 million to refresh the feasibility study that was previously performed for the sulphide conversion of the refinery in order for the refinery to treat metal in concentrate from the Gamsberg Mine in South Africa owned by Namzinc's sister company, Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited, and start prework for the conversion. It is managements intention to get approval from the board for the full conversion of the refinery during the next financial year

The directors have reviewed the business plan for the next 12 months in light of the current Covid-19 global pandemic. The company were able to reduce costs by invoking Force Majeure clauses in most of its contracts, the company does not have any onerous contracts as a result of the pandemic and the company have enough cash resources and access undrawn facilities to be able to pay its debts as they fall due. The directors do not estimate that there will be any financial impact as a result of the pandemic.

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Statement of financial position as at March 31, 2020

	Note(s)	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
Assets			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	762,904	863,959
Intangible assets	4	8,409	8,890
Loans to group companies	5	945,358	668,129
		1,716,671	1,540,978
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	237,714	371,334
Loans to group companies	5	3,688,749	3,154,039
Trade and other receivables	7	87,163	153,214
Cash and cash equivalents	8	533,087	1,002,912
		4,546,713	4,681,499
Total Assets		6,263,384	6,222,477
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Share capital	9	1	1
Retained income		2,616,253	2,724,607
		2,616,254	2,724,608
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Decommissioning provision	10	93,799	304,221
Restoration provision	11	29,578	6,570
		123,377	310,791
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	2,774,382	2,489,293
Loans from group companies	13	749,371	697,785
		3,523,753	3,187,078
Total Liabilities		3,647,130	3,497,869
Total Equity and Liabilities		6,263,384	6,222,477

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Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Note(s)	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
Revenue	14	2,359,670	2,599,946
Cost of sales		(2,368,392)	(2,450,077)
Gross (loss)/profit		(8,722)	149,869
Other operating income	15	19,290	21,576
Other operating gains *	16	(141)	(265)
Selling and distribution expenses		(104,110)	(76,092)
Other operating expenses		(271,181)	(136,755)
Operating loss	17	(364,864)	(41,667)
Investment income	19	295,579	222,688
Finance costs	20	(39,069)	(31,161)
(Loss) / profit for the year		(108,354)	149,860
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(108,354)	149,860

*Prior year loss from the sale of property, plant and equipment has been reclassified from other operating income to other operating losses.

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Statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Retained income	Total equity
	N\$ '000	N\$ '000	N\$ '000
Balance at April 1, 2018	1	2,574,747	2,574,748
Profit for the year	-	149,860	149,860
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	149,860	149,860
Balance at April 1, 2019	1	2,724,607	2,724,608
Loss for the year	-	(108,354)	(108,354)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(108,354)	(108,354)
Balance at March 31, 2020	1	2,616,253	2,616,254
Note(s)	9		

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Statement of cash flows

	Note(s)	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	22	664,555	1,396,558
Interest received	19	11,756	9,299
Interest paid	20	(6,938)	-
Net cash from operating activities		669,373	1,405,857
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	3	(69,564)	(148,528)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	3	-	1
Purchase of other intangible assets	4	-	(23)
Loans to group companies repaid	24	16,694	77,135
Loans advanced to group companies	24	(1,144,506)	(925,669)
Net cash from investing activities		(1,197,376)	(997,084)
Total cash movement for the year		(528,003)	408,773
Cash at the beginning of the year	8	1,002,912	572,989
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash balances	23	58,178	21,150
Total cash at end of the year	8	533,087	1,002,912

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Accounting policies

1. Significant accounting policies

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

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Companies Act of Namibia, 2004.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historic cost convention, unless otherwise stated in the accounting policies which follow and incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. They are presented in Namibia dollars rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, which is the company's functional currency.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The critical judgements made by management in applying accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are outlined as follows:

Ore resources estimates

Ore reserves and mineral resource estimates are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the company's mining properties. Such reserves and mineral resource estimates and changes to these may impact the company's reported financial position and results, in the following way:

- The carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, mine properties, property, plant and equipment, and goodwill may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows.
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income may change where such charges are determined using the UOP method, or where the useful life of the related assets change.
- Capitalised stripping costs recognised in the statement of financial position, as either part of mine properties or inventory or charged to profit or loss, may change due to changes in stripping ratios.
- Provisions for rehabilitation and environmental provisions may change where reserve estimate changes affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities.
- The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets may change due to changes in the judgements regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

The company estimates its ore reserves and mineral resources (Life of Mine (LOM) plan) annually based on information compiled by appropriately qualified persons relating to the geological and technical data on the size, depth, shape and grade of the ore body and suitable production techniques and recovery rates. Such an analysis requires complex geological judgements to interpret the data. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, future capital requirements and production costs, along with geological assumptions and judgements made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body.

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Accounting policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment of assets

Property, plant and equipment are considered for impairment if there is reason to believe that impairment may be necessary. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability of the asset itself or if it is a component of a larger economic unit, the viability of that unit. Equally previously impaired assets are assessed for evidence of changes in economic circumstance that would require a reversal of impairment.

Future cash flows expected to be generated by the assets are projected, taking into account market conditions and the expected useful lives of the assets. The present value of these cash flows, determined using an appropriate discount rate, is compared to the current net asset value, and if lower, the assets are impaired to the present value, or if an impairment is released, such release is limited to the carrying value of the assets had no such impairment occurred.

Valuation of financial instruments

The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on the market situation at the reporting date. The value of the derivative instruments fluctuates on a daily basis and the actual amounts realised may differ materially from the value at the statement of financial position date.

Sulphide conversion

Namzinc (Proprietary) Limited has one significant capital project currently ongoing, namely the Sulphide Conversion project. The sulphide conversion project is a project which allows for the conversion of the current refinery to treat both sulphide and oxide ore in order to extract the final zinc metal.

During the 2015 financial year, management made an assessment as to whether the sulphide conversion project is economically viable and based on this assessment commenced capitalisation and revised the estimated useful lives of the assets and the timing of the decommissioning and rehabilitation expense accordingly.

The financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the full refinery conversion will be approved. On the 31st March 2020, the board approved a quest from management to spend USD1 million to refresh the feasibility study that was previously performed for the refinery conversion and start prework for the conversion. It is managements intention to get approval from the board for the full conversion of the refinery during the next financial year.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to the individual notes addressing financial assets.

Fair value estimation

Carrying value versus fair value

All non current liabilities carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Trade receivables subject to provisional pricing are already carried at fair value.

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Accounting policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

The fair value of the financial instruments is included at the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Management of the company have assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing), trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The company measures financial instruments, such as provisionally priced trade receivables, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, from time to time, the fair values of non-financial assets and liabilities are required to be determined, e.g., when the entity acquires a business, or where an entity measures the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU at fair value less costs of disposal.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 Share based payments, leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 16 Leases, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Significant estimates and assumptions

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, they are measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

When the fair values of non-financial assets/CGU need to be determined, e.g., for the purposes of calculating FVLCD for impairment testing purposes, they are measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model.

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Accounting policies

1.2 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

The company's principal financial liabilities, comprise accounts payable. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage short-term cash flow and raise finance for the company's capital expenditure programme. The company's principal financial assets and provisionally priced trade receivables, comprise trade and other receivables and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

Risk exposures and responses

The company manages its exposure to key financial risks in accordance with its financial risk management policy. The objective of the policy is to support the delivery of the company's financial targets while protecting future financial security. The main risks that could adversely affect the company's financial assets, liabilities or future cash flows are market risks comprising: commodity price risk, cash flow interest rate risk and foreign currency risk; liquidity risk; and credit risk. Management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks that are summarised below.

Impairment testing

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating unit to which it has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residuals are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors. In reassessing asset lives, factors such as technological innovation, life-of-mine plan and maintenance programmes are taken into account. Residual value assessments take into account issues such as future market conditions, the remaining life of the asset and projected disposal values.

Decommissioning and rehabilitation provisions

Provisions are inherently based on assumptions and estimates using the best information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 10.

Estimating the future costs of environment and rehabilitation obligations is complex and requires management to make estimates and judgements as most of the obligations will be fulfilled in future and contracts and laws are often not clear regarding what is required. The resulting provision is further influenced by changing technologies and environmental, safety, business and statutory considerations.

Life-of-mine review & estimated life of refinery

The life-of-mine ("LOM") plan is reviewed annually. The LOM plan takes into account an expectation of the changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, fixed and variable mining cost, zinc grade and capital expenditure. The LOM is now estimated to be less than one year.

Life of refinery is set using the expected available ore for refining from the Gamsberg development, currently being undertaken by the sister company, Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited.

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Accounting policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. It also includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the income statement for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except for land which is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment. Costs (net of income) associated with the commissioning of an asset and any obligatory decommissioning costs are capitalised until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready for its intended use.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the gross carrying amount is adjusted consistently with the revaluation of the carrying amount. The accumulated depreciation at that date is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

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

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

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10
Motor vehicles	Straight line	4
IT equipment	Straight line	3

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

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1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

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

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

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

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

Land and properties in the course of construction are not depreciated. Buildings, vehicles, furniture and fittings and computer equipment are depreciated down to their estimated residual values at varying rates, on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives or the life of mine whichever is shorter.

Mining properties and plant and equipment are depreciated down to their residual values with reference to the expected units of production using the life of mine method based on proven and probable reserves. Depreciation is charged on new mining ventures from the date that the mining property is capable of commercial production. When there is little likelihood of a mineral right being exploited, or the value of the exploitable mineral right has diminished below cost, a write-down to the recoverable amount is charged to profit or loss.

The per unit depreciation rate is determined annually by dividing the total of the undepreciated development expenditure and future development expenditure for the mine by the remaining proven and probable reserves based on the most current reserve study available. Where mining freehold and leasehold properties have significant value after reserves are depleted, the estimated residual value may be deducted from the amount of mining development expenditure which is subject to depreciation.

Where the economic viability of reserves has been established, but future operations are dependent upon receiving future planning permission or lease extension, management assesses, on at least an annual basis, the probability of the planning permission or lease extension being received. If it is no longer considered probable, the estimate of reserves and the unit-of-production depreciation calculation is revised accordingly.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. Management consider the remaining useful life of refinery's plant and equipment to approximate the remaining life of mine and assets were componentised accordingly. The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

At each reporting date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The discount rate applied is based upon the directors' best estimate of weighted average cost of capital, with appropriate adjustment made for local conditions.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, its carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount under another standard, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase under that other standard.

Research expenditure is written off in the period in which it is incurred until such time as an economic reserve is defined. When a decision is taken that a mining property is viable for commercial production, all further pre-production expenditure is capitalised. Capitalisation of pre-production expenditure ceases when the mining property is capable of commercial production. Capitalised pre-production expenditure is amortised from the date commercial production commences over the economic life of the mine.

1.4 Site restoration and dismantling cost

The company has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period.
- if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss.
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the entity considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

These costs are charged to the income statement over the life of the operation through the depreciation of the asset and the unwinding of the discount on the provision. The cost estimates are reviewed periodically and are adjusted to reflect known developments which may have an impact on the cost estimates or life of operations. The cost of the related asset is adjusted for changes in the provision due to factors such as updated cost estimates, changes to lives of operations, new disturbance and revisions to discount rates. The adjusted cost of the asset is depreciated prospectively over the lives of the assets to which they relate. The unwinding of the discount is shown as a finance cost in the income statement.

Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is caused on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present value and charged to the income statement as extraction progresses. Where the costs of site restoration are not anticipated to be material, they are expensed as incurred.

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1.4 Site restoration and dismantling cost (continued)

The provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental liabilities represent the management's best estimate of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the company's obligations under existing Namibian law and the terms of the company's mining and other licences and contractual arrangements.

The company recognises the full cost of site restoration as a liability when the obligation to rectify environmental damage arises. An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the development or ongoing production from a producing field.

1.5 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	5

1.6 Financial instruments

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

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1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

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

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

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

Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

- Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

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

Note 28 Financial instruments and risk management presents the financial instruments held by the company based on their specific classifications.

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

Loans receivable at amortised cost

Classification

Loans to group companies (note 5) and loans receivable are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

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1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and measurement

Loans receivable are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

Application of the effective interest method

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, and is included in profit or loss in finance income (note 19).

The application of the effective interest method to calculate interest income on a loan receivable is dependent on the credit risk of the loan as follows:

- The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the loan, provided the loan is not credit impaired. The gross carrying amount is the amortised cost before adjusting for a loss allowance.
- If a loan is purchased or originated as credit-impaired, then a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost in the determination of interest. This treatment does not change over the life of the loan, even if it is no longer credit-impaired.
- If a loan was not purchased or originally credit-impaired, but it has subsequently become credit-impaired, then the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the loan in the determination of interest. If, in subsequent periods, the loan is no longer credit impaired, then the interest calculation reverts to applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on all loans receivable measured at amortised cost. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective loans.

The company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL) when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a loan has not increased significantly since initial recognition, then the loss allowance for that loan is measured at 12 month expected credit losses (12 month ECL).

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a loan. In contrast, 12 month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a loan that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

In order to assess whether to apply lifetime ECL or 12 month ECL, in other words, whether or not there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the company considers whether there has been a significant increase in the risk of a default occurring since initial recognition rather than at evidence of a loan being credit impaired at the reporting date or of an actual default occurring.

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a loan has increased significantly since initial recognition, the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the loan as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring as at the date of initial recognition.

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1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

The company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the counterparties operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the credit risk on a loan is always presumed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if the contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, unless the company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

By contrast, if a loan is assessed to have a low credit risk at the reporting date, then it is assumed that the credit risk on the loan has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increases in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

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. The exposure at default is the gross carrying amount of the loan at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis in cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk are not yet available at the individual instrument level. Loans are then grouped in such a manner that they share similar credit risk characteristics, such as nature of the loan, external credit ratings (if available), industry of counterparty etc.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

If the company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL at the current reporting date, and visa versa.

An impairment gain or loss is recognised for all loans in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account. The impairment loss is included in other operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance (note 17).

Credit risk

Details of credit risk related to loans receivable are included in the specific notes and the financial instruments and risk management (note 28).

Trade and other receivables

Classification

Trade and other receivables, excluding, when applicable, VAT and prepayments, are classified as financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost (note 7).

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1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

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

Recognition and measurement

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

They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

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

Application of the effective interest method

For receivables which contain a significant financing component, interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, and is included in profit or loss in finance income (note 19).

The application of the effective interest method to calculate interest income on trade receivables is dependent on the credit risk of the receivable as follows:

- The effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the receivable, provided the receivable is not credit impaired. The gross carrying amount is the amortised cost before adjusting for a loss allowance.
- If a receivable is a purchased or originated as credit-impaired, then a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost in the determination of interest. This treatment does not change over the life of the receivable, even if it is no longer credit-impaired.
- If a receivable was not purchased or originally credit-impaired, but it has subsequently become credit-impaired, then the effective interest rate is applied to the amortised cost of the receivable in the determination of interest. If, in subsequent periods, the receivable is no longer credit impaired, then the interest calculation reverts to applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount.

Impairment

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables, excluding VAT and prepayments. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The company recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

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1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

For trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing) and other receivables due in less than 12 months, the company applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs, as permitted by IFRS 9. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on the financial asset's lifetime ECL at each reporting date. For any other financial assets carried at amortised cost (which are due in more than 12 months), the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the proportion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information.

The company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows and usually occurs when past due for more than one year and not subject to enforcement activity.

At each reporting date, the company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Credit risk

Details of credit risk are included in the trade and other receivables note (note 7) and the financial instruments and risk management note (note 28).

Derecognition

Refer to the derecognition section of the accounting policy for the policies and processes related to derecognition.

Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition of trade and other receivables is included in profit or loss in the derecognition gains / (losses) on financial assets at amortised cost line item.

Borrowings and loans from related parties

Classification

Loans from group companies (note 5) are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings and loans from related parties are recognised when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the loan. The loans are measured, at initial recognition, at fair value plus transaction costs, if any.

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

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

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1.6 Financial instruments (continued)

Interest expense, calculated on the effective interest method, is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note 20).

Borrowings expose the company to liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Refer to note 28 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Loans denominated in foreign currencies

When borrowings are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the loan is determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the Namibia Dollar equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the specific loan notes and in the financial instruments and risk management (note 28).

Trade and other payables

Classification

Trade and other payables (note 12), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

If trade and other payables contain a significant financing component, and the effective interest method results in the recognition of interest expense, then it is included in profit or loss in finance costs (note 20).

Trade and other payables expose the company to liquidity risk and possibly to interest rate risk. Refer to note 28 for details of risk exposure and management thereof.

Trade and other payables denominated in foreign currencies

When trade payables are denominated in a foreign currency, the carrying amount of the payables are determined in the foreign currency. The carrying amount is then translated to the Namibia dollar equivalent using the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Details of foreign currency risk exposure and the management thereof are provided in the financial instruments and risk management note (note 28).

Cash and cash equivalents

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

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1.7 Tax

Tax expenses

Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income; or
- a business combination.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited to other comprehensive income if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, to other comprehensive income.

Current tax and deferred taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged, in the same or a different period, directly in equity.

1.8 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The production cost of stock includes an appropriate proportion of depreciation and production overheads. Cost is determined on the following bases:

- raw materials on the average cost basis;
- consumables on the weighted average cost basis; and
- finished products are valued at raw material cost, labour cost and a proportion of manufacturing overhead expenses.

1.9 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are recognised at par value and classified as 'share capital' in equity. Any amounts received from the issue of shares in excess of par value is classified as 'share premium' in equity. Dividends are recognised as a liability in the company in which they are declared.

1.10 Share based payments

Goods or services received or acquired in a share-based payment transaction are recognised when the goods or as the services are received. A corresponding increase in equity is recognised if the goods or services were received in an equity-settled share-based payment transaction or a liability if the goods or services were acquired in a cash-settled share-based payment transaction.

When the goods or services received or acquired in a share-based payment transaction do not qualify for recognition as assets, they are recognised as expenses.

For equity-settled share-based payment transactions the goods or services received and the corresponding increase in equity are measured, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received provided that the fair value can be estimated reliably.

If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, or if the services received are employee services, their value and the corresponding increase in equity, are measured, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

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1.10 Share based payments (continued)

Vesting conditions which are not market related (i.e. service conditions and non-market related performance conditions) are not taken into consideration when determining the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Instead, vesting conditions which are not market related shall be taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments included in the measurement of the transaction amount so that, ultimately, the amount recognised for goods or services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. Market conditions, such as a target share price, are taken into account when estimating the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The number of equity instruments are not adjusted to reflect equity instruments which are not expected to vest or do not vest because the market condition is not achieved.

If the share based payments granted do not vest until the counterparty completes a specified period of service, company accounts for those services as they are rendered by the counterparty during the vesting period, (or on a straight line basis over the vesting period).

If the share based payments vest immediately the services received are recognised in full.

1.11 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

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

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

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

Defined contribution plans

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

Actuarial gains and losses, which can arise from differences between expected and actual outcomes or changes in actuarial assumptions, are recognised immediately in equity. Any increase in the present value of plan liabilities expected to arise from employee service during the period is charged to operating profit. The expected return on the plan assets and the expected increase during the period in the present value of plan liabilities are included in investment income and interest expense.

Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service costs and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

1.12 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

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1.12 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If an entity has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when an entity:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the business or part of a business concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After their initial recognition contingent liabilities recognised in business combinations that are recognised separately are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount that would be recognised as a provision; and
- the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 26.

1.13 Revenue from contracts with customers

The company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- Sales of zinc ingots;
- Sales of sulphuric acid; and
- Revenue from freight and shipping services.

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

The company is principally engaged in the business of producing zinc and in some instances, provides freight or shipping services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer which usually is on delivery of the goods to the shipping agent at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of discounts, volume rebates, outgoing sales taxes/ goods and service tax and other indirect taxes excluding excise duty. Revenues from sale of by-products are included in revenue.

Revenue from freight and insurance services is recognised over the period during which services are rendered.

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Accounting policies

1.14 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset until such time as the asset is ready for its intended use. The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined as follows:

- Actual borrowing costs on funds specifically borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset less any temporary investment of those borrowings.
- Weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the entity on funds generally borrowed for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The borrowing costs capitalised do not exceed the total borrowing costs incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when:

- expenditures for the asset have occurred;
- borrowing costs have been incurred; and
- activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress.

Capitalisation is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

Capitalisation ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per effective interest rate "EIR" and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options).

1.15 Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition in Namibian dollars, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

At the end of the reporting period:

- foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised to other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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Accounting policies

1.15 Translation of foreign currencies (continued)

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in Namibian dollars by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the Namibian dollar and the foreign currency at the date of the cash flow.

1.16 Current versus non-current classification

The company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Cash or cash equivalent, unless restricted from being exchanged or used, to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when either:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

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2. New Standards and Interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the company has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	January 1, 2019	The impact of the amendments is not material.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">IFRS 16 Leases	January 1, 2019	The impact of the amendments is not material.

2.2 Standards and interpretations not yet effective

The company has chosen not to early adopt the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2020 or later periods:

Standard/ Interpretation:	Effective date: Years beginning on or after	Expected impact:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amendments to IFRS 3: Definition of a Business	January 1, 2020	Unlikely there will be a material impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of Material	January 1, 2020	Unlikely there will be a material impact

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3. Property, plant and equipment

	2020			2019		
	Cost or revaluation N\$'000	Accumulated depreciation N\$'000	Carrying value N\$'000	Cost or revaluation N\$'000	Accumulated depreciation N\$'000	Carrying value N\$'000
Buildings	794,288	(691,914)	102,374	794,288	(688,485)	105,803
Plant and machinery	3,362,370	(2,948,575)	413,795	3,332,092	(2,906,105)	425,987
Mine properties and leases	204,747	(188,562)	16,185	204,747	(188,562)	16,185
Decommissioning and restoration asset	104,087	(104,087)	-	206,138	(105,769)	100,369
Capital - Work in progress	230,550	-	230,550	215,615	-	215,615
Total	4,696,042	(3,933,138)	762,904	4,752,880	(3,888,921)	863,959

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2020

	Opening balance N\$'000	Additions N\$'000	Disposals N\$'000	Decommissioning liability N\$'000	Depreciation N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Buildings	105,803	-	-	-	(3,429)	102,374
Plant and machinery	425,987	54,629	(141)	(20,432)	(46,248)	413,795
Mine properties and leases	16,185	-	-	-	-	16,185
Decommissioning and restoration asset	100,369	-	-	(102,051)	1,682	-
Capital - Work in progress	215,615	14,935	-	-	-	230,550
	863,959	69,564	(141)	(122,483)	(47,995)	762,904

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2019

	Opening balance N\$'000	Additions N\$'000	Disposals N\$'000	Transfers N\$'000	Decommissioning liability N\$'000	Depreciation N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Buildings	109,237	-	-	-	-	(3,434)	105,803
Plant and machinery	352,003	114,219	(265)	16,078	-	(56,048)	425,987
Mine properties and leases	16,185	-	-	-	-	-	16,185
Decommissioning and restoration asset	61,843	-	-	-	38,526	-	100,369
Capital - Work in progress	197,999	34,308	-	(16,692)	-	-	215,615
	737,267	148,527	(265)	(614)	38,526	(59,482)	863,959

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

Mining properties and leases (Nampower assets) with a net book value of N\$10 111 518 (2019: N\$10 480 978), were capitalised in accordance with IFRIC 4. The finance lease was settled in the 2006 financial year.

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3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The company tests the total capital investment made in the operations annually for impairment indicators. The following cash generating unit ("CGU") has been identified:

Mining activities: Skorpion Project

The recoverable amounts of the CGU are determined from value in use calculations. The key assumptions for the value in use calculations are those regarding the discount rates, growth rates, exchange rates and expected changes to commodity prices. Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market conditions of the time value of money and the risks specifically associated with the CGU. Growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Changes in commodity prices are based on past practices and expectations of future changes in the market

Key assumptions used in impairment calculations are:

	2020	2019
Foreign exchange rate (USD)	15.10	14.04
Average zinc price (USD/t)	2 217	2 611

At 31 March 2020, no impairment was necessary related to the Sulphide Conversion Project (2019: Nil).

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment is recognised immediately as an expense.

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment is recognised as income immediately.

4. Intangible assets

	2020			2019		
	Cost / Valuation N\$'000	Accumulated amortisation N\$'000	Carrying value N\$'000	Cost / Valuation N\$'000	Accumulated amortisation N\$'000	Carrying value N\$'000
Computer software	21,698	(13,289)	8,409	21,699	(12,809)	8,890

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2020

	Opening balance N\$'000	Additions N\$'000	Transfers N\$'000	Amortisation N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Computer software	8,890	-	-	(481)	8,409

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2019

	Opening balance N\$'000	Additions N\$'000	Transfers N\$'000	Amortisation N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Computer software	8,733	23	614	(480)	8,890

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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
4. Intangible assets (continued)		
Other information		
Intangible assets consist mainly of software licences relating to the SAP enterprise system. These assets are considered to have a finite useful life and as such are amortised over the life of the mine.		
5. Loans to group companies		
Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited*	2,652,288	2,400,778
THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited*	13,035	12,625
Monte Cello BV **	38,869	30,802
THL Zinc Limited ***	1,022,062	708,760
Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited ****	906,489	668,129
Vedanta Resources Limited *	1,325	1,074
Vedanta Limited - Copper Division *	39	-
	4,634,107	3,822,168

* The loan is unsecured, interest free and no terms of repayment have been set.

**The loan to Monte Cello BV expires on the 31 March 2022 and carries interest at rate of 2%.

***The loan to THL Zinc Limited expires on the 6 July 2020 and carries interest at rate of 2.2%.

****The loan to Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited expires on the 30 July 2022 and carries interest at rate of 9.5%.

Split between non-current and current portions

Non-current assets	945,358	668,129
Current assets	3,688,749	3,154,039
	4,634,107	3,822,168

Exposure to credit risk

Loans receivable inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if counterparties fail to make payments as they fall due.

In determining the amount of expected credit losses, the company has taken into account any historic default experience, the financial positions of the counterparties as well as the future prospects in the industries in which the counterparties operate.

The estimation techniques explained have been applied for the first time in the current financial period, which is the first time the company has applied IFRS 9. Group loans receivable were previously impaired only when there was objective evidence that the loan was impaired. The impairment was previously calculated as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows.

There has been no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the current reporting period.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the gross carrying amount of the loans as presented below. The company does not hold collateral or other credit enhancements against group loans receivable.

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5. Loans to group companies (continued)

Credit loss allowances

The following tables set out the carrying amount, loss allowance and measurement basis of expected credit losses for group loans receivable by credit rating grade:

2020

	Basis of loss allowance N\$'000	Loss allowance N\$'000	Amortised cost N\$'000
Loans to fellow subsidiaries			
Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	5,602,288	(2,950,000)	2,652,288
THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	13,035	-	13,035
Monte Cello BV	38,869	-	38,869
THL Zinc Limited	1,022,062	-	1,022,062
Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	906,489	-	906,489
Vedanta Resources Limited	1,325	-	1,325
Vedanta Limited - Copper Division	39	-	39
	7,584,107	(2,950,000)	4,634,107

Total credit loss allowances

Loans to fellow subsidiaries	7,584,107	(2,950,000)	4,634,107
	7,584,107	(2,950,000)	4,634,107

2019

	Basis of loss allowance N\$'000	Loss allowance N\$'000	Amortised cost N\$'000
Loans to fellow subsidiaries			
Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited	4,740,778	(2,340,000)	2,400,778
THL Zinc Namibia Holdings (Proprietary) Limited	12,625	-	12,625
Monte Cello BV	30,802	-	30,802
THL Zinc Limited	708,760	-	708,760
Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited	668,129	-	668,129
Vedanta Resources Limited	1,074	-	1,074
	6,162,168	(2,340,000)	3,822,168

Total credit loss allowances

Loans to fellow subsidiaries	6,162,168	(2,340,000)	3,822,168
	6,162,168	(2,340,000)	3,822,168

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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
5. Loans to group companies (continued)		
<p>During the current year, management has reassessed the recoverability of the loan to Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited. As a result of Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited's financial performance and current results management took the decision to impair the loan to Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited by a further N\$610 000 000 to N\$2 950 000 000 (2019: N\$2 340 000 000), this being the Directors' estimate of the amount that may not be repaid given the facts in evidence at the reporting date. The Directors of both companies are aware of this situation, Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited has less than one year of ore resource left and once the pit has been fully mined the Directors will assess the options for the remaining assets. Once that has been resolved the impairment will be reassessed</p>		
6. Inventories		
Consumable stock	208,950	225,430
Work in progress	66,427	195,267
Finished goods	18,194	4,986
	<u>293,571</u>	<u>425,683</u>
Inventories (write-downs)	(55,857)	(54,349)
	<u>237,714</u>	<u>371,334</u>

The inventory write-down provision has been estimated based on the age of consumables and their rate of movement.

7. Trade and other receivables

Financial instruments:

Trade receivables	64,900	111,183
Trade receivables - related parties	1,227	4,439
	<u>66,127</u>	<u>115,622</u>
Trade receivables at amortised cost		
Other receivables	12,729	22,538

Non-financial instruments:

VAT	1,499	1,499
Prepayments	6,808	13,555
	<u>87,163</u>	<u>153,214</u>

Total trade and other receivables

Categorisation of trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are categorised as follows in accordance with IFRS 9: Financial Instruments:

At amortised cost	78,856	138,160
Non-financial instruments	8,307	15,054
	<u>87,163</u>	<u>153,214</u>

Trade receivables are non-interest-bearing and are generally on terms of 1 to 90 days. Payment is due from non SACU customers on receipt of the provisional invoice and the bill of lading and is generally paid within 5 days of the customer receiving the documentation, which reduces the initial receivable recognised under IFRS 15.

The fair value of trade and other receivables is not materially different to the carrying values presented.

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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
8. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term deposits held by the treasury function. The carrying amount of these assets approximate their fair value. Bank balances and cash are as follows:		
Cash on hand	10	14
Bank balances	175,498	478,783
Short-term deposits	357,579	524,115
	533,087	1,002,912

The average interest rates earned on cash balances and short-term deposits during the year were as follows:

Interest rates	%	%
Local currency	5.28	5.28

At 31 March 2020, the company had N\$80.3 million of undrawn overdraft facilities available in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met.

9. Share capital

Authorised

4 000 Ordinary shares of N\$1 each	4	4
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3,900 unissued ordinary shares are under the control of the directors in terms of a resolution of members passed at the last annual general meeting. This authority remains in force until the next annual general meeting.

Issued

100 ordinary shares of N\$1 each	1	1
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10. Decommissioning provision

Reconciliation of decommissioning provision - 2020

	Opening balance N\$'000	Unwinding of discount N\$'000	Change in estimate N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Decommissioning provision	304,221	28,108	(238,530)	93,799

Reconciliation of decommissioning provision - 2019

	Opening balance N\$'000	Unwinding of discount N\$'000	Change in estimate N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Decommissioning provision	237,683	28,828	37,710	304,221

Provision is made for the present value of costs relating to the decommissioning of the plant or other site preparation work. Estimates are based upon costs that are regularly reviewed and adjusted as appropriate for new circumstances. The current estimate was discounted at a rate of 10.03% (2019: 9.66%), and become payable on closure of the refinery expected to be incurred within the next 13 years.

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10. Decommissioning provision (continued)

In the current year a new independent closure cost report was received. In the previous report issued in 2016 N\$59m was estimated as the decommissioning of the Rosh Pinah town. These costs were removed in the 2020 report as the company has reached an agreement with the government that the town is not required to be decommissioned as the houses will be given to the local government due to a housing shortage in Namibia. In addition the 2016 report also included the costs of retrenchment and relocation of the company's employees. This amount has been removed from the 2020 closure cost report due to the fact that this cost will be incurred in April 2020 as all employees are being retrenched as the refinery goes into care and maintenance. The retrenchments have been provided for as part of salary accruals (note 12).

11. Restoration provision

Reconciliation of restoration provision - 2020

	Opening balance N\$'000	Unwinding of discount N\$'000	Change in discount factor N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Restoration provision	6,570	607	22,401	29,578

Reconciliation of restoration provision - 2019

	Opening balance N\$'000	Unwinding of discount N\$'000	Change in discount factor N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Restoration provision	5,132	622	816	6,570

The provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental liabilities represent the management's best estimate of the costs which will be incurred in the future to meet the company's obligations under existing Namibian law and the terms of the company's mining and other licences and contractual arrangements. The current estimate was discounted at a rate of 10.03% (2019: 9.66%), and become payable on closure of refinery expected to be incurred within the next 13 years.

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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
12. Trade and other payables		
Financial instruments:		
Trade payables	117,834	107,975
Trade payables - related parties	2,345,502	1,973,703
Accrued leave pay	40,770	39,362
Accrued bonus	4,787	7,945
Salary accruals	124,741	4,246
Other accrued expenses	129,014	57,153
Other payables	6,566	2,429
Non-financial instruments:		
Contract liabilities	-	290,280
Statutory accruals	5,168	6,200
	2,774,382	2,489,293

The fair value of trade and other payables is not materially different to the carrying values presented. The average credit period is 30 days.

The movement in contract liabilities from one period to the next depends on the value of deferred revenue relating to freight/shipping services that are still in the process of being provided at period end. If the ship has sailed at the period end then the shipping costs have been incurred. As there is no margin charged on shipping services and revenue on shipping cost is recognised at a net basis in accordance with IFRS 15 the contract liability will be nil for that shipment as the costs will net off the revenue. If however the terms of the contract are CIP and the ship has not sailed the shipping cost have not been incurred and thus cannot be netted off the revenue already received for the shipping services.

Amounts owed to group companies relates to amounts owed to Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited for ore purchases.

At 31 March 2020 all goods had been shipped and therefore the contract liability was nil.

13. Loans from group companies

Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited *	8,481	3,384
Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited *	561,077	560,278
Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited **	168,962	134,069
Vedanta Resources Limited *	10,584	-
Vedanta Limited *	267	54
	749,371	697,785

* The loan is unsecured, interest free and no terms of repayment have been set.

** The loan from Vedanta Lisheen Holdings Limited expires on the 30 June 2021 and carries interest at a rate of 2% per annum.

Split between non-current and current portions

Current liabilities	749,371	697,785
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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
14. Revenue		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Types of goods		
Zinc ingots	2,308,058	2,584,099
Freight / shipping services	49,750	14,752
Sulphuric acid	1,862	1,095
	2,359,670	2,599,946

All revenue from zinc ingots and sulphuric acid is recognised at a point in time when control transfers, and revenue from freight / shipping services is recognised over time as the services are provided.

15. Other operating income

Rental income	1,594	1,526
Other income	17,696	20,050
	19,290	21,576

Other income consists of gains on changes in accounting estimates relating to the provisions for decommissioning and restoration which resulted from closure cost adjustments. Also included in other income is income from scrap sales.

16. Other operating gains

Losses on disposals, scrappings and settlements

Property, plant and equipment	3	(141)	(265)
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17. Operating loss

Operating loss for the year is stated after charging/(crediting) the following, amongst others:

Auditor's remuneration - external		3,076	2,417
Auditor's remuneration - internal		2,009	2,244
Remuneration, other than to employees			
Administrative and managerial services		104,110	76,092
Consulting and professional services		12,078	12,150
Secretarial services		3	-
		116,191	88,242

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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
17. Operating loss (continued)		
Employee costs		
Salaries, wages, bonuses and other benefits	183,532	164,710
Other short term costs	56,937	67,479
Retirement benefit plans: defined contribution expense	11,404	11,928
Long term incentive scheme	223	838
Termination benefits	46,816	-
Share based compensation expense	(1,366)	1,360
Total employee costs	297,546	246,315
Less: Employee costs included in cost of merchandise sold and inventories	(74,460)	(147,572)
Total employee costs expensed	223,086	98,743
18. Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses		
Amortisation		
Intangible assets	481	480
Impairment losses		
Loans to group companies	610,000	655,422
Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment		
Depreciation	47,995	59,482
Amortisation	481	480
Impairment losses	610,000	655,422
	658,476	715,384
19. Finance income		
Interest income		
Investments in financial assets:		
Bank and other cash	11,756	9,299
Foreign exchange gains on intercompany payables and receivables	164,486	118,951
Foreign exchange gains on cash balances	37,866	14,420
Loans to group companies:		
Interest received on loans from related parties	81,471	80,018
Total interest income	295,579	222,688

Investment income on financial instruments which are available for sale or held to maturity are only presented for comparative purposes for financial instruments held in the prior reporting period but which were disposed of prior to the beginning current reporting period, which is the date of adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Investment income on all other financial assets has been reclassified in compliance with IFRS 9.

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	2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
20. Finance costs		
Interest on loans from group companies	3,416	1,711
Interest on current borrowings	6,938	-
Unwinding of discount on provisions	28,715	29,450
Total finance costs	39,069	31,161

21. Taxation

The company has been granted Export Processing Zone status and is therefore exempt from paying income taxes.

22. Cash generated from operations

(Loss)/profit before taxation	(108,354)	149,860
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	48,476	59,962
Losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment	141	264
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(216,438)	(140,541)
Interest income	(93,227)	(89,317)
Finance costs	39,069	31,161
Net impairments and movements in credit loss allowances	610,000	655,422
Gain on decommissioning provision re-estimation	(93,646)	-
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	133,620	10,628
Trade and other receivables	59,825	(766)
Trade and other payables	285,089	719,885
	664,555	1,396,558

23. Foreign exchange gains/(losses)

2020

	Realised N\$'000	Unrealised N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Related party payables and receivables	-	164,486	164,486
Cash and bank	(20,312)	58,178	37,866
Trade receivables	20,145	(6,226)	13,919
	(167)	216,438	216,271

2019

	Realised N\$'000	Unrealised N\$'000	Total N\$'000
Related party payables and receivables	-	118,951	118,951
Cash and bank	(6,730)	21,150	14,420
Trade receivables	25,151	440	25,591
	18,421	140,541	158,962

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24. Changes in loans receivable/(payable) from related parties

The table below details changes in the company's loans including both cash and non-cash changes in order ensure correct classification in the statement of cash flows:

	Loans from related parties N\$000	Loans to related parties N\$000
Balance at 1 April 2019	(697,785)	3,822,168
Cash flows		
Financing cash flows	(16,694)	1,144,506
Non-cash changes		
Finance (cost)/income	(3,416)	81,471
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(31,476)	195,962
Impairment	-	(610,000)
Balance at 31 March 2020	(749,371)	4,634,107

	Loans from related parties N\$000	Loans to related parties N\$000
Balance at 1 April 2018	(615,285)	3,349,298
Cash flows		
Financing cash flows	(77,135)	925,669
Non-cash changes		
Finance (cost)/income	(1,711)	80,018
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains	(3,654)	122,605
Impairment	-	(655,422)
Balance at 31 March 2019	(697,785)	3,822,168

25. Commitments

Authorised capital expenditure

	2020 N\$000	2019 N\$000
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment	20,598	23,183
Not yet contracted for and authorised by directors	2,289,000	2,289,000

Included in the capital commitments is an amount of N\$2 289 000 000 related to the sulphide conversion project.

Operating leases – as lessee (expense)

Minimum lease payments due

- within one year	-	1,894
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The above relate to various operating leases over property and asset rentals.

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				2020 N\$ '000	2019 N\$ '000
26. Guarantees					
Guarantees	Maturity	Nature	Guarantor		
Customs and Excise Bond	Open ended	SACU sales bond	FNB	3,200	3,200
Namibian Ports Authority	Upon payment or cancellation	Surety on default	FNB	1,064	1,064
Nampower (Proprietary) Limited	Upon payment or cancellation	Surety on default	FNB	91	91
Nampower (Proprietary) Limited	Upon payment or cancellation	Surety on default	FNB	18	18
RoshSkor Township (Proprietary) Limited	Upon payment or cancellation	Surety on default	FNB	1,159	1,159
				5,532	5,532

27. Related parties

Relationships

Ultimate holding company

Holding company

Fellow subsidiaries

Vedanta Resources Limited

Skorpion Zinc (Proprietary) Limited

Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited

Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited

Related party transactions

Purchases from related parties

Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited 372,662 390,015

Administration fees paid to/(received from) related parties

Skorpion Mining Company (Proprietary) Limited (129,491) (68,324)

Black Mountain Mining (Proprietary) Limited 33,942 35,735

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28. Financial instruments and risk management

Categories of financial instruments

Categories of financial assets

2020

	Note(s)	Amortised cost N\$'000	Total N\$'000	Fair value N\$'000
Loans to group companies	5	4,634,107	4,634,107	4,634,107
Trade and other receivables	7	78,856	78,856	78,856
Cash and cash equivalents	8	533,087	533,087	533,087
		5,246,050	5,246,050	5,246,050

2019

	Note(s)	Amortised cost N\$'000	Total N\$'000	Fair value N\$'000
Loans to group companies	5	3,822,168	3,822,168	3,822,168
Trade and other receivables	7	138,160	138,160	138,160
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,002,912	1,002,912	1,002,912
		4,963,240	4,963,240	4,963,240

Categories of financial liabilities

2020

	Note(s)	Amortised cost N\$'000	Total N\$'000	Fair value N\$'000
Trade and other payables	12	2,769,214	2,769,214	2,769,214
Loans from group companies	13	749,371	749,371	749,371
		3,518,585	3,518,585	3,518,585

2019

	Note(s)	Amortised cost N\$'000	Total N\$'000	Fair value N\$'000
Trade and other payables	12	2,192,813	2,192,813	2,192,813
Loans from group companies	13	697,785	697,785	697,785
		2,890,598	2,890,598	2,890,598

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	2020	2019
	N\$ '000	N\$ '000

28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Capital risk management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and, with cognisance of forecast future market conditions and structuring, to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to its interest-bearing loans and borrowings that form part of its capital structure requirements. Breaches in the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call interest-bearing loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowings in the current or prior period.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company adjusts the dividend payment to shareholders. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by the aggregate of equity and net debt. The company includes in its net debt, interest-bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and short-term deposits.

Loans from group companies	13	749,371	697,785
Trade and other payables	12	2,774,382	2,489,293
Total borrowings		3,523,753	3,187,078
Cash and cash equivalents	8	(533,087)	(1,002,912)
Net borrowings		2,990,666	2,184,166
Equity		2,616,254	2,724,606
Gearing ratio		53 %	44 %

Financial risk management

Overview

The company is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk (currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

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28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The company manages its capital to ensure it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2019.

The capital structure of the company consists of a holding company loan, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to the equity holder, comprising issued capital and retained earnings.

Return to the shareholder is maximised, through structured dividend declarations and loan repayments, while keeping sufficient cash funds to meet normal working capital and capital expenditure requirements.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The company trades only with recognised creditworthy third parties. It is the company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures, which are based on an extensive credit rating scorecard, short-term liquidity and financial position. Individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. In addition, outstanding receivable balances are regularly monitored on an ongoing basis, with the result that the company's exposure to credit-impaired balances and bad debts is not significant.

At 31 March 2020, the accounts receivable balance made up only 19 customers (2019: 25 customers). There are two customers (2019: four customers) with a balance greater than N\$10 million accounting for just over 79% (2019: 61%) of total accounts receivable.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date to measure expected credit losses. There were no expected credit losses arising from trade receivables at 31 March 2020 (2019: nil). The only expected credit loss relates to other receivables with respect to rental income received on a building on site leased to a number of store owners.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the company, which comprise cash and short term deposits the company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The company limits its counterparty credit risk on these assets by dealing only with financial institutions of high credit standing.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the company, which comprise cash and short term deposits the company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. The company limits its counterparty credit risk on these assets by dealing only with financial institutions of high credit standing.

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28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk is presented in the table below:

		2020			2019		
		Gross carrying amount N\$'000	Credit loss allowance N\$'000	Amortised cost / fair value N\$'000	Gross carrying amount N\$'000	Credit loss allowance N\$'000	Amortised cost / fair value N\$'000
Loans to group companies	5	7,584,107	(2,950,000)	4,634,107	6,162,168	(2,340,000)	3,822,168
Trade and other receivables	7	85,369	(6,513)	78,856	174,949	(36,789)	138,160
Cash and cash equivalents	8	533,087	-	533,087	1,002,912	-	1,002,912
		8,202,563	(2,956,513)	5,246,050	7,340,029	(2,376,789)	4,963,240

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds by monitoring its debt rating and the maturity dates of existing debt and other payables.

The company ensures that there are sufficient committed loan facilities in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the company's holding of cash and cash equivalents, as well as any distribution restrictions that exist.

At 31 March 2020, the company had N\$80.3 million of undrawn overdraft facilities available in respect of which all conditions precedent had been met.

There have been no significant changes in the liquidity risk management policies and processes since the prior reporting period.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non-derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

2020

		Less than 1 year N\$'000	Total N\$'000	Carrying amount N\$'000
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	12	2,774,382	2,774,382	2,774,382
Loans from group companies	13	749,371	749,371	749,371

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28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

2019

		Less than 1 year N\$'000	Total N\$'000	Carrying amount N\$'000
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	12	2,489,293	2,489,293	2,489,293
Loans from group companies	13	697,785	697,785	697,785

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the company's operating activities (when revenues or expenses are denominated in currencies other than Namibian dollar) and foreign denominated interest bearing borrowings. All sales are invoiced in USD. Revenues collected in USD are paid into a USD denominated bank account and is only converted to Namibian dollar as and when funds are needed.

Exposure in foreign currency amounts

The company is exposed to mainly US Dollar currency. The company's policy is not to hedge such exposures as hedging is not deemed appropriate. The exposure of the company's financial assets and liabilities to currency risk is as follows:

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The following information presents the sensitivity of the company to an increase or decrease in the respective currencies it is exposed to. The sensitivity rate is the rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated amounts and adjusts their translation at the reporting date. No changes were made to the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous reporting period.

Increase or decrease in rate	2020	2020	2019	2019
	Increase N\$'000	Decrease N\$'000	Increase N\$'000	Decrease N\$'000
Impact on profit or loss:				
US Dollar 10% (2019: 10%)	138,707	(138,707)	147,993	(147,993)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

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28. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis has been prepared using a sensitivity rate which is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates. All other variables remain constant. The sensitivity analysis includes only financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk which were recognised at the reporting date. No changes were made to the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the sensitivity analysis compared to the previous reporting period.

	2020	2020	2019	2019
Increase or decrease in rate	Increase N\$'000	Decrease N\$'000	Increase N\$'000	Decrease N\$'000
Impact on profit or loss:				
Interest rate 10% (2019: 10%)	2,871	(2,871)	2,945	(2,945)

Price risk

The company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in prevailing market commodity prices of mineral products it produces which is mainly zinc (goods), which it sells into global markets. The market prices of the metals are the key drivers of the company's capacity to generate cash flow. The company is predominantly an unhedged producer to provide its shareholders with exposure to changes in the market price of metals. The company's policy is to manage these risks through the use of contract-based prices with customers. Most customer contracts are based on the average LME (London Metal Exchange) price in the month of shipment plus a premium.

Sales are invoiced at the agreed LME price between the company and the customer. No changes to the agreed LME price are made between the provisional and final invoice. Changes to the invoice relate only to the quantity and quality of the goods after testing once the product is received by the customer. If the results of the tests are significantly different to the test carried out by the company a third test is then carried out by an independent laboratory before the invoice is finalised.

Price risk sensitivity analysis

The following sensitivity analysis has been prepared using a sensitivity rate which is used when price risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in relevant prices. All other variables remain constant. The table below summarises the impact on profit before tax for changes in commodity prices on the fair value of trade receivables (subject to provisional pricing).

	2020	2020	2019	2019
Increase or decrease in rate	Increase N\$'000	Decrease N\$'000	Increase N\$'000	Decrease N\$'000
Impact on profit or loss:				
Zinc LME price 5% (2019: 5%)	3,245	(3,245)	5,559	(5,559)

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29. Fair value information

Fair value hierarchy

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments which are measured at fair value by valuation technique:

Level 1: Quoted unadjusted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Fair values of the company's interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using discounted cash flow models that use discount rates that reflect the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period.

All financial instruments measured at fair value use Level 2 valuation techniques in both years.

There have been no transfers between fair value levels during the reporting period.

30. Events after the reporting period

On the 30th of April 2020 the refinery was put into care and maintenance until Pit 112, the open pit mine that is mined by Namzinc's fellow subsidiary and from which all ore for the Namzinc refinery is purchased, is fully mined. The directors estimate this will take eight months from the restart of mining operations which is estimated to start within two to three months from the end of April 2020. All Namzinc employees will be retrenched effective 1 May 2020 and staff required for the care and maintenance activities of the company will be rehired.

The directors have reviewed the business plan for the next 12 months in light of the current Covid-19 global pandemic. The company were able to reduce costs by invoking Force Majeure clauses in most of its contracts, the company does not have any onerous contracts as a result of the pandemic and the company have enough cash resources and access undrawn facilities to be able to pay its debts as they fall due. The directors do not estimate that there will be any financial impact as a result of the pandemic.

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