



# ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Radiation Protection  
Authority of Zimbabwe

Email address:  
[officialmail@rpaz.co.zw](mailto:officialmail@rpaz.co.zw)  
Website: [www.rpaz.co.zw](http://www.rpaz.co.zw)

Tel: (024) 2335627  
1 Mc Caw Drive,  
Avondale, Harare





This Annual Report for the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe for the year 2021 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] and Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) [Chapter 22:19]

The report covers the corporate governance, technical and financial performance of the Authority in 2021

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Background	4
Chairperson’s statement	5
Chief Executive Officer’s statement	6
Governance	7
Human capital	19
Regulatory services	20
Technical services	22
Independent auditor’s report	25

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Board meetings and attendance	13
Table 2	Employment equity	17
Table 3	Analysis of yearly compliance performance	18
Table 4	NORM Compliance	18
Table 5	Summary of scheduled inspections 2021	19
Table 6	Scheduled Inspection statistics	20
Table 7	Training	21

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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

## Background

Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe is a regulatory body established by the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] of 2004 with a mandate to protect the people and the environment from the harmful effects of ionising radiation.

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

#### ● Teamwork

We thrive on stakeholder and internal synergies for responsive, proficient and expected outcomes.

#### ● Integrity

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

#### ● Accountability

We are answerable to our responsibilities and commitments.

#### ● Innovation

We constantly strive to define the standard of excellence in everything we do through evidence-based approaches that make a difference to society.

#### ● Professionalism

We value proficiency and develop our staff to perform with expertise and dedication.

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

**EMA** – Environmental Management Agency

**ZIMRA** – Zimbabwe Revenue Authority

**ZRP** – Zimbabwe Republic Police

**ZDF** – Zimbabwe Defence Forces

**Radiation users/public**

---

### RPAAZ 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](http://www.rpaz.co.zw)

**E-mail:** [officialmail@rpaz.co.zw](mailto:officialmail@rpaz.co.zw)

**Facebook:** Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe

**Twitter:** @rpaz\_online

# Chairperson's statement

The operating environment for the year ended 31 December 2021 showed a significant improvement as compared to 2020, with a decline in the inflation rate and stability of the exchange rate. The relaxation of the COVID-19 lockdown restrictions also resulted in increased economic and social activity. Resultantly, the Authority managed to deliver a solid operational and financial performance for the year under review in line with the Authority's strategic plan.

The Radiation Protection Board is proud of the way the Authority managed to navigate the macroeconomic challenges and achieve goals set at the beginning of the year in line with the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan that is aligned with the first phase of the National Development Strategy (NDS1). The Authority envisages contributing towards improving the quality of life of the Zimbabwean populace by strengthening their protection from the harmful effects of radiation.

The Board maintained control over the affairs of the Authority, guiding the development and adoption of the 2021-2025 Strategic plan and organisational realignment to ensure efficient delivery of the mandate and effective contribution to NDS1. All planned board meetings and engagements were held, most being done virtually in compliance with the covid-19 regulations. As such, the Board is satisfied with the 2021 financial performance, corporate governance, and control systems of the Authority as depicted in this report.

Laboratory capacity for naturally radioactive materials (NORM) was enhanced with the addition of Gross Alpha Beta Counting equipment that will be handy for analysing food and water samples. Further, the construction of the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility progressed to 90% completion of the superstructure with high optimism of commissioning before the end of 2022.

Zimbabwe continues to benchmark its activities in line with international best practices on Safety and Security of radiation sources. In that regard, the government con-



*Dr. Anna Mary Nyakabau*

cluded and deposited the following international instruments that support our mandate:

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM (Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials)).
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident.
- Joint Convention of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, and.
- Additional Protocol to the Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement.

Consequently, the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] is under review to align with changes in international safety standards as well as to domesticate obligations arising from international legal instruments.

During the year, Eng. Tatenda Mawokomatanda, the Chief Engineer - Water Resources Planning in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement was appointed to the Board. As part of the Authority's Corporate Social Responsibility programmes, the Authority donated to cancer patients and survivors, commemorating International Childhood Cancer Day during an event organised by KidzCan Zimbabwe and hosted an online seminar addressing breast cancer issues in partnership with the Cancer Association of Zimbabwe. The Authority also donated food items and toys to Danai Children's home, where staff conducted their March monthly clean-up exercise.



The Authority exhibited at the 2021 Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, themed “Showcasing the new normal for business and industry: Realities and Opportunities”.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to extend my appreciation to the Authority’s shareholders, the Office of the President and Cabinet for their continued support. Further, I would like to thank fellow directors and staff of the Authority for their hard work, creativity in delivering the Authority’s mandate in

a Covid 19 pandemic hostile environment and commitment in 2021 as we traversed the uncertainty and challenges of the global pandemic. We look forward to a more fruitful 2022.

In compliance with the requirements of the Public Entities Corporate Governance Act (PECGA) [Chapter 10:33], and Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) [Chapter 22:19] I do hereby present the Authority’s Annual Report for the financial year ended 31 December 2021. I thank you.

## Chief Executive Officer’s statement



*Mr. Justice Chipuru*

As we embrace innovation, it has become increasingly clear over the years that if not regulated, radiation will pose a threat to people and the environment.

In the year under review, I am delighted to announce the operations, achievements and challenges the Authority went through in its mandate to protect the people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation in the country.

### Highlights

- Development of policies to enhance corporate governance.
- Increased use of ICT tools and online platforms for authorisation, inspections, and other regulatory activities.
- Strengthened measures and activities for public exposure control and environmental monitoring.
- Licensing compliance rose from 72.3% recorded in 2020 to 82.46% by year end 2021.
- Construction of the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility progressed well and is expected to be complete in 2022 owing to government’s funding albeit Covid-19 induced challenges.
- Deposition to the IAEA of four international conventions and one protocol related to nuclear safety and security ensuring Zimbabwe’s contribution to global nuclear safety and security.

### General Operating Environment

The Authority has continued to focus on working closely with facilities that use radiation equipment to ensure that safety standards are applied in the discharge of their work. The reporting period has seen an increase in compliance from facilities in terms of safety standards and worker monitoring initiatives.

Like other entities, the Authority was not spared from the impact of Covid-19, and this slowed some operations such as the procurement of goods and services, construction works at the Disused Sources Repository and, inspections. To circumvent such, innovative measures such

as virtual inspections were implemented.

### **Financial Performance**

The Authority maintained a balance between revenue and expenditure and for the year ended December 31, 2021, an inflation adjusted operating surplus margin of 5% was recorded despite the macroeconomic environment that was coupled with hyperinflation, exchange rate disparities and covid 19 disruptions.

Government availed \$60 million for the ongoing construction of the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility which is 90% complete and expected to be commissioned in 2022.

The financial position remained solid with total assets amounting to \$267 million against liabilities of \$88 million and a current ratio of 3:1 was achieved from an undesirable 0.8:1 in 2020.

### **Outlook**

The Authority's outlook is optimistic as the country recognises the potential of the mining sector to transform the economy and seeks to achieve a 12 billion mining industry by 2023.

Most mining entities are using radiation technology in their operations, which will require the Authority to provide the much-needed services in that sector to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of radiation.

- Initiate a patient dose monitoring framework.
- Operationalising the Online licensing system to minimise human interaction owing to the Covid-19 pandemic and adapting to the new normal of doing business.
- Operationalise the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility.
- Expansion of laboratory infrastructure to incorporate food and water testing in line with WHO and international guidelines.
- Commence nationwide background radiation mapping in line with safety standards.
- Facilitate ratification of international conventions to promote compliance to global nuclear security. These include:
  - Convention on Nuclear Safety
  - Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

- Joint Protocol Relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (Nuclear Terrorism Convention)
- IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) Privileges and Immunities
- Amendment to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

### **Conclusion**

I convey my appreciation for the energy and dedication shown by the Authority's board of directors, management and staff as well as our valuable stakeholders over the past year to ensure the protection of people and the environment against the harmful effects of radiation.

---

## **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 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 3rd Radiation Protection Board**

The 3rd Radiation Protection Board comprises of 10 Board members as appoint-



ed by the Minister and can serve for 8 years.

The Board Committees are assisted by 2 expert 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. Eng 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. Eng Tatenda Mawokomatanda: Member
11. Mrs Vimbai Chinyadza: Expert member of the Finance Committee
12. 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 television. 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 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 Development 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 an 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.



### **Mr Aaron Chigona**

Mr A. Chigona is the Director General of the Environmental Management Agency. He holds a Diploma in Education Specialization in Agriculture, a BSc in Agricultural Management, and an MSc. Tropical Resources Ecology. He has over 20 years of experience as an environmentalist.

He also has experience as a lecturer, having lectured to 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



### **Eng. Benson Munyaradzi**

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

He holds an MSc. Mechanical Engineering (Energy Technology) from the Dresden University of Technology in Germany and an MSc. 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.

been the Deputy Legal Advisor to the Office of the President and Cabinet from 2012.

Before this, Mr Charumbira was employed by the Zimbabwe Republic Police where he rose the ranks from Sergeant in 2004 to the professional level of Senior Law Officer and was promoted to the position 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 sits on the Audit Committee.



### **Mr Nathan Nkomo**

Mr N. Nkomo is the Director of the Department of Civil Protection in the Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing.

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

He has been in 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 on 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 Royal College of Ophthalmologists in the United Kingdom.

He has over 20 years of experience in research and lecturing of Health Sciences and has several 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 sits on the Finance Committee.



### **Mrs Lizzie Mazvita Chikerema**

Mrs Chikerema is the Director Internal Audit at the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), a position she has held since May 2021. She was the Internal Audit Manager for the Scientific Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC), a position she held since 2007.



She has over 20 years of 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 an 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 Board member of the Traditional Medicines Practitioners Council (TMPC) and a Trustee on 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. He has also acted as the Clinical Director.

Before this, he held the position of Hospital Medical Officer for both the Radiotherapy Department from 2005 to 2006 and the Nuclear Medicine and Radiotherapy Departments from 2005 to 2013.

He holds a Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery degree, an MSc in Medical Sciences, and a Master of Medicine (MMed Nuclear Medicine). He is involved in teaching medical physics and radiography students at-

tached 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 cooperation programme.

He is currently the National Coordinator for the 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 Cooperation 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 Management Committee and the Operations Committee.



**Engineer Tatenda Mawokomatanda**

Engineer Tatenda Mawokomatanda is currently the Chief Engineer of Water Resources Planning in the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement mandated to produce strategic plans for the sustainable utilization of the Country's Water Resources.

She is a holder of an MSC degree in Water management specialising in Water Resources Management and a Bachelor of Engineering Honours Degree in Civil and Water Engineering from IHE Delft Institute for Water Education and the National University of Science and Technology respectively with thirteen years of working experience.

She was appointed to the 3rd Radiation Protection Board in May 2021 where she sits on the Audit Committee and the Operations Committee.



**Mrs Vimbai Chinyadza**

Mrs V. Chinyadza has been 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, starting 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) in Accounting and Finance and has 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 a Human Resources generalist with over 30 years of multi-sectoral experience covering inter-alia private com-

panies, parastatal, non-governmental organisations and small to medium-sized enterprises.

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

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

She holds an ILO Certificate in Human Resources Management and Strategic Management, IPMZ Diploma, MComm Strategic Management and Corporate Governance and a Master’s 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 a key 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**

1. Dr R. Masanganise: Chairman
2. Mr A. Chigona: Member
3. Eng B. Munyaradzi: Member
4. Dr X. Ndlovu: Member
5. Eng T. Mawokomatanda: Member

**Finance Committee**

1. Mr W. Zhakata: Chairperson
2. Mr A. Chigona: Member
3. Dr R. Masanganise: Member
4. Eng B. Munyaradzi: Member
5. Mrs V. Chinyadza: Expert Member

**Audit Committee**

1. Mrs L.M. Chikerema: Chairperson

2. Mr N. Nkomo: Member
3. Mr N. Charumbira: Member
4. Eng T. Mawokomatanda: Member

**Legal, Human Resources and Risk Management Committee**

1. Mr N. Charumbira: Chairperson
2. Mrs L.M. Chikerema: Member
3. Mr N. Nkomo: Member
4. Dr X. Ndlovu: Member

**2.4 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

5. Mrs. S. Gundu: Expert Member

Board Committees meet at least once per quarter and provide feedback to the Board through Committee reports.

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

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:**

*Table 1: Board meetings and attendance*

Names	Date of Meeting			
	04 May 2021 7 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting	03 August 2021 8 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting	02 November 2021 9 <sup>th</sup> Board Meeting	09 December 2021 10 <sup>th</sup> 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. LM Chikerema	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dr. X. Ndlovu	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eng. T. Mawokomatanda		✓	✓	✓

✓ Member present at the meeting

- Member not present but tendered an apology





*The Authority's staff exhibiting at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair.*

All Board Resolutions were timeously communicated to relevant action owners and implemented, whilst Board and Committee meetings were conducted throughout the year in line with the PECGA. The following Authority's policy documents were developed and adopted by the board to enhance corporate governance:

- Board Charter
- Clients Charter
- Honorarium Policy
- Staff Loans Policy
- Information Communication and Technology Policy
- Internal Audit Charter

The Authority's visibility was enhanced through the revamping of the official website and rebranding of the Southern Region offices. Engagements with the media propelled awareness campaigns which resulted in various articles about the Authority's services and programs being published.

The Authority took part in the ZITF (Zimbabwe International Trade Fair) and the event marked a remarkable achievement in awareness through the interest generated by various visitors to RPAZ's exhibition stand. In partnership with the Cancer Association of Zimbabwe, the Authority hosted an online seminar that addressed breast cancer issues. In the same vein, the Authority commemorated International Childhood Cancer

Day at an event organised by Kidzcan Zimbabwe and donated to cancer patients and survivors.

As part of the Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, the Authority also participated in the National Clean-up exercise, one of which was held at Danai Children's Home and a donation of food items and toys was handed over.



*Authority's staff clean the premises of Danai Children's home during one of the National Clean-up campaigns.*

## 2.5 Authority's Management

### **Mr. Justice Chipuru** **Chief Executive Officer**



Mr Justice Chipuru joined the Authority in 2010 as a scientist and rose through the ranks becoming CEO in 2020.

He holds a BSc General Degree (Biology and Geography) from the University of Zimbabwe, MSc Degree in Strategic Management from Chinhoyi University of Technology, an MSc Degree in Safety, Health and Environmental Management, an MSc Degree in International Affairs, both from the Midlands State University, an IMM Diploma in Marketing as well as an IPMZ Diploma in Human Resources Development.

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. 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 Africa, B.Sc. Hons Physics from the Midlands and State University and an executive Masters in Business Administration from the National University of Science and Technology.

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. Lovemore Mazuru**  
**Chief Finance Officer**



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 sits on Rise and Shine Foundation, a PVO dealing with youth empowerment and poverty alleviation in the disadvantaged communities.

---

**Mr. Company Jembere**  
**Internal Audit**



**Ms. Vongai Mavurayi-Mutanga**  
**Legal and Corporate Secretary**



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 an executive 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!

---

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. 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.



*Construction works at the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility commenced in 2016.*



*The facility is expected to be completed in 2022.*





*Staff members during the Authority's 2022 Strategy review*

### 3. Human Capital

The Authority had 57 staff members with expertise in a variety of scientific, technical, managerial, and other professional disciplines.

Pursuant to the Authority's role as a socially responsible employer, the Authority was committed to diversity and employment equity as shown in the table below.

The Authority offers a graduate trainee programme for young scientists who undergo a two-year programme before they become radiation scientists. The Authority also offers attachment opportunities for university students.



*Authority's staff wearing pink to commemorate Breast Cancer Awareness month.*

**Table 2: Employment equity**

LEVEL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Executive Management	1	0	1
Senior Management	4	1	5
Technical Staff	19	12	31
Support Staff	10	10	20
Total	34	23	57





## 4 Regulatory Services

### 4.1 Authorisation Compliance

By the end of the reporting period, the Authority had 456 active facilities in the national inventory of

radiation sources. Of these, 376 met the minimum requirements for authorisation. The compliance rate rose from 71.8% in 2020 to 82.46% in 2021.

*Table 3: Analysis of annual compliance performance for radiation devices*

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Compliance percentage	65.0	68.2	68.1	72.3	71.8	82.46

### 4.2 NORM Authorisation

In the year under review, 56 facilities were assessed and classified for NORM authorisation, of which 48 met all the regulatory requirements.

*Table 4: NORM Compliance*

Licence Category	Authorised	Not authorised	Total	% Compliance
Licensing	15	3	18	83.33
Monitoring	9	2	11	81.81
Exemption	23	4	27	85.19
Total	48	9	57	84.21

### 4.3 Online Licensing

Development of the online licensing platform was completed by December 2021 and a trial version commenced.

### 4.4 Vehicle Screening

The radiation screening programme on all imported vehicles as stipulated in the Statutory Instrument SI 281 of 2020, progressed well. A total of 24 572 vehicles were screened for radiation contamination.



### 4.5 Storage and Movement of Radioactive Sources

Sources which were temporarily stored at the Government Analyst Laboratory were successfully moved to the Disused Sources Repository in Hatcliffe. The exercise was done following the international best practices for the transportation of radioactive sources. The Authority participated in the European Union's "Support to the Southern African States in Nuclear Safety and Safeguards" training exer-

cise that focused on tracking radioactive materials in transit. The exercise was facilitated by the International Science and Technology Centre.



*The Authority conducts compliance assurance activities, including pre-authorisation inspections, routine inspections, ad-hoc inspections, reactive inspections, review and assessment of facilities' radiation protection programs and radiation safety policies and procedures*

### 4.6 Inspections

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the Authority undertook both physical and virtual inspections for compliance verification. The Authority managed to conduct all scheduled inspections for 2021, registering a sharp increase as compared to 2020. Non-compliant facilities had enforcement actions taken.

*Table 5: Summary of scheduled inspections 2021*

	Planned Inspections	Actual Inspections	Percentage
Southern Region	73	73	100
Northern Region	90	90	100
Total	163	163	100

**Table 6: Scheduled Inspection statistics**

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Scheduled inspection percentage	92	92	96	100

## 5 Technical Services

### 5.1 Worker monitoring programme

A range of activities were carried out to provide quality personnel monitoring services to occupationally exposed workers.

The number of people under the National Occupational Monitoring System was 2143 as of 1 December 2021 as compared to 1818 recorded in 2020. All registered workers received doses within the regulatory limits.

### 5.2 Environmental Monitoring and Assessment of NORMs (Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials)

An Alpha Beta Counter was purchased to enhance the Authority's capacity to conduct environmental monitoring exercises.

The Authority developed and implemented the environmental monitoring system

### 5.3 Projects

#### 5.31 Construction of the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility

Construction of the Disused Radioactive Sources Management Facility progressed well and was 90% complete by the end of the reporting period. The facility is set to process, con-

to 50% capacity covering the following:

1. Assessment of Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM): site assessments and sampling, including capacity building for inspectors and facilities.
2. Upgrade of the laboratory to align with ISO 17025 - Procedures and documentation, Implementation of radiochemical analysis and recommended classification.
3. Developing a system of radioactivity analysis in water, wastewater and water treatment aligned with WHO guidelines on water quality. The stakeholder engagement and awareness programmes were done and an action plan for implementation in 2021 was approved.
4. Criteria and framework for undertaking Radiological Environmental Impact Assessments were developed and concluded for implementation in 2021.

dition, and store disused radioactive sources. During the period under review, the government provided funding to the tune of \$60 million. The Ministry of Local Government and Public Works and the Zimbabwe Defence Forces were instrumental in the construction works.



*The Facility will receive, process and store disused radioactive sources, medical waste and other radioactive waste from industry and research.*



## 5.4 Training

The following training programmes were conducted during the period under review albeit Covid-19 induced restrictions.

**Table 7: Training**

Description of Training	Dates (2021)	Participants
Equipment training for technicians and officers	April	20
NORM transportation safety training for regulators	March-April	19
NORM tracking training was conducted by RPAZ in conjunction with Zambia and DRC	November	19
Radiation safety and security during transport and handling of radioactive materials	November	15
Facility based radiation safety trainings	January - December	45
Non-Ionising Radiation safety	November	20
National Seminar on Management of Radioactivity in Water Quality in line with World Health Organisation guidelines on drinking water quality	May	48
Management of NORM for Radiation Safety Officers	May	27
Development of an internal training program for NORM Radiation Safety (Webinar)	September	63
Basic Radiation Safety for Radiation Safety Officers	October	36
Personal Monitoring (Dosimetry Training )	October	14
Management of NORM for NORM Radiation Safety Officers	November	22
National Workshop on Radioactivity in Water for Operators	November	22
NORM workshop for coal miners, combustion, and coking facilities	November	12



# Independent auditor's report

## Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe set out on pages 7 to 24, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2021, 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, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe as at December 31, 2021, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

## Basis for Opinion

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 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, 2021.

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 and impairment of property, plant and equipment. Refer to note 2.8, 3.1 and note 4 to the financial statements.</p> <p>The Authority held property, plant and equipment with revalued carrying amount of ZW\$220 190 167 as at December 31, 2021. The assets were revalued by Management in accordance with IAS 16.</p> <p>The valuation of property, plant and equipment was dependent on the valuation methodology adopted. The method also takes into account unobservable inputs and therefore requires significant judgement in determining the values of the assets.</p> <p>The useful life and residual values are also reviewed annually by management with reference to current, forecast and relevant technical factors. This involves a significant degree of management judgement and assumptions.</p> <p>As a result, valuation of property, plant and equipment were considered to be a key audit matter.</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"> <li>• Analysed and tested management's assumptions used to determine the recoverable amounts in testing for impairment,</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Critically evaluated the methodology and assumptions used by the Authority when performing the valuation.</li> <li>• Inspected documentary evidence of the state of property, plant and equipment.</li> </ul> <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 Authority members are responsible for the Other Information. The other Information comprises all the information in the Radiation Protection Authority of Zimbabwe's 2021 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 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 and those charged with governance are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) 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 re-

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, 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 related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If I con-

clude 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;

- 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.

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 also 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 4, 2022.

*M. Chiri*  
M. CHIRI,  
AUDITOR – GENERAL.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2021 ZWS	2020 ZWS	2021 ZWS	2020 ZWS
<b>Assets</b>					
<b>Non-current assets</b>		<b>221 976 897</b>	<b>196 919 899</b>	<b>221 598 555</b>	<b>122 217 794</b>
Property, plant and equipment	4	220 190 166	196 919 899	220 190 166	122 217 794
Right of use asset	5	1 786 731	-	1 408 389	-
<b>Current assets</b>		<b>45 269 883</b>	<b>13 730 500</b>	<b>45 269 883</b>	<b>8 542 205</b>
Trade and other receivables	6	8 950 880	4 200 336	8 950 880	2 613 170
Prepayments	7	9 791 275	-	9 791 275	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8	26 527 728	9 530 164	26 527 728	5 929 035
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>267 246 780</b>	<b>210 650 399</b>	<b>266 868 438</b>	<b>130 759 999</b>
<b>Reserves and liabilities</b>					
<b>Reserves</b>		<b>164 290 467</b>	<b>188 088 322</b>	<b>178 456 281</b>	<b>116 723 374</b>
Non-distributable reserve		144 102 968	179 258 757	170 801 903	111 522 894
Retained earnings		20 187 499	8 829 565	7 654 378	5 200 480
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>87 932 795</b>	<b>6 563 010</b>	<b>73 388 639</b>	<b>4 083 068</b>
Deferred income	9	84 039 679	5 457 582	69 495 523	3 395 345
Security deposit	10	3 893 116	1 105 428	3 893 116	687 723
<b>Current liabilities</b>		<b>15 023 518</b>	<b>15 999 067</b>	<b>15 023 518</b>	<b>9 953 557</b>
Trade and other payables	11	5 477 588	12 172 649	5 477 588	7 573 014
Deferred income	9	2 060 191	193 785	2 060 191	120 560
Provisions	12	5 608 312	3 632 633	5 608 312	2 259 983
Lease	13	1 877 427	-	1 877 427	-
<b>Total reserves and liabilities</b>		<b>267 246 780</b>	<b>210 650 399</b>	<b>266 868 438</b>	<b>130 759 999</b>

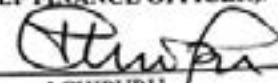
14 SEPTEMBER, 2022.

14<sup>th</sup> September, 2022.

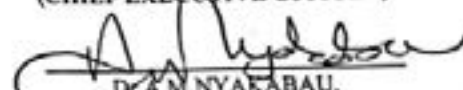
29 September, 2022.



L. MAZURU,  
(CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER).



J. CHIPURU,  
(CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER).



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

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2021 ZWS	2020 ZWS	2021 ZWS	2020 ZWS
<b>Income</b>					
Revenue	14	196 476 533	56 031 636	144 807 309	34 859 161
Other income	15	15 864 148	8 543 398	13 386 002	5 315 135
		<b>212 340 681</b>	<b>64 575 034</b>	<b>158 193 311</b>	<b>40 174 296</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		<b>(227 906 744)</b>	<b>(57 392 331)</b>	<b>(155 739 413)</b>	<b>(33 684 074)</b>
Administration expenses	16	(136 941 311)	(31 191 977)	(83 421 204)	(17 035 491)
Other expenses	17	(90 965 433)	(26 200 354)	(72 318 209)	(16 648 583)
Monetary gain		26 923 997	3 719 956	-	-
<b>Surplus for the year</b>		<b>11 357 934</b>	<b>10 902 659</b>	<b>2 453 898</b>	<b>6 490 222</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		-	<b>151 526 242</b>	<b>59 279 009</b>	<b>94 269 565</b>
Revaluation gain		-	151 526 242	59 279 009	94 269 565
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>11 357 934</b>	<b>162 428 901</b>	<b>61 732 907</b>	<b>100 759 787</b>



**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021**

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		
	Non Distributable	Retained	Total
	reserve	earnings	
	ZW S	ZW S	ZW S
Balance as at January 01, 2020	27 732 515	(2 073 094)	25 659 421
Revaluation surplus	151 526 242	-	151 526 242
Surplus for the year	-	10 902 659	10 902 659
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>179 258 757</b>	<b>8 829 565</b>	<b>188 088 322</b>
Balance as at January 1, 2021	179 258 757	8 829 565	188 088 322
Revaluation loss	(35 155 789)	-	(35 155 789)
Surplus for the year	-	11 357 934	11 357 934
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>144 102 968</b>	<b>20 187 499</b>	<b>164 290 467</b>

	HISTORICAL COST		
	Non Distributable	Retained	Total
	reserve	earnings	
	ZW S	ZW S	ZW S
Balance as at January 01, 2020	17 253 329	(1 289 742)	15 963 587
Revaluation surplus	94 269 565	-	94 269 565
Surplus for the year	-	6 490 222	6 490 222
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2020</b>	<b>111 522 894</b>	<b>5 200 480</b>	<b>116 723 374</b>
Balance as at January 1, 2021	111 522 894	5 200 480	116 723 374
Revaluation surplus	59 279 009	-	59 279 009
Surplus for the year	-	2 453 898	2 453 898
<b>Balance as at December 31, 2021</b>	<b>170 801 903</b>	<b>7 654 378</b>	<b>178 456 281</b>

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

	Note	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
		2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		<b>11 949 899</b>	<b>141 159 047</b>	<b>4 645 205</b>	<b>15 884 636</b>
Surplus for the year		11 357 934	10 902 659	2 453 898	6 490 222
<i>Adjusted for:</i>					
Depreciation for the year	4	19 468 368	7 739 078	16 754 311	2 793 119
Deferred income amortised		(2 060 191)	(193 785)	(2 060 191)	(120 560)
Allowance for credit losses		3 245 748	1 140 863	3 795 112	709 769
Profit on disposal of non-current assets		(205 370)	-	(169 078)	-
Interest earned	15	(805 367)	-	(663 046)	-
Monetary gain		668 038	111 906 574	-	-
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>		<b>31 669 160</b>	<b>131 495 389</b>	<b>20 111 006</b>	<b>9 872 550</b>
<b>Working capital changes</b>		<b>(19 719 261)</b>	<b>9 663 658</b>	<b>(15 465 801)</b>	<b>6 012 086</b>
Increase in trade and other receivables		(7 996 292)	(4 899 889)	(10 132 822)	(3 048 385)
Increase in prepayments		(9 791 275)	-	(9 791 275)	-
Movement in security deposit		2 787 688	780 966	3 205 393	485 865
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(6 695 061)	13 782 581	(2 095 426)	8 574 606
Provision for leave pay		1 975 679	-	3 348 329	-
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		<b>11 949 899</b>	<b>141 159 047</b>	<b>4 645 205</b>	<b>15 884 636</b>
<b>Net cash out flow from investing activities</b>		<b>(75 113 289)</b>	<b>(134 173 475)</b>	<b>(51 798 772)</b>	<b>(11 538 677)</b>
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	(76 491 496)	(134 173 475)	(52 933 428)	(11 538 677)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	15	572 840	-	471 610	-
Interest received	15	805 367	-	663 046	-
<b>Net cash inflows from financing activities</b>		<b>80 160 954</b>	<b>2 205 641</b>	<b>67 752 260</b>	<b>1 372 204</b>
Finance lease		(2 347 740)	(104 779)	(2 347 740)	(65 186)
Government grants	9	82 508 694	2 310 420	70 100 000	1 437 390
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>16 997 564</b>	<b>9 191 213</b>	<b>20 598 693</b>	<b>5 718 162</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>		<b>9 530 164</b>	<b>338 951</b>	<b>5 929 035</b>	<b>210 873</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	8	<b>26 527 728</b>	<b>9 530 164</b>	<b>26 527 728</b>	<b>5 929 035</b>



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021.

## RPAZ ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 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

#### 1. Statement of compliance

The Authority's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Authority's financial statements for the 2020 reporting period were qualified based on the residual effects of IAS 21, on the 2019 opening balances. Management made an assessment on the impact of 2019 foreign currency denominated opening balances on its current year financial statements and believe that there are no misstatements as a result of opening balances in the current year as supported by the following facts and circumstances:

The foreign currency denominated financial assets which formed part of 2019 opening balances are carried at fair value at each reporting period in compliance with IFRS9 and translation done at closing rate in compliance with IAS 21. The principal accounting policies of the Authority, which are set out below, have been consistently followed in all material respects.

#### 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, 2021 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.

### 3. Basis of measurement

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

### 4. 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.

### 5. 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 (ZIMSTATS) 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 2021	3 977.46	1 . 0 0
31 December 2020	2 474.51	1 . 6 1

Transactions and balances were restated as follows

- All comparative balances for the year ended 31 December 2020 were restated by

applying the change in the index over 2021.

- 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 December 31, 2021.
- 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 December 31, 2021.
- 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 December 31, 2021. Historical financial statements have been presented only to allow comparability during the transitional period in applying this standard.

## **6. Critical accounting judgments, assumptions and estimates**

In preparing the financial statements, management 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:

### **7. 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 re-

coverable 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.

#### **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. 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:

1. In the principal market for the asset

Or

2. 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.

#### **2.7.4 Expected credit loss**

The Authority estimates the allowance for credit losses based on management's assessment of collection indicators to determine the rate applied. Judgement is required on key concepts such as significant increases in credit risk, measurement of lifetime expected credit losses and forward-looking assumptions on determining the probability of default.

## **8. New and revised standards and interpretations**

### **1. New standards, amendments and interpretations issued and effective for the financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2021**

New and amended standards and interpretations IAS 8.28. The Authority applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The Authority has not yet early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

#### **1. Amendments to IFRS 7, IFRS 9 and IAS 39 interest rate benchmark reform**

The amendments to IFRS 9 and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement provide a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainty about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. These amendments have no impact on the financial statements of the Authority as it does not have any interest rate hedge relationships.

#### **2. Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 definition of material**

The amendments provide a new definition of material that states, "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial

Statements, which provide financial information

about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information, either individually or in combination with other information, in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Authority, nor is there expected to be any future impact to the Authority.

### **3. Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued on 29 March 2018**

The Conceptual Framework is not a standard, and none of the concepts contained therein override the concepts or requirements in any standard. The purpose of the Conceptual Framework is to assist the IASB in developing standards, to help preparers develop consistent accounting policies where there is no applicable standard in place and to assist all parties to understand and interpret the standards. This will affect those entities which developed their accounting policies based on the Conceptual Framework. The revised Conceptual Framework includes some new concepts, updated definitions and recognition criteria for assets and liabilities and clarifies some important concepts. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

#### **4. Amendments to IFRS 16 Covid-19 related rent concessions**

On 28 May 2020, the IASB issued Covid-19-related rent concessions - amendment to IFRS 16 Leases. The amendments provide relief to lessees from applying IFRS 16 guidance on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic. As a practical expedient, a lessee may elect not to assess whether a Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor is a lease modification. A lessee that makes this election accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under IFRS 16, if the change were not a lease modification. The amendment applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020. Earlier application is permitted. This amendment had no impact on the financial statements of the Authority.

### 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, 2021. The only major change is the reporting which now recognises hyperinflation in the economy hence financial statements have been adjusted for inflation.

#### 1. Property, plant and equipment

##### 3.1.1 Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes, are initially stated at cost or acquisition and then subsequently at revalued amounts less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. 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. Work in progress, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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%

## **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. 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

## **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.

## **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 is 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.

## 1. 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.

### 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.

### 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. 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.

## 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.

## 5. De-recognition of financial assets

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

## 6. De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

## 7. Security deposits

These are classified as long term liabilities.

## 2. Risk management

### 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.

## **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. 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].

## **4. Revenue**

Revenue from license fees, registration fees, application fees, dosimetry fees and import licence fees is recognized at a point in time, when actual cash transactions giving rise to them have occurred. Licence fees are earned based on a calendar year in terms of the Radiation Protection Act [Chapter 15:15] of 2004. The Authority follows IFRS 15's five-step model when recognizing revenue through:

Step 1 Identify the contract(s) with a customer.

Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 3 Determine the transaction price.

Step 4 Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.

Step 5 Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue from license fees, registration fees, application fees, dosimetry fees and import licence fees is recognized when actual cash transactions giving rise to them have occurred. Those fees are considered to be from the year the transaction has occurred. All Authority revenue is recognized at a point in time as each transaction will result in the service transferred to the respective customers at the transaction time.

## **5. 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.

## **6. 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.

#### **1. Short-term and Low Value assets leases**

The Authority recognised leases that were less than 12 months old at the reporting date and re-

lated to leasing of small items which have a value of less than ZW\$5 000. Obligations incurred on 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**

INFLATION ADJUSTED

Details	Land	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Communication equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Technical equipment	Work in progress	TOTAL	TOTAL
	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	2021	2020
								ZW \$	ZW \$
<b>Opening carrying amount</b>	<b>20 146 611</b>	<b>35 993 593</b>	<b>3 025 198</b>	<b>49 378</b>	<b>2 910 474</b>	<b>54 026 144</b>	<b>80 768 501</b>	<b>196 919 899</b>	<b>138 835 311</b>
Gross carrying amount	20 146 611	35 993 593	3 025 198	49 378	2 910 474	54 026 144	80 768 501	196 919 899	138 835 311
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	32 674 815	4 291 639	2 300 725	6 439 007	865 807	29 919 303	76 491 496	134 173 475
Depreciation for the year	-	(10 339 115)	(1 473 583)	(1 135 071)	(483 252)	(4 250 616)	-	(17 681 637)	(7 739 078)
<b>Disrecognition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(78 423)</b>	<b>(158 371)</b>	<b>(147 009)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(383 803)</b>	<b>-</b>
Carrying amount - cost	-	-	(106 211)	(229 417)	(157 509)	-	-	(493 137)	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	27 788	71 046	10 500	-	-	109 334	-
Revaluation surplus	12 453 189	(19 437 277)	(999 875)	23 686	(3 183 741)	(9 896 252)	(31 687 822)	(52 728 092)	(76 088 887)
Accumulated depreciation reversal	-	10 339 115	1 445 795	1 064 025	472 752	4 250 616	-	17 572 303	7 739 078
<b>Closing Carrying Amount</b>	<b>32 599 800</b>	<b>49 231 131</b>	<b>6 210 751</b>	<b>2 144 372</b>	<b>6 008 231</b>	<b>44 995 699</b>	<b>79 000 182</b>	<b>220 190 166</b>	<b>196 919 899</b>
Gross carrying amount	32 599 800	49 231 131	6 210 751	2 144 372	6 008 231	44 995 699	79 000 182	220 190 166	196 919 899
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

HISTORICAL COST

Details	Land	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Communication equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Technical equipment	Work in progress	TOTAL	TOTAL
	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	ZW \$	2021	2020
								ZW \$	ZW \$
<b>Opening carrying amount</b>	<b>12 513 000</b>	<b>22 352 278</b>	<b>1 874 583</b>	<b>30 670</b>	<b>1 805 831</b>	<b>33 505 432</b>	<b>50 136 000</b>	<b>122 217 794</b>	<b>19 202 671</b>
Gross carrying amount	12 513 000	22 352 278	1 874 583	30 670	1 805 831	33 505 432	50 136 000	122 217 794	19 202 671
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	23 475 324	3 382 878	1 813 543	5 075 537	682 471	18 503 675	52 933 428	11 538 677
Depreciation for the year	-	(8 149 797)	(1 161 550)	(894 719)	(380 923)	(3 350 544)	-	(13 937 533)	(2 793 119)
<b>Disrecognition</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(61 817)</b>	<b>(124 836)</b>	<b>(115 879)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(302 532)</b>	<b>-</b>
Carrying amount - cost	-	-	(83 721)	(180 836)	(124 156)	-	-	(388 713)	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	21 904	56 002	8 277	-	-	86 183	-
Revaluation surplus	20 086 800	3 403 529	1 037 011	480 997	(748 981)	10 807 796	10 360 507	45 427 659	91 476 446
Accumulated depreciation reversal	-	8 149 797	1 139 646	838 717	372 646	3 350 544	-	13 851 350	2 793 119
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>32 599 800</b>	<b>49 231 131</b>	<b>6 210 751</b>	<b>2 144 372</b>	<b>6 008 231</b>	<b>44 995 699</b>	<b>79 000 182</b>	<b>220 190 166</b>	<b>122 217 794</b>
Gross carrying amount	32 599 800	49 231 131	6 210 751	2 144 372	6 008 231	44 995 699	79 000 182	220 190 166	122 217 794



	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S
<b>5 Right of use asset</b>				
Opening balance	3 573 462	-	4 225 167	-
Depreciation for the year	(1 786 731)	-	(2 816 778)	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1 786 731</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 408 389</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>6 Trade and other receivables</b>	<b>3 361 279</b>	<b>3 808 134</b>	<b>3 361 279</b>	<b>2 369 168</b>
Trade receivables	8 060 884	5 261 991	8 060 884	3 273 661
Allowance for credit losses	(4 699 605)	(1 453 857)	(4 699 605)	( 904 493)
<b>Other receivables</b>	<b>5 589 601</b>	<b>392 202</b>	<b>5 589 601</b>	<b>244 002</b>
Rent deposit	43 406	1 873	43 406	1 165
Staff debtors	5 546 195	390 329	5 546 195	242 837
	<b>8 950 880</b>	<b>4 200 336</b>	<b>8 950 880</b>	<b>2 613 170</b>
<b>7 Prepayments</b>				
Prepayments	9 791 275	-	9 791 275	-
	<b>9 791 275</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9 791 275</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>8 Cash and cash equivalents</b>				
Cash at bank	26 527 728	9 530 164	26 527 728	5 929 035
	<b>26 527 728</b>	<b>9 530 164</b>	<b>26 527 728</b>	<b>5 929 035</b>
<b>9 Deferred income</b>				
Opening carrying amount	5 651 367	3 534 731	3 515 905	2 199 075
Capital grant	6 943 200	4 632 780	4 319 598	2 882 208
Accumulated amortisation	(1 291 833)	(1 098 049)	( 803 693)	( 683 133)
Additions	82 508 694	2 310 420	70 100 000	1 437 390
Amortisation	(2 060 191)	( 193 785)	(2 060 191)	( 120 560)
<b>Closing carrying amount</b>	<b>86 099 870</b>	<b>5 651 366</b>	<b>71 555 714</b>	<b>3 515 905</b>
Capital grant	89 451 894	6 943 200	74 419 598	4 319 598
Accumulated amortisation	(3 352 024)	(1 291 834)	(2 863 884)	( 803 693)
<b>Carrying amount analysis</b>	<b>86 099 870</b>	<b>5 651 367</b>	<b>71 555 714</b>	<b>3 515 905</b>
Non current	84 039 679	5 457 582	69 495 523	3 395 345
Current	2 060 191	193 785	2 060 191	120 560
<b>10 Security deposit</b>				
Trust funds	3 893 116	1 105 428	3 893 116	687 723
	<b>3 893 116</b>	<b>1 105 428</b>	<b>3 893 116</b>	<b>687 723</b>

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

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2021 ZW \$	2020 ZW \$	2021 ZW \$	2020 ZW \$
<b>11 Trade and other payables</b>				
Board fees	9 141	1 488 380	9 141	925 971
Other payables	45 709	1 244 916	45 709	774 504
Payroll payables	70	457 278	70	284 488
Payroll taxes	-	1 032 511	-	642 360
Trade payables	5 422 668	7 949 564	5 422 668	4 945 691
	<b>5 477 588</b>	<b>12 172 649</b>	<b>5 477 588</b>	<b>7 573 014</b>
<b>12 Provisions</b>				
Provision for leave pay	5 608 312	3 632 633	5 608 312	2 259 983
	<b>5 608 312</b>	<b>3 632 633</b>	<b>5 608 312</b>	<b>2 259 983</b>
<b>13 Lease liability</b>				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Present value of lease	4 225 167	-	4 225 167	-
Lease payment	(2 347 740)	-	(2 347 740)	-
Closing balance	<b>1 877 427</b>	-	<b>1 877 427</b>	-
Carrying amount analysis	<b>1 877 427</b>	-	<b>1 877 427</b>	-
Long term portion	-	-	-	-
Short term portion	1 877 427	-	1 877 427	-

The Authority entered into a three year lease with Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Company and Mikes Computers for office premises at Beitbridge border post. The leases are valued for two years with a net present value of \$4 225 167 at an incremental borrowing cost of 36%.

<b>14 Revenue</b>				
Dosimetry fees	57 616 850	7 019 340	42 464 823	4 366 967
Licence fees	113 812 897	39 902 766	83 882 485	24 824 850
Norm fees	17 346 486	4 158 332	12 784 719	2 587 038
Training fees	7 700 300	4 951 198	5 675 282	3 080 306
	<b>196 476 533</b>	<b>56 031 636</b>	<b>144 807 309</b>	<b>34 859 161</b>
<b>15 Other income</b>				
Deferred income amortised	2 060 191	193 785	2 060 191	120 560
Fines	93 951	-	63 750	-
Foreign exchange gain	6 258 781	2 685 516	4 933 478	1 670 750
Government grant	5 837 422	5 636 249	5 000 000	3 506 500
Interest received	805 367	-	663 046	-
Profit on disposal of non-current assets	205 370	-	169 078	-
Sundry income	603 066	27 848	496 459	17 325
	<b>15 864 148</b>	<b>8 543 398</b>	<b>13 386 002</b>	<b>5 315 135</b>

	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S
<b>16 Administration expenses</b>				
Audit fees	1 098 419	610 835	982 000	380 021
Board expenses	5 804 992	2 257 129	4 520 129	1 404 236
Consultancy fees	1 016 525	102 091	904 505	63 514
Courier and postage	319 687	91 657	233 358	57 023
Depreciation	19 468 368	7 739 078	16 754 311	2 793 119
Fuel and oils	7 584 229	2 526 665	6 008 926	1 571 923
General expenses	4 563 841	265 514	3 965 543	165 185
Impairment loss	-	405 894	-	252 520
Insurance	8 847 988	2 932 422	6 976 594	1 824 358
Internet and telephone	2 793 409	1 167 879	2 217 415	726 577
Licencing charges	1 833 692	376 586	1 483 746	234 287
Allowances for credit losses	3 245 748	1 140 863	3 795 112	709 769
Printing and stationery	2 548 385	1 209 928	1 818 974	752 737
Promotions and publicity	2 823 171	223 172	2 221 225	138 843
Rentals	4 472 198	1 482 367	912 319	922 230
Repairs and maintenance	8 310 917	1 854 772	8 604 941	1 153 916
Revaluation loss	35 155 789	-	-	-
Sanitary and cleaning	1 030 379	263 159	805 510	163 720
Security	786 042	350 774	578 344	218 228
Protective wear	2 560 177	560 110	1 950 697	-
Staff training	1 009 655	77 898	793 903	48 463
Transaction charges	5 100 958	937 771	3 974 024	583 419
Finance costs	310 602	-	241 982	-
Travel expenses	11 359 024	3 502 052	9 201 617	2 178 744
Workshops	4 897 116	1 113 361	4 476 029	692 659
	<b>136 941 311</b>	<b>31 191 977</b>	<b>83 421 204</b>	<b>17 035 491</b>
<b>17 Other expenses</b>				
<b>17.1 Employment expenses</b>				
Salaries and wages	90 965 433	25 651 968	72 318 209	16 300 120
Staff welfare	-	548 386	-	348 463
	<b>90 965 433</b>	<b>26 200 354</b>	<b>72 318 209</b>	<b>16 648 583</b>



	INFLATION ADJUSTED		HISTORICAL COST	
	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S	2021 ZW S	2020 ZW S
<b>18 Related party transactions</b>				
<b>Compensation of key management personnel</b>				
The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:				
Key management salaries and benefits	21 934 952	8 331 931	17 290 205	5 183 574
Board fees	3 251 034	1 901 440	2 633 670	1 182 950
Board expenses	2 553 959	355 689	1 886 459	221 286
	<b>27 739 945</b>	<b>10 589 060</b>	<b>21 810 334</b>	<b>6 587 810</b>
<b>19 National Social Security Authority (NSSA) scheme</b>				
Employees are members of the National Social Security Authority (NSSA) scheme				
Contribution to the fund is as follows:				
Employees : 4.5% of gross salary per month	576 950	152 274	454 781	94 735
Company : 4.5% of gross salary per month	576 950	152 274	454 781	94 735
<b>20 Government grants</b>				
Recurrent expenditure	5 837 422	6 279 198	5 000 000	3 906 500
Capital expenditure	82 508 694	803 686	70 100 000	500 000
	<b>88 346 116</b>	<b>7 082 884</b>	<b>75 100 000</b>	<b>4 406 500</b>

The Authority receives government grants annually for recurrent and current expenditure.

## 21 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, 2021, the Authority had an accumulated surplus of ZWS7 654 378 and licence fees will be reviewed inline with the prevailing hyper inflationary economic environment. Government made a provision of ZWS65 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.



## RADIATION PROTECTION AUTHORITY OF ZIMBABWE

