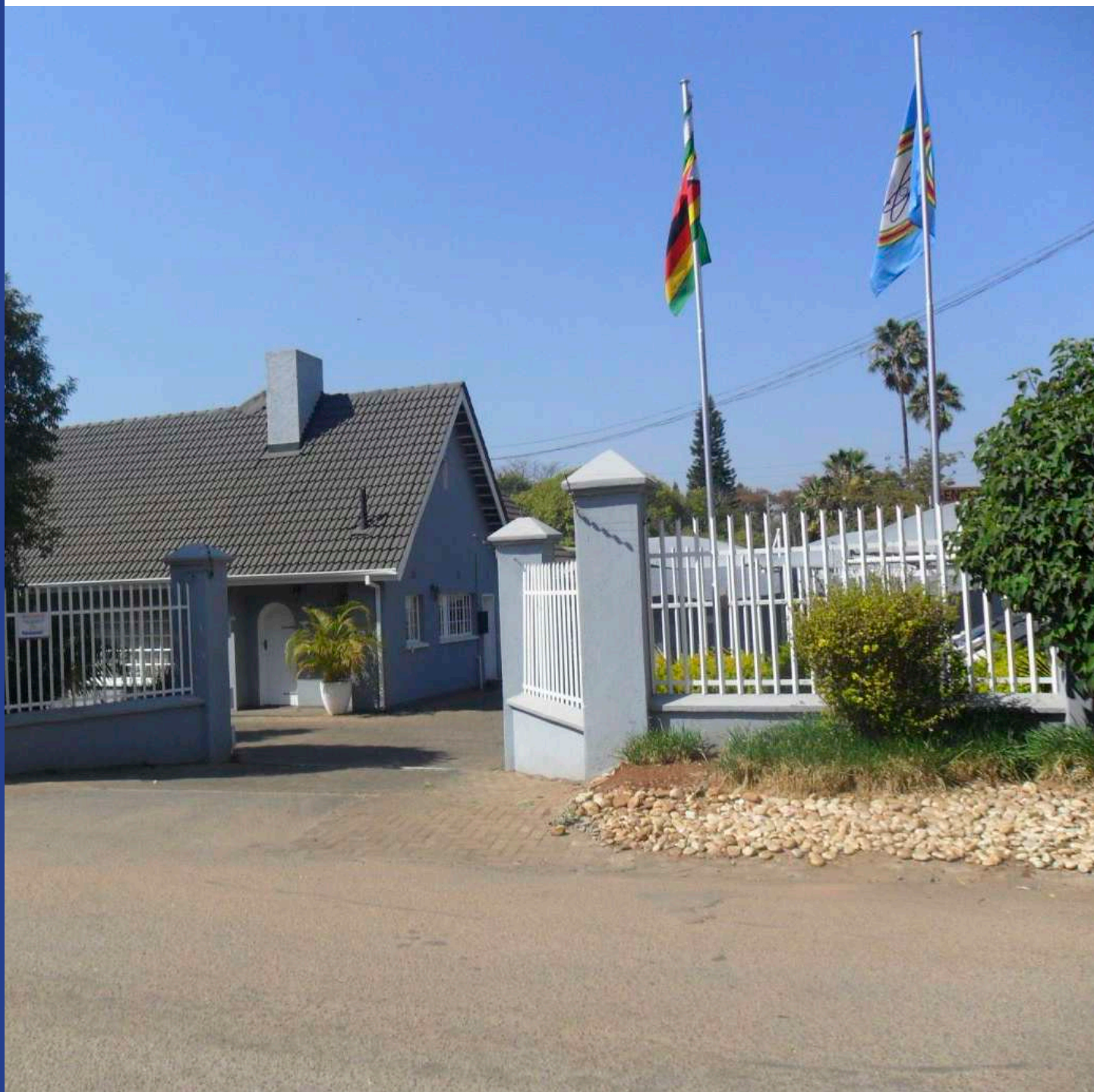




RADIATION PROTECTION AUTHORITY OF ZIMBABWE





This Annual Report for the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe for the year 2020 is presented to the Office of the President and Cabinet in Line with Section 24 (3) of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [Chapter 10:31]

The report covers the corporate governance, technical and financial performance of the Authority in 2020

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

RPAZ	Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
FNRBA	Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa
WHO	World Health Organisation
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ZIMRA	Zimbabwe Revenue Authority
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police
ZDF	Zimbabwe Defence Forces
CPPNM	Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials
NORM	Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials
IRBM	Integrated Results Based Management

Background

The Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe is a regulatory body established by the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] with a mandate to protect the people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.

The Act was promulgated in 2004 and the Authority became fully operational in 2010.

The administration of the Authority falls under the Office of the President and Cabinet.

OUR VISION

A society and environment protected from the harmful effects of radiation by 2030

OUR MISSION

To protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation

OUR VALUES

Professionalism

We value proficiency by all employees, we develop our staff to perform their work with expertise, dedication and care.

Effectiveness

We perform in a proactive, collaborative, responsive and proficient manner to achieve expected and measurable outcomes.

Accountability

We accept our individual and team responsibilities and we meet our commitments. We take responsibility for our performance in all of our decisions and actions.

Integrity

We employ the highest ethical standards, demonstrating honesty, transparency and fairness in every action that we take

In regulating the use of ionising radiation in the country, the authority carries out the following functions:

- Authorisation of all activities and practices involving the use, operation, import and possession of radiation sources and nuclear materials.
- Inspections and compliance assurance
- Occupational exposure Control
- Medical exposure control and patient protection
- Environmental monitoring and public exposure control
- Transport safety and radioactive waste management
- Emergency preparedness and response
- Nuclear security

Our key stakeholders include:

IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency

FNRBA - Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa

WHO – World Health Organisation

OPC - Office of the President and Cabinet

EMA – Environmental Management Agency

ZIMRA – Zimbabwe Revenue Authority

ZRP – Zimbabwe Republic Police

ZDF – Zimbabwe Defence Forces

Radiation users/public

RPAZ is situated at:

1 McCaw Drive/King George Road,
Avondale; Harare

Contact details:

Box A1710, Avondale, Harare
+263-242-335627/83, +263-242-304978,
+263-242-308006

Zimbabwe International Exhibition Centre,
Hillside Road, Fairspire Circle,
FS2; Bulawayo

Contact details:

+263-292-60831/2

Website: www.rpaz.co.zw

E-mail: officialmail@rpaz.co.zw

Facebook: Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe

Twitter: @rpaz_online

Chairperson's statement



Dr. Anna Mary Nyakabau

2020 was a challenging period for business as the world battled the Covid-19 pandemic. Resultantly, mitigation measures instituted by several governments around the globe restricted business operations and RPAZ was also affected.

The same restrictions brought about innovations that ensured that radiation safety and security of radiation was not compromised. These adaptive measures included the adoption of remote inspections using a range of ICT tools thereby reducing staff COVID-19 exposure by virtual means.

All planned meetings were successfully conducted, including the holding of the inaugural Annual General Meeting.

Similarly, the Radiation Protection Board maintained requisite oversight role over the Authority with meetings being held virtually whenever they were due.

The Board is satisfied with the 2020 financial performance, corporate governance and control systems of the Authority as depicted in the accompanying report.

Overall, the mandate of protecting people

and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation is on course.

The Authority continued to benchmark its activities in line with International best practices particularly the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Active participation in the various IAEA Safety and Security regional and global events has been maintained.

The major highlights for 2020 were as follow: -

- Appointment of a substantive CEO;
- Maintaining the compliance rate to 71.8% (compared to 72.3% in 2019) despite the challenging business operating environment reeling from the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic;
- Strengthening the provisions for public exposure control and environmental protection through: -
- Regulation of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM) in line with SI 99 of 2013 and SI 190 of 2020, this has provided a framework for protecting people and the environment from any harmful effects of radiation that may emanate from the practices with the potential to generate NORM.
- Radiation contamination monitor-

ing of imported second-hand vehicles.

- Parliamentary approval and Presidential assent of four international conventions and one protocol related to nuclear safety and security ensuring Zimbabwe's contribution to global nuclear safety and security:
- Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM).
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency; and
- Additional Protocol to the IAEA Com-

prehensive Safeguards Agreement. Sincere gratitude goes to the Shareholder, the Office of the President and Cabinet for the guidance and support, Management and fellow Board Members for the invaluable leadership, judgement and going beyond the call of duty.

My appreciation also goes to the employees of the Authority for displaying full commitment to radiation safety and security despite the challenges faced by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Authority and stakeholders have lived up to the challenge and look forward to greater achievements towards protecting the environment and humans from harmful effects of radiation.

Chief Executive Officer's statement



Mr. Justice Chipuru

This 2020 annual report outlines the operations of the Authority and provides a summary of the performance in furtherance of the mandate to protect people and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation in the country.

Highlights

- Regulation of Naturally occurring radioactive materials commenced in 2020, with potential NORM facilities being classified under the exemption, monitoring or licensing categories. This is meant to protect workers and communities around the facilities from the elevated lev-

els of radiation emanating from their activities.

- Promulgation of Statutory Instrument of 281 of 2020, Radiation Protection (Safety and Security of Radiation Sources) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (No. 5) on radiation contamination screening for second-hand vehicle imports.
- Licensing compliance dropped marginally to 71.8% from 72.3% recorded in 2019.
- Progress in the construction of the disused radioactive sources repository was affected by



Government officials and members of the Defense Forces go through proceedings during the official opening of the disused sources repository in Hatcliffe

the lockdown restriction measures and supply chain challenges for subcontracted materials.

- No radiation safety incidents recorded

General operating environment

The Authority, like any other entity in the country was not spared by the impact of the new Covid-19 pandemic that started early in the year 2020.

This meant the traditional regulatory framework had to be revisited to ensure integration with ICT tools reducing the need for physical/ human interface. In some ways the pandemic forced innovations in order to remain relevant to the mandate.

Inflationary pressures persisted in 2020 albeit at a slower pace compared to 2019 largely due to the success of the foreign currency auction system introduced by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

Prices of goods and services continued to increase throughout the year affecting the value of the Authority's revenue whose greater proportion was realised in the first two months of the year.

Covid-19 induced some supply chain challenges resulting in delays in the supply of imported goods and this affected some of the subcontracted works on the construction project.

Financial performance

The Authority posted an inflation adjusted surplus of \$29m.

As a non-commercial entity, the Authority operates on a cost recovery basis. License fees contributed 87% of the revenue which was augmented by 13% from technical services.

The Government of Zimbabwe funded capital expenditure amounting to \$9m with 90% meant for the radiation waste repository facility construction in Hatcliffe, Harare.

The financial position remained solid with total assets amounting to \$131m against liabilities of \$29m. Working Capital significantly improved to \$5m from \$2m in 2019.

However, current ratio was unfavourable at

0.86:1, this was mainly attributable to stagnant licence fees throughout the financial year despite the persisting hyper inflationary environment for the greater part of the year.

Outlook

- Development of the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan and alignment to the Integrated Results Based Management (IRBM) framework, in fulfilment of the policy direction as provided for in the National Development Strategy (1).
- Strengthening of the radiochemistry laboratory to include capability for alpha-beta analysis in food and water.
- Assessment and analysis of radioactivity in wastewater treatment and water supply in line with WHO guidelines on water quality.
- Provision of expert services for non-ionizing radiation safety assessments.

Conclusion

Management and staff of the Authority is grateful for the support from the Board, the Shareholder, and various stakeholders including regulated parties. We reiterate our commitment to ensure the protection of people and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation, in line with international best practices.



Staff screening an imported bus for possible radiation contamination



Construction works at the Authority's disused sources repository in Hatcliffe, Harare

2 Governance

2.1 Board of directors

The Radiation Protection Board is appointed in terms of Section 5 of the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15].

The Board is responsible for the application of corporate governance principles, providing direction for the Authority through policies delegated to the Chief executive Officer and the overall performance of the company.

The Board reviews the systems and processes of the Authority and can assure stakeholders that the Authority was managed and operated with the principles incorporated in the Public Enterprises and Corporate Governance Act [10:31].

The Board of Directors embraces the principles of good corporate governance and considers these as the underlying philosophy in achieving the Authority's mandate.

The directors collectively and individually acknowledge their responsibilities and duties in terms of the Board Charter and other governance, regulatory and legislative requirements.

2.2 Third Radiation Protection Board

The 3rd Radiation Protection Board comprises of 9 Board Members as appointed by the Minister and can serve for a period of 8 years.

The Board Committees are assisted by 2 Committee Members appointed by the Board in terms of paragraph 7(2)(b) of the 2nd Schedule of the Radiation Protection Act.

The 3rd Radiation Protection Board was comprised of the following members:

1. Dr. Anna Mary Nyakabau: Chairperson
2. Mr. Washington Zhakata: Vice Chairperson
3. Engineer Benson Munyaradzi: Member
4. Mr. Aaron Chigona: Member
5. Mr. Nathan Nkomo: Member
6. Mr. Nelson Charumbira: Member
7. Prof. Rangarirai Masanganise: Member
8. Mrs. Lizzie Mazvita Chikerema: Member
9. Dr. Xolani Ndlovu: Member
10. Mrs Vimbai Chinyadza: Expert member of the Finance Committee
11. Mrs Shingirayi Gundu: Expert member of the Legal, Human Resources and Risk Management Committee

2.3 Board members profiles



Dr. Anna Mary Nyakabau

Dr A.M Nyakabau is a Radiotherapist and Oncologist, Public Health Specialist and part-time lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe.

She holds a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery Degree, Masters in Public Health and a Master of Medicine in Radiotherapy and Oncology from the University of Zimbabwe. She also holds a Diploma in Palliative Medicine from the University of Cape Town.

She has vast experience in workshop presentations and public lecturing on cancer issues to organisations as well as the public through educational programmes on national radio and televi-

sion. She has several publications under her name.

Dr Nyakabau is the founder and Chairperson of Cancerserve and the deputy Chairperson of the Cancer Forum for Zimbabwe.

She was appointed to the 3rd Radiation Protection Board in August 2019 where she serves as the Chairperson.



Mr. Washington Zhakata

Mr W. Zhakata is the Director of the Climate Change Management Department in the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry.

He worked for the Meteorological Services Department before joining the academia as a lecturer at the University of Zimbabwe in the Geography and Environmental Science Department. Thereafter he joined the UNDP as National Programme Coordinator for Climate Change.

He is a seasoned Africa Group lead climate change negotiator and also has experience in the following areas: Atmospheric Physics, Greenhouse gas inventorying, environmental management, early warning systems for food security, environmental policy, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and carbon markets, and sectoral impact assessments, inclusive of agriculture, biodiversity, health, and others.

He served as a member of the Clean Devel-

opment Mechanism (CDM) Executive Board of the United Nations on carbon trading from 2012 to 2017, and now sits on the Emission Factors Editorial Board of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

He is also a Zimbabwe Agricultural Society Council Member.

He holds a Msc in Engineering (Specialisation – Atmospheric Physics) (Meteorology).

He was appointed as Vice Chairperson and member of the 3rd Radiation Protection Board in August 2019, where he also serves as the Chairperson of the Finance Committee.



Eng. Benson Munyaradzi

Engineer B. Munyaradzi is the Chief Director in the Ministry of Energy and Power Development.

He holds a M.Sc. Mechanical Engineering (Energy Technology) from Dresden University of Technology in Germany and a M.SC. in Manufacturing Systems and Operations Management from the University of Zimbabwe.

He is a member of the Zimbabwe Institute of Engineers.

He was appointed as a member of the 2nd Radiation Protection Board in March 2018 where he served as the Finance Committee Chairperson.

In the 3rd Radiation Protection Board he sits on the Finance Committee and the Operations Committee.



Mr. Aaron Chigona

Mr A. Chigona is the Director General of Environmental Management Agency.

He holds a Diploma in Education Specialization in Agriculture , a BSc Agricultural Management and a MSc. Tropical Resources Ecology. He has over 20 years experience as an environmentalist.

He also has experience as a lecturer, having lectured Zimbabwe Open University Agriculture students on a part-time basis between the period 2006 to 2009.

He is currently a Climate Change Country Negotiator Team Member , the Focal Point for the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and National Focal Point since 2010. He was appointed to the 2nd Radiation Protection Board in June 2016.

In the 3rd Radiation Protection Board, he sits on the Finance Committee and the Operations Committee.



Mr. Nelson Charumbira

Mr N. Charumbira is the Legal Advisor to the Office of the President and Cabinet, a position he attained in 2016 after having been the Deputy Legal Advisor to the Office of the President and Cabinet from 2012.

Prior to this, Mr Charumbira was employed by the Zimbabwe Republic Police where he rose up the ranks from Sergeant in 2004 to the professional level of Senior Law Officer and promoted to the rank of Chief Superintendent in 2012.

He holds a Bachelor of Laws Honours degree from the University of Zimbabwe and is currently pursuing a Master of Science Degree in Trade Policy and Trade Law.

He was appointed OPC representative on the Inter-Ministerial Taskforce on the Alignment of Laws to the Constitution in 2014.

He was appointed to the 2nd Radiation Protection Board in July 2017.

In the 3rd Radiation Protection Board he serves as the Chairperson of the Legal, Human Resources and Risk Management Committee and also sits on the Audit Committee.

REFLECTIONS

The Authority has turned a corner in terms of sustainability and now more focus will be on the mandate and the expectation is that the sector will grow and witness new horizons.



Mr. Nathan Nkomo

Mr N. Nkomo is the Director of the Department of Civil Protection in the Ministry of Local Gov-

ernment, Public Works and National Housing.

He holds a Bachelor of Honours Degree in Politics and Administration and MSc Degree in Strategic Management.

He has been within the Public Service since 1991.

He was appointed as an ex-officio member of the 2nd Radiation Protection Board in July 2017.

On the 3rd Radiation Protection Board he sits in the Audit Committee and the Legal, Human Resources and Risk Management Committee.



Prof. Rangarirai Masanganise

Professor R. Masanganise is the Dean of the University Of Zimbabwe College of Health Sciences.

He holds a Master of Medical Sciences Clinical Epidemiology and a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery and was a fellow of the of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists in the United Kingdom.

He has over 20 years experience in research and lecturing of Health Sciences and has a number of publications under his name.

He was appointed as a member of the 2nd Radiation Protection Board in April 2018.

In the 3rd Radiation Protection Board he serves as the Chairperson of the Operations Committee and also sits on the Finance Committee.



Mrs. Lizzie Mazvita Chikerema

Mrs Chikerema is the Internal Audit Manager for the Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC), a position she has held since 2007.

She has over 20 years auditing experience having worked as an auditor at the Zimbabwe National Army from 1998 to 2004 as well as an external auditor in government at the Auditor General's Office where she rose through the ranks from 2004 to 2007 to become the Acting Deputy Director of Audit.

She holds a MCom Strategic Management and Corporate Governance degree, BCom Accounting (honours) degree, HND Business Studies, CIS Intermediary Certificate and is currently pursuing an MSc Accounting and Finance Degree.

Mrs Chikerema is also a Trustee in the Board of Trustees for the Harare Diocese Anglican Church (CPCA).

Dr. Xolani Ndlovu

Dr X. Ndlovu is a medical practitioner specialising in diagnostic and therapeutic nuclear medicine.

He is currently employed as a Nuclear Medicine Physician Consultant and Head of Department at Mpilo Central Hospital Department of Nuclear Medicine where he

has also acted as the Clinical Director. Prior to this, he held the position of Hospital Medical Officer for both the Radiotherapy Department from 2005 to 2006 and of the Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy Departments from 2005 to 2013.

He holds a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degree, MSc in Medical Sci-



Dr. X

ences, and a Master of Medicine (MMed Nuclear Medicine). He is involved in teaching of medical physics and radiography students attached to the Nuclear Medicine department.

Dr Ndlovu is a project coordinator and counterpart for several technical cooperation projects with the International Atomic Energy Agency through its technical co-operation programme.

He is currently the National Coordinator for Regional (AFRA) Technical Cooperation Project (RAF 6051) 'Strengthening Education and Human Resources Development for Expansion and Sustainability of Nuclear Services in Africa'.

He is also the Project Counterpart and Coordinator For National Technical Co-operation Project "Strengthening Nuclear Medicine Services" (ZIM 6022).

He was appointed to the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe in August 2019 where he sits on the Human Resources, Legal, and Risk Manage-

ment Committee and the Operations Committee.



Mrs. Vimbai Chinyadza

Mrs V. Chinyadza is a Certified Internal Auditor and the Head of Internal Audit at Steward Bank since 2012.

She has over 17 years of experience having held various posts including Audit Senior at Deloitte from 2004 to 2006, started up and running a consulting business, and further setting up the Internal Audit department for TN Holdings in her capacity as Group Internal Audit Manager from 2009 to 2011.

She holds a BA (Honours) Accounting and Finance and completed Articles with Deloitte, Harare.

She was appointed as an expert member of the Finance Committee of the Radiation Protection Board in December 2018.



Mrs. Shingi Gundu

Mrs S. Gundu is Human Resources gen-

eralist with over 30 years multi-sectoral experience covering inter-alia private companies, parastatal, non-governmental organisations and small to medium sized enterprises.

Her expertise is in the areas of , Human Resources and Business Strategy, Talent Management, Performance Management among others.

She runs a Human Resources Consultancy and Recruitment Agency which was launched in 1990.

She is a holder of a ILO Certificate in Human Resources Management and Strategic Management, IPMZ Diploma, MComm Strategic Management and Corporate Governance and a Masters in Business Administration.

She was appointed as an expert member of the Human Resources Committee of the Radiation Protection Board in July 2019.

2.4 Board Committees

In terms of Paragraph 7 of the Second Schedule of the Radiation Protection Act, “for the better exercise of its functions, the Board may establish one or more committees in which the Board may vest such of its functions as it considers appropriate”.

The mandate of the Committees is to assist the Board in discharging its mandate and responsibilities. These Committees play an important role in enhancing high standards of governance and improving effectiveness within the Authority.

The following Board Committees assisted the Board in discharging its mandate over the period under review:

Operations Committee

Dr R. Masanganise: Chairman

Mr A. Chigona : Member

Eng B. Munyaradzi : Member

Dr X. Ndlovu : Member

Finance Committee

Mr W. Zhakata: Chairperson

Mr A. Chigona: Member

Dr R. Masanganise: Member

Eng B. Munyaradzi: Member

Ms V.Chinyadza: Expert Member

Audit Committee

Mrs L.M. Chikerema: Chairperson

Mr N. Nkomo: Member

Mr N. Charumbira: Member

Legal, Human Resources and Risk Management Committee

Mr N. Charumbira: Chairperson

Mrs L.M. Chikerema: Member

Mr N. Nkomo: Member

Dr X. Ndlovu: Member

Mrs S. Gundu: Expert Member

Board Committees met at least once per quarter and provided feedback to the Board through Committee reports.

Board Committees have each adopted formal terms of reference, which are reviewed regularly to ensure continued relevance.

2.5 Board meetings and attendance

Section 33 of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act [10:31] requires that the Board meets at least four times per annum to discuss and review the Authority’s strategy and policy issues.

Special Board Meetings are convened, when necessary, to deliberate on issues that require Board resolutions between scheduled meetings.

Members of the Board are expected to demonstrate their commitment by attending all meetings.

The following ordinary Board meetings were held during the reporting period:

Names	Date of Meeting			
	28 May 2020 3 rd Board Meeting	30 July 2020 4 th Board Meeting	29 October 2020 5 th Board Meeting	17 December 2020 6 th Board Meeting
Dr A.M Nyakabau	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr W.Zhakata	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eng B. Munyaradzi	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr A. Chigona	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr N. Charumbira	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mr N. Nkomo	-	-	-	-
Prof R. Masanganise	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mrs L.M Chikerema	✓	✓	-	✓
Dr X.Ndlovu	✓	✓	-	✓

✓ *Member present at the meeting*

- *Member not present but tendered apology*



2.5 Authority's management

Mr. Justice Chipuru
Chief Executive Officer



Appointed substantive CEO effective 1 September 2020 having been acting CEO since 1 February 2019. Justice joined the Authority at inception and rose through the ranks until elevation to interim CEO.

Justice is a holder of a BSc General Degree (Biology and Geography) from the University of Zimbabwe, MSc Degree in Strategic Management from Chinhoyi University of Technology, MSc Degree in Safety, Health and Environmental Management from the Midlands State University, an IMM Diploma in Marketing as well as an IPMZ Diploma in Human Resources Development. At the time of his appointment as CEO he was finalising studies for an MSc Degree in International Affairs at the Midlands State University.

He has developed a strong passion for institutional development and management driven by his role as an IAEA expert on Integrated Management Systems (IMS). He has been involved in a number of expert and peer review missions to a number of countries in Africa and Europe on effective management of regulatory infrastructures.

Justice is the Co-Chair of the International Conference of the Safety and Security of Radiation Sources to be held in 2022.

Mr. Lovemore Mazuru
Finance



Mr Lovemore Mazuru is the Chief Finance Officer of the Authority having joined at inception as the Finance, Human Resources and Administration Manager. A holder of a Master of Science (MSc.) degree in Finance and Investments, Bachelor of Commerce (Hons) degree (Banking and Finance), Intermediary level in Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA UK), and Projects Management qualification from India.

Lovemore is the immediate past Board Member (Finance Expert) of Zimbabwe AIDS Network – an umbrella body for all organisations doing HIV/AIDS advocacy in the country, and currently seats on Rise and Shine Foundation, a PVO dealing with youth empowerment and poverty alleviation in the disadvantaged communities.

Mr. Company Jembere
Internal Audit



Mr Company Jembere joined the Authority in 2010 as Head of the Internal Audit function, a position he still holds today.

A holder of a Bachelor of Accounting Honours degree from Africa University and ACCA, Jembere has been instrumental in helping RPAZ establish vibrant internal control, risk management and governance systems.

Previously, he worked as a senior internal auditor for the Cotton Company of Zimbabwe.

Mr. Innocent Mayida
Technical Services



Mr Innocent Mayida joined Authority in 2011, occupying various roles in the Technical Services department before being appointed Acting Chief of Technical services in 2019.

He holds an MSc in Nuclear Physics from the University of Witwatersrand, South Af-

Ms. Vongai Mavurayi-Mutanga
Legal and Corporate Affairs



Ms Vongai Mavurayi-Mutanga joined the Authority at its inception in 2010 as the Legal and Corporate Secretary, a position she holds to date.

Over the years, she has excelled in implementing corporate governance principles in state enterprises.

Affectionately called by the moniker "Ms V", Vongai is a registered lawyer, conveyancer and notary public.

She holds a Bachelor of Laws Honours degree from the University of Zimbabwe and a Masters in Business Administration from the National University of Science and Technology.

She has also attended the International School of Nuclear Law in Montpellier, France.

Vongai also takes pride in her role as a mother and believes that given an equal employment opportunity like that which exists at RPAZ, women can have it all!

rica, B.Sc. Hons Physics from the Midlands and State University and an MBA from NUST.

With more than 15 years' experience in nuclear physics, Innocent has managed a number of national projects in the field of radiation and nuclear safety.

He has also participated in leadership development programs run by leading global institutions and he is a fellow of World Nuclear University.

Mr. Brian Mutangandebvu
Human Resources and Administration



Mr Brian Mutangandebvu joined the Authority at inception bringing vast experience in Human Resources Management, having worked in the public and private sector.

He is a holder of a BSc General Degree in Psychology from Zimbabwe Open University, BSc Honors Degree in Psychology from Zimbabwe Open University, MSc Degree in Strategic Management from Chinhoyi University of Technology, an IPMZ Higher Diploma with Honors in Human Resources Management, as well as an IPMZ Diploma in Personnel Management. He is currently studying a PHD management science in Leadership and Complexity with Durban University of Technology.

Brian is a member of the Institute of Directors Zimbabwe (IoDZ), Institute of People Management Zimbabwe (IPMZ) and a certified nuclear security person from the World Institute of Nuclear Security (WINS, Austria). He is also a member of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) Board.

2.6 Human capital

The Authority employed a total of 57 staff across the grades, offering equal opportunities

in its commitment to diversity and inclusion as shown in table 1.



Table 1 **Employment equity**

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Senior Management	5	1	6
Technical Staff	12	10	22
Support Staff	8	10	18
Total	32	25	57

2.7 Employee training

Two members of staff attained Postgraduate Certificates on Radiation Protection and the Safety of Radiation Sources, Ghana

One member attained a Masters in International Nuclear and Radiation Safety, Korea.

2.8 Graduate trainee programme

The Authority's graduate development programme seeks to develop young graduates with a scientific background across the country.

The programme offers a privileged experience for graduates to learn both theoretical applications and on-the-job devel-



Inaugural Graduate trainees

opment through departmental rotations.

Further, the Authority avails opportunities to science and engineering students to intern as part of their work-related learning (attachments)

3: Projects and programmes

3.1 Construction of the disused radiation sources repository

The Authority is undertaking a project to construct a centralised disused radioactive repository facility funded by Government.

The facility, designed with assistance from the International Atomic Energy Agency, when complete is set to process, condition and store disused radioactive sources.

This is set to strengthen national arrangements for the storage of disused sources and ensure they are secure in line with national requirements.

Construction is being done by the Zimbabwe Defence Forces as the contractor, and the Ministry of Local Government Public Works as the Project Managers.

The physical structure is expected to be complete by the end of 2021.

3.2 Implementation of the vehicle screening programme

Pursuant to the gazetting of the Radiation Protection (Safety and Security of Radiation Sources) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (No.5), the Authority commenced the monitoring of all secondhand vehicles imported from Japan for possible radiation contamination at BeitBridge, Chirundu and Kariba ports of entry in December 2020.

This is to ensure potential contamination of vehicles as a result of the Fukushima Nuclear disaster is detected for all imports.

This is part of national efforts to strengthen frameworks for public and environmental exposure control.



Screening an imported vehicle for possible radiation contamination

3.3 Authorisation of radiation generating equipment

As a result of the Covid-19 restrictions and the need to minimise human interface, the Authority increased its use of ICT tools for license application processes. This allowed licensees to renew their licenses and to make new application online. The review and assessment process was also virtualised to ensure process-

ing of licenses during lockdown periods.

Practices for the management of radiation safety during the COVID-19 pandemic were also adopted from the IAEA survey report on the Impact of regulatory activities for the safety of radiation sources (May 2020, Report).



Fig1**Inventory of facilities**

The inventory of facilities and activities is managed using the Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS). The RAIS database has 627 facilities, as shown in fig 1. In 2020, 441 facilities were in operation whilst 186 were closed/ disfunctional.

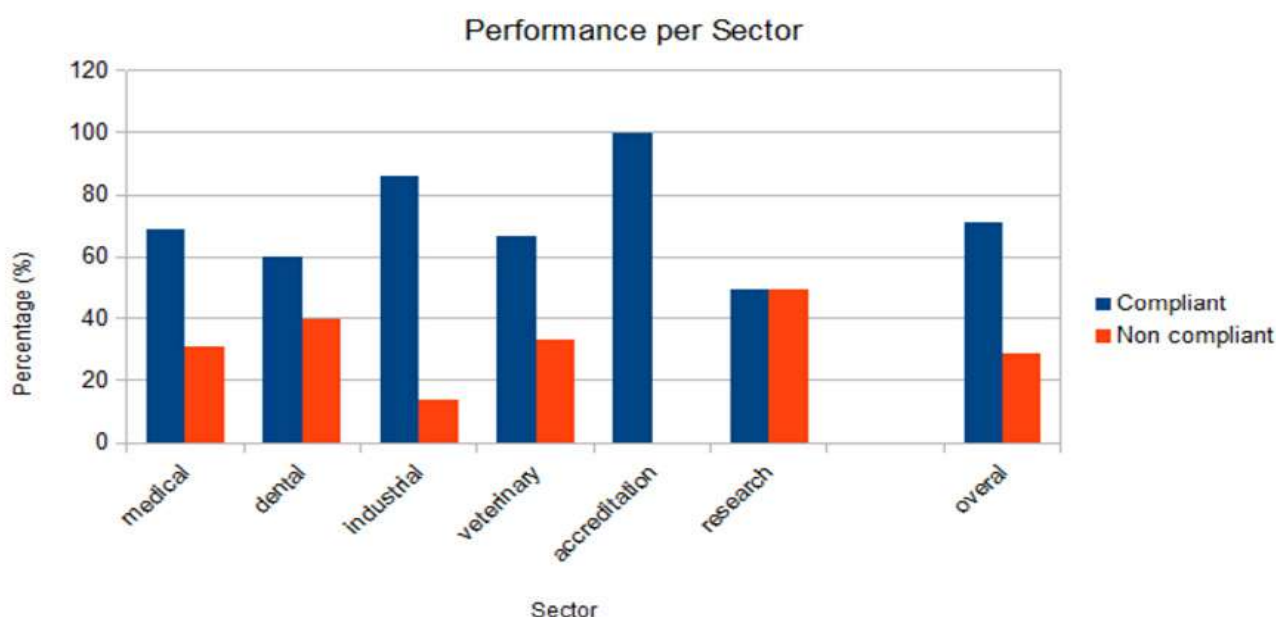
cenced, yielding a compliance rate of 71.8%, marginally down from 72.3% in 2019.

As shown in fig 2, compliance was high in the accreditation and industrial sectors as compared to research, medical and dental sectors.

The remaining non-compliant facilities were prohibited from operating in terms of the law.

3.4 Compliance performance

Of the 441 operational facilities, 317 were li-

Fig 2**Compliance per sector**

The Authority undertook compliance promotion programs aimed at raising awareness on the requirements for associations and departments with the responsibility for radiation safety.

These included the Ministry of Health and Child

Care, Zimbabwe Association of Church Related Hospitals (ZACH), Dental Association of Zimbabwe and the Chamber of Mines to ensure their members comply with the requirements of the Act.



3.4 Regulation of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials

Pursuant to the gazetting of the Radiation Protection (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material) (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (Statutory Instrument 190 of 2020) in addition to the Radiation Protection (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials) NORM Regulations, 2013 (Statutory Instrument 99 of 2013), the Authority began implementation of the requirements for regulating NORM.

Human activities alter the natural background of radiation either by moving naturally occurring radionuclides from inaccessible locations to locations where humans are present or by concentrating the radionuclides in the exposure environment.

Activities from mining and mineral processing, fertiliser production, wastewater treatment and water purification, construction industry and scrap processors have a potential to elevate levels of natural radionuclides.

The main contributors are K-40, U-238 and its daughters and Th-232 and its daughters.

The generation of products, by-products, residues and wastes containing NORM has the potential to

lead to both exposures to workers and members of the public, and to the environmental. Regulation of NORM, therefore, becomes apparent to ensure protection of the workers, public and the environment from radiation induced health effects.

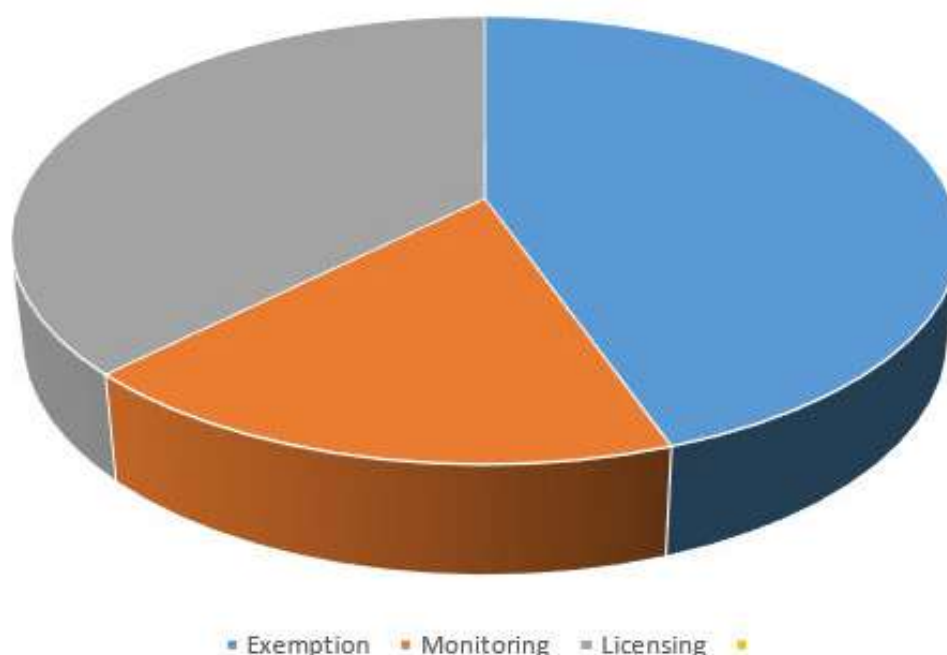
Activities mentioned above are required to be assessed and determine the extent to which their processes elevate the levels of radiation.

The Environmental Monitoring and Emergency Preparedness and Response section of the Authority operates a radiochemistry laboratory set up by government with IAEA assistance offered screening, assessment and analysis services.

These facilities are then classified according to the radiological risk as exemption, annual monitoring and Licensing based on the 1Bq/g criteria and the incremental annual effective dose to the public and workers.

By the end of the year 2020, 56 facilities had submitted applications for authorisation after successfully undertaking characterisation (assessment, sampling and analysis) and classified as follows:

NORM AUTHORISATIONS



3.5 Distribution of facilities under monitoring and classified

All facilities under monitoring provided annual monitoring plans to assess the levels of NORM, while those under licensing submitted Radiation Safety Programmes that were reviewed and approved by the Authority.

The programmes ensure that all radiation safety aspects for worker and public protection are implemented.



3.6 Regulatory inspections and enforcements



3.8 Enforcements

The Authority continued to undertake enforcement against non-compliant facilities in the form of prohibition to use radiation emitting equipment.

A total of 201 enforcement actions were undertaken in 2020.

3.7 Inspections

Inspections are carried out on a Graded approach according to GSR Part 3 and IAEA Tecdoc 1526 requirements.

These inspections and site visits are undertaken to monitor compliance with license conditions, investigate operational incidents and, promote the general safety culture as well as to foster open communication lines between the regulatory body and licensees.

Table 2

	Inspections	Percentage
Southern Region	60	100
Northern Region	62	92.5
Total	122	96

4: Technical Services

4.1 Worker monitoring programme

The Authority's Dosimetry Section is responsible for Individual monitoring of all occupationally exposed workers in the country.

The department operates in line with the IAEA Safety Fundamentals SF-1, IAEA Basic Safety standards GSR-3, General Safety Guide GSG-7 and other ISO standards namely ISO62387 for passive integrating Dosimetry systems and ISO 17025 for laboratories carrying out radiation measurement.

The department monitors workers exposed to external sources of radiation.

As part of quality assurance the Authority participates in the IAEA regional inter-comparison exercises for Individual Monitoring Laboratories which are periodically carried out.

This exercise to assesses the capacity of laboratories in measuring effective dose $H_p(10)$ and equivalent dose $H_p(0.07)$ for all radiation workers.

During this exercise Individual monitoring laboratories send their Dosimeters to a Secondary Standard Dosimetry Laboratory and the performance of the systems are assessed against International standards and requirements.



The Authority has a mandate of monitoring all occupationally exposed workers in the country

The Authorities Dosimetry laboratory submitted Optically Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dosimeters so that the performance of the OSL system can be assessed.

4.2 Personal Monitoring

The number of people registered in the National Dose Registry as at 31 December 2020 was 2510.

Table 3

Facility	Workers
Medical	1225
Veterinary	12
Accredited service providers	12
Industrial	1261

The Authority acquired a Dose Management System from the IAEA which will improve management of worker records and occupational exposure control.



Semi Manual In-Light Optically Stimulated Luminescence Reader

4.3 Radiochemistry laboratory services

The Authority runs a radiochemistry laboratory situated at the Environmental Management Agency Labs which has the following competencies;

- Food and water radiochemistry; assessment of radioactivity in food and water
- Materials testing; tobacco, soil and aqueous material testing for radioactivity contamination
- Assessment, sampling and analysis of naturally occurring radioactive materials in fulfilment of the requirements for the management of NORM
- Radiological Environmental Impact Assessments and,
- Leak testing and workplace monitoring services for facilities.

Plans are underway to upgrade the laboratory. The Laboratory intends to go for the ISO 17025 accreditation process in the medium term for gamma spectrometry systems to ensure efficiency of laboratory procedures.



4.4 NORM assessments

The laboratory undertook sampling and analysis of radionuclides' levels in environmental samples.

A total of 56 facilities were assessed and recommended for classification. Seven facilities that could not be conclusively classified had verification exercises undertaken to validate and

confirm the classification.

4.5 Training and consultancy

Training programmes and radiation safety consultancies designed to improve compliance with regulatory requirements were held in 2020 as follows:

Programme	Dates
Workshop on Management of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials	12-13 November 2020
Basic Radiation Safety Training for Radiation Safety Officer	24-27 November 2020
Facility Based Awareness Training on Radiation Safety for Whole Body Scanning	10-12 November 2020
Screening and assessment of scrap metal for radioactive sources and radiation contamination in line with SI 62 of 2011 and SI 99 of 2013 and recommend protective actions for handling and release of scrap metal.	November 2020
Assessments for radiation screening in waste residues for release and reuse	November 2020



HIGHLIGHTS



FINANCIAL

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe set out on pages 6 to 26, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in reserves and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph of my report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe as at December 31, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Non compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21, "The effects of changes in foreign currency rates on opening balances.

The prior year financial statements did not comply with the requirements of IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Rates", as the Authority had been unable to use an appropriate exchange rate on change of functional currency.

The Authority translated its comparative financial statements using the interbank rate which came into existence on February 22, 2019 through Exchange Control Directive RU 28 of 2019 issued by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

The Authority used January 1, 2019 as the date of change in functional currency and translated its foreign denominated balances to ZWL at a rate of 1:1 per Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 which prescribed that all assets and li-

abilities that were denominated in US\$ before February 22, 2019 be deemed to be RTGS dollars at a rate of 1:1 and all transactions subsequent to February 22, 2019 at interbank rate.

The Authority's inability to assess the appropriateness of using the interbank rate in achieving fair presentation was primarily due to the need to comply with SI 33 and the fact that there were no official exchange rates between October 2018 and February 2019 due to lack of an observable foreign exchange market.

In that regard the Authority's 2020 opening balances misstatements have an impact on the current year financial statements.

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAIs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I am independent of Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Zimbabwe, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the financial statements of the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe financial statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matter	How my audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
<p>Valuation of property, plant and equipment. Refer to notes 2.8, 3.1 on the accounting policy and note 4 to the financial statements</p> <p>The Authority held property, plant and equipment with revalued carrying amount of ZW\$134 730 794 as at December 31, 2020. The assets were revalued in accordance with IAS 16.</p> <p>Property, plant and equipment was revalued by the Authority using management valuations. The valuation takes into account unobservable inputs and therefore requires significant judgement in determining the values of the assets.</p> <p>Valuation of property, plant and equipment was considered to be a key audit matter due to the significance of management's judgements in determining asset values.</p>	<p>The audit procedures that I performed to address the risk of material misstatement relating to the valuation of property, plant and equipment included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysed and tested management's assumptions used to determining the recoverable amounts in testing for impairment. • Evaluated management's estimates regarding useful lives and residual values of these assets in relation to the Authority's historical experience, industry practice and future operating plans. • Critically evaluated the methodology and assumptions used by the Authority when performing the valuation. • Inspected documentary evidence of the state of property, plant and equipment. <p>Based on evidence gathered, I found the management's assumptions in relation to useful lives and the revalued carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment reasonable.</p>

Other Information in the Annual Report

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information. The Other Information comprises all the information in the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe's 2020 annual report other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon ("the other Information").

My opinion on the Authority's financial statements does not cover the Other Information and I do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the Authority's financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Authority's financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of

the Other Information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Authority's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority'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 management either intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

The objectives of my audit are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it's not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the planning and performance of the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and re-

lated disclosures made by management.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's 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 Authority's ability to continue as a going concern.

If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion.

My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.

I communicate with Those Charged with Governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I provide Those Charged with Governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with Those Charged with Governance, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so

would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In my opinion, the financial statements have, in all material respects, been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15], and other relevant Statutory Instruments.

October 15, 2021.



M. CHIRI (MRS),
AUDITOR – GENERAL.

Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$
Assets					
Non-current assets		122 217 794	86 140 410	122 217 794	19 202 671
Property, plant and equipment	4	122 217 794	86 140 410	122 217 794	19 202 671
Current assets		8 542 205	2 177 552	8 542 205	485 426
Trade and other receivables	5	2 613 170	1 231 606	2 613 170	274 553
Cash and cash equivalents	6	5 929 035	945 946	5 929 035	210 873
Total assets		130 759 999	88 317 962	130 759 999	19 688 097
Reserves and liabilities					
Reserves		101 516 280	71 610 348	116 723 374	15 963 587
Revaluation reserve		-	77 395 944	111 522 894	17 253 329
Retained earnings		101 516 280	(5 785 596)	5 200 480	(1 289 742)
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities		19 290 162	10 253 531	4 083 068	2 297 712
Deferred income	7	18 602 439	9 348 025	3 395 345	2 095 854
Security deposit	8	687 723	905 506	687 723	201 858
Current liabilities		9 953 557	6 454 083	9 953 557	1 426 798
Trade and other payables	9	9 832 997	5 644 960	9 832 997	1 258 391
Deferred income	7	120 560	516 708	120 560	103 221
Finance lease	10	-	292 415	-	65 186
Total liabilities		29 243 719	16 707 614	14 036 625	3 724 510
Total reserves and liabilities		130 759 999	88 317 962	130 759 999	19 688 097

30-09-, 2021.

30 Sept, 2021.

30/09, 2021.


L. MAZURU,
(CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER).


J. CHIPURU,
(CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER).


Dr. A.M. NYAKABAU,
(CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD).

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2020 ZW \$	2019 ZW \$	2020 ZW \$	2019 ZW \$
Income					
Revenue	11	106 254 138	10 789 474	34 859 161	2 405 221
Other income	12	16 544 382	2 046 111	5 315 135	456 125
		122 798 520	12 835 585	40 174 296	2 861 346
Expenditure		(93 571 372)	(16 718 228)	(33 684 074)	(3 726 876)
Administration expenses	13	(65 966 694)	(8 137 369)	(17 035 491)	(1 814 006)
Other expenses	14	(27 604 678)	(8 580 859)	(16 648 583)	(1 912 870)
Profit/(loss) for the year		29 227 148	(3 882 643)	6 490 222	(865 530)
Monetary gain		78 074 728	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income					
Revaluation gain		-	77 388 407	94 357 065	17 251 649
Total comprehensive income		107 301 876	73 505 764	100 847 287	16 386 119

Statement of changes in reserves for the year ended December 31, 2020

	HISTORICAL COST		
	Non distributable reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$
Balance as at January 01, 2019	1 680	(424 212)	(422 532)
Revaluation surplus	17 251 649	-	17 251 649
Total loss for the year	-	(865 530)	(865 530)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	<u>17 253 329</u>	<u>(1 289 742)</u>	<u>15 963 587</u>
Balance as at January 1, 2020	17 253 329	(1 289 742)	15 963 587
Revaluation surplus	94 269 565	-	94 269 565
Total profit for the year	-	6 490 222	6 490 222
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>111 522 894</u>	<u>5 200 480</u>	<u>116 723 374</u>

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		
	Revaluation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$
Balance as at January 01, 2019	77 395 944	(1 902 953)	75 492 991
Total loss for the year	-	(3 882 643)	(3 882 643)
Balance as at December 31, 2019	<u>77 395 944</u>	<u>(5 785 596)</u>	<u>71 610 348</u>
Balance as at January 1, 2020	77 395 944	(5 785 596)	71 610 348
Revaluation	(77 395 944)	-	(77 395 944)
Total profit for the year	-	107 301 876	107 301 876
Balance as at December 31, 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>101 516 280</u>	<u>101 516 280</u>

Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2020

		INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2020	2019	2020	2019
		ZW S	ZW S	ZW S	ZW S
Cash flows from operating activities		79 634 240	(815 227)	15 884 636	(181 733)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		107 301 876	(3 882 643)	6 490 222	(865 530)
<i>Adjusted for:</i>					
Depreciation	4	4 806 881	809 697	2 793 119	180 500
Deferred income		(120 560)	(516 708)	(120 560)	(115 186)
Allowance for credit losses		709 769	715 645	709 769	159 534
Monetary gain		(35 621 431)	-	-	-
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	59 608	-	13 288
Operating profit before working capital changes		77 076 535	(2 814 401)	9 872 550	(627 395)
Working capital changes		2 557 705	1 999 174	6 012 086	445 662
Increase in trade and other receivables		(1 412 549)	(1 417 580)	(3 048 385)	(316 011)
(Decrease)/increase in security deposit		(217 783)	41 229	485 865	9 191
Increase in trade and other payables		4 188 037	3 375 525	8 574 606	752 482
Cash generated from operations		79 634 240	(815 227)	15 884 636	(181 733)
Net cash out flow from investing activities		(83 337 562)	(3 241 691)	(11 538 677)	(722 647)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(83 337 562)	(3 241 691)	(11 538 677)	(722 647)
Net cash inflows from financing activities		8 686 411	2 242 928	1 372 204	500 000
Finance lease	10	(292 415)	-	(65 186)	-
Government grants	7	8 978 826	2 242 928	1 437 390	500 000
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4 983 089	(1 813 990)	5 718 162	(404 380)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		945 946	2 759 936	210 873	615 253
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	6	5 929 035	945 946	5 929 035	210 873

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe (RPAZ) started operations on July 1, 2005 and is constituted in terms of the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] of 2004.

Its core business is the protection of the public and workers from dangers resulting from the use or abuse of equipment, devices or materials capable of producing ionizing radiation and to provide for matters connected or incidental to the foregoing. RPAZ collect revenue from licence fees and is funded by the Government of Zimbabwe through grants.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act [Chapter 22:19]. IFRSs comprise standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) or by the former Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

While full compliance with IFRSs has been possible in previous reporting periods, the comparative financial information for 2019 only achieved partial compliance with IFRSs because it has not been possible to comply with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". IAS 21 requires an entity to apply certain parameters in determining the functional currency of an entity for use in the preparation of its financial statements.

The same standard requires an entity to make certain judgements, where applicable regarding appropriate exchange rates between the currency where exchangeability through a legal and market exchange mechanism is not achiev-

able.

In the opinion of the Authority, the requirements to comply with statutory Instrument 33 (SI 33) of 2019 created inconsistencies with IAS 21.

This has resulted in the adoption of the accounting treatment in the comparative financial statements which is in variance from that which would have been applied if the Authority had been able to fully comply with IFRS. This has had a knock on impact on fair presentation in the comparative (prior year) financial information.

The exchange differences that arose on translating foreign currency denominated transactions on the date of change in the Authority's functional currency were accounted for through the Revaluation reserve. The reserve was taken as non-distributable thus accounted for in the Statement of Changes in Reserves.

2.2 Going concern

The directors assess the ability of the Authority to continue in operation in the foreseeable future at each reporting date.

As at December 31, 2020 the directors have assessed the Authority's ability to continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and property, plant and equipment are shown at revalued amounts.

2.4 Currency Changes

The Zimbabwe Dollar was designated as the sole transactional, functional and reporting currency through Statutory Instruments 33 of 2019 and 142 of 2019.

In order to fairly present these financial state-

ments and reflect the change of currency, management rebased the assets and liabilities initially as guided by Statutory instruments 33 of 2019.

For fair presentation as required by IAS 21, management have activated a foreign currency revaluation in the Pastel system and subsequently restated balances as at December 31, 2019, which formed the opening balances for the 2020 financial year. In order to comply with IAS 21.

The effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, the exchange rates were adjusted through the Statement of Comprehensive Income and the Statement of Financial Position. A comprehensive asset revaluation exercise was carried out to reflect fair values after implementation of SI 33 of 2019 and also the hyperinflation which ensued in the year.

2.5 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL) currency as prescribed under Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 dated 22nd February 2019 and in Statutory Instrument 142 of 2019 dated 24th June 2019.

The Authority adopted the Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL) as the functional and presentation currency following the above developments during the year. Most of the Authority's transactions are in this currency and the same is used for the reporting.

2.6 Inflation Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared under the current costs basis in line with the provisions of International Accounting Standards (IAS) 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary economies. The Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) pronounced that the economy is trading under conditions of hyperinflation in line with IAS 29.

Management have applied the guidelines provided by PAAB. Management made various assumptions to produce the inflation adjusted financial information.

The conversion factors have been computed from the consumer price index (CPI) data as provided by Zimbabwe Statistical Agency (ZIM-STATS) on their website and also as circulated by PAAB.

The indices and conversion factors used to restate these financial statements are as follows;

	Index	Conversion Factor
31 December 2020	2 474.51	1.00
31 December 2019	551.61	4.73

Transactions and balances were restated as follows

- All comparative balances for the year ended 31 December 2019 were restated by applying the change in the index over 2020.
- Any revaluation surplus which from prior periods was eliminated
- Current year monetary assets and liabilities were not restated as they are already stated in the measuring unit as at financial position date.
- Current year non-monetary assets and liabilities were restated by applying the change in the index from the more recent of the date of transaction and the date of their most recent revaluation as at 31 December 2020
- Items recognised in the current income statement have been restated by applying the change in the general price index from the dates when the transactions were initially accrued by applying the monthly index for the year ended 31 December 2020.
- Monetary gain/ (loss) from the net inflation adjustments is included in the statement of comprehensive income.
- All items in the statement of cash flows are presented in the general price index at 31 December 2020.

Historical financial statements have been presented only to allow comparability during the transitional period in applying this standard.

2.7 Critical accounting judgments, assumptions and estimates

In preparing the financial statements, manage-

ment is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts presented in the financial statements and related disclosures.

Use of available information and the application of judgment are inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the financial statements.

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. Significant judgments include the following:

2.8 Impairment and provisioning policies

At each statement of financial position date, the Authority reviews the carrying amount of its assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets suffered any impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment (if any).

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount.

Impairment is recognised as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment is treated as a revaluation decrease.

In the event that, in the subsequent period, an asset that has been subject to an impairment loss is no longer considered to be impaired, the value is restored and the gain is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

The restoration is limited to the value which would have been recorded had the impairment adjustment not taken place.

2.8.1 Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Authority assesses useful lives and residual

values of property, plant and equipment each year taking into account past experience and technology changes. The depreciation rates are set out in note 3.1 and changes to useful lives have been considered necessary during the year. Management has set residual values for all classes of property, plant and equipment at zero.

2.8.2 Uncollectable accounts receivable

The Authority estimates the allowance for uncollectible accounts based on management's assessment of collection indicators to determine the rate applied.

2.8.3 Fair value measurement

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of land and buildings. Selection criteria for external valuers include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

2.9 New and revised standards and interpretations

2.9.1 Standards effective from 1 January 2019

i. IFRS 16 Leases

The standard was issued in January 2016 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 9 supersedes IAS 17. The objective of this standard is to recognise nearly all leases on the balance sheet which will reflect their right to use an asset for a period of time and the associated liability for payments.

2.9.2 Amended Standards – Effective 1

i. IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

Under the current IFRS 9 requirements, the SPPI condition is not met if the lender has to make a settlement payment in the event of termination by the borrower (also referred to as early repayment gain).

Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation amends the existing requirements in IFRS 9 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortized cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments.

ii. IAS 19 Employee Benefits

If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those applied in the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019.

The only major change is the reporting which now recognises hyperinflation in the economy hence financial statements have been adjusted for inflation.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at cost. Work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses recognised at the date of revaluation.

This is a change in accounting policy, refer to note 4. Valuations are performed with sufficient frequency to ensure that the carrying amount of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its fair value.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate major components of property, plant and equipment.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss.

A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve.

Accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being disposed is transferred to retained earnings.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or loss when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the profit and loss section of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

Provision for depreciation is based on straight line basis over the asset's expected useful life. Land and work in progress are not depreciated. The depreciation rates are set out below. A review of useful lives for assets across the classes were carried out during the year.

This had the effect of extending useful lives for

specific assets after a fair assessment of their usefulness to the Authority going forward.

The reviews had the effect of extending lives and the rates of depreciation remained as set out below. The annual rates used for this purpose are:

Furniture and fixtures	15%
Motor vehicles	20%
Computer equipment	30%
Communication equipment	50%
Technical equipment	10%

3.2 Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than continuing use. Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sale.

Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the profit or loss. Once classified as held for sale, the non-current assets are no longer depreciated.

3.3 Revenue grants and donations

Revenue grant is recognised as income during the year in which it is received. Donations are recorded as income when received

3.4 Capital grants and donations

Capital grant is recorded as deferred income in the statement of financial position when it becomes receivable and is then recognised as income on a systematic basis over the period necessary to match the grant with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

Grant amortised is credited to the income statement over the expected useful lives of the respective assets, on a straight line basis.

3.5 Employee benefits

i. Short term employee benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed

as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Authority has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Defined contribution plan

Obligations for contribution plans are expensed as the related service provided. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Payments to National Social Security are dealt with as defined contribution plans where the Authority's obligation under the scheme is equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

iii. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Authority can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Authority recognises costs for a restructuring.

If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

3.6 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Authority 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.

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 Authority 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. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

3.7 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The Authority has fully complied with the IFRS 9. From a classification and measurement perspective the standard requires that all financial instruments' assessment be based on the Authority's business model of managing the financial instruments and the cash flow characteristics of the same, except for derivatives and equity instruments.

3.7.1 Business model assessment

The Authority determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages its financial assets to achieve its business objectives.

The Authority's model is assessed on an instrument by instrument basis, based on the following factors;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model and how the risk is managed within each financial asset.
- The level of amounts held within each financial instrument.
- The security available on securing each asset.

3.7.2 Measurement

The Authority classified all its financial assets based on the business model for managing the assets and the asset's contractual terms measured at either;

- Amortised cost
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOIC)
- Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVPL)

The Authority measures loans and advances to staff, money market investments and mortgage investments at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met;

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and,
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).

3.7.3 Impairment of financial assets

The expected credit loss model applies to debt instruments recorded at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

3.7.4 Classification of financial assets and liabilities

The Authority classifies its financial assets and liabilities as follows;

- Financial assets held at amortised cost
These include loans and advances to staff and trade advance payments.

- **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank balances and investments with up to 90 days maturity.

- **Financial Liabilities**

All loans and borrowings which are measured at initial recognition at fair value less directly attributable transactional costs. After initial recognition interest bearing loans are measured at amortised costs.

3.7.5 De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired.

3.7.6 De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

3.7.7 Security deposits

These are classified as long term liabilities.

3.8 Risk management

3.8.1 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the unforeseen changes in interest rates. The Authority's exposure to the risk of change in market interest rates relates primarily to the held to maturity investments

Exposure to interest rate risk is managed at management level on a proactive basis. Management mitigates interest rate risks by investing in shorter maturity securities.

3.8.2 Foreign currency transaction and balances

While the Authority records are maintained in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL), some of its transactions are conducted in other major foreign currencies which include the United States Dollar, South African Rand, Botswana Pula, British Pound and Euros.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the Zimbabwe Dollar at rates of exchange ruling at the time of the transactions. Transaction and translation gains and losses arising on conversion or settlement are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income in determination of the operating income.

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.

Cash flows arising from transactions in a foreign currency are recorded in the local currency by applying to the exchange rate at the date of the cash flow.

3.9 Taxation

The Authority's receipts and payments are exempt from income tax in terms of the third schedule to the Income Tax Act [Chapter 23:04].

3.10 Revenue

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Authority;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue shall be recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. Stage of completion is determined by services performed to date as a percentage of total services to be performed.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents the amounts receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, net of trade discounts.

Revenue is earned from license fees, registration fees, application fees, dosimetry fees and import licence fees, which is earned annually. Licence fees are earned based on a calendar year in terms of the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] of 2004.

3.11 Development costs

Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Authority intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset.

Otherwise expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Any expenditure capitalised is normally amortised over three years.

3.12 Leases

The Authority adopted IFRS 16 for the purposes of managing and reporting leases. The Authority applied the standard from its mandatory date of 1 January 2019. The simplified transition approach was adopted and did not restate comparative amounts for the year prior to first adoption.

Right-of-use assets for property leases was measured on transition as if the new rules had always been applied. All other right-of-use assets were measured at the amount of the lease liability on adoption (adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease expenses). As the lessee, the Authority recognized a "right of use asset" and a lease liability. The right of use asset was treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly.

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

Finance leases – lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments.

The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Operating leases – lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset.

This liability is not discounted.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period they are incurred.

3.12.1 Short-term and Low Value assets leases

The Authority recognised leases that were less than 12 months old at the reporting date and related to leasing of small items which have a value of less than ZW\$5 000.

Obligations incurred these leases were charged to the statement of comprehensive income in equal instalments over the period of the lease, except when the alternative method is more representative of the time pattern from which benefits are derived.

4	Property, plant and equipment			
				HISTORICAL COST
	Details	Land	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment
		ZW S	ZW S	ZW S
	Opening carrying amount	87 500	826 761	915 974
	Gross carrying amount	87 500	826 761	915 974
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	Additions	-	9 268 772	23 475
	Depreciation for the year	-	(1 358 203)	(311 697)
	Derecognition	-	-	-
	Carrying amount- cost	-	-	-
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	Revaluation surplus	12 425 500	12 256 745	935 134
	Accumulated depreciation reversal	-	1 358 203	311 697
	Closing carrying amount	12 513 000	22 352 278	1 874 583
	Gross carrying amount	12 513 000	22 352 278	1 874 583
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
				INFLATION ADJUSTED
	Details	Land	Motor Vehicles	Computer Equipment
		ZW S	ZW S	ZW S
	Opening carrying amount	392 512	3 708 731	4 108 927
	Gross carrying amount	392 512	3 708 731	4 108 927
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	Additions	-	68 345 900	155 048
	Depreciation for the year	-	(2 337 430)	(536 422)
	Derecognition	-	-	-
	Carrying amount- cost	-	-	-
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-
	Revaluation	12 120 488	(49 702 353)	(2 389 392)
	Accumulated depreciation reversal	-	2 337 430	536 422
	Closing carrying amount	12 513 000	22 352 278	1 874 583
	Gross carrying amount	12 513 000	22 352 278	1 874 583
	Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-

PHYSICAL COST					
Communication Equipment ZW S	Fixtures and Fittings ZW S	Technical Equipment ZW S	Work in Progress ZW S	TOTAL 2020 ZW S	TOTAL 2019 ZW S
-	397 058	10 601 378	6 374 000	19 202 671	1 413 084
-	397 058	10 601 378	6 374 000	19 202 671	2 254 947
-	-	-	-	-	(841 863)
90 078	250 550	251 188	1 654 614	11 538 677	731 727
(5 083)	(51 718)	(1 066 418)	-	(2 793 119)	(180 500)
-	-	-	-	-	(13 288)
-	-	-	-	-	(128 212)
-	-	-	-	-	114 924
(59 408)	1 158 223	22 652 866	42 107 386	91 476 446	16 344 209
5 083	51 718	1 066 418	-	2 793 119	907 440
30 670	1 805 831	33 505 432	50 136 000	122 217 794	19 202 671
30 670	1 805 831	33 505 432	50 136 000	122 217 794	19 202 671
-	-	-	-	-	-
FINANCIAL COST					
Communication Equipment ZW S	Fixtures and Fittings ZW S	Technical Equipment ZW S	Work in Progress ZW S	TOTAL 2020 ZW S	TOTAL 2019 ZW S
-	1 781 145	47 556 251	28 592 844	86 140 410	6 338 891
-	1 781 145	47 556 251	28 592 844	86 140 410	10 115 367
-	-	-	-	-	(3 776 476)
594 922	1 654 768	1 658 973	10 927 951	83 337 562	3 282 422
(8 747)	(89 006)	(1 835 276)	-	(4 806 881)	(809 697)
-	-	-	-	-	(59 609)
-	-	-	-	-	(575 141)
-	-	-	-	-	515 532
(564 252)	(1 630 082)	(15 709 792)	10 615 205	(47 260 178)	73 317 762
8 747	89 006	1 835 276	-	4 806 881	4 070 641
30 670	1 805 831	33 505 432	50 136 000	122 217 794	86 140 410
30 670	1 805 831	33 505 432	50 136 000	122 217 794	86 140 410
-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

		INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2020 ZW \$	2019 ZW \$	2020 ZW \$	2019 ZW \$
5	Trade and other receivables	2 369 168	1 085 111	2 369 168	241 896
	Trade receivables	3 273 661	1 958 619	3 273 661	436 621
	Less: allowance for credit losses	(904 493)	(873 508)	(904 493)	(194 725)
	Other receivables	244 002	146 495	244 002	32 657
		2 613 170	1 231 606	2 613 170	274 553
6	Cash and cash equivalents				
	Cash at bank	5 929 035	945 946	5 929 035	210 873
		5 929 035	945 946	5 929 035	210 873
7	Deferred income				
	Opening carrying amount	9 864 733	8 097 782	2 199 075	1 805 181
	Capital grant	12 929 169	10 645 510	2 882 208	2 373 128
	Accumulated amortisation	(3 064 436)	(2 547 728)	(683 133)	(567 947)
	Additions	8 978 826	2 283 659	1 437 390	509 080
	Amortisation	(120 560)	(516 708)	(120 560)	(115 186)
	Closing carrying amount	18 722 999	9 864 733	3 515 905	2 199 075
	Capital grant	21 907 995	12 929 169	4 319 598	2 882 208
	Accumulated amortisation	(3 184 996)	(3 064 436)	(803 693)	(683 133)
	Carrying amount analysis	18 722 999	9 864 733	3 515 905	2 199 075
	Non current	18 602 439	9 348 025	3 395 345	2 095 854
	Current	120 560	516 708	120 560	103 221
8	Security deposit				
	Trust funds	687 723	905 506	687 723	201 858
		687 723	905 506	687 723	201 858

These are trust funds held in respect of personnel monitoring badges, the deposit is refunded on return of the badge.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

				INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
				2020	2019	2020	2019
				ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$
9	Trade and other payables						
	Board fees			925 971	369 792	925 971	82 435
	Other payables			774 504	399 322	774 504	89 018
	Payroll payables			2 544 471	3 154 117	2 544 471	703 125
	Payroll taxes			642 360	310 166	642 360	69 143
	Trade payables			4 945 691	1 411 563	4 945 691	314 670
				9 832 997	5 644 960	9 832 997	1 258 391
10	Finance lease						
	Current			-	292 415	-	65 186
				-	292 415	-	65 186
The Authority entered into a finance lease agreement with Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing. The lease value is ZW\$87 500 with yearly lease payment of ZW\$8 750 at no interest. The lease was fully paid in 2019.							
11	Revenue						
	Dosimetry fees			13 048 134	820 898	4 366 967	182 997
	Licence fees			86 395 254	6 166 643	24 824 850	1 374 686
	Norm fees			2 642 515	1 695 967	2 587 038	378 070
	Training fees			4 168 235	2 105 966	3 080 306	469 468
				106 254 138	10 789 474	34 859 161	2 405 221
12	Other income						
	Deferred income			120 560	-	120 560	-
	Fines			-	306 626	-	68 354
	Foreign exchange gain			3 417 516	-	1 670 750	-
	Government grant			12 973 710	1 739 485	3 506 500	387 771
	Sundry income			32 596	-	17 325	-
				16 544 382	2 046 111	5 315 135	456 125

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

				INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
				2020	2019	2020	2019
				ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$
13	Administration expenses						
	Audit fees			422 569	59 770	380 021	13 324
	Board expenses			1 624 715	733 236	1 404 236	163 455
	Consultancy fees			139 912	20 653	63 514	4 604
	Courier and postage			104 518	95 463	57 023	21 281
	Depreciation			4 806 881	809 697	2 793 119	180 500
	Fuel and oils			2 312 952	551 769	1 571 923	123 002
	General expenses			241 376	95 692	165 185	21 332
	Impairment loss			252 520	305 455	252 520	68 093
	Insurance			2 269 610	143 005	1 824 358	31 879
	Internet and telephone			989 795	343 608	726 577	76 598
	Legal fees			-	44 778	-	9 982
	Licencing charges			325 855	108 199	234 287	24 120
	Allowances for credit losses			709 769	715 647	709 769	159 534
	Printing and stationery			1 145 365	265 527	752 737	59 192
	Promotions and publicity			174 145	143 354	138 843	31 957
	Rentals			1 290 046	685 416	922 230	152 795
	Repairs and maintenance			1 628 571	441 013	1 153 916	98 312
	Revaluation loss			42 453 297	-	-	-
	Sanitary and cleaning			294 478	66 005	163 720	14 714
	Security			322 215	91 471	218 228	20 391
	Source conditioning			-	76 300	-	17 009
	Staff training			81 094	25 161	48 463	5 609
	Transaction charges			1 013 559	295 963	583 419	65 977
	Travel expenses			2 375 551	1 443 409	2 178 744	321 769
	Workshops			987 901	576 778	692 659	128 577
				65 966 694	8 137 369	17 035 491	1 814 006
14	Other costs						
14.1	Employment costs						
	Salaries and wages			27 213 433	7 933 223	16 300 120	1 768 497
	Staff welfare			391 245	647 636	348 463	144 373
				27 604 678	8 580 859	16 648 583	1 912 870

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020

						INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
						2020	2019	2020	2019
						ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$
15	Related party transactions								
	Compensation of key management personnel								
	The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:								
	Key management salaries and benefits					8 654 098	1 532 063	5 183 574	341 532
	Board fees					1 346 276	505 924	1 182 950	112 782
	Board expenses					278 439	227 312	221 286	50 673
						10 278 813	2 265 299	6 587 810	504 987
16	National Social Security Authority (NSSA) scheme								
	Employees are members of the National Social Security Authority (NSSA) scheme								
	Contribution to the fund is as follows:								
	Employees : 3.5% of gross salary per month					116 365	40 180	94 735	8 957
	Company : 3.5% of gross salary per month					116 365	40 180	94 735	8 957
17	Government Grants								
	Recurrent expenditure					3 506 500	1 220 153	3 906 500	272 000
	Capital expenditure					1 264 000	2 283 660	500 000	509 080
						4 770 500	3 503 813	4 406 500	781 080
	The Authority receives government grants annually for recurrent and current expenditure.								
18	Going concern								
	The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis that is to say the organisation will continue to operate into the foreseeable future. As at December 31, 2020, the Authority had an accumulated surplus of ZW\$101 516 280 and licence fees will be reviewed in line with the prevailing hyper inflationary economic environment								
	Government made a provision of ZW\$65 000 000 in the 2021 national budget for financial assistance. Including measures put in place in place by the directors and new revenue streams, preparation of the financial statements on the going concern basis is appropriate.								
19	Events after the reporting period; Covid-19								
	In March 2020, the World Health Organisation declared Covid-19 a global pandemic. The scourge has negatively impacted global economies, posing economic uncertainties with varied financial implications. Management have assessed the current economic uncertainties and market volatility caused by Covid-19 and cast no doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern.								



**RADIATION PROTECTION
AUTHORITY OF ZIMBABWE**

“... Protecting people and the environment against radiation effects ...”