

**REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME
(JIKIMU FUND)**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

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REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Board of Directors of the Fund Manager

The Directors holding office as at the date of this report are as follows;

Name	Position	Remarks
Mr. Casmir Sumba Kyuki	Chairman	Appointed on 11 July 2018
Dr. Suleiman Rashid Mohamed	Member	Appointed on 15 April 2019
Mr. Ramadhani Sampa Hamisi	Member	Appointed on 15 April 2019
Mr. Juma Alli Muhimbi	Member	Appointed on 15 April 2019
Mr. Francis Mtete Chachah	Member	Appointed on 15 April 2019
Mr. Simon Migangala	Managing Director	Appointed on 05 March 2018

Fund Manager
UTT Asset Management and Investor Services Plc.
2nd Floor, Sukari House
Sokoine Drive/Ohio Street
P. O. Box 14825
Dar es Salaam

Custodian
CRDB Bank Plc
Office Accommodation Scheme Building
Azikiwe Street
P. O. Box 268
Dar es Salaam

Auditor
KPMG
2nd Floor, The Luminary
Haile Selassie Road, Masaki
P. O. Box 1160
Dar es Salaam

Advocates
Mkono & Co Advocates
8th Floor, Exim Tower
Ghana Avenue
P. O. Box 4369
Dar es Salaam

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

The Board of Directors of UTT Asset Management and Investor Services Plc. hereinafter also referred to as the “Fund Manager”, presents the report of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (hereinafter also the “Fund” or “Scheme”) together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020, which disclose the financial performance for the year and the state of affairs of the Fund as at that date.

1. Establishment and Management of the Fund

Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme, also known as “Jikimu Fund” is the fourth collective investment scheme to be established by the Unit Trust of Tanzania (UTT), a government sponsored institution that was incorporated on 19 June 2003 under the Trustees Incorporation Act. The main objectives of UTT include establishing, launching and management of collective investment schemes.

Jikimu Fund was established in Tanzania under the Deed of Trust of the Jikimu Unit Trust Scheme, on 3 November 2008 and is regulated by Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations 1997, prescribed under the Capital Markets and Securities Act, 1994.

The Fund is currently managed by UTT Asset Management and Investor Services Plc (UTT AMIS) – formerly known as Unit Trust of Tanzania.

As the Fund Manager, UTT AMIS has set up management structure to carry out day to day operations of the Fund. The duties of the Trustee/Custodian and the Fund Manager are specified in Sections 2.2 and 4.0 of the Offer Document respectively. The Custodian of the Fund is CRDB Bank Plc, a commercial bank licensed to carry out banking business under the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006. The duties of the Fund Manager and the Trustee/Custodian are specified in sections 2.2 and 4.0 of the Offer Document. The Offer Document sets forth concisely, the information about the scheme that a prospective investor ought to know about the Fund. It also contains information about the rights and obligations of the Fund Manager and Trustee/Custodian to the Fund.

2. Principal activity and investment objectives

The principal activity of the Fund is to invest the pooled fund into a balanced portfolio that enables both high- and low-income investors to diversify risk and obtain competitive returns over the medium and long term through capital growth.

The main objectives of the Fund is to offer financial solutions to investors who seek income at regular intervals and also seek possibility of a long term capital appreciation; and to sensitize the need for a planned approach to investment and offer financial solutions based on a track record through past performance of the Manager that instils confidence in the financial solutions offered.

3. Financial performance

The financial performance of the Fund for the year ended 30 June 2020 is set out on page 10 of the financial statements.

4. Sale and re-purchase of units of the Fund

From 16 April 2009, the Fund opened sale and re-purchase of units. The sale price is based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit of the next working day and re-purchase price is based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit of the next working day, less service charge which is 2% for repurchase done within year, 1.5% for repurchases done after 2 years, 1% for the ones ranging from 2 to 3 years and nil for repurchases done after three years from the date of sale.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

5. Risk warning

An investment in unit trust should be regarded as medium to long term investment. Investors should note that investments in the Fund are subject to market risks and the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Fund may go up or down depending upon the factors and forces affecting the securities market. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

6. Solvency

The Fund's state of affairs at 30 June 2020 is set out on page 11 of the financial statements. The Fund Manager considers the Fund to be solvent.

On 11 March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, and most governments are currently taking restrictive measures to contain its further spread affecting free movement of people and goods. Currently the spread of COVID-19 does not result in a material uncertainty related to such events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

7. Performance of the Fund

The table below shows historical performance of the fund for the last three years.

	30 June 2020	30 June 2019	30 June 2018
Net assets attributable to Unit holders (TZS'000)	17,005,473	19,622,050	23,620,329
Number of units	132,124,272	159,639,476	168,640,533
Net Asset Value per unit (TZS)	130.16	122.91	140.18
Published Net Asset Value per unit (TZS)	136.04	128.37	129.83

The table below shows the highest issue price and the lowest redemption price of the units for the last seven years the fund has been in existence.

	2020 TZS	2019 TZS	2018 TZS	2017 TZS	2016 TZS	2015 TZS	2014 TZS
Highest issue price	136.04	130.24	130.31	127.82	126.26	131.77	137.22
Lowest issue price	127.41	123.93	124.96	121.16	122.33	123.51	111.39

8. Related party transactions

Details of transactions with related parties are disclosed in Note 20 to the financial statements.

9. The Board of Directors of the Fund Manager

Details of Directors of the Fund Manager who held office during the year and up to the date of this report are found on page 1 of this report.

10. Interest by the Directors of the Fund Manager in the units of the Fund

None of the Directors of the Fund Manager had any holdings of units of the Fund as at 30 June 2020. Details of the units held by senior employees of the Fund Manager are disclosed Note 20 of the financial statements.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)**

11. Auditor

KPMG have indicated their willingness to continue in office and are eligible for reappointment. A resolution proposing the re appointment of KPMG as the external auditor of the Fund shall be put to the Annual General Meeting of the unit holders.

By order of the Board

Casmir Sumba Kyuki
Chairman

Date _____

Juma Alli Muhimbi
Director

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE FUND MANAGER’S RESPONSIBILITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

The Fund Manager’s Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (Jikimu Fund), comprising the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unit holders and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1997.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and for maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management.

The Directors have made an assessment of the ability of the Fund to continue as a going concern and have no reason to believe the Fund will not be a going concern in the year ahead from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The auditor is responsible for reporting on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Approval of financial statements

The financial statements of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (Jikimu Fund), as identified in the first paragraph, were approved by the Board of Directors on and signed by:

Casmir Sumba Kyuki
Chairman

Juma Alli Muhimbi
Director

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**DECLARATION OF THE HEAD OF FINANCE OF THE FUND MANAGER
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

The National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) according to the power conferred under the Auditors and Accountants (Registration) Act. No. 33 of 1972, as amended by Act No. 2 of 1995, requires financial statements to be accompanied with a declaration issued by the Head of Finance responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the entity concerned.

It is the duty of a Professional Accountant to assist the Directors to discharge the responsibility of preparing financial statements of an entity showing true and fair view of the entity position and performance in accordance with applicable International Accounting Standards and statutory financial reporting requirements.

Full legal responsibility for the preparation of financial statements rests with the Board of Directors as under Statement of the Directors of the Fund Manager’s Responsibilities on an earlier page.

I, **Joan Msofe** being the Head of Finance of UTT AMIS hereby acknowledge my responsibility of ensuring that financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2020 have been prepared in compliance with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements.

I thus confirm that the financial statements of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme comply with applicable accounting standards and statutory requirements as on that date and that they have been prepared based on properly maintained financial records.

Signed by:

Position: Director of Corporate Services

NBAA Membership No.: ACPA1675

Date:

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU FUND)

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (Jikimu Fund), set out on pages 10 to 38 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2020, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in net assets attributable to unit holders and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (Jikimu Fund) as at 30 June 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1997.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund and the Fund Manager in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The Directors of the Fund Manager are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the *Report and Financial Statements*, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (CONTINUED)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Directors of the Fund manager for the Financial Statements

The Directors of the Fund Manager are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs and in the manner required by the Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1997, and for such internal control as the Directors of the Fund Manager determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Directors of the Fund Manager are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT TO THE UNIT HOLDERS OF
REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (CONTINUED)**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we 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. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our 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

As required by the Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Funds) Regulations, 1997, we report to you, based on our audit that:

- in our opinion, the financial statements of the Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (Jikimu Fund), has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the regulation;
- all persons involved with the conduct and operation of the Scheme have acted properly and in accordance with the requirements of the regulation;
- proper books and records have been kept by the Scheme and the accounts are in agreement with the accounting records of the Scheme; and
- we obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, are necessary for the purposes of our audit.

**KPMG
Certified Public Accountants (T)**

Signed by: CPA Vincent Onjala (TACPA 2722)
Dar es Salaam

Date:

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000 Restated*
Investment income	6	2,338,399	2,599,111
Net gain/(loss) from financial instrument at fair value	8	95,326	(727,581)
Other income	9	905,035	168,844
Total income		3,338,760	2,040,374
Management fees		(344,094)	(366,038)
Custodian fees		(20,000)	(20,340)
Bank charges		(59)	-
Brokerage fees		(6,136)	(16,166)
Audit fees		(7,671)	(12,107)
Agent commission		(51,163)	(43,802)
Other administration expenses	10	(40,746)	(53,153)
		(469,869)	(511,606)
Income before income distribution expense		2,868,891	1,528,768
Income distribution expense		(1,724,968)	(1,899,027)
Income/(loss) before tax		1,143,923	(370,259)
Tax expense	11	(8,988)	(24,849)
Change in net asset attributable to unit holders		1,134,935	(395,108)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Change in net assets attributable to unit holders		1,134,935	(395,108)

*The comparative figures have been restated. See *Note 25 Restatement* for more details.

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 14 to 38.

Report of the Auditor – page 7 - 9

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2020**

	Notes	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	854,539	1,231,080
Deposits with banks		-	1,313
Government securities and corporate bonds	13	13,722,640	16,052,999
Quoted equity investments	14	3,149,795	2,794,152
Other receivables	15	<u>64,160</u>	<u>213,199</u>
Total assets		<u>17,791,134</u>	<u>20,292,743</u>
Liabilities			
Tax payable	16	-	(19,948)
Other liabilities	17	<u>(593,895)</u>	<u>(650,745)</u>
Total liabilities		<u>(593,895)</u>	<u>(670,693)</u>
Net-assets attributable to unit holders		<u>17,197,239</u>	<u>19,622,050</u>
Represented by:			
Net assets attributable to unit holders (Page 12)		<u>17,197,239</u>	<u>19,622,050</u>
Net Asset Value per unit based on 132,124,272 units outstanding (2019: 159,639,476 units)		<u>130.16</u>	<u>122.91</u>

The financial statements on pages 10 to 38 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Fund Manager on and signed by:

Casmir Sumba Kyuki
Chairman

Juma Alli Muhimbi
Director

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 14 to 38.

Report of the Auditor – page 7 - 9

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS ATTRIBUTABLE TO UNIT HOLDERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000 Restated*
Opening balance of net assets attributable to unit holders		19,622,050	21,177,631
Increase in net values attributable to unit holders*		1,134,935	(395,108)
		<u>20,756,985</u>	<u>20,782,523</u>
Transactions with unit holders during the year			
Sales of units during the year	19 (ii)	1,948,627	4,048,358
Repurchase of units during the year	19 (ii)	<u>(5,508,373)</u>	<u>(5,208,831)</u>
Net transactions with unit holders during the year		<u>(3,559,746)</u>	<u>(1,160,473)</u>
		<u>17,197,239</u>	<u>19,622,050</u>
Closing balance of net assets attributable to unit holders		<u>17,197,239</u>	<u>19,622,050</u>

*The comparative figures have been restated. See *Note 25 Restatement* for more details.

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 14 to 38.

Report of the Auditor – page 7 – 9

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

	Notes	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000 Restated*
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Change in net assets attributable to redeemable unit holders		1,134,935	(395,108)
<i>Adjustments for:</i>			
Dividend income	6	(130,250)	(122,735)
Net (gain)/loss on investment securities carried at fair value	8	(95,326)	727,581
Income distribution expense	18 (a)	1,724,968	1,899,027
Tax expense	11	8,988	24,849
Tax write back during the year	16	(19,948)	-
Cash flow generated from operations before working capital changes		2,623,367	2,133,614
Changes in working capital items:			
Deposits with banks		1,313	1,479,321
Government securities and corporate bonds		2,330,359	(1,615,062)
Dividend received		130,250	122,735
Quoted equity investments		(260,317)	933,183
Other receivables		149,039	(147,852)
Other liabilities		25,666	(49,803)
Cash generated from operating activities		4,999,677	2,856,136
Withholding tax paid	16	(8,988)	(24,012)
Net cash generated from operating activities		4,990,689	2,832,124
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Sales of units	19 (ii)	1,948,627	4,048,358
Repurchase of units	19 (ii)	(5,508,373)	(5,208,831)
Income distribution paid during the year	18 (b)	(1,807,484)	(1,925,992)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(5,367,230)	(3,086,465)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(376,541)	(254,341)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1,231,080	1,485,421
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12	854,539	1,231,080

*The comparative figures have been restated. See *Note 25 Restatement* for more details.

Notes and related statements forming part of these financial statements appear on pages 14 to 38.

Report of the Auditor – page 7 - 9

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020

1. REPORTING ENTITY

Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme (Jikimu Fund) was established on 3 November 2008 and is regulated by Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations 1997, prescribed under Capital Markets and Securities Act 1994. The address of the Fund's registered office is 2nd Floor, Sukari House Sokoine/Ohio Street P.O. Box 14825 Dar es Salaam.

Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme ('the Fund') is managed by UTT Asset Management and Investor Services Plc., who has set up a management structure to carry out day to day operations of the Fund. The Custodian of the Fund is CRDB Bank Plc, a commercial bank licensed to carry out banking business under the Banking and Financial Institutions Act, 2006. The duties of the Trustee/Custodian and the Fund Manager are specified on sections 2.2 and 4.0 of the Offer Document respectively.

The Fund is an open-ended investment fund primarily involved in investing in a diversified portfolio of quoted equity securities issued by companies listed on Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE), debt securities issued by corporate or government and fixed deposits with the objective of providing Unit holders with competitive returns over the medium to long-term.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund for the year ended 30 June 2020 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and in the manner required by the Capital Markets and Securities (Collective Investment Schemes) Regulations, 1997.

(b) Basis of measurements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis unless where fair value has been applied in line with the respective accounting policy.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Tanzanian shillings (TZS), which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands ('000') except where otherwise indicated.

Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Fund operates. The Fund's investment and transactions are denominated in Tanzanian shillings. Investor subscriptions and redemptions are determined based on the net asset value and received and paid in Tanzanian shillings. The expenses (including management fees, custodian fees and other charges) are denominated and paid for in Tanzanian shillings. Accordingly, management has determined that the functional currency of the Fund is Tanzanian shillings.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are described in Note 5.

(e) Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. This basis presumes that Fund Manager will be providing funds to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business for the next 12 months' as they fall due. In view of this, the Directors of the Fund Manager consider it appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Going Concern (Continued)

On 11 March 2020, COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization, and most governments are currently taking restrictive measures to contain its further spread affecting free movement of people and goods. Currently the spread of COVID-19 does not result in a material uncertainty related to such events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A number of new standards including IFRS 16 *Leases* and IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* are effective from 1 July 2019, but they do not have a material effect on the Fund's financial statements.

The accounting standards set out below have been applied consistently to all periods in presenting these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Fund at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

(b) Interest income

Interest income presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income comprise interest on financial assets measured at amortised cost calculated on an effective interest basis.

The 'effective interest rate' is calculated on initial recognition of a financial instrument as the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired).

Interest income is recognised on a gross basis, including withholding tax, if any.

(c) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Usually this is the ex-dividend date for quoted equity securities. Dividends are reflected as a component of investment income. Dividend income from equity securities carried at fair value is recognised in the "investment" line in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(d) Net gain from financial instruments

Net gain from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes but excludes interest and dividend income.

(e) Income distribution expense

Subject to performance of the Fund, income distribution is made on quarterly or annual basis. At the point of joining the Fund, the investor has an option of joining either of the three investment options which are quarterly income distribution plan, annual income distribution plan or annual re-investment plan.

Distributions made to unit holders are recognized in profit and loss statement as finance costs.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Expenses

Expenses to the Fund would be charged in accordance with Section 14.0 of the Offer Document: -

- Management fee is charged at 1.8% of the Net Asset Value.
- Custodian fees at 0.1% of NAV with the minimum of TZS 10 million per annum; and
- Other charges at 0.6% of NAV. Other charges include the commonly rated charges such as bank charges, marketing, selling expenses and audit fees.

Management fee and other charges are restricted to 2.4% of the NAV. Any additional amount is borne by the Fund Manager.

(g) Taxation

Under Section 86 of the Income Tax Act, 2004 as amended, the Fund is exempt from paying taxes on income, profits or capital gains as such deferred tax is not applicable.

Dividend and interest income received by the Fund is subject to withholding tax as final tax on the same basis as for individuals. Investment income is recorded gross of such taxes and the withholding tax is included under tax charge for the year.

(h) Redeemable units

All redeemable units issued by the Fund provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the investor's units in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date. In accordance with IFRS 9 such instruments give rise to financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount. In accordance with the Offer Document, the Fund is contractually obliged to redeem units based on the Net Asset Value of the next working day.

Units applied for repurchase and approved but not settled as at year end are presented as repurchase payables and classified as other liabilities.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and call deposits with banks with original maturities of less than three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value and are used by the Fund in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(j) Investment securities

Investment securities are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs and subsequently accounted for depending on their classification as either fair value through profit or loss, or amortised cost. The equity investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss whereas Treasury Bonds and corporate bonds are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(k) Financial instruments

i. Recognition and initial measurement

The Fund initially recognises regular-way transactions in financial assets and financial liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) on the trade date, which is the date on which the Fund becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

i. Recognition and initial measurement (Continued)

A financial asset or financial liability is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, the Fund classifies financial assets as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are Solely Payments of Principal and Interest (SPPI).

All other financial assets of the Fund are measured at FVTPL.

Business model assessment

In making an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held, the Fund considers all of the relevant information about how the business is managed, including:

- the documented investment strategy and the execution of this strategy in practice. This includes whether the investment strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Fund's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how the investment manager is compensated: e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Fund's continuing recognition of the assets. The Fund has determined that it has one business model which is:

- Held-to-collect business model: this includes government securities, term deposits with banks, cash and cash equivalents and other receivables. These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flow.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are SPPI

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the Fund considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Fund considers:

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement (Continued)

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension features;
- terms that limit the Fund's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features); and
- features that modify consideration of the time value of money (e.g. periodical reset of interest rates).

Reclassifications

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Fund were to change its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets would be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost:

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest income is calculated using effective interest method and recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL:

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Other liabilities are classified as other liabilities and hence carried at amortised cost.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when and only when the Fund has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards or gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the Fund's trading activity.

iii. Impairment

The Fund recognises loss allowances for ECLs on financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following which are measured at 12-month ECLs;

- financial assets that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial assets for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the asset) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Fund considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, bases on the Fund's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

iii. Impairment (Continued)

The Fund assumes that credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Fund considers a financial asset to be in default when;

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Fund in full, without recourse by the Fund to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12-month after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Fund is exposed to credit risk.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Fund expects to receive).

ECLs are discounted at the effective interest of the financial asset.

Credit-impaired financial assets

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data;

- i. significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- ii. a breach of contract such as default or being more than 90 days past due; or
- iii. it is possible that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.

Presentation of allowance for ECLs in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Fund has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Financial instruments (Continued)

iii. Impairment (Continued)

Derecognition

The Fund derecognises regular-way sales financial assets using trade date accounting. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Fund transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset that is derecognised) and the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss. Any interest in such is transferred assets that is created or retained by the Fund is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Fund derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

(l) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(m) Contingent liabilities

The Fund recognises a contingent liability where, it has a possible obligation from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the Fund, or it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

(n) New relevant standards and amendments to standards in issue but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Fund

A number of new standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2019 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Fund has not early adopted the new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards;
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3);
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8);
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts; and
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7).

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Introduction and overview

The Fund has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk; and
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Fund's exposure to each of the above risks, the Fund's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Fund's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The Fund maintains positions in a variety of non-derivative financial instruments in accordance with its investment management strategy.

The Fund's investment portfolio comprises quoted equity investments and debt securities.

Asset purchases and sales are determined by the Fund Manager, who has been given discretionary authority to manage the distribution of the assets to achieve the Fund's investment objectives.

Compliance with the target asset allocations and the composition of the portfolio is monitored by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. In instances where the portfolio has diverged from target asset allocations, the Fund's Manager is obliged to take actions to rebalance the portfolio in line with the established targets, within prescribed time limits.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Fund, resulting in a financial loss to the Fund. It arises principally from debt securities held, fixed deposits and cash and cash equivalents. Default is assumed to have occurred after 30 days past due.

For risk management reporting purposes, the Fund considers and consolidates all elements of credit risk exposures (such as individual obligor default risk, country and sector risk). Default is assumed to have occurred after 30 days past due.

Management of credit risk

The Fund's policy over credit risk is to minimise its exposure to counterparties with perceived higher risk of default by dealing only with counterparties meeting the credit standards set out in the Fund's prospectus.

Credit risk is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. Credit risk is mitigated by investing in issuers with known credibility and it is monitored on an ongoing basis by the Fund Manager.

The Fund's credit risks are monitored on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors of the Fund Manager. Where the credit risks are not in accordance with the investment policy or guidelines of the Fund, the Fund Manager is obliged to rebalance the portfolio upon determination that the portfolio is not in compliance with the stated investment parameters.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	Financial assets	Exposure to credit	Financial assets	Exposure to credit
	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000	TZS '000
Government securities	13,722,640	13,722,640	16,052,999	16,052,999
Deposits with banks	-	-	1,313	1,313
Cash and cash equivalents	854,539	854,539	1,231,080	1,231,080
Other receivables	64,160	64,160	213,199	213,199
	<u>14,641,339</u>	<u>14,641,339</u>	<u>17,498,591</u>	<u>17,498,591</u>

Concentration of credit risk

The Fund Manager reviews credit concentration of debt securities held with counterparties and industries. As at the reporting date, the Fund's debt securities exposures were concentrated in the following industries.

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	TZS '000	%	TZS '000	%
Government Sector	13,722,640	93.72	16,052,999	91.74
Cash and cash equivalents	854,539	5.84	1,231,080	7.04
Financial services	-	-	1,313	0.01
Others	64,160	0.44	213,199	1.22
	<u>14,641,339</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>17,498,591</u>	<u>100.00</u>

As at the reporting date, the Fund's value of investment holding as a percentage of net asset value is as summarised below;

	30 June 2020		30 June 2019	
	TZS '000	%	TZS '000	%
Cash and cash equivalent	854,539	4.97	1,231,080	6.27
Term deposits with banks	-	-	1,313	0.01
Quoted equity investments	3,149,795	18.32	2,794,152	14.24
Government securities	13,722,640	79.80	16,052,999	81.81
	<u>17,726,974</u>	<u>103.09</u>	<u>20,079,544</u>	<u>102.33</u>

Settlement risk

The Fund's activities may give rise to risk at the time of settlement of transactions. Settlement risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of an entity to honour its obligations to deliver cash, securities or other assets as contractually agreed.

For the vast majority of transactions, the Fund mitigates this risk by conducting settlements through a custodian to ensure that a trade is settled only when both parties have fulfilled their contractual settlement obligations. Settlement limits form part of the credit approval and limit monitoring processes described earlier.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Past due and impaired assets

No financial assets carried at amortized cost were past due or impaired as at 30 June 2020.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations arising from its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset, or that such obligations will have to be settled in a manner disadvantageous to the Fund.

Management of liquidity risk

The Fund's policy to managing liquidity is to have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities, including estimated redemptions of units, as and when due, without incurring undue losses or risking damage to the Fund's reputation.

The Fund's constitution provides for the creation and cancellation of units on daily basis and it is therefore exposed to the liquidity risk of meeting unit holders' redemptions on a daily basis. The Fund's listed securities are considered to be readily realizable as they are all listed on Dar es Salaam Stock exchange (DSE).

The Fund's liquidity risk is managed on a daily basis by the Fund Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The Fund's overall liquidity risks are monitored on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors. The Fund's redemption policy allows for daily redemption of units.

It is the Fund's policy to have liquid assets comprising cash and cash equivalents and investments in commercial paper, short term fixed deposits and call deposits for which there are active and liquid market to cater for anticipated redemptions of units. In addition, the Fund Manager is empowered to defer to next dealing day repurchase of units if 10% of the units are repurchased within one dealing day. Liquidity risk can also occur if an institutional investor redeems a significant proportion of their units in the Fund.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities based on the contractual cash flows, "undiscounted" including interest and excluding impact of netting is as follows:

	Carrying amount TZS '000	Contractual cash flows TZS '000	Within 1 year TZS '000	1 year and above TZS '000
30 June 2020				
Financial liabilities				
Net assets attributable to unit holders	17,197,239	17,197,239	17,197,239	-
Other liabilities	593,895	593,895	593,895	-
	<u>17,791,134</u>	<u>17,791,134</u>	<u>17,791,134</u>	<u>-</u>
At 30 June 2019				
Financial liabilities				
Net assets attributable to unit holders	19,622,050	19,622,050	19,622,050	-
Other liabilities	650,745	650,745	650,745	-
	<u>20,272,795</u>	<u>20,272,795</u>	<u>20,272,795</u>	<u>-</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, quoted equity prices and credit spreads (not relating to changes in the obligor's / issuer's credit standing) will affect the Fund's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Market risk is potential for both loss and gain to investor resulting from decreases and increases in the unit price of the Fund. The main causes of unit price changes are price changes in the underlying instruments caused by movements in securities prices, changes in the credit rating of instrument issuers, changes in the prevailing level of interest rates and currency movement relative to Tanzanian Shilling.

Management of market risk

The Fund's strategy on the management of risk is driven by the Fund's investment objective to empower Tanzanians through wide ownership of its units and encourage a culture of savings in financial assets. The Fund market risk is managed on a daily basis by the Fund Manager in accordance with policies and procedures in place. The Fund's market positions are monitored on a quarterly basis by Board of Directors.

Return is the desired reward for assuming market risk. Market risk is managed by the Fund's manager with reference to the Fund's investment mandate, the objective being to produce the highest possible return for a given level of risk.

Interest rate risk

The Fund is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk which is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is another interest rate risk to the Fund; it is the risk that the value of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both the value and cash flow risks.

The table below summarizes the exposure to interest rate risk. Assets and liabilities are categorized by the earlier of contractual re-pricing or maturity dates.

All figures are in millions of Tanzanian Shillings.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (Continued)

	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total
30 June 2020							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	3	-	-	-	-	852	855
Deposit with banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government securities and corporate bonds	-	-	874	384	12,465	-	13,723
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	3,150	3,150
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>874</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>12,465</u>	<u>4,066</u>	<u>17,792</u>
Liabilities							
Net-assets attributable to unit holders	-	-	-	-	-	(17,197)	(17,197)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(594)	(594)
Total interest rate gap	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>874</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>12,465</u>	<u>(13,725)</u>	<u>1</u>
30 June 2019							
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	1,231	-	-	-	-	-	1,231
Deposit with banks	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Government securities and corporate bonds	-	-	727	3,134	12,192	-	16,053
Equity investments	-	-	-	-	-	2,794	2,794
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	213	213
	<u>1,232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>3,134</u>	<u>12,192</u>	<u>3,007</u>	<u>20,292</u>
Liabilities							
Net-assets attributable to unit holders	-	-	-	-	-	(19,622)	(19,622)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	(651)	(651)
Total interest rate gap	<u>1,232</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>727</u>	<u>3,134</u>	<u>12,192</u>	<u>(17,266)</u>	<u>19</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(c) Market risk (Continued)

Interest rate risk (Continued)

The table below sets out the effect on the Fund's net assets attributable to holders of units of a reasonably possible increase of 100 basis points in interest rates at 30 June 2020. A reduction in interest rates of the same amount would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown. The impact of such an increase or reduction has been estimated by calculating the fair value changes of the fixed-interest debt securities and other fixed-interest-bearing assets, less liabilities. The impact is primarily from the decrease in the fair value of fixed income securities. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Increase/(decrease) in net assets attributable to holders of unit holders	<u>137,260</u>	<u>172,850</u>
	<u>137,260</u>	<u>172,850</u>

Currency risk

The Fund is exposed to currency risk on transaction that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currency of the Fund, the Tanzanian Shillings (TZS). The currencies in which these transactions primarily are denominated are US Dollars (USD).

The Fund strategy towards managing its foreign currency exposure is through transacting mainly using its functional currency.

The Fund invests in financial instruments that are denominated in its functional currency, the Tanzanian shillings (TZS). Currency risk is not therefore attached to Fund's asset.

Exposure to other price risks

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value of the financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market.

Other price risk arises in respect of the Jikimu Fund's investment in the shares issued by the listed companies in Dar es Salaam stock exchange. The fair value of the equity investment at 30 June 2020 was TZS 3,149,795,030 (2019: TZS 2,794,152,000).

The table below sets out the effect on the net assets attributable to holders of redeemable shares of a reasonably possible weakening in the prices of the shares held by the Fund by 4%. A strengthening in the prices of the shares of the same amount would have resulted in an equal but opposite effect to the amounts shown.

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Decrease in net assets attributable to holders of unit holders	<u>125,992</u>	<u>111,766</u>

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the process, technology and infrastructure supporting the Fund's activities with the financial instruments, either internally within the Fund or externally at the Fund's service providers, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of investments management behavior.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

4. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(d) Operational risk (Continued)

The Fund's objective is to manage operational risks so as to balance the limiting of financial losses and damage to its reputation with achieving its investment objectives of generation returns to investors.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls over operational risks rests with the Board of Directors. The responsibility is supported by the development of overall standard for the management of operational risks, which encompasses the controls and the processes at the service providers and the establishment of the service levels with the service providers, in the following areas:

- Documentation of controls and procedures;
- Requirements for:
 - i. Appropriate segregation of duties between various functions, roles and responsibilities
 - ii. Reconciliations and monitoring of transactions and
 - iii. Periodic assessment of operational risks faced
- The adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risk identified;
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements;
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards and
- Risk mitigation including insurance if this is effective.

Capital management

The Fund has no equity. The redeemable units issued by the Fund provide an investor with the right to require redemption for cash at a value proportionate to the investor's unit in the Fund's net assets. See Note 19 for a description of the terms of the redeemable units issued by the Fund.

The Fund's objectives in managing the redeemable units are to ensure a stable base to maximize returns to all investors, and to manage liquidity risk arising from redemptions. The Fund's management of the liquidity risk arising from redeemable units is discussed in Note 4(b).

The Fund is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

These disclosures supplement the commentary on financial risk management (see Note 4).

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

(a) Determining fair values

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of valuation techniques as described in Note 21. For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Fund's accounting policies

Critical accounting judgements made in applying the Fund's accounting policies include:

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Fund's accounting policies (Continued)

Valuation of financial instruments

The Fund's accounting policy on fair value measurements is discussed under Note 3 (k).

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Fund determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premium used in estimating discount rates, bond and quoted equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date that would have been determined by market participants.

Financial asset and liabilities classification

The Fund's accounting policies provide scope for assets and liabilities to be designated on inception into different accounting categories in certain circumstances:

In classifying financial assets or liabilities as "trading", the Fund has determined that it meets the description of trading assets and liabilities; and in designating financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, the Fund has determined that it has met one of the criteria for this designation.

Details of the Fund's classification of financial assets and liabilities are given in the table below.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

5. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Fund's accounting policies (Continued)

The table below sets out the Fund's classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

	Fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at amortised cost	Other financial liabilities	Total carrying amount
<i>Figures in millions of TZS</i>				
30 June 2020				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	855	-	855
Government securities and Corporate bond	-	13,723	-	13,723
Equity investments	3,150	-	-	3,150
Other receivables	-	64	-	64
	<u>3,150</u>	<u>14,642</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,792</u>
Liabilities				
Net assets attributable to unit holders	-	-	(17,197)	(17,197)
Other liabilities	-	-	(595)	(595)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,792)</u>	<u>(17,792)</u>
30 June 2019				
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,231	-	1,231
Deposits with banks	-	1	-	1
Government securities and Corporate bond	-	16,053	-	16,053
Equity investments	2,794	-	-	2,794
Other receivables	-	213	-	213
	<u>2,794</u>	<u>17,498</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,292</u>
Liabilities				
Net assets attributable to unit holders	-	-	(19,622)	(19,622)
Other liabilities	-	-	(1)	(1)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(19,623)</u>	<u>(19,623)</u>

6. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Interest income (Note 7)	2,208,149	2,476,376
Dividend income	130,250	122,735
	<u>2,338,399</u>	<u>2,599,111</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)**

7. INTEREST INCOME

	2020	2019
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Term deposit with banks	23,440	129,940
Treasury bonds	2,184,709	2,308,013
Corporate bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>38,423</u>
	<u>2,208,149</u>	<u>2,476,376</u>

8. NET GAIN/ (LOSS) FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE

	2020	2019
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Quoted equity investments	<u>95,326</u>	<u>(727,581)</u>
	<u>95,326</u>	<u>(727,581)</u>

9. OTHER INCOME

UTT AMIS-Contribution for other charges	884	4
Gain on sale of bonds	891,393	157,442
Gain on sale of equity	-	10,000
Sundry income	<u>12,758</u>	<u>1,398</u>
	<u>905,035</u>	<u>168,844</u>

10. OPERATING EXPENSES

Advertising	19,601	14,549
Telephone, postage and fax	2,463	6,112
Promotion material & scheme branding	4,251	6,662
Promotion - public education	9,089	20,762
Annual general meeting costs	3,157	-
Exhibition expenses	1,390	4,709
CMSA advisory fee	-	359
Seminars and Workshops	<u>795</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>40,746</u>	<u>53,153</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

11. TAX EXPENSE

Under Section 86 of the Income Tax Act, 2004, the Fund is exempt from paying taxes on income, profits or capital gains with effect from 1 July 2006. Dividend and interest income received by the Fund is subject to withholding tax as final tax at the rate of 5% and 10% respectively. The tax charge for the year ended 30 June 2020 is disclosed on noted 16.

Income tax charge is withholding tax withheld at source and provision made in respect to investments held as at year end. There is no deferred tax charge for the current year as these incomes qualifies for the exemption as per Section 3 of the Income Tax Act, 2004. See Note 16 for details of details tax movements during the year.

	2020	2019
	TZS '000	TZS '000
<i>Tax charge relates to;</i>		
Interest income from term deposits	2,476	12,994
Interest income from corporate bonds	-	5,718
Dividend income	<u>6,512</u>	<u>6,137</u>
	<u>8,988</u>	<u>24,849</u>

12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020	2019
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Bank balance – Investment account	2,872	9,620
Bank balance – Call account	<u>851,667</u>	<u>1,221,460</u>
	<u>854,539</u>	<u>1,231,080</u>

13. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND CORPORATE BONDS

	2020	2019
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Treasury Bonds - 20 Years	4,638,910	2,365,010
Treasury Bonds - 7 Seven Years	-	532,677
Treasury Bonds - 15 Years	4,443,719	5,920,397
Treasury Bonds - 10 Years	3,382,633	4,738,012
Treasury Bonds - 5 Years	382,787	1,132,835
Accrued interest on Corporate Bonds	-	7,190
Accrued interest on T/Bonds	<u>874,591</u>	<u>1,356,878</u>
	<u>13,722,640</u>	<u>16,052,999</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

14. QUOTED EQUITY INVESTMENTS

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
TBL Shares	1,252,410	1,309,860
NMB shares	519,925	239,125
DCB Shares	457,964	360,059
TCC Shares	425,000	425,000
Twiga Shares	302,060	274,600
CRDB Shares	81,000	59,400
SWISSPORT Shares	65,742	80,914
SIMBA Shares	37,194	37,194
VODACOM Shares	8,500	8,000
	<u>3,149,795</u>	<u>2,794,152</u>

The movement in equity investments during the year is shown below:

Opening balance	2,794,152	4,454,916
Additional investments purchased during the year	260,317	8,000
Investments disposed during the year	-	(941,184)
Gains/(Loss) from fair valuation of equity investments	95,326	(727,580)
	<u>3,149,795</u>	<u>2,794,152</u>

15. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Other receivable is made up of:

Inter-trust accounts	1,552	8,346
Receivable from sale of units	34,542	36,469
Dividend receivable	28,066	28,066
Other receivables	-	140,318
	<u>64,160</u>	<u>213,199</u>

16. TAX PAYABLE

The movement in tax payable during the year is as follows:

Opening balance	19,948	19,111
Tax charge for the year	8,988	24,849
Tax paid during the year	(8,988)	(24,012)
Tax write back during the year	(19,948)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>19,948</u>

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

Re-purchases payables	87,290	57,830
Management fees payable	26,350	30,129
Service charge payable	5,053	4,845
Income distribution (See Note 18 (b))	396,026	478,542
Inter-trust payables	79,176	79,399
	<u>593,895</u>	<u>650,745</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

18. INCOME DISTRIBUTION

(a) Income distribution statement

The Fund declared and distributed TZS 3 per unit for quarter one, two, three and four the year ended 30 June 2020 making up a total of TZS 12 per unit for the whole year. The distribution was as follows:

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Opening distributable income	3,124,691	3,519,799
Net income before distribution	2,859,903	1,503,919
Income distributed during the period	<u>(1,724,968)</u>	<u>(1,899,027)</u>
	<u>4,259,626</u>	<u>3,124,691</u>

(b) Income distribution payable

Opening balance	478,542	505,507
Income distribution expense during the year	1,724,968	1,899,027
Income distribution paid during the year	<u>(1,807,484)</u>	<u>(1,925,992)</u>
	<u>396,026</u>	<u>478,542</u>

19. UNIT HOLDERS' FUND

(i) The movement in unit holders Funds during the year is as follows:

	Number of units 2020	Number of units 2019
Opening balance	159,639,476	168,640,533
Units sold during the year	15,241,782	32,072,414
Units repurchased during the year	<u>(42,756,986)</u>	<u>(41,073,471)</u>
Units outstanding at the year end	<u>132,124,272</u>	<u>159,639,476</u>

(ii) Sale and repurchase of units

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Proceeds from sale of units	1,948,627	4,048,358
Repurchases of units	<u>(5,508,373)</u>	<u>(5,208,831)</u>
Net repurchase of units	<u>(3,559,746)</u>	<u>(1,160,473)</u>
Net asset value	<u>128.61</u>	<u>122.91</u>
Published Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit	<u>136.04</u>	<u>128.37</u>

Sales and re-purchase opened from 1 August 2006, after one-year lock in period. The Fund undertake to repurchase and sale any number of units offered to it on the basis of prices calculated in accordance with the terms and conditions set out on the Offer Document and Trust Deed of Regular Income Unit Trust Scheme.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) Fund manager

UTT AMIS, the Fund Manager, is a Government sponsored institution that was established to implement the investment strategy as specified in the Offer Document and to provide administrative services. As per the Offer Document, the Manager shall levy a service charge of not more than 1% of the re-purchase price of a unit subject to a minimum of one hundred shillings per transaction and also management fees and other charges is limited to 2.4% of the Net asset Value. The transactions done during the year and the closing balance are shown in the table below:

	Management fee TZS'000	Service charge TZS'000
2020		
Opening balance	30,129	4,845
Charge for the year	344,094	366,038
Payments made during the year	(400,573)	(401,012)
Closing balance	<u>(26,350)</u>	<u>(30,129)</u>
2019		
Opening balance	4,845	44,145
Charge for the year	366,038	30,150
Payments made during the year	(368,081)	(69,450)
Closing balance	<u>2,802</u>	<u>4,845</u>

(ii) Custodian

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
Opening balance	4,845	-
Charge for the year	20,000	20,340
Payments made during the year	(24,845)	(15,495)
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>4,845</u>

(iii) Unit holdings by related parties

No units were held by the senior management or Directors of the Fund.

(iv) Inter trust payables

	2020 TZS'000	2019 TZS'000
UTT Amis (Fund Manager)	74,390	74,613
Watoto Scheme	4,786	4,786
	<u>79,176</u>	<u>79,399</u>

(v) Inter-trust receivables

Umoja fund	502	7,463
Wekeza Maisha Fund	1,050	883
	<u>1,552</u>	<u>8,346</u>

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

21. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES

(a) Valuation models

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on prices obtained directly from an exchange on which the instruments are traded or obtained from a broker that provides an unadjusted quoted price from an active market for identical instrument. For all other financial instruments, the Fund determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

The Fund measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

- **Level 1:** Inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments.
- **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- **Level 3:** Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments but for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include risk-free and benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other factors used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity indices, EBITDA multiples and revenue multiples and expected price volatilities and correlations.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Fund uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and simple financial instruments, such as interest rate and currency swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple OTC derivatives such as interest rate swaps. The availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and reduces the uncertainty associated with the determination of fair values. The availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

21. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(b) Valuation framework

The Fund has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This framework includes a portfolio valuation function, which is independent of front office management and reports to the Board of Directors, who have overall responsibility for fair value measurements. Specific controls include:

- verification of observable pricing inputs;
- re-performance of model valuations;
- a review and approval process for new models and changes to such models;
- calibration and back-testing of models against observed market transactions;
- analysis and investigation of significant daily valuation movements; and
- review of unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair value, then the portfolio valuation function assesses and documents the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of IFRS. This includes:

- verifying that the broker or pricing service is approved by the Fund for use in pricing the relevant type of financial instrument;
- understanding how the fair value has been arrived at and the extent to which it represents actual market transactions;
- when prices for similar instruments are used to measure fair value, how these prices have been adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the instrument subject to measurement; and
- if a number of quotes for the same financial instrument have been obtained, then how fair value has been determined using those quotes.

(c) Fair value hierarchy – Financial instruments measured at fair value

The table below analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the statement of financial position. All fair value measurements below are recurring.

	Level 1 TZS'000	Level 2 TZS'000	Level 3 TZS'000	Total TZS'000
30 June 2020				
Quoted equity investments	<u>3,149,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,149,795</u>
	<u>3,149,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,149,795</u>
30 June 2019				
Quoted equity investments	<u>2,794,152</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,794,152</u>
	<u>2,794,152</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,794,152</u>

For Level 1 financial instruments the fair value as at year end is based on the latest available redemption price of each share, multiplied by the number of shares held. The quoted prices of equities are obtained from Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange where the shares are traded.

For Level 2 financial instruments the fair value is calculated by estimating the present value through discounting the expected future cash flows using the yield rates of similar Government bonds issued in the recent past, normally past 1-3 months. These yield rates are published by the Bank of Tanzania.

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)**

21. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit and loss are short-term financial assets and financial liabilities whose carrying amounts approximate fair value, because of their short-term nature and, for the financial assets, high credit quality of counterparties.

Cash and cash equivalents, other receivables and other liabilities: These are short-term financial assets and their carrying amounts approximate fair value because of their short-term nature and the high credit quality of counterparties.

Treasury bonds: These are long term and are carried at amortised cost. Fair values of the treasury bonds are different from their amortised costs and are disclosed in the table below. Treasury bonds are categorised into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Net assets attributable to unit holders: The Fund routinely redeems and issues the redeemable units at the amount equal to the proportionate share of net assets of the Fund at the redemption, calculated on a basis consistent with that used in these financial statements. Accordingly, the carrying amount of net assets attributable to holders of redeemable units approximately their fair value. The net assets attributable to unit holders are categorised into Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses it by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised.

	Fair values			Total fair value TZS'000	Total carrying amount TZS'000
	Level 1 TZS'000	Level 2 TZS'000	Level 3 TZS'000		
30 June 2020					
Assets					
Government securities	-	17,380,275	-	17,380,275	13,722,640
Total	-	17,380,275	-	17,380,275	13,722,640
Liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unit holders	-	(17,197,239)	-	(17,197,239)	(17,197,239)
Total	-	(17,197,239)	-	(17,197,239)	(17,197,239)
30 June 2019					
Assets					
Government securities	-	17,004,891	-	17,004,891	16,052,999
Total	-	17,004,891	-	17,004,891	16,052,999
Liabilities					
Net assets attributable to unit holders	-	(19,622,050)	-	(19,622,050)	(19,622,050)
Total	-	(19,622,050)	-	(19,622,050)	(19,622,050)

REGULAR INCOME UNIT TRUST SCHEME (JIKIMU)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020 (CONTINUED)

22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

The Directors of the Fund Manager confirm that the Fund has not contracted for any capital commitments and there were no contingent liabilities known to them at the reporting period.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Directors of the Fund Manager confirm that there are no events subsequent to the year-end up to the date of this report that require either disclosure or adjustment in these financial statements.

24. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform the changes in presentation in the current year.

25. RESTATEMENT

In the prior year, income distribution to unit holders was erroneously presented directly in the statement of changes in unit holders funds. All redeemable units issued by the Fund provide the investors with the right to require redemption for cash at the value proportionate to the investor's units in the Fund's net assets at the redemption date. In accordance with IFRS 9 such instruments give rise to financial liability for the present value of the redemption amount hence the distribution attributable to unit holders was reclassified to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the year.

We have summarised the impacts of the restatement below;

i) Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2019.

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
2019			
Income distribution expense	-	(1,899,027)	(1,899,027)

ii) Statement of Changes in Net Assets Attributable to Unit Holders for the Year Ended 30 June 2019

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
2019			
Increase in net assets attributable to unit holders	1,503,919	(1,899,027)	(395,108)

iii) Statements of Financial Position and Cash Flows

There is no material impact on the Statement of Financial Position and no impact on the total operating, investing or financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 June 2019.

Furthermore, there is no impact on Fund's Net Assets Value per unit.