



UNIVERSITY OF  
**ZAMBIA**  
**2018**  
**ANNUAL**  
**REPORT**





The Honourable Minister of Education  
The Honourable Minister,

The Council of the University of Zambia has the honour to present to you,  
the report of the proceedings and the financial performance of the University of Zambia  
for the year ended 31st December, 2018.

Dr. Jacob Mwanza  
Chancellor

Professor Luke E. Mumba  
Vice-Chancellor





## **VISION**

An Eminent University Driven by Pursuit of Knowledge,  
Innovation and Social Responsiveness.

## **MISSION**

To Provide relevant, innovative and demand-driven higher education  
for socio-economic development.

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Kennedy Msusa  
AAVC, Office of the Vice-Chancellor  
University of Zambia

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# FOREWORD



At the close of 2018, we improved the welfare of the workers by securing a facility with the Bank to achieve the goal of stabilizing the debt on which payment of staff salaries could be made. This initiative has helped to avert potential industrial unrests that could have arisen from delays in salary payments.

However, we saw in the year under review a decline in the number of applicants for enrolment at School leaver level. The number of applicants recorded in the 2017/18 academic year was 15,000 while the number of applicants in the 2018/19 academic year was 9,500. This decline is an important indicator of the effect of the changing landscape for higher education and the need for re-positioning of the University of Zambia. As a response to this, the University of Zambia intends in 2019 to review its programmes and strengthen the level of student service and overall customer satisfaction.

Thus, the University of Zambia set out its operations in 2018 under a new strategic planning cycle. The Strategic Plan, launched in April 2018, covers the period 2018 – 2022.

Guided by the said Strategic Plan, University Management developed the Key Priorities for 2018 primarily to guide resource allocation. The main focus of our operations in 2018 was to position the University of Zambia for continued excellence, development of market driven programmes, attainment of high impact research outputs and development of a work culture of performance.

We stepped into the year 2018 however, with a setback. Arising from the nationwide cholera pandemic, the business operations of the University were negatively affected as the Institution remained closed for the most part of the first quarter. The delayed start of the 2017/2018 academic year therefore, impacted negatively on the scope of activities the Schools and Units could implement.

Notwithstanding the cholera pandemic, our research output was outstanding. The recorded research publications and research projects totaled 82. In addition, we began to pursue a number of prototypes for possible upscaling through the Tech-

nology Development and Advisory Unit (TDAU). Our collaboration with industry and partnership with Universities remained strong in the year under review.

We have prioritized infrastructure development in 2018. The setting aside of the amount Four Hundred Thousand Kwacha (K400,000) from earnings from East Park Mall to rehabilitate the burnt hostel in Soweto was one the significant steps forward.

In addition, the University of Zambia has set out to build three new lecture theatres from internally generated funds. Two lecture theatres are to be built with funding from East Park Mall revenue. A third teaching building will be built under the Graduate School of Business from tuition fees income.

In addition, phase I of the construction of the Multi-purpose Teaching and Learning Centre, an Alumni project, is expected to commence in 2019.

The University of Zambia has also prioritized investment in the rehabilitation of its information technology infrastructure. A shift from Zimbra to Google email system has strengthened the email communication system. We have also expanded access to the student information system into the Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies. In the year 2019, we intend to expand our e – business capabilities across all areas of our value chain.

Achieving financial sustainability promises to be the biggest challenge that lies ahead. The Government's intervention to offload in a phased manner the unsustainable University debt is expected to improve our bottom-line by the close of the year 2018. At the close of the year, the University recorded an operating deficit of K1,375,179 million. Strengthening University governance and changing the business model remain key to the turn-around required of the University of Zambia.

I thank Government, the Caretaker Committee of Council, all staff, students and all strategic partners for standing with us in the year under review.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'LUKE EVUTA MUMBA'.

**PROFESSOR LUKE EVUTA MUMBA  
VICE CHANCELLOR**

**Total Graduates  
2018 - 5,500**

**Revenue  
K700,095**

**Strategic  
Partnerships  
24**

**Certificate  
Programmes  
21**

**Bachelor's  
Degree  
Programmes  
148**

**Alumni  
55,000**

**Diploma  
Programmes  
24**

**PhD  
Programmes  
75**

**Postgraduate  
Diploma  
Programmes  
05**

**Master's  
Degree  
Programmes  
41**

**Research  
Output  
82**



## ***Our current challenge: Gaining your support***

There are many good initiatives that we can come up with to mobilize resources and build alumni affinity. The success of each initiative depends on your support. In 2018, we have rolled out two good initiatives:

- i. The K100 Project Campaign aimed at raising K50,000,000 and;
- ii. The Adopt a Hostel Campaign aimed at raising K6,000,000.00.

We admit that there is a lot of work to be done to popularize these campaigns and even more importantly, gain the buy in of you our alumni and friends of the University of Zambia. The UNZA Alumni Relations and Advancement operation has been organized as a Foundation in order to strengthen independence from the central management of the University and instill a sense of confidence about the integrity and the accountability for endowments you place with us.

Recently, we have registered UNZA South Africa Alumni as a Foundation and UNZA USA Alumni & Friends of UNZA as a Foundation too. These are an important contribution to strengthening how the UNZA Global Alumni Foundation shall be governed.

In 2018, we received K1,100,000 towards the K100 Project Campaign. We intend to strengthen the momentum around this initiative because it will address the teaching and learning infrastructure maintenance and expansion plans we have for UNZA.

We also acknowledge the specific challenges we face in our student hostels. In particular, we highlight that water reticulation is a major challenge in our present time and could be significantly addressed if we all adopted a room/hostel and made a contribution towards the K6,000,000.00 we intend to raise. In 2018, 26 rooms were adopted.

The culture of giving may not be well entrenched in our society. Further, the University of Zambia unlike some Universities around the world does not have a long history of raising funds through capital campaigns. The K100 Project Campaign and the Adopt a Hostel Campaign are the first major capital campaign initiatives only launched in 2018. We can achieve If only we gain your support. Therefore, we look forward to the success of the two campaigns with your support.



**Friends of UNZA-USA donate a 60 seater bus USD 70,000.00**



**Alumni - South Africa donate books**



**UNZA Alumni Foundation - USA & South Africa setup**



**50** YEARS  
**OF EXCELLENCE**  
SERVICE & TRAINING  
of Health Care Professionals

# 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY - SCHOOL OF MEDICINE **HIGHLIGHTS**

Taj Pamodzi Hotel | Saturday July 21, 2018





## MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY SENATE

<b>Prof. L.E. Mumba</b>	Vice-Chancellor ( <i>Chairperson</i> )
<b>Prof. E.T. Mwase</b>	Deputy Vice-Chancellor
<b>Dr B. Chishala</b>	Dean, School of Agricultural Sciences
<b>Dr B. Nkhata</b>	Dean, School of Education
<b>Dr M.N. Mulenga</b>	Dean, School of Engineering
<b>Prof. F. Masiye</b>	Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Prof. C. Himonga</b>	Dean, School of Law
<b>Dr B. Besa</b>	Dean, School of Mines
<b>Dr H.V. Mweene</b>	Dean, School of Natural Sciences
<b>Prof. T. Kaile</b>	Dean, School of Medicine
<b>Dr S. Munsaka</b>	Acting Dean, School of Health Sciences
<b>Dr C.M. Ngoma</b>	Dean, School of Nursing Sciences
<b>Prof. C. Michelo</b>	Dean, School of Public Health
<b>Prof. K. Nalubamba</b>	Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine
<b>Prof. H. Sichingabula</b>	Director, Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies
<b>Dr J. Kamwanga</b>	Director, Institute of Economic and Social Research
<b>Ms C. Kanyengo</b>	University Librarian
<b>Mr L.T. Zgambo</b>	Dean of Students
<b>Prof. B. Namangala</b>	Director, Institute of Distance Education
<b>Dr C.C. Kachaka</b>	Director, Centre for Information and Communication Technologies
<b>Dr E. Lusambo</b>	Director, Quality Assurance
<b>Prof. M.N. Siamwiza</b>	School of Natural Sciences
<b>Prof. M. Macwangi</b>	Institute of Economic and Social Research
<b>Prof. V. Chinene</b>	School of Agricultural Sciences
<b>Prof. F.D. Yamba</b>	School of Engineering
<b>Prof. P.N. Kaloyerou</b>	School of Natural Sciences
<b>Dr S.P. Ngambi</b>	School of Law
<b>Mr G. Sitali</b>	Engineering Institute of Zambia
<b>Mr R. Tembo</b>	School of Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Dr C. Hambokoma</b>	School of Education
<b>Dr C. Mumba</b>	School of Veterinary Medicine
<b>Dr S. Ngalande</b>	Director, Confucius
<b>Prof. T.H. Kalinda</b>	School of Agricultural Sciences
<b>Dr K. Mambwe</b>	School of Humanities and Social Sciences
<b>Prof. K. Baboo</b>	School of Public Health
<b>Dr I.N. Simate</b>	School of Engineering
<b>Prof. B.N. Upreti</b>	School of Education
<b>Prof. A.M. Cheyeka</b>	School of Education
<b>Dr V. Nyau</b>	School of Agricultural Sciences
<b>Prof. M. Atadzhanov</b>	School of Medicine
<b>Dr L. Mwape</b>	School of Nursing Sciences
<b>Prof. M.S. Ngoma</b>	School of Medicine
<b>Prof. P. Musonda</b>	School of Public Health
<b>Mr Frank Chipeta Kapya</b>	UNZASU
<b>Mr Simbaya Wantula</b>	UNZASU
<b>Mr S. Wamundila</b>	Registrar ( <i>Secretary</i> )

## UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

<b>Prof. Luke E. Mumba</b>	<i>Vice-Chancellor</i>
<b>Prof. Enala T. Mwase</b>	<i>Deputy Vice-Chancellor</i>
<b>Mr Sitali Wamundila</b>	<i>Registrar</i>
<b>Ms Christine Kanyengo</b>	<i>University Librarian</i>
<b>Mr Arnold Kapambwe</b>	<i>Bursar</i>
<b>Mr Lastone T. Zgambo</b>	<i>Dean Of Students</i>

### DEANS OF SCHOOLS

<b>Name</b>	<b>School</b>
<b>Prof. Felix Masiye</b>	<i>School Of Humanities And Social Sciences</i>
<b>Dr Bentry Nkhata</b>	<i>School Of Education</i>
<b>Dr Benson H. Chishala</b>	<i>School Of Agricultural Sciences</i>
<b>Dr Bunda Besa</b>	<i>School Of Mines</i>
<b>Prof. King S. Nalubamba</b>	<i>Samora Machel School Of Veterinary Medicine</i>
<b>Dr Habatwa V. Mweene</b>	<i>School Of Natural Sciences</i>
<b>Prof. Trevor Kaile</b>	<i>School Of Medicine</i>
<b>Dr Catherine Mubita Ngoma</b>	<i>School Of Nursing Science</i>
<b>Prof. Charles Michelo</b>	<i>School Of Public Health</i>
<b>Dr Sody Mweetwa Munsaka</b>	<i>School Of Health Sciences</i>
<b>Dr Michael N. Mulenga</b>	<i>School Of Engineering</i>
<b>Prof. Chuma Himonga</b>	<i>School Of Law</i>

### DIRECTORS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Unit</b>
<b>Prof. H.M. Sichingabula</b>	<i>Directorate Of Research And Graduate Studies</i>
<b>Dr Jolly Kamwanga</b>	<i>Institute Of Economic And Social Research</i>
<b>Mr Nkumbu Nkonde</b>	<i>Business Development</i>
<b>Dr Edward Lusambo</b>	<i>Quality Assurance</i>
<b>Prof. Boniface Namangala</b>	<i>Institute Of Distance Education</i>
<b>Dr Sande Ngalande</b>	<i>Confucius Institute</i>
<b>Dr Collins C. Kachaka</b>	<i>Centre For Information And Communication Technologies</i>
<b>Dr Lubinda Habaazoka</b>	<i>Graduate School Of Business</i>



## UNIVERSITY HIGHLIGHTS

**January 2018**

In May 2017, the University of Zambia agreed to implement a *Keep UNZA Clean* programme as part of the initiatives aimed at achieving institutional transformation. This campaign was rolled out as a monthly event in January 2018 and has over the quarter under review been undertaken by the University Community on the first Friday of each month.

In 2017, the University set out to review the core process for student's academic and non-academic appeals. By the close of the quarter under review, this process had been completed. Revised guidelines and forms for *Resolution of Student Appeals* have now been published on the University website for ease of access by students. In **Appendix I**, of this report, a listing is presented of documents available on the University of Zambia website – Directorate of Quality Assurance as presented.

In the quarter under review, the University of Zambia hosted the Education Partnerships in Africa (EPA) quarterly steering committee meeting on 17<sup>th</sup> January 2018.

Further, the University of Zambia through the School of Health Sciences held the Planning and Consultative Workshop on the establishment of the Prosthetics and Orthotics programme at the University of Zambia with the support of Ottobock Limited. The workshop was held in Livingstone from the 8<sup>th</sup> to the 12<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018. The meeting was officiated by the Minister of Higher Education, Honorable Prof Nkandu Luo. The workshop achieved the following: i). A strategic and implementation plan was drafted, ii). The Prosthetics and Orthotics curriculum was developed, iii). It was agreed to build a prefabricated building in order to begin the Prosthetics and Orthotics programme later in 2018. The building will be funded by Ottobock and its partners.

In its quest to further strengthen Distance Learning Programmes, the University of Zambia ran a training programme under the Institute for Distance Education on designing instructional courses for distance learning over the period 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2018.

In the quarter under review, the University of Zambia through the Confucius Institute held discussions with the Examination Council of Zambia (ECZ) on the introduction of the Chinese

language as an examinable subject in the Zambian Secondary Schools by the ECZ. The curriculum for the teaching of Chinese language in Zambian secondary schools was approved by the Ministry of General Education in 2017. A roadmap for implementation of the said undertaking is to be drawn up in the second quarter of the year 2018.

**March 2018**

The University of Zambia through the Confucius Institute hosted a delegation from Hebei University of Business and Economics led by their Vice President. Further to this, an extra ordinary Board meeting of the Confucius Institute was held at the Golden Peacock Hotel in Lusaka.

The refurbished library basement computer laboratory was officially launched on 20<sup>th</sup> March 2018 by the American Ambassador to Zambia. The laboratory is fitted with four (4) modern air conditioners for cooling purposes, to provide ambient operating temperatures for the computers and users. The computer laboratory has a total sitting capacity of 200 users, and is segmented into two sections with capacity of 112 and 88 each respectively. The outside area is fitted with concrete benches and tables for students to access the Eduroam Wireless Internet. The laboratory has a total of forty-five (45) new computers that were procured through the Department of Population Studies under Centre for Disease Control (CDC) funding.

The University of Zambia also hosted the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS) at Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka from 15<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

**April 2018**

The University of Zambia participated in the Vice Chancellor's Roundtable in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.





CIUNZA held a seminar from 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> April 2018 in collaboration with the Ministry of General Education to discuss the development of Chinese language text books for the teaching of Chinese language in Zambian schools.

During the seminar, there were extensive consultations between the Ministry of Education officials and officials from CIUNZA on the development Chinese language text books to be used in Zambian educational institutions and schools.

The seminar culminated in the drafting of a template for the development of Chinese language text books for junior and senior and secondary school textbooks in Zambia and laid a foundation for the teaching of Chinese language in secondary schools.

On 25<sup>th</sup> April 2018, the Confucius Institute at the University of Zambia held a workshop in Livingstone at which Chinese language teachers in Zambia and some Zambian members of staff shared their best teaching experiences and challenges that they come across in their work as Chinese language teachers in the classroom situation. The occasion was meant to give an opportunity to the teachers to discuss the bottlenecks and problems that they encounter in carrying out their work to come up with possible solutions to the problems as a group.

### May 2018

The University of Zambia held a Prize Giving Ceremony for the School of Engineering on 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2018. At this event, seventeen (17) awards and prizes were given out to students.

The University of Zambia participated in a Joint Conference of African Confucius Institutes which was held in Maputo Mozambique from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> May 2018. This event was a success with more than 300 Chinese and foreign leaders of 60 Confucius institutes in African countries in attendance.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> of May 2018, the University of Zambia held the Chinese Bridge competition under the Confucius Institute.

The University of Zambia held the first Advisory Board meeting for the School of Engineering on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 2018. This was the first meeting after reconstituting the School of Engineering Board.

The University of Zambia participated in the Vice Chancellor's Forum 31<sup>st</sup> May 2018. This is a quarterly meeting called by the Minister of Higher Education.



### June 2018

Participated and coordinated the UNZA-ZOU Annual Review workshop that took place at Curty Hotel, Kariba, Zimbabwe from 17-21 June, 2018. At that workshop, it was agreed that (i) UNZA (55%) and ZOU (45%) would only share the dividends from the tuition fees after subtracting the major running costs, and (ii) new postgraduate programmes would be introduced.

### July 2018

The Confucius Institute held the Chinese Bridge Competition. The Confucius Institute held a Chinese Bridge Competition for secondary schools in Zambia. There was a total number of 23 participants from 10 teaching posts in Zambia that participated in the competition. The Contest was jointly organised by the Chinese Embassy in Zambia and the University of Zambia.



### August

The Confucius Institute held a workshop whose aim was to review the Chinese language syllabus as well as commence the process of developing Chinese language text books. The Meeting was held from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> August 2018 in Lusaka. The opening of the workshop was graced by Dr Grace Chilekwa Executive Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of General Education, Vice Chancellor of the University of Zambia Professor Luke Evuta Mumba. Others present were the Chinese Language Experts and the Head of Literature and Languages in the Schools of Humanities and Social Sciences Dr. Hambaba Jimaima.

### August 2018

Chinese language Teachers at Kabompo Secondary School presented donations to a Primary School in North Western province of assorted items. The Head Teacher of the School, Mr Luhanga Yamba, warmly received them. The School Headmaster promised to promote the Confucius Institute in the region and the importance of learning the Chinese

language and culture and its importance as an avenue for the empowerment of the people.

### October 2018

One of the main highlights of the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter was the holding of a job Exposition and Confucius Institute Open Day which was held on the 26<sup>th</sup> of October at the UNZA Goma lakes. The Job Expo was organized to provide a meeting place for Chinese companies and indeed other companies that operate in Zambia a chance to mingle with the public and in the process try fill any vacancies that they have in their institutions.

During the Job Exposition 15 Chinese companies were present and also MTN Zambia was also present. It was estimated that more than 1,000 applications and resumes were submitted by the members of the public and some members of the public were able to find suitable positions in the various companies that attended the Job Expo. The companies came from a wide spectrum of the economy and there were approximately 128 vacancies available in the 15 companies that were present.

UNZA Five Year Summary – Key Statistics					
Five Year Summary – Key Statistics	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
<b>NUMBER OF STUDENTS</b>	20,699	19,264	26,000	26,900	26,036
<b>STAFF STATISTICS</b>					
Total	2,296	2,372	2,373	2,354	2,500
Principal Officers	6	6	6	6	6
Academic	900	940	901	787	836
Non-Academic	1,181	1,231	1,316	1,228	1,304
Retirees - payroll	209	195	150	333	354
<b>FINANCIAL STATISTICS (Consolidated)</b>					
<b>Zambian Kwacha</b>	KW'000	KW'000	KW'000	KW'000	KW'000
<b>Net operating result</b>	(795,004)	(942,429)	(437,064)	(502,957)	(520,330)
<b>Net assets</b>	(3,620,819)	(3,138,558)	(2,210,284)	(1,663,046)	(1,160,089)
<b>Liquidity ratio (ideal 1:1)</b>	0.05:1	0.04:1	0.05:1	0.11:1	0.12:1
<b>Staff cost/expenditure</b>	67%	73%	80%	61%	67%
<b>Total assets</b>	1,358,464	1,367,517	1,393,405	1,500,577	1,479,901
<b>Total revenue</b>	615,518	631,960	717,090	582,884	533,712

## Financial Performance

The University of Zambia Strategic Plan 2018 – 2022 gave priority to enhancing financial sustainability. The emphasis was on development of a financial sustainability framework and implementation of the financial sustainability strategy.

The University of Zambia recorded a consolidated deficit of K1,375,179 in 2018. This compares to a consolidated deficit of K763,757 in 2017. The negative net position of the University indicates that the Institution is not able to meet its obligations as they fall due.

## Teaching and Learning

We are committed to improving the scope and relevance of academic programmes. In the year under review, we set out to strengthen the quality of academic programmes and non-academic activities.

We aim at continuously deepening student experience and creating a long lasting connection between the university and its graduates.



### STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Strategic Partnerships in the higher learning environment are a must. These include provision and exchange of service and other support either from industry to the University and vice-versa as well as mutual exchange of expertise with the public at large and specific organizations that have a bearing on the mandate of the University. These partnerships involve visitation, exchange of students/staff, undertaking projects as well as entering into various memoranda of understanding as well as agreements. Notable among the partnership were the following: -

- The University of Zambia - Confucius Institute entered into a strategic partnership with the National Institute for Public Administration (NIPA). Through this partnership, NIPA will provide Chinese language training with the support from the University of Zambia.
- School of Humanities and Social Sciences entered into Memorandum of Understanding with the Italian Government on Italian language training.
- Student Affairs Unit attended the Zambia University Sports Association (ZUSA)
- Zambia Federation of University and College Sports (ZAFUCS) Annual General Meetings held in Livingstone respectively.
- Confederation of Universities and Colleges Sports Association (CUCSA) meeting held in Gaborone, Botswana by the Sport and Recreation Officer.
- Zambia Basketball Association (ZBA) Basketball Championships in which UNZA Pacers and UNZA Honeys emerged the 2017/2018 ZBA Champions. At the Zambia International Basketball tournament, UNZA Honeys were crowned Champions.
- Institute for Distance Education continued collaborating with the Zimbabwe Open University, the Commonwealth of Learning and Astria eLearning Solutions.
- MoU between Kirkhouse Trust (KT) and the University of Zambia for a course in the Department of Plant Science;
- A Contract between Rutgers University and the University of Zambia on a Project entitled “Improving Income and Nutrition of Smallholder Farmers in Eastern Africa using a Market-driven Approach to enhance Value Chain Production of African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs)” funded by USAID was signed as per attached copy;
- MoU between IAPRI and the University of Zambia;
- MoU between German Development Institute (DIE) and the University of Zambia
- The Minister of Mines and Minerals Development Hon. Richard Musukwa (MP) Chamber of Mines
- Barrick Lumwana Mining;
- First Quantum Minerals Plc;
- NFCA;
- Konkola Copper Mines Plc;
- Mopnai Copper Mines Plc;
- Kagem Mining.
- An MoU between Kirkhouse Trust (KT) and the University of Zambia for a course in the Department of Plant Science;
- A Contract between Rutgers University and the University of Zambia on a Project entitled “Improving Income and Nutrition of Smallholder Farmers in Eastern Africa using a Market-driven Approach to enhance Value Chain Production of African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs)” funded by USAID was signed as per attached copy;
- An MoU between IAPRI and the University of Zambia;
- An MoU between the German Development Institute (DIE) and the University of Zambia.
- Three members of staff of the Department of Soil Science and the Dean of the School of Agricultural visited the Norwegian University of Life Sciences and the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute. This trip was organized under the SiU project which is a student and staff exchange programme. The meeting brought out concrete plans for the implementation of the project during 2018- 2020.
- Undikumbukire Project (UP) Zambia and the Legal Resource Foundation (LRF) to facilitate attachment of Clinical Legal Education students as part of their practical training under the course.

- Weekly veterinary extension visits with students to the Shibuyunji vet. Out-post and surrounding farms.
- Provision of laboratory diagnosis of veterinary diseases
- Provision Veterinary Clinic Services
- Provision of Egg incubation facilities
- Zambia Police Service
- Zambia Association of Child and Youth Care Workers,
- Zambia Correctional Service,
- Alliance for Community Action and Italian Embassy
- Dr Judith Carrier from Cardiff University visited the School of Nursing Sciences from 27th May to 5th June, 2018. Dr Judith Carrier is a registered nurse and a senior lecturer in the School of Healthcare Sciences and is Director of the Wales Centre for Evidence Based Care. During the visit, the School and UTH Adult University Teaching Hospital Wards worked on activities related to improving care for the critically ill patients in the quest to improve care and revive our Model Ward concept. She held a Workshop on Evidence Based Critical Care Nursing for School of Nursing and UTH Staff and she also conducted a seminar on Systematic Reviews/Implementation Science.
- School of Nursing at Soka University in Japan from 10<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> June as a visiting Lecturer for the global nursing course and to discuss the possibility of conducting joint research and student exchange program.
- Renewal of Zimbabwe Open University agreement
- Kampai Project, Hokkaido University
- MF Norwegian School of Theology
- City University of Science and Technology
- Seed Global Health
- Zambia Police Service
- Rehoboth Integrated Systems
- Institute of Biology at the University of Graz
- University of Johannesburg
- University of Leeds
- Yellow River Conservancy Technical Institute



## INVEST AND MAINTAIN PHYSICAL AND VIRTUAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### School of Agricultural Sciences

At the School of Agricultural Sciences, the digging of a Septic Tank and Soaker-Way at the Field Station was completed in the quarter under review. Further, construction of fish ponds, pond lining and stocking of fingerlings was completed in February, 2018, at the Field Station.

### Institute of Distance Education

70% of paving at the Institute of Distance Education (IDE) grounds had been done. Further, the construction of a 25 seater boardroom commenced and was scheduled to be completed by the third quarter of 2018.

### The School of Medicine

The school embarked on rehabilitating the dilapidated Anatomy Dissection Room under the review period. A Committee was been put in place to oversee the project comprising among its membership, Dr. Simon Miti from State House, Dr. Panganani Njobvu, General, Zambia Army and some Lecturers from the School. The Bill of Quantities was prepared by the Resident Engineer's Office as basis for sourcing funds for the project. The amount required is **US\$1,160,250.00**.

### The School of Veterinary Medicine

Constructed a piggery while a new shelter for small animals was constructed under the Department of Clinical Studies Department.

The construction of **two Lecture Theatres** whose site for the construction had been identified and allocated is expected to commence in the second quarter of 2018. The designs for the buildings would be similar to the Population Studies Lecture Theatre and the engagement of the construction firm would be done by end of May, 2018.

With regards to investment in **virtual infrastructure**, the following interventions were made in the quarter under review:

#### Migration of Staff Email from Zimbra to Google Services (G-Suite for Education)

The University of Zambia undertook a strategic move to migrate the University Email System (UES) from Zimbra to the internationally acclaimed Google Platform. A local Google representative company was contracted and the amount Seven Thousand Five Hundred (**K7,500.00**) Kwacha was paid for the services.

The University officially migrated to the Google platform on 5th February 2018 and all staff emails were created on the new system with student email services being targeted for migration in the second quarter.

#### Operationalization of Student Information System [SIS] for Directorate of Research & Graduate Studies (DRGS)

One of the major activities achieved was the operationalisation of the Student Information System (SIS) for the Directorate of Research and Graduate Studies (DRGS). DRGS had been operating manually since inception and this was cause for poor service delivery.

With the SIS, Post Graduate Students will be able to effectively use the system. They can access their results online, carry out registration online as well as paying fees through ZANACO just like the Undergraduate students. DRGS is also able to access all relevant academic and administrative reports accordingly.

#### Networking & Internet Connectivity of Graduate School of Business (GSB)

Following the allocation of the Commonwealth Youth Centre to the Graduate School of Business (GSB), the University of Zambia provided a connection of internet to the GSB through a Fibre Optics Cable from the School of Agricultural Sciences. The Graduate School of Business is now connected to the University Wide Area Network and able to access internet and other network resources just like other Schools and Units in the University.

At the University level, fifteen (15) Cisco Access Layer Switches were purchased and have since been deployed on the University Network. The switches were purchased to improve stability of the network as most switches which were in use had become obsolete. The Cisco access Layer Switches were purchased at a total cost of Six Hundred Thousand (K600,000.00) Kwacha. The University Information Communication Technology Infrastructure has now stabilized in most parts owing to these switches. The stability level is now standing at 75%.

#### Academic Staff Promotion System (Promotion Scoring System)

A new virtual machine was created to host the Academic Staff Promotion System which was

developed by the Department of Computer science.  
The system is a scoring system and will be used  
to determine academic staff promotions and can  
be accessed online at <https://academicpromotion.unza.zm/> or **<https://pss.unza.zm>**



## RESEARCH

It is noted that Teaching and learning activities were disrupted for almost the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018 because of the Cholera outbreak which necessitated the closure of the University of Zambia on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2018. The University of Zambia was only permitted by government to resume academic activities on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 2018.

### Confucius Institute

Through the Confucius Institute, the University secured approval from the Ministry of General Education of the new curriculum for the teaching and learning of Chinese language in Junior and Senior secondary schools in Zambia. The said curricular has since been handed over to the Examinations Council of Zambia and the hope is that the subject could be examinable by the end of 2019.

The number of centers that the Institute has opened across the country have now reached 20. The opening of more centers was being slowed down by the shortage of teachers as almost all the teachers come from China.

During the period under review, Confucius Institute held a workshop to look at the possibility of developing Chinese language Text Books for Secondary Schools in the country. It also reviewed Chinese Language Curriculums. A text book for Grade 8 had already developed in 2018 and the next step was to develop a Grade 9 one.

The Confucius Institute Library received a consignment of books from Hanban in China during the period under review and managed to catalogue about half of the books. Zambian National Chinese Test was successfully held in 10 secondary schools. Confucius Institute constituted an examination committee and set test papers according to level of students.



*Left: Students of Siavonga Secondary School taking the test.*

### Scholarship to Students to China

Confucius Institute managed to send nine students to proceed on the 2 + 2 programme in China. The group comprised of five female and four male students.



*Above: Farewell to the scholarship recipients for 2018*

### **Exhibition at National Institute for Public Administration (NIPA) Teaching Centre**

A Chinese language teaching centre was opened in July 2018 at NIPA. This followed the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the two institutions earlier. As a partner in teaching of the Chinese language, NIPA invited CIUNZA to an exhibition that was held at the main campus of NIPA during the period under review.



*Above: NIPA Executive Director Professor Royson Mukwena and other administrative staff visited NIPA's exhibition.*



### Internationalization of Education

The University through the International Link and Liaison Office facilitated the hosting of 12 exchange students from partner Universities as follows:

<b>Sending Institution/ Sponsor</b>	<b>No. of students sent</b>	<b>UNZA hosting School</b>	<b>Level of Studies</b>
University of Helsinki	3	Education/Humanities and Social Sciences	Undergraduate
USA Fulbright	1	Agricultural sciences	Masters
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	2	Veterinary Medicine	MSc
Hokkaido University	6	Humanities and Social Sciences School and Veterinary Medicine	Undergraduate

During the period under review the International link and liaison Office facilitated the sending off of seven (7) students on study abroad programmes to partner Universities as follows:

<b>Receiving Institution/ Sponsor</b>	<b>No. of students sent</b>	<b>UNZA Sending School</b>	<b>Level of Studies</b>
Inland Norway University	6	Education	Masters
Cardiff University	1	Education	undergraduate

### School of Agricultural Sciences

In the year under review, the University admitted 30 new students in the School of Agricultural Sciences against an approved enrolment of 70.

Further, One undergraduate programme in Agronomy (BSc. Agronomy) was approved by the University Senate to be offered both on full time and distance modes of study under the School of Agricultural Sciences. The programme will be a direct entry programme on full-time basis while students with a recognised diploma will be admitted in the second year of study. The full-time students are expected to be admitted in the next academic year while the distance mode students are expected to be admitted after one academic year.

### School of Education

In the year under review, the University of Zambia through the School of Education carried out moderation of examinations in 27 Affiliate Colleges of Education namely: Kitwe College of Education, Charles Lwanga College of Education, Kasama College of Education, Fairview College of Education, Chipata College of Education, Mufulira College of Education, Makeni College of Education, Sambizga College of Education, Malcolm Moffat College of Education, Kasiya College, Mansa College of Education, Nkumbi International College of Education, Evelyn Hone College, David Livingstone College of Education, Mufulira Professional College, Riverveld College of Education, Solwezi College of Education, Zambia Institute of Special Education, Zambia Institute of Business Studies and Industrial Practice (ZIBSIP), Paglory University, Technical

and Vocational Teachers College (TVTC), Kitwe City College of Education, George Benson Christian College of Education, Maldec College of Education, Nkana Academy and Tick College of Education.

Moderation of coursework was done at Fairview College of Education from 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, whilst on-the-spot-assessment of St Mary's College of Education in Mbala was conducted from 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> March 2018.

### **School of Engineering**

In the year under review, the School closed with a total undergraduate student population of 531 as analyzed. Further, the School recorded 204 postgraduate Students for the 2017/2018 academic year in twenty postgraduate programmes.

### **School of Law**

At the close of the year under review, the School of Law had recorded a total number of 221 registered students on the full time programmes and 256 students on the Bachelor of Laws LL.B delivered on the distance education mode. With regards to postgraduate students, the School of Law closed the quarter under review with ten 10 Master of Laws (LL.M) students and 1 doctoral candidate.

The School faces challenges as regards the completion rate for the Postgraduate students. It has been observed that once students complete the taught component of the postgraduate programme, they do not apply themselves fully in the research environment of the study. The School also faces delays in the examination processes. With the improvement in the numbers of lecturers qualified to examine Master's thesis and dissertation (internal exam), it is hoped that this situation will improve.

### **School of Mines**

With regards to the School of Mines, the University recorded a total of 143 registered students by the close of the second quarter. The registered students were broken down as 27 second years, 38 third years, 22 fourth years and 56 fifth year students. The report also acknowledges that the School closed the year under review with 46 postgraduate students.

University Management is concerned about the lack of financial sustainability of the School of Mines. It is particularly worth noting that the School operating expenses associated with the staff emolument costs exceed the revenue from the

tuition fee income. One of the interventions aimed at addressing this is to review the current degree programmes and ensure that they are responsive to the changing business environment. Thus, the School of Mines has prepared a positions paper proposing to rename the degree from 'Bachelor of Mineral Sciences (B.Min.Sc.)' to 'Bachelor of Engineering (B.Eng.)' for Mining Engineering, and Metallurgy and Mineral Processing Majors. A further proposal is to rename as Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) for the Geology major. These initiatives are expected to align the programmes with regional and global trends in the provision of university education in these field. Secondly, the University has set out to hold career fairs under the School of Mines as a way of stepping up the new student recruitment campaign.

### **School of Veterinary Medicine**

The School was awarded ZAR 300, 000 under the *New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) SANBio/BioFISA II Programme* grant award to offer a partner facilitated training and capacity building. The title of the training was "Diagnosis of vector-borne and transboundary livestock diseases of veterinary importance". The mixed on-line and site training commenced in May, 2018 and ended in July after a week of on-site practical sessions at UNZA and the Central Veterinary Research Institute (CVRI).

Two academic members of staff visited Sweden for a three-week period from 9-27th April, 2018 through a memorandum of understanding between the School and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala, Sweden. The main aim of the visit was to appreciate the teaching of veterinary students, participate in teaching activities, give a seminar and create links for future research collaborations.

Members of staff in the School were involved in teaching an online MOODLE based Continuing Professional Development (CPD) course, *Diagnosis of Vector-Borne and Transboundary Livestock Diseases of Veterinary Importance* which was running to both local and international students.

The Department of Disease Control under the CAPAZOMANINTECO Project managed to develop sixteen (16) CPD modules for eventual rollout. Key Industry partners who had been helping the Department to develop these modules included Norvatis, Dairy Association of Zambia

(DAZ), Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Commerce Trade and Industry, Zambia Bureau of Standards and INESOR among others.

### **Quality Assurance**

Quality assurance is important in achieving competitiveness at the University of Zambia. Therefore, in the quarter under review, a number of initiatives were undertaken as part of the roll out of the University of Zambia Quality Assurance Framework.

### **E- Learning**

The University of Zambia embarked on sensitization of students on how to access their emails domiciled at @Student.unza.zm. It is hoped that by January 2019 all students would have logged in to their personal emails linked to the e-learning platform

### **Extension Studies programmes**

The University of Zambia conducted a comprehensive review of its programmes currently

on offer under Extension Studies. The reviewed programmes were aligned to industry demands and to degree programmes so that extension studies graduates with diplomas could be admitted in third year in degree programmes aligned to their diplomas.

### **Programmes Accreditation with the Higher Education Authority**

In the year under review, more than 100 programmes had been accredited with the Higher Education Authority, out of the over 300 academic programmes at the University of Zambia. Therefore, the University has set out to continue providing guidance in the review of all academic programmes in readiness for to submission to the Higher Education Authority to the Schools.



## Enhance Excellence in Research and Publishing

In the year under review, the University actively undertook research and consultancy projects.

**Institute of Distance Education**

The Institute of Distance Education conducted the following research projects:

- Francis Simui; Kasonde Ngandu; Cheyeka M. Austine; Kakana Fabian (2018), *Unearthing Dilemmas in Thesis titles: Lived experience of Novice Researcher in Sub-Sahara Africa*. International Journal of multidisciplinary Research and Development. *In Press*.
- Chitalu Thomas Chipili, Danie Ndhlovu, Francis Simui (2018). *Access to Career Guidance through Information and Communication Technology by Learners with Visual Impairments in selected secondary schools of Zambia*. International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering. *In press*.
- Simui Francis; Namangala Boniface; Tambulukani Geoffrey & Ndhlovu Daniel (2018), *Demystifying the process of ODL policy development in a dual-mode context: Lessons from Zambia*. *Journal of Distance Education [Taylor & Francis]*. In Press. DOI:10.1080/01587919.2018.1457946.
- Simui Francis, Kasonde-Ngandu Sophie, Cheyeka M. Austine, Masaiti Gift, Ndhlovu Daniel, Namangala Boniface (2018), *Dilemma of Titling a PhD Thesis by of a Novice Researcher Within South-South Partnership, Sub-Saharan Africa*. Accepted for presentation. *ZAPUC Conference*. 29<sup>th</sup> April – 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2018, Livingstone.

**Technology Development and Advisory Unit (TDAU)**

The University through the Technology Development and Advisory Unit (TDAU) participate in a number of initiatives which included the following:

- The identification and development of three (03) research problems for three master's students' projects in the School of Engineering. The projects were expected to yield in Intellectual Properties for the TDAU.
- Deep Well Pump Project: This project was partially funded through the 2008 – 2009

funding cycle of the Strategic Research Fund (SRF) which is managed by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC).

- During the period under review (January 2018 – March 2018) TDAU had been engaging NTBC for possible funding using Technology Business Development Fund (TBDF) to complete the remaining activities namely field testing and commercialization.
- Timber Drying Kiln Project: This project worth K398,000 was funded through the 2013 – 2014 funding cycle of the Strategic Research Fund (SRF) which is managed by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC).
- Affiliated Youths' Projects: These are external Youths' projects affiliated to the UNZA - TDAU for design improvement and prototyping. Thus, during the period under review, TDAU has been working on designing, improving and prototyping three youths' projects namely:
  - (a) A human powered vegetable cutting machine. The total budget for this grant was K150, 000.
  - (b) A portable towing bar for light vehicles. The total budget for this grant was K150, 000.
  - (c) A Life Jacket. The total budget for this grant was K57, 226 out of which K29, 818 had been received to cover phase one. Tests were done on Kariba Dam with the help of the Police Marine Department.

**School of Agricultural Sciences**

The University had thirty-three (33) active research projects under the School of Agricultural Sciences as listed below:

- Development of bean and cowpea genotypes with tolerance to aluminum tolerance. Funded by Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (APPSA).
- Development of soybean with tolerance to Al tolerance. Funded by APPSA.
- Evaluation of maize genotypes for resistant to phosphorous use efficiency in tropical maize. Funded by IAEA.
- Breeding bean for multiple stress factors. Funder by Kirkhouse trust

- Delivering crop yield nowcast and forecasts by integrating satellite data and crop modelling in sub-Saharan Africa. PEER project. Funded by USAID.
- Aflatoxins in Native foods from Zambia. Funded by USAID.
- Aflatoxins mitigation in Zambia. Funded by USDASFAS.
- Development of cowpea based complimentary foods to contribute to household nutrition security. Project funded by Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (**APPSA**), a funding initiative from the World Bank.
- Cassava quality, processing and utilization: The influence of the variety and agro-ecological environment. Project funded by Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (**APPSA**), a funding initiative from the World Bank.
- Enhancing utilization and marketability of groundnuts/bambara nuts through processing and improved post-harvest practices in Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. Project funded by Agricultural Productivity Programme for Southern Africa (**APPSA**), a funding initiative from the World Bank.
- WOTRO Project - Collaborative research “Enhanced nutrition Security through traditional fermented foods in Zambia” between Wageningen University, UNZA (for Department of Food Science & Nutrition), CSK Food Enrichment (Netherlands), Tropical Diseases Research Institute (Zambia), Yoba for Life Foundation (Netherlands) and Heifer International (Zambia).
- Agricultural diversification policy for improved nutrition outcomes (nutritional status and dietary diversity) in women and children under the age of five years in Zambia
- Improving nutrition through AIVs, funded by USAID
- The medium-term nutritional status, physical function, metabolic profile and body composition using nuclear techniques of children previously treated for moderate or severe acute malnutrition. Funded by IAEA.
- Gendered impacts of input subsidy policies on household crop diversity and food security: evidence from Zambia.
- Impact of Agricultural Diversification food security and nutrition outcomes in Zambia
- Evaluation of Agronomic Effectiveness of fertilizers produced by Japan Bio-farm (JBF) Company Limited.
- Soil health and water monitoring in conservation agriculture scaling up FAO project in Sesheke and Sinazongwe
- Integrated Genetic Improvement of Maize, Rice, Sweet potato and Tomato” supported by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IEA).
- Strengthening Capacity in Environmental Physics, Hydrology and Statistics for Conservation Agriculture Research (CEPHaS)
- Joint UNEP/Chinese Academy of Science Project -RADI/CAS 2016 (2015 – 2020). Impact of climate change on the development of soybean production and export potential in the Zambezi basin. Role: Partner and expertise in crop simulation/modeling.
- Optimizing maize-cowpea intercropping systems productivity and water use resilience to climate change in Zambia and Mozambique.
- Evaluation and dissemination of improved cowpea varieties and cropping systems in Zambia for enhanced food security, family nutrition and income
- Assessment of Conservation Farming Techniques for Integrated Crop and Livestock in the Improvement of Smallholder Farms - Scaling Up Climate Smart Agriculture in Zambia
- Impact of Urban Development on Agricultural Land use patterns: The case study of Chongwe
- Analysis of Factors that could improve the delivery of Cashew nut outgrowers services in Western Province of Zambia
- Impact of the Farmer Input Support Policy on Agricultural Production Diversity and Dietary Diversity in Zambia
- Gendered Impacts Of Input Subsidy Policies On Household Crop Diversity And Food Security: Evidence From Zambia

- Agriculture and Food Policy Analysis for Nutrition Project.
- Impact of the Amatheon out grower scheme on smallholder livelihoods
- Analysis of the Value Chain for Indigenous Edible Insects and their Potential Role in Mother and Child Nutrition in Eastern and Southern Africa: Focus On Mopani Worms
- Agriculture and Food Policy Analysis for Nutrition Project
- Organic Resource Management for Soil Fertility (ORM4Soil) Project – Conservation Agriculture Scaling up (CASU) household-level impact.

The School of Agricultural Sciences published ten (10) articles as listed below:

- Simpasa, K., Masole, H. and Tembo. L. 2018. Evaluation for stable resistance to *Stenocarpella maydis* in tropical maize (*Zea mays* L.). *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology* 3, 126-131.
- Tembo E., Charlie H. and Tembo L. 2018. Investigation of gene action for resistance to early leaf spot of groundnut. *International Journal of Agriculture, Environment and Bioresearch* 3, 21-2.

Geschick, S, Marinda, P and Tembo G, Thilsted S (2018). Fish consumption in urban Lusaka: The need for aquaculture to improve Targeting of the Poor. *Journal: AquacultureJournal*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aquaculture.2018.03.052>.

Kisiangani, J, Baliddawa, J, Marinda, P, Mabeya, H, Choge, J.K, Adino, E.O and Khayeka, CW (2018). Determinants of breast cancer early detection for cues to expanded control and care: the lived experiences among women from Western Kenya. *BMC Women's Health* (2018) 18:81. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-018-0571-7>

P C Sianangama, J M'hone and Mulele N (2018). Use of Testicular Steroids in Tilapia Management for Improved Aquaculture Productivity. *International Journal of Agriculture, Environment and Bioresearch* 3 (3), 220-228.

Ngulube, M., Mweetwa, A. M., Phiri, E., Njoroge. S. M., Chalwe, H, Shitumbanuma, V., and Rick L. Brandenburg. 2018. Effect of gypsum and biochar amendments on groundnuts (*Arachis hypogaea*

L.) biomass yield and soil properties under water stress. *African journal of agricultural research* 13(21), 1080 - 1090. <https://doi.org/10.5897/AJAR2018.13123>.

Richard Sichone & Alice M. Mweetwa. 2018. Soil Nutrient Status and Cowpea Biological Nitrogen Fixation in a Maize-Cowpea Rotation Under Conservation Farming. *Journal of Agricultural Science* 10 (6), 136 - 145. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jas.v10n6p136>.

John Banda S.K, Alice M. Mweetwa, Munsanda Ngulube., and Elijah Phiri. 2018. Chemical and Biological Properties of Soils Under Maize-Cowpea Cropping Systems in Conservation Agriculture. *Journal of Agricultural Science*, 10 (5), 100 - 108. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jas.v10n5p100>.

Jordan D, Mweetwa, A. M. et al. 2018. Preventing mycotoxin contamination in groundnut cultivation. In: Ed. Sivasankar et al. Achieving sustainable cultivation of grain legumes. Burleigh Dodds Science Publishing.

Sichilima I., Mataa M., and Mweetwa A.M. Morpho-physiological and Yield Responses Associated with Plant Density Variation in Soybean (*Glycine max* L. (Merrill)). *International Journal of Environment, Agriculture and Biotechnology (IJEAB)* 3(1), 274 - 285. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22161/ijeab/3.1.35>.

## School of Education

The University through the School of Education conducted the following research and consultancy activities:

- Consultancy in Instructional Pedagogy training at Mpika Zambia College of Agriculture worth K98,200.
- Ziwa J.L.I., Hanchitu J. 'Beyond Youth Sport: The Religious Practices among Youths in Sports in Zambia' Paper presented at the Sports Africa 2018 Conference, 26-28 March, 2018, Lusaka.
- Haambokoma, N., Milingo, T. C., Ziwa, J. I., Hambulo, F. and Kamanga, G. **Lukanko: An HIV Intervention Measure among Ethnic Groups in Zambia.** (ongoing).
- Ziwa J.L.I., *The Role of Church and Ecumenical Mission in Gender Emancipation and Equality in Lusaka District of Zambia.* Paper presented at the Southern



African Missiological Society (SAMS) Conference, UNISA, Tshwane, 17-19 January, 2018.

- Ziwa J.L.I., *Contribution of Matriarchs to the Socio-Political Development of Zambia: The Case of Mama Betty Kaunda. Awaiting publication by Circle Women (March 2018).*
- Hambulo, F., Presented a paper entitled, 'The dynamics of higher education space and place: a case of the University of Zambia-UNZA'. At Mahogany Hotel, Pretoria, SA.
  1. Hambulo, F., Presented a paper entitled, 'Comments by the Department of Religious Studies on the Ministry of National Guidance and Religious Affairs Draft Strategic Plan 2017-2021'. At Mika Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
  2. Hambulo, F., 'The dynamics of higher education space and place in Sub-Saharan Africa: a study of the University of Zambia'. Funded by the University of South Africa – UNISA.
  3. Hambulo, F., *Repositioning faith-based education in Zambia's education system: an analysis of enablers and constraints faced by this form of education since 1964*. Self-Funded Research.
  4. Hambulo, F., Tomaida Milingo, Nicholas Haambokoma, *Decolonizing or indigenizing the Zambian national education curriculum: A case of Religious Education*.
  5. J. Chita, N. Mwale-Chita, *Religion in the Public Sphere: Religious Identity and Discourse in Football in Contemporary Zambia (2018)*.
  6. J. Chita, N. Mwale-Chita, *Religious Education in the Twenty-First Century: Current Realities and Future Prospects for a Flagship Subject in Zambian Education System*.
  7. N. Mwale-Chita, *Religious Education Syllabuses for Secondary School Teachers in Zambia: A Zambia Catholic University Perspective*.
  8. J. Chita, *Reflecting on Teaching of Islam in Religious Education Teacher Education Programme at the University of Zambia*

- a. G. Walubita, Use of Whatsapp in developing literacy skills
- b. Gistered Muleya, Civic Education and Civics: Where do we draw the Line?
- c. David Sani Mwanza, the Electric Method to Language Teaching: Clarifications and Conceptual Extensions.
- d. Sitwe Benson Mkandawire and Daka Harrison, Cultural Literacy In Zambia: A Case Study of the Lala People of Serenje District. Robert Changwe and Innoucent Mutale Mulenga, Mathematics Teacher Education Curriculum at the University of Zambia; Student Teachers' Acquisition of Appropriate Competencies for Teaching Mathematics in Secondary School.

### School of Engineering

The School of Engineering had five (5) active research projects in the year under review as listed below:

- Assessment of Solar Drying for Reducing Post-Harvest Losses in Maize.
- Academic Initiative for Renewables (AIR).
- Higher Education Partnerships in Sub-Saharan Africa (HEPSSA) – Adaptive Education for Quality and Employable Engineering Graduates.
- Quality Improvement to Soil Paint from Ordinary Zambian Soils.
- Anaerobic Digestion of Organic Waste from the University of Zambia's Animal Section.

The University through the School of Engineering published fifteen (15) articles:

Musonda M.M.J., Mwanaumo E.M., Thwala D.W. (2018) Risk Management in the Supply Chain of Essential Medicines. In: Chau K., Chan I., Lu W., Webster C. (eds) Proceedings of the 21<sup>st</sup> International Symposium on Advancement of Construction Management and Real Estate. Springer, Singapore, DOI [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-6190-5\\_112](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-6190-5_112), ISBN 978-981-10-6189-9 Online ISBN 978-981-10-6190-5. Kalebuka C., Mwanaumo E., Thwala W.D. (2018) Causes of Delays in Mega Projects—Case

- of the Zambian Transmission Power Projects. In: Chau K., Chan I., Lu W., Webster C. (eds) Proceedings of the 21<sup>st</sup> International Symposium on Advancement of Construction Management and Real Estate. Springer, Singapore, DOI [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-6190-5\\_39](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-10-6190-5_39), Print ISBN 978-981-10-6189-9, Online ISBN 978-981-10-6190-5.
- Floyd Banda, Levy Siaminwe and Henry M. Mwenda (2018) Influence of Pass Schedule Design on Progressive Damage of Copper Wire during Multi-Pass Wire Drawing Process. The International Journal of Multi-Disciplinary Research (ijmdr), Online ISSN 3471-7102. Available on [www.ijmdr.net](http://www.ijmdr.net).
- Sebastian Namukolo, Ackim Zulu and Changala Nswana (2018) Unlocking and extending possibilities of the integrated grid-fiber-SCADA infrastructure of ZESCO. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Mutale Kasonde and Simon Tembo (2018) A Seamless Network Database Migration Tool for Institutions in Zambia, International Journal of Advanced Computer Science and Applications (IJACSA), Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 191 – 199, 2018. ISSN 2156-5570 (Online); ISSN 2158-107X (Print). DOI :10.14569/issn.2156-5570 <http://www.ijacsa.thesai.org>.
- Baruch Bwalya and Simon Tembo (2018) Buffer sizing in first generation optical networks. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Malunga Gregory and Simon Tembo (2018) E-health implementation strategy. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Abraham Masamba and Simon Tembo (2018) The Key Challenges and Opportunities in implementing ICT for Education at Primary and Secondary Schools in Zambia. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Enerst Lesa and Simon Tembo (2018) Most significant factor affecting mobile payment diffusion in Zambia – An empirical analysis. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Brenda Bukowa, Sam Sichilalu and Alefa Banda (2018) Penetration of ICT resources: A comparative analysis of Kalingalinga and Kabulonga Residential areas of Lusaka. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Joseph Chipeta and Luka Ngoyi (2018) Understanding e-Government Opportunities and Challenges in Developing Countries. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Regional African Conference of the International Telecommunications Society (ITS), 15<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> March 2018, Intercontinental Hotel, Lusaka, Zambia.
- Mulenga I. and Zulu A. (2018) Choice of evaluation tool for economic assessment of renewable energy projects - Case study Woodlands B Primary School. Journal of the Engineering Institution of Zambia (JEIZ), Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 28-37. ISSN: 2616-213X.
- Lungomesha E. and Zulu A. (2018) Environmental and economic benefits of railway electrification of Southern African countries. International Journal of Transport Development and Integration, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 136 - 145; <https://www.witpress.com/elibrary/tdi-volumes/2/2/2094>; ISSN: 2058-8305; eISSN: 2058-8313. DOI: 10.2495/TDI-V2-N2-136-145.
- Lungomesha E. and Zulu A. (2018) Environmental and economic benefits of railway electrification of Southern African countries. In Transport and the City, Eds: S. Ricci and C.A. Brebbia, WIT Press, Southampton, UK, pp. 135-144. ISBN: 978-1-78466-317-9; eISBN: 978-1-78466-318-6.
- Mpanga S., Kaoma M., Zimba K., and Zulu A. (2018) Mitigating the effects of adverse climatic conditions in Zambia. In Climate Events and Disaster Mitigation: From Policy to Practice, Eds:

Rivero, A.L., Routray, J.K., and Pradhan, B. Daya Publishing House, New Delhi, India, pp 51-64. ISBN: 978-93-5124-869-9.

### School of Mines

The University through the School of Mines had the following twelve (12) active research projects:

- The SATREPS Project team from Japan visited the Department during which areas of collaboration in research were agreed upon, namely: groundwater, environmental remediation and mineral beneficiation.
  - Development of a water quality and quantity database for the Upper Zambezi (funded by SASSCAL) Project.
  - Collaborative project, DAFNE – Decision Analytic Framework for Food, Water and Energy nexus within the Zambezi Basin.
  - Characterisation of selected springs in Zambia: Sources of clean water and medicinal health.
  - Wetlands Monitoring and Assessment Service for Transboundary Basins in Southern Africa (WeMAST). Funded by Africa Union Commission. Awarded to SASSCAL Consortium on 10th November, 2017.
  - Project for Visualisation of Impact of Chronic / Latent Chemical Hazard and Geo-ecological remediation in Zambia, KAMPAI Project. Funded by JICA.
  - A Sanitation Project on “Characterisation of pit contents and developing a scientific understanding of processes occurring in onsite dry pit latrines systems in low income urban areas in Zambia”. Funds secured from Water Resources Commission (WRC) of South Africa as a sub-contractor of the WRC for the Belinda and Bill Gates Foundation Grant Project.
  - Geological Mapping in northern Zambia lakes area of oil exploration Block 31.
  - Acid Mine Drainage Project.
  - Natural Resource Accounting in Zambia project.
  - Potential for Phosphorus Retrieval In Zambia.
  - Value addition to industrial minerals.
- Further, the School of Mines published the following articles:
- Besa B. and Muwowo G. (2018): Sustainability, closure and rehabilitation of mine sites: A recap of best practices. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7.
  - Besa B., Krishna R. and Sholande S (2018); improving blast advance: A study of Mopani Copper Mines Mufulira deeps section, Zambia. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 171 – 185; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7.
  - Chisakulo, E. and Kambani, S.; A review of Mineral Wealth creation challenges in the management of Zambia’s mineral resources. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7
  - Kangwa, S.; Determination of inter-dependencies of pestle factors affecting the potential of mining Zambia’s low grade copper ore deposits, 62<sup>nd</sup> Engineering Institution of Zambia Conference, 2018. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7
  - Mulenga, S. and Banda, W.; Application of Gray Markov SCGM (1, 1) c model for prediction of fatal mining accidents in Zambia, 62<sup>nd</sup> Engineering Institution of Zambia Conference, 2018. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7



- Mutambo, V.; Determination of total heat load and air quantity requirement for deep mining: case study of Mufulira Copper Mines Plc, 62<sup>nd</sup> Engineering Institution of Zambia Conference, 2018. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7.
- Ngoma, R.S. and Mutambo, V.; Determination of the optimum position of the mining drive when exploiting ore in the deeper section at Mufulira mine, Zambia, 62<sup>nd</sup> Engineering Institution of Zambia Conference, 2018. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7.
- Sinkala, T.; Integrated Agro/Phyto-Mining and Bioenergy production to promote Zambia's industrialization: a review, 62<sup>nd</sup> Engineering Institution of Zambia Conference, 2018. Proceeding of the EIZ Symposium on Engineering for an Innovative and Competitive Zambia held at Avani Victoria Fall Resort, Livingstone Zambia on 13-14 April 2018 pp 279 – 290; ISBN 978-9982-41-013-7.

Sraj B. Umar, R. Krishna and B. Besa, Ahmed A. Ahmed (2018) Validation of the Slope Monitoring Programme at Nchanga Open Pit Mine, Zambia. International Journal of Recent Engineering Research and Development (IJRERD), ISSN: 2455-8761. [www.ijrerd.com](http://www.ijrerd.com), Volume 03 – Issue 05 May 2018 PP. 01-08.

- Prof. B.N. Upreti (2015): "Causes, consequences and future Earthquake Disasters in Nepal –Insights from the 2015 Gorkha Earthquake" in the Proceedings of the International management SYMPOSIUM AND National Disaster Management Workshop-25-27 April, 2017 organised by International Universities Search and Rescue Council Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus ISBN 524-5796-884-32-7.

## School of Nursing Sciences

The School of Nursing Sciences had two (2) active research projects and had published six (6) articles as listed below:

- A novel Nursing Midwifery graduate program: Improving education of nurses and midwives.
- Social Mobile Media to educate, connect and empower Frontline health workers in Nigeria, South Africa and Zambia.
- Muleya Muntita Crecious, Mwape Lonia, Katowa-Mukwato Patricia, Maimbolwa Margaret. (2018). Postnatal care within six hours following delivery at two selected General hospitals of Zambia-Mothers experiences. *Open Journal of Nursing*, Vol. 8, pp. 355-371.
- Patricia Katowa-Mukwato, Lonia Mwape, Mwaba Chileshe Siwale, Emmanuel Mwila-Musenge, Margaret Maimbolwa. (2018). Use of research evidence in policy and decision making: Views, attitudes and practices of health policy makers in Lusaka province. *Health*, 10, pp. 502-515.
- Ruth Wahila, Lonia Mwape, Kestone Lyambai, Marjorie Kabinga-Makukula. (2018). Use of Social Media to support Nursing students learning in Zambia. *Creative Education*, 9, pp. 1237-1251.
- Francis Chityaka, Catherine M Ngoma. (2018). Factors influencing decisions to homebirth among pregnant women in Mpongwe district, Zambia. (2018). *Africa Journal of Midwifery and women's health*, Vol. 12. Issue No. 2, pp.73-76.
- Bweupe, Catherine M Ngoma, Brenda Sianchapa. (2018). Clinical supervision of Midwifery students at the University teaching hospital School of Nursing and Midwifery in Lusaka Zambia. *Open Journal of Nursing*, Vol. 8. No.6, pp. 372-389.
- Ruth Wahila, Odimba, Catherine M Ngoma. (2018). Developing a pain assessment tool for patients after major abdominal surgery. *British Journal of Nursing*, volume 27, No.9, pp.503-507.

## School of Veterinary Medicine

The University in the School of Veterinary Medicine produced twenty-four (24) publications in peer reviewed journals as listed below:

- Bugeza J, Muwonge A, Munyeme M, Lasuba P, Jacques G, Kankya C.,(June 2018) Seroprevalence of bovine brucellosis and associated risk factors in Nakasongola district, Uganda. *Trop Anim Health Prod.* 2018 Jun 12. doi: 10.1007/s11250-018-1631-6.
- Bwana VM, Mfinanga SG, Simulundu E, Mboera LEG, Michelo C. (May 2018) Accessibility of Early Infant Diagnostic Services by Under-5 Years and HIV Exposed. Children in Muheza District, North-East Tanzania. *Front Public Health.* 2018 May 15;6:139. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2018.00139. eCollection 2018.
- Changula K, Kajihara M, Mori-Kajihara A, Eto Y, Miyamoto H, Yoshida R, Shigeno A, Hang'ombe B, Qiu Y, Mwizabi D, Squarre D, Ndebe J, Ogawa H, Harima H, Simulundu E, Moonga L, Kapila P, Furuyama W, Kondoh T, Sato M, Takadate Y, Kaneko C, Nakao R, Mukonka V, Mweene A, Takada A. Seroprevalence of Filovirus Infection of Rousettus aegyptiacus Bats in Zambia. *J Infect Dis.* 2018 Jun 8. doi: 10.1093/infdis/jiy266. [Epub ahead of print]
- Eugene Chisela Bwalya, HM Suranji Wijekoon, Jing Fang, Sangho Kim, Kenji Hosoya, Masahiro Okumura (2018). Independent chondrogenic potential of canine bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells in monolayer expansion cultures decreases in a passage-dependent pattern. *J Vet Med Sci*; In press.
- Eugene Chisela Bwalya, Sangho Kim, Jing Fang, HM Suranji Wijekoon, Kenji Hosoya, Masahiro Okumura (2018). Pentosan polysulfate sodium restores the phenotype of dedifferentiated monolayer canine articular chondrocytes cultured in alginate beads. *J Tissue Sci Eng*; 9: 1.
- Gaudence, K., Mwenechanya, R., & Choongo, K. (2018). Impact of insecticide-treated nets and indoor residual spraying on malaria case prevalence in Geita and Nyang'hwale districts of Tanzania. *Journal of Applied and Natural Science*, 10(1), 236-240.
- H.M. Suranji Wijekoon, Eugene Chisela Bwalya, Jing Fang, Sangho Kim, Hosoya Kenji, Okumura Masahiro (2018). Inhibitory effects of sodium pentosan polysulfate on formation and function of osteoclasts derived from canine bone marrow. *BMC Vet Res*; 14: 152.
- Lundu T, Tsuda Y, Ito R, Shimizu K, Kobayashi S, Yoshii K, Yoshimatsu K, Arikawa J and Kariwa H. Targeting of severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus structural proteins to the ERGIC (endoplasmic reticulum Golgi intermediate compartment) and Golgi complex. *Biomed Res* 39 (1), 27–38, 2018. URL: [https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/biomedres/39/1/39\\_27/\\_pdf/-char/en](https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/biomedres/39/1/39_27/_pdf/-char/en).
- Lundu T, Yoshii K, Kobayashi S, Morikawa S, Tsubota T, Misawa N, Hayasaka D and Kariwa H. Serological survey of severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus infection in Sika deer and rodents in Japan. *Jpn J Vet Res*, 66(1): 21-28, 2018.
- Madut NA, Muwonge A, Nasinyama GW, Muma JB, Godfroid J, Jubara AS, Muleme J, Kankya C. (June 2018) The sero-prevalence of brucellosis in cattle and their herders in Bahr el Ghazal region, South Sudan. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis.* 2018 Jun 20;12(6):e0006456. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0006456. eCollection 2018 Jun.
- Madut NA, Nasinyama GW, Muma JB, Sube KLL, Ocan M, Muwonge A, Godfroid J, Jubara AS, Kankya C. (June 2018) Prevalence of brucellosis among patients attending Wau Hospital, South Sudan. *PLoS One.* 2018 Jun 27;13(6):e0199315. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0199315. eCollection 2018.
- Meyer A, Holt HR, Oumarou F, Chilongo K, Gilbert W, Fauron A, Mumba C, Guitian J. (May 2018) Integrated cost-benefit analysis of tsetse control and herd productivity to inform control programs for animal African trypanosomiasis. *Parasit Vectors.* 2018 7;11(1):154. doi: 10.1186/s13071-018-2679-x.

- Mugala L, Siwila J, Saasa N, Pandey GS. (May 2018)., Prevalence of *Cryptosporidium* spp. oocysts in dogs in Lusaka district of Zambia. *Vet World*. 2018 May;11(5):585-589. doi: 10.14202/vetworld.2018.585-589. Epub 2018 May 6.
- Mwenda R, Changula K, Hang'ombe BM, Chidumayo N, Mangani AS, Kaira T, Takada A, Mweene AS, Simulundu E. Characterization of field infectious bursal disease viruses in Zambia: evidence of co-circulation of multiple genotypes with predominance of very virulent strains. *Avian Pathol*. 2018 Jun;47(3):300-313. doi: 10.1080/03079457.2018.1449941. Epub 2018 Mar 23.
- Orba Y, Hang'ombe BM, Mweene AS, Wada Y, Anindita PD, Phongphaew W, Qiu Y, Kajihara M, Mori-Kajihara A, Eto Y, Sasaki M, Hall WW, Eshita Y, Sawa H. First isolation of West Nile virus in Zambia from mosquitoes. *Transbound Emerg Dis*. 2018 Aug;65(4):933-938. doi: 10.1111/tbed.12888. Epub 2018 May 2.
- Pinder LF, Nzayisenga JB, Shibemba A, Kusweje V, Chiboola H, Amuyunzu-Nyamongo M, Kapambwe S, Mwaba C, Lermontov P, Mumba C, Henry-Tillman R, Parham GP. (May 2018). Demonstration of an algorithm to overcome health system-related barriers to timely diagnosis of breast diseases in rural Zambia. *PLoS One*. 2018 May 10;13(5):e0196985. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0196985. eCollection 2018.
- Qiu Y, Kaneko C, Kajihara M, Ngonda S, Simulundu E, Muleya W, Thu MJ, Hang'ombe MB, Katakura K, Takada A, Sawa H, Simuunza M, Nakao R. Tick-borne haemoparasites and Anaplasmatidae in domestic dogs in Zambia. *Ticks Tick Borne Dis*. 2018 May;9(4):988-995. doi: 10.1016/j.ttbdis.2018.03.025. Epub 2018 Mar 26.
- Saasa N, Kajihara M, Dautu G, Mori-Kajihara A, Fukushima S, Sinkala Y, Morikawa S, Mweene A, Takada A, Yoshimatsu K, Arikawa J. (May 2018)., Expression of a Recombinant Nucleocapsid Protein of Rift Valley Fever Virus in Vero Cells as an Immunofluorescence Antigen and Its Use for Serosurveillance in Traditional Cattle Herds in Zambia. *Vector Borne Zoonotic Dis*. 2018 May;18(5):273-277. doi: 10.1089/vbz.2017.2186. Epub 2018 Mar 13.
- Sasaki M, Kajihara M, Changula K, Mori-Kajihara A, Ogawa H, Hang'ombe BM, Mweene AS, Simuunza M, Yoshida R, Carr M, Orba Y, Takada A, Sawa H. Identification of group A rotaviruses from Zambian fruit bats provides evidence for long-distance dispersal events in Africa. *Infect Genet Evol*. 2018 May 21;63:104-109. doi: 10.1016/j.meegid.2018.05.016. [Epub ahead of print].
- Sasaki M, Kajihara M, Changula K, Mori-Kajihara A, Ogawa H, Hang'ombe BM, Mweene AS, Simuunza M, Yoshida R, Carr M, Orba Y, Takada A, Sawa H. (May 2018)., Identification of group A rotaviruses from Zambian fruit bats provides evidence for long-distance dispersal events in Africa. *Infect Genet Evol*. 2018 May 21;63:104-109. doi: 10.1016/j.meegid.2018.05.016. [Epub ahead of print].
- Sibanda S, Pfukenyi DM, Barson M, Hang'ombe B, Matope G. Emergence of infection with *Aphanomyces invadans* in fish in some main aquatic ecosystems in Zimbabwe: A threat to national fisheries production. *Transbound Emerg Dis*. 2018 Jun 7. doi: 10.1111/tbed.12922. [Epub ahead of print].
- Simulundu E, Sinkala Y, Chambaro HM, Chinyemba A, Banda F, Mooya LE, Ndebe J, Chitanga S, Makungu C, Munthali G, Fandamu P, Takada A, Mweene AS. 2018. Genetic characterisation of African swine fever virus from 2017 outbreaks in Zambia: Identification of p72 genotype II variants in domestic pigs. *Onderstepoort Journal of Veterinary Research*, "In Press."
- Torii S, Orba Y, Hang'ombe BM, Mweene AS, Wada Y, Anindita PD, Phongphaew W, Qiu Y, Kajihara M, Mori-Kajihara A, Eto Y, Harima H, Sasaki M, Carr M, Hall WW, Eshita Y, Abe T, Sawa H. Discovery of Mwinilunga alphavirus: A novel alphavirus in *Culex* mosquitoes in Zambia.



Virus Res. 2018 May 2;250:31-36. doi: 10.1016/j.virusres.2018.04.005. Epub 2018 Apr 6.

Yabe, J., Nakayama, S.M.M., Ikenaka, Y., Yohannes YB., Bortey-Sam, Kabalo, A.N., Ntapisha, J., Mizukawa H., Umemura, T., Ishizuka. M. 2018. Lead and cadmium excretion in feces and urine of children from polluted townships near a lead-zinc mine in Kabwe, Zambia. Chemosphere, 202: 48-55.

## **Enhance the Governance and Management Support Functions**

### **3.7.1 The UNZA College system**

Further to the Government's directive to transform the University of Zambia into colleges, Schools were invited to present papers on how they envisaged governance under the college system.

A Senior Management meeting was held in February 2018 where the submissions from Schools were discussed. A technical team was constituted to undertake further work on the model and develop a proposed consolidated framework.

### **3.7.2 Performance Appraisal system**

In the year under review, the performance appraisal system was rolled out. Each line Manager was asked to ensure that staff reporting to them prepared individual work plans.

In the same vein, Senior Managers reporting to the Vice Chancellor, were scheduled for 2017 performance appraisal and approval of 2018 work plans. It is reported that relative to the year 2017, the responsiveness to the need to performance appraisal system has improved.

### **3.7.3 Internal Audit**

Internal Audit has been an important function in enhancing governance and management of the University of Zambia. In the year under review, Payroll audits for the months of January, February and March were done and finalised. The Audit of the Dean of Students Affairs was also undertaken. An Investigative Audit of Mansa Provincial Centre was undertaken. Other internal audits undertaken were that of the School of Engineering, the School of Medicine and the School of Veterinary Medicine. A special Audit on Procurement of materials and rehabilitation of Students Hostels was undertaken in the year under review.

### **3.7.4 Quality Assurance through self - assessment**

Quality assurance is important in the governance and management of the University of Zambia. Whereas the Kaizen system has been used to attempt

to transform the University of Zambia at Marshlands, there is need to implement a culture of total quality management across the University of Zambia.

Identification of a set of measurements and Metrics to be used to determine quality levels and performance is therefore important. In the year under review a number of self-assessment tools were developed. The instrument for Self-Assessment of Academic Programmes was completed in February, 2018. It was administered in the April, 2018 together with the other 3 instruments which were completed in December, 2017. The following instruments are available to access non academic Units:

- (i) Self-Assessment of Senate;
- (ii) Self-Assessment of Central Administration;
- (iii) Self-Assessment of Management of Students Affairs;
- (iv) Self-Assessment of Academic Programmes.

### **3.7.5 Alumni Relations and Advancement**

In the year under review, collaborative work was undertaken with the Branch Leadership Group in the United States. Secondly, the Friends of UNZA were invited to the USA Branch Leadership Group and the ARA Board. Thus, Dr Anil Patel was invited to serve on the UNZA USA Alumni Leadership Group and the ARA Board and Prof Fastone Goma was invited to serve on the ARA Board.

### **3.7.6 UNZA SA Branch Leadership Group**

In the year under review, marketing and communication for the setup of the leadership for the UNZA South Africa Branch to various stakeholders was consistently made as a build up to the event date was set for Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> April 2018. The event was to take place at the South African High Commission in Pretoria.

In the year under review, the Department of Animal Science continued to experience problems in offering analytical services in feeds and feed formulation. The animal

Nutrition laboratory lacked a kjedehl digester and distiller and hence crude Protein analysis could only be carried by using facilities from sister laboratories such as the Department of Soil Science. This lack of a functional protein analysis system was impacting negatively on work efficiency and research activities by members of staff and graduate students. Consequently, the process of purchasing a new kjeldehl digester and distiller had been initiated.

### **Capacity Building Programmes**

Facilitated short term capacity building trainings programs for 22 members of staff to India, China, Japan and Sweden.



## BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- a. The Department of Plant Science has continued to offer consultancy services to both public and private industries through 1) laboratory analysis, particularly plant diseases diagnosis 2) Selling of mushroom spawn and 3) Drying of biomass.
- b. The Department of Soil Science operates a soils service Laboratory
- c. The School has also embarked on an aqua culture project under the Department of Animal Science. A total of 3900 fingerlings were stocked in the fish pond. As at 30th June, 2018 the mortality stood at Fifty-Four (54) fish but the growth rate of the fish has drastically slowed down due to cold weather that has reduced feed intake. The average weight of the fish was 75g but ranged from 45 to 124 g. The target is to sell at 250-300g which is expected to be in August, 2018.



*Below: Staff preparing to weigh fish at the Field Station*



*Below: Staff weighing fish at the Field Station*

d. **Broiler chickens**

A batch of three thousand broiler chickens should have been raised during the second quarter. However, due to price fluctuations, two thousand nine hundred sixty six (2,966) day-old chicks were received for that batch. Additionally, the income indicated in the quarterly income and expenditure is for chickens sold for cash and monies received by 30<sup>th</sup> June. Out of 2,966 day-old chicks received, one hundred and forty seven (147) died between day of receipt and the time of selling. The gross profit from the poultry enterprise has reduced due to the increase in the cost of feed and other inputs. Compared to the last batch of three thousand day-old chicks, there has been a reduction in gross profit. This reduction in gross profit can be attributable to use of a lower increase on the retail price of chickens compared to the actual shift in input costs.

**The University of Zambia**

**Financial statements  
31 December 2018**



## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

The Council Members hereby submit their report on the activities and audited financial statements of the University of Zambia for the year ended 31 December 2018 as follows:

1. **Principal activities**

The University of Zambia ("The University") was established pursuant to the University of Zambia Act 1965. It is now governed by the Higher Education Act No.4 of 2013.

The University's principal activities are to:

- (i) Provide university education, promote research and advancement of learning;
- (ii) Disseminate knowledge and, without discrimination, to hold out to all persons, who meet all the stipulated academic or professional qualifications the opportunity to acquiring university education;
- (iii) To provide facilities, appropriate to a university of the highest standing, for the pursuit of learning and research and for the acquisition of both liberal and professional education, which is responsive to the needs of Zambia; and
- (iv) To make those facilities available to persons equipped to benefit from the use of the facilities on such terms and conditions as Council may determine.

In addition to being a learning institution, the University is involved in farming and other investment activities.

2. **Registered office**

The address of its registered office is:

Plot Lus/5005  
Great East Road  
P O Box 32379  
**Lusaka**

3. **Operating results**

The University's results are as follows:

	<b>2018</b> <b>K'000</b>	<b>2017</b> <b>K'000</b>
<b>Income</b>	<u>700,095</u>	<u>733,266</u>
<b>Deficit for the year</b>	<u>(1,375,179)</u>	<u>(763,757)</u>

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (CONTINUED)

#### 4. Council members

The names of persons who served as members of the Caretaker Committee during the year ended 31 December 2018, appointed on 13 August 2015, were as follows:

Ms. Namucana C. Musiwa	-	Chairperson
Mrs. Audrey Chinama Malama	-	Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Mabvuto Sakala	-	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Higher Education
Mrs. Cecilia Sakala	-	Member
Mr. Levy Mwanza	-	Member
Mrs. Derick Lungu	-	Member
Mr. Patrick Mfungo	-	Member
Mr. Succeed Mubanga	-	Member
Mr. Alex Mwansa	-	Member
Mr. Willa Mulabika	-	Member
Mr. Michael Kaluba	-	Member
Dr. Evans Lampi	-	Member
Prof. Luke E. Mumba	-	Vice-Chancellor
Prof. Enala T. Mwase	-	Deputy Vice-Chancellor

#### Secretary /Registrar

Mr. Sitali Wamundila

At the time of signing of the financial statements the following were the members of the Caretaker Committee who were appointed on 21 September 2020:

Dr Tukiya Kankasa Mabula	-	Chairperson
Mr Charles Mulenga	-	Member
Mrs Peggy Chirwa	-	Member
Mrs Christine Msanga	-	Member
Mr Succeed Mubanga	-	Member
Mrs Fides Kalangwa	-	Member
Mrs Roset Chabala	-	Member
Prof. Luke E Mumba	-	Vice-Chancellor
Mrs Tamala Kambikambi	-	Deputy Vice-Chancellor

#### 5. Council members' remuneration

During the year, remuneration paid to the Council members amounted to K865,189 (2017: K743,346).

#### 6. Employees and their remuneration

The total remuneration of employees during the year amounted to K966 million (2017: K1,161 million) and on average the number of employees was 2,692 (2017: 2,383).

#### 7. Property, plant and equipment

The University acquired property, plant and equipment totalling K7.9 million during the year (2017: K7.1 million).

#### 8. Donations

The University did not make any donations during the year (2017: Knil).

#### 9. Safety, health and environment

During the year, the University continued its pursuit of safety, health and environmental excellence. Interventions in HIV and AIDS through provision of antiretroviral treatment and malaria continued throughout 2018 with satisfactory results.

## **THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

### **REPORT OF THE COUNCIL (CONTINUED)**

10. **Other material facts, circumstances and events**

The Council members are not aware of any material fact, circumstance or event which occurred between the accounting date and the date of this report which might influence an assessment of the University's financial position or the results of its operations.

11. **Annual financial statements**

The annual financial statements on pages 9 to 53 have been approved by members of Council.

12. **Auditors**

In accordance with the provisions of the Higher Education Act No.4 of 2013, the external auditors, Messrs Grant Thornton, will retire at the end of the financial year. Having expressed their willingness to continue in office a recommendation will be made for their re-appointment.

**By order of Council**

**Secretary:**

**Lusaka:**

**Date :** 24 September 2021



## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### STATEMENT OF THE COUNCIL MEMBERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The University of Zambia Council (the Council) is responsible for preparing financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of The University of Zambia and of the surplus or deficit for the period. In preparing such financial statements, the Council members are responsible for:

- designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement;
- selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them consistently;
- making judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances; and
- preparing the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, and on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the University will continue in business.

The Council members are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the University and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Higher Education Act No.4 of 2013. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the University and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Council Members confirm that in their opinion:

- (a) the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of The University of Zambia as of 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended;
- (b) at the date of this statement there are reasonable grounds to believe that the University will be able to pay its debts as and when these fall due; and
- (c) the financial statements are drawn up in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the Higher Education Act No. 4 of 2013.

This statement is made in accordance with a resolution of the Council Members of the University.

Signed at **Lusaka** on 24 September 2021

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**Council Chairperson**

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**Vice Chancellor**

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

#### **Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

##### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the University of Zambia, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the University of Zambia as of 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

##### **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 University in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Zambia, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### **Emphasis of matter**

We draw attention to note 1 which indicates that the University recorded a deficit of K1,375 million for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: K764 million.) and, that the University's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by ZMW4,392 million at the reporting date (2017: K3,101 million). This indicates the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the University's ability to continue as a going concern. Our report is not modified in respect to this matter.

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (CONTINUED)

## Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

<b><i>Impairment of Student debtors</i></b>	
<b><i>Key audit matter</i></b>	<b><i>How the matter was addressed</i></b>
<p>The student debtors which includes the impairment, is one of the most significant item on the statement of financial position of the University and constitutes 10% of the total assets.</p> <p>Key areas of judgement and estimation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Interpretation of the requirements to determine the impairment in terms of IFRS 9 which is reflected in the University's Expected Credit Loss.</li> <li>- The identification of exposures with significant deterioration in credit quality.</li> <li>- Assumptions used in the expected credit loss model such as the expected future cashflows, effective interest rates and forward looking macro-economic factors (e.g. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)).</li> <li>- The measurement of modelled provisions, which is dependent upon key assumptions relating to probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD").</li> </ul>	<p>Our audit procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- We tested the controls to assess whether the credit risk management policies and procedures were applied throughout the year and the relevant key controls were operating effectively.</li> <li>- We evaluated the appropriateness of the accounting policies and assessed the expected credit losses (ECLs) methodologies applied, in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>.</li> <li>- We evaluated the reasonableness of the inputs such as the PD, LGD and EAD that were used by management, in the model, to calculate the expected credit losses by comparing those inputs to credit authorization forms.</li> <li>- We assessed the accuracy and adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>.</li> </ul> <p>We used our internal specialist as part of our audit to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- assess the design and implementation of models, including challenging and assessing the appropriateness of significant assumptions applied and the quality of the observable data used to derive model parameters, in relation to our understanding of the requirements of IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>;</li> </ul>



**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (CONTINUED)**

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed</i>
<p>- The need to apply overlays to reflect current and future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the expected credit loss model.</p> <p>This has been considered a key audit matter due to the significance of the Student debtors balance on the financial statements and the significant judgements and assumptions exercised by management when determining both the timing and the amounts of the inputs used to determine expected credit loss recognised in line with IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>.</p>	<p>- assess the reasonableness of the macro – economic forecasts used in the model by agreeing them to an independent source; and</p> <p>- evaluate whether the model developed by management to calculate the expected credit losses was configured appropriately by testing the integrity of the formulae through a sensitivity analysis, and the mathematical logic in the model, and that it was working as designed.</p>

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control 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 University'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 University or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional 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.

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA (CONTINUED)**

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

- 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 University's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the University'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 University 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 a true and fair presentation.

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

### **Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

In our opinion, the financial statements of The University of Zambia as at 31 December 2018 have been properly prepared in accordance with the Higher Education Act No. 4 of 2013 and the accounting and other records and registers have been properly kept in accordance with the Act.

### **Chartered Accountants**

**Rodia Milumbe Musonda – AUD/F000367**  
**Partner signing on behalf of the firm**

**Lusaka**

**Date: 24 September 2021**

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
<b>Income</b>			
Government Grants	4	236,900	216,253
Tuition and Other Students fees	5	419,126	422,166
Other Revenue	6	<u>44,069</u>	<u>94,847</u>
Total Income		<u>700,095</u>	<u>733,266</u>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Staff Costs	7	966,491	1,160,998
Other Operating Expenses	8	689,955	342,536
Depreciation		21,415	32,254
Finance Charges	9	13,996	21,990
Actuarial (gain/losses) on pension scheme		-	(60,755)
NAPSA penalties arrears	10	<u>383,417</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditure		<u>2,075,274</u>	<u>1,497,023</u>
Deficit for the year charged to reserves		<u>(1,375,179)</u>	<u>(763,757)</u>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	<b>Capital Grants K'000</b>	<b>Revaluation reserve K'000</b>	<b>Accumulated Deficits K'000</b>	<b>Totals K'000</b>
Balance as at 1 January 2017	2,000	1,279,773	(3,497,172)	(2,215,399)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(763,757)	(763,757)
Revaluation adjustment	-	141	-	141
Balance as at 31 December 2018	2,000	1,279,914	(4,260,929)	(2,979,015)
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	(1,375,179)	(1,375,179)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,279,914</u>	<u>(5,636,108)</u>	<u>(4,354,194)</u>



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Notes	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	11	1,213,265	1,158,970
Investments	12	<u>40,779</u>	<u>40,549</u>
		<u>1,254,044</u>	<u>1,199,519</u>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inventories	13	12,926	22,648
Student and other receivables	14	148,471	142,452
Cash and cash equivalents	15	<u>62,034</u>	<u>69,578</u>
		<u>223,431</u>	<u>234,678</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u>1,477,475</u>	<u>1,434,197</u>
<b>Funds and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Funds and Reserves</b>			
Capital grants		2,000	2,000
Revaluation reserves		1,279,914	1,279,914
Accumulated deficit		<u>(5,636,108)</u>	<u>(4,260,929)</u>
		<u>(4,354,194)</u>	<u>(2,979,015)</u>
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Long term provisions	16	1,215,950	1,062,536
Long term borrowings	17	<u>-</u>	<u>15,000</u>
		<u>1,215,950</u>	<u>1,077,536</u>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	18	4,147,882	2,974,511
Current portion of long term borrowings	17	<u>467,837</u>	<u>361,165</u>
		<u>4,615,719</u>	<u>3,335,676</u>
<b>Total Funds and Liabilities</b>		<u>1,477,475</u>	<u>1,434,197</u>

The financial statements on pages 9 to 53 were approved  
by the Council Members on **24 September 2021** and  
were signed on its behalf by

.....  
**Council Chairperson**

.....  
**Vice Chancellor**

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Notes	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Deficit for the year		(1,375,179)	(763,757)
Revaluation adjustment		-	141
Depreciation		21,416	32,254
Decrease/(increase) in inventory		9,722	(981)
Increase in student and other receivables		(6,019)	(72,620)
Increase in trade and other payables		<u>1,433,457</u>	<u>840,247</u>
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>		<u>83,397</u>	<u>35,284</u>
<b>Returns on investments and servicing of finance:</b>			
Capital expenditure and financial investments		(75,941)	(3,622)
Impairment of York Farm Investments		-	1,564
Long term borrowings repayments		<u>(15,000)</u>	<u>(30,000)</u>
<b>Net cash outflows on returns on investments and servicing of finance</b>		<u>(90,941)</u>	<u>(32,058)</u>
<b>(Decrease)/increase in cash equivalents</b>		(7,544)	3,226
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>69,578</u>	<u>66,352</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	15	<u><u>62,034</u></u>	<u><u>69,578</u></u>
Represented by:			
Cash at Bank	15	61,813	69,449
Cash at hand	15	<u>221</u>	<u>129</u>
		<u><u>62,034</u></u>	<u><u>69,578</u></u>

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. **Basis of preparation of the financial statements – going concern**

During the year the University incurred a deficit of K1,375 million (2017: K 764 million) and at the reporting date its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by K4,392 million (2017:K3,101 million). The University meets its day to day working capital requirements from support through grants from the Government of the Republic of Zambia, its own generation of funds and through bank overdraft facilities, which in common with all such facilities, are repayable on demand.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the University will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The validity of this assumption depends on continued support from the Government of the Republic of Zambia. It also depends on the University's improved generation of income from other investments and the University's bankers continuing their support by providing adequate banking facilities.

If the University were unable to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, adjustments would have to be made to reduce values of assets in the statement of financial position to their recoverable amounts, to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify property, plant and equipment and other long term assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

Whilst the Council members are presently uncertain as to the outcome of the matters mentioned above, they believe that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis.

2. **Principal accounting policies**

The principal accounting policies applied by the University in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) **Basis of presentation**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1 "presentation of financial statements" (Revised 2007). The University has elected to present the "Statement of Comprehensive Income" in one statement, the "Statement of Comprehensive Income".

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through surplus and deficit.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the University's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

- b) **New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018**

**IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’**

IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ and the related ‘Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ (hereinafter referred to as ‘IFRS 15’) replace IAS 18 ‘Revenue’, IAS 11 ‘Construction Contracts’, and several revenue-related Interpretations. The new Standard has been applied retrospectively without restatement, with the cumulative effect of initial application recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2018.

In accordance with the transition guidance, IFRS 15 has only been applied to contracts that are incomplete as at 1 January 2018.

The adoption of IFRS 15 has mainly affected the following areas:

- Contracts with customers
- Loss contracts

**Loss contracts**

IFRS 15 does not include any guidance on how to account for loss contracts. Accordingly, such contracts are accounted for using the guidance in IAS 37 ‘Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets’.

Under IAS 37, the assessment of whether a provision needs to be recognised takes place at the contract level and there are no segmentation criteria to apply. As a result, there are some instances where loss provisions recognised in the past have not been recognised under IFRS 15 because the contract as a whole is profitable. In addition, when two or more contracts entered into at or near the same time are required to be combined for accounting purposes, IFRS 15 requires the University to perform the assessment of whether the contract is onerous at the level of the combined contracts.

The University also notes that the amount of loss accrued in respect of a loss contract under IAS 11 takes into account an appropriate allocation of construction overheads. This contrasts with IAS 37 where loss accruals may be lower as they are based on the identification of ‘unavoidable costs’.

As at 1 January 2018, the University has not identified any loss provisions.

**IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’**

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 ‘Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement’. It makes major changes to the previous guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and introduces an ‘expected credit loss’ model for the impairment of financial assets.

When adopting IFRS 9, the University has applied transitional relief and opted not to restate prior periods. Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 in relation to classification, measurement, and impairment are recognised in retained earnings.



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

#### b) New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

The adoption of IFRS 9 has impacted the following areas:

- the classification and measurement of the University's financial assets. Management holds financial assets to hold and collect the associated cash flows.
- the equity investment in Zamnet Communications Systems Limited and Unimas Limited (York Farm Limited) previously classified as investments under IAS 39 are now measured at fair value through profit or loss as the cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). The University did not elect to irrevocably designate any of the equity investments at fair value with changes presented in other comprehensive income
- the impairment of financial assets applying the expected credit loss model. This affects the University's trade receivables measured at amortised cost. For contract assets arising from IFRS 15 and trade receivables, the University applies a simplified model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses as these items do not have a significant financing component. Refer to Note 24.

On the date of initial application, 1 January 2018, the financial instruments of the University were reclassified as follows:

	Measurement category		Carrying amount		
	Original IAS 39 category	New IFRS 9 category	Closing balance 31 December 2017 (IAS 39)	Adoption of IFRS 9	Opening balance 1 January 2018 (IFRS 9)
<b>Non-current financial assets</b>					
Zamnet Communications Systems Limited and Unimas Limited (York Farm Limited)	At cost	FVTPL	40,549	-	40,549
			<b>40,549</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,549</b>
<b>Current financial assets</b>					
Student and other receivables	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	142,452	-	142,452
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortised cost	Amortised cost	69,578	-	69,578
			<b>212,030</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>212,030</b>
Total financial asset balances			<b>252,579</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>252,579</b>

There have been no changes to the classification or measurement of financial liabilities as a result of the application of IFRS 9.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

b) New and revised standards that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

Reconciliation of statement of financial position balances from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 at 1 January 2018:

	IAS 39 carrying amount 31 December 2017	Reclassification	Remeasurement	IFRS 9 carrying amount 1 January 2018	Retained earnings effect
Fair value through profit and loss Total change to fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Amortised cost (including held to maturity in IAS 39)	252,579	-	-	252,579	-
Total financial asset balances, reclassification and remeasurement at 1 January 2018	252,579	-	-	252,579	-

(c) Other Standards and amendments that are effective for the first time in 2018 and could be applicable to the University are:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle (Amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28)
- Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)
- IFRIC 22 'Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration'

These amendments do not have a significant impact on these financial statements and therefore the disclosures have not been made.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**c) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the University**

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, several new, but not yet effective, Standards, amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these Standards, amendments or Interpretations have been adopted early by the University.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New Standards, amendments and Interpretations neither adopted nor listed below have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the University's financial statements.

**IFRS 16 'Leases'**

IFRS 16 will replace IAS 17 'Leases' and three related Interpretations. It completes the IASB's long running project to overhaul lease accounting. Leases will be recorded in the statement of financial position in the form of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. There are two important reliefs provided by IFRS 16 for assets of low value and short-term leases of less than 12 months.

IFRS 16 is effective from periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted; however, the University have decided not to early adopt.

Management is in the process of assessing the full impact of the Standard. So far, the University:

- has decided to make use of the practical expedient not to perform a full review of existing leases and apply IFRS 16 only to new or modified contracts. As some leases will be modified or renewed in 2019, the University has reassessed these leases and concluded they will be recognised on the statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset.
- believes that the most significant impact will be that the University will need to recognise a right of use asset and a lease liability for the office buildings currently treated as operating leases. At 31 December 2018 the future minimum lease payments amounted to K176,000. This will mean that the nature of the expense of the above cost will change from being an operating lease expense to depreciation and interest expense.
- concludes that there will not be a significant impact to finance leases as none are currently held on the statement of financial position.

The University is planning to adopt IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019 using the Standard's modified retrospective approach. Under this approach the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 is recognised as an adjustment to equity at the date of initial application. Comparative information is not restated.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

- d) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the University (continued)

**IFRS 16 'Leases' (continued)**

Choosing this transition approach results in further policy decisions the University need to make as there are several other transitional reliefs that can be applied. These relate to those leases previously held as operating leases and can be applied on a lease-by-lease basis. The University are currently assessing the impact of applying these other transitional reliefs.

IFRS 16 has not made any significant changes to the accounting for lessors, and therefore the University does not expect any changes for leases where they are acting as a lessor.

**Others**

Title	Description	Effective Date
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRSs	Together with the revised <i>Conceptual Framework</i> published in March 2018, the IASB also issued <i>Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards</i> . The document contains amendments to IFRS 2, IFRS 3, IFRS 6, IFRS 14, IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 34, IAS 37, IAS 38, IFRIC 12, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 20, IFRIC 22, and SIC-32. Some pronouncements are only updated to indicate which version of the framework they are referencing to (the IASC framework adopted by the IASB in 2001, the IASB framework of 2010, or the new revised framework of 2018) or to indicate that definitions in the standard have not been updated with the new definitions developed in the revised <i>Conceptual Framework</i> .	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

- d) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the University (continued)

Others (continued)

Title	Description	Effective Date
Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	<p>The amendments in <i>Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)</i> are changes to Appendix A <i>Defined terms</i>, the application guidance, and the illustrative examples of IFRS 3 only. They:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs;</li> <li>• narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs by focusing on goods and services provided to customers and by removing the reference to an ability to reduce costs;</li> <li>• add guidance and illustrative examples to help entities assess whether a substantive process has been acquired;</li> <li>• remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of replacing any missing inputs or processes and continuing to produce outputs; and</li> <li>• add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.</li> </ul>	Business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

- d) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the University (continued)

Others (continued)

Title	Description	Effective Date
Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)	The amendments in <i>Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)</i> clarify the definition of ‘material’ and align the definition used in the Conceptual Framework and the standards.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.
Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)	The amendments in <i>Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)</i> clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	The new Standard establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts and supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.	The Standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New Standards, amendments and Interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact on the University’s financial statements.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### (e) **Income**

Income in respect of the sale of services to customers is accounted for on an accrual basis. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding value added tax.

Income from rental of properties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Interest income and expenses are reported on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividends, other than those from investments in associates and joint ventures, are recognised at the time the right to receive payment is established.

To determine whether to recognise revenue, the University follows a 5-step process:

- 1) Identifying the contract with a customer
- 2) Identifying the performance obligations
- 3) Determining the transaction price
- 4) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5) Recognising revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The University often enters into transactions involving a range of the University's services. In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on the agreed contract terms. The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the University satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised services to its customers.

If the University satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, the University recognises either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

##### (f) **Revenue recognition**

The University recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity, and specific criteria have been met for each of the activities, as described below:

##### (i) *Government Grants*

Grants from the Government are recognized at their fair value in the income and expenditure account where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the University has complied with all attached conditions. Grants received where the University has yet to comply with all attached conditions are recognized as a liability (and included in deferred income within trade and other payables) and released to income when all attached conditions have been complied with. Government grants received are shown separately in the income and expenditure account.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**(f) Revenue recognition (continued)**

**(ii) *Non-recurrent Grants***

Non-recurrent grants received in respect of the acquisitions or constructions of capital assets are treated as deferred capital grants. The grants are credited to deferred capital grants and an annual transfer made to the income and expenditure account over the useful economic life of the asset at the same rate as the depreciation charge on the asset for which the grant was awarded.

**(iii) *Academic fees***

Student fee income is stated gross and credited to the income and expenditure account over the period in which students are studying. Where the amount of the tuition fee is reduced, income receivable is shown net of the discount. Bursaries and scholarships are accounted for gross as expenditure and not deducted from income.

**(iv) *Other income***

Income from the sale of goods or services is credited to the income and expenditure account when the goods or services are supplied to the external customers or to the extent that the terms of the contract have been satisfied.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**(g) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are credited to the revaluation surplus in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income. Each period, the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the statement of comprehensive income and depreciation based on the asset's original cost, net of any related deferred income tax, is transferred from the revaluation surplus to retained earnings.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are:

	%
Buildings	2.0
Motor vehicles	25.0
Furniture and fittings	12.5
Plant and equipment	20.0
Soft furniture	33.3
Office equipment	33.3
ICT equipment	33.3

Capital work in progress is not depreciated.

The assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition on a full basis and no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income in the other operating income. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation surplus relating to these assets are transferred to retained earnings.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**(h) Classification and initial measurement of financial assets**

Except for those student receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

In the periods presented the University does not have any financial assets categorised as FVOCI.

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of student receivables which is presented within administration expenses.

**Subsequent measurement of financial assets**

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- they are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows
- the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The University's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### (h) Classification and initial measurement of financial assets (continued)

###### **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorised at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments fall into this category, except for those designated and effective as hedging instruments, for which the hedge accounting requirements apply (see below).

The category also contains an equity investment. The University accounts for the investments at FVTPL and did not make the irrevocable election to account for the investments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The equity investments were measured at cost less any impairment charges in the comparative period under IAS 39, as it was determined that its fair value could not be estimated reliably. In the current financial year, the fair value was determined in line with the requirements of IFRS 9, which does not allow for measurement at cost.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions or using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

##### (i) **Impairment of financial assets**

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses – the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. This replaces IAS 39's 'incurred loss model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included trade receivables, contract assets recognised and measured under IFRS 15 and loan commitments and some financial guarantee contracts (for the issuer) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the University first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the University considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1') and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2').

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### (i) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

'Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.

'12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

##### **Previous financial asset impairment under IAS 39**

In the prior year, the impairment of student receivables was based on the incurred loss model. Individually significant receivables were considered for impairment when they were past due or when other objective evidence was received that a specific counterparty will default.

##### (j) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the University has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

##### (k) Student and other receivables

The University makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for student and other receivables as well as contract assets and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument. In calculating, the University uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The University assesses impairment of student receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due. Refer to 24 for a detailed analysis of how the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 are applied.

##### (l) Provisions

###### *Restructuring costs and legal claims*

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: the University has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Restructuring provisions comprise lease termination penalties and employee termination payments. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**m) Employee benefits**

**(i) Pension obligations**

Local employees are registered with the statutory defined contribution pension scheme. A defined contribution scheme is a pension plan under which the University pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees' benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. For the defined contribution scheme, the University makes mandatory contributions to the National Pension Scheme Authority. These contributions constitute net periodic costs and are charged to the statement of comprehensive income as part of staff costs in the period to which they relate. The University has no further obligation once the contributions have been paid.

**(ii) Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The University recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

**(n) Inventories**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated on a first in first out basis and includes all expenditure incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which inventory can be realised in the normal course of business and takes into account all directly related costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving and defective inventories.

**(o) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments, balances held with banks.

**(p) Foreign currency transactions**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currency of University entities at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value is determined.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### (q) Financial assets and liabilities

###### i) *Recognition and initial measurement*

The University recognises deposits with financial institutions and loans and borrowings on the date on which they are originated. All other financial instruments are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the University becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

###### ii) *Classification*

###### **Financial assets**

###### *Classification*

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, FVOCI 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:

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

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the University may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the University may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### (q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

##### ii) Classification (continued)

##### ***Business model assessment***

##### **Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (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 profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are SPPI, the University 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 the assessment, the University considers:

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

The University holds a portfolio of long-term fixed-rate loans for which the University has the option to propose to revise the interest rate at periodic reset dates. These reset rights are limited to the market rate at the time of revision. The borrowers have an option to either accept the revised rate or redeem the loan at par without penalty. The University has determined that the contractual cash flows of these loans are SPPI because the option varies the interest rate in a way that is consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and costs associated with the principal amount outstanding.

##### **Non- recourse loans**

In some cases, loans made by the University that are secured by collateral of the borrower limit the University's claim to cash flows of the underlying collateral (non-recourse loans). The University applies judgment in assessing whether the non-recourse loans meet the SPPI criterion. The University typically considers the following information when making this judgement:

- whether the contractual arrangement specifically defines the amounts and dates of the cash payments of the loan;
- the fair value of the collateral relative to the amount of the secured financial asset;
- the ability and willingness of the borrower to make contractual payments, notwithstanding a decline in the value of collateral;

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

(q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

ii. Classification (continued)

**Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest (continued)**

**Non- recourse loans (continued)**

- whether the borrower is an individual or a substantive operating entity or is a special-purpose entity;
- the University's risk of loss on the asset relative to a full-recourse loan;
- the extent to which the collateral represents all or a substantial portion of the borrower's assets; and
- whether the University will benefit from any upside from the underlying assets.

***Contractually linked instruments***

The University has some investments in securitisations that are considered contractually linked instruments. Contractually linked instruments each have a specified subordination ranking that determines the order in which any cash flows generated by the pool of underlying investments are allocated to the instruments. Such an instrument meets the SPPI criterion only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the contractual terms of the instrument itself give rise to cash flows that are SPPI without looking through to the underlying pool of financial instruments;

the underlying pool of financial instruments (i) contains one or more instruments that give rise to cash flows that are SPPI; and (ii) may also contain instruments, such as derivatives, that reduce the cash flow variability of the instruments under (i) and the combined cash flows (of the instruments under (i) and (ii)) give rise to cash flows that are SPPI; or align the cash flows of the contractually linked instruments with the cash flows of the pool of underlying instruments under (i) arising as a result of differences in whether interest rates are fixed or floating or the currency or timing of cash flows; and

the exposure to credit risk inherent in the contractually linked instruments is equal to or less than the exposure to credit risk of the underlying pool of financial instruments.

***Reclassifications***

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except in the period after the University changes its business model for managing financial assets.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

###### iii. Derecognition

###### *Financial assets*

The University derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it 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 University neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it 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 derecognised) and the sum of (i) the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and (ii) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in OCI is recognised in profit or loss.

Any cumulative gain/loss recognised in OCI in respect of equity investment securities designated as at FVOCI is not recognised in profit or loss on derecognition of such securities. Any interest in transferred financial assets that qualify for derecognition that is created or retained by the University is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The University enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets or a portion of them. In such cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised. Examples of such transactions are securities lending and sale-and-repurchase transactions.

When assets are sold to a third party with a concurrent total rate of return swap on the transferred assets, the transaction is accounted for as a secured financing transaction similar to sale-and-repurchase transactions, because the University retains all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of such assets.

In transactions in which the University neither retains nor transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of a financial asset and it retains control over the asset, the University continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement, determined by the extent to which it is exposed to changes in the value of the transferred asset.

In certain transactions, the University retains the obligation to service the transferred financial asset for a fee. The transferred asset is derecognised if it meets the derecognition criteria. An asset or liability is recognised for the servicing contract if the servicing fee is more than adequate (asset) or is less than adequate (liability) for performing the servicing.

The University securitises various loans and advances to customers which generally result in the sale of these assets to unconsolidated securitisation vehicles and in the University transferring substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership.

###### ***Financial liabilities***

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

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

###### iv. *Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities*

###### Financial assets

If the terms of a financial asset are modified, then the University evaluates whether the cash flows of the modified asset are substantially different.

If the cash flows are substantially different, then the contractual rights to cash flows from the original financial asset are deemed to have expired. In this case, the original financial asset is derecognised and a new financial asset is recognised at fair value plus any eligible transaction costs. Any fees received as part of the modification are accounted for as follows:

- fees that are considered in determining the fair value of the new asset and fees that represent reimbursement of eligible transaction costs are included in the initial measurement of the asset; and
- other fees are included in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on derecognition.

If cash flows are modified when the borrower is in financial difficulties, then the objective of the modification is usually to maximise recovery of the original contractual terms rather than to originate a new asset with substantially different terms. If the University plans to modify a financial asset in a way that would result in forgiveness of cash flows, then it first considers whether a portion of the asset should be written off before the modification takes place (see below for write-off policy). This approach impacts the result of the quantitative evaluation and means that the derecognition criteria are not usually met in such cases.

If the modification of a financial asset measured at amortised cost or FVOCI does not result in derecognition of the financial asset, then the University first recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset using the original effective interest rate of the asset and recognises the resulting adjustment as a modification gain or loss in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial assets, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs or fees incurred and fees received as part of the modification adjust the gross carrying amount of the modified financial asset and are amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial asset.

If such a modification is carried out because of financial difficulties of the borrower (see (vii)), then the gain or loss is presented together with impairment losses. In other cases, it is presented as interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method.

The University derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. Consideration paid includes non-financial assets transferred, if any, and the assumption of liabilities, including the new modified financial liability.



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

iv. *Modifications of financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)*

If the modification of a financial liability is not accounted for as derecognition, then the amortised cost of the liability is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate and the resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. For floating-rate financial liabilities, the original effective interest rate used to calculate the modification gain or loss is adjusted to reflect current market terms at the time of the modification. Any costs and fees incurred are recognised as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the liability and amortised over the remaining term of the modified financial liability by re-computing the effective interest rate on the instrument.

v. *Offsetting*

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the University currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them 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 under IFRS, or for gains and losses arising from a University of similar transactions.

vi. *Fair value measurement*

Fair value' is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal or, in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the University has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects its non-performance risk.

When one is available, the University measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as 'active' if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

If there is no quoted price in an active market, then the University uses valuation techniques that maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all of the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

###### vi. Fair value measurement (continued)

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument on initial recognition is normally the transaction price – i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the University determines that the fair value on initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique for which any unobservable inputs are judged to be insignificant in relation to the measurement, then the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value on initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is recognised in profit or loss on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is wholly supported by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, then the University measures assets and long positions at a bid price and liabilities and short positions at an ask price.

Portfolios of financial assets and financial liabilities that are exposed to market risk and credit risk that are managed by the University on the basis of the net exposure to either market or credit risk are measured on the basis of a price that would be received to sell a net long position (or paid to transfer a net short position) for the particular risk exposure. Portfolio-level adjustments – e.g. bid-ask adjustment or credit risk adjustments that reflect the measurement on the basis of the net exposure – are allocated to the individual assets and liabilities on the basis of the relative risk adjustment of each of the individual instruments in the portfolio.

The fair value of a financial liability with a demand feature (e.g. a demand deposit) is not less than the amount payable on demand, discounted from the first date on which the amount could be required to be paid

The University recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

###### vii. Impairment

The University recognises loss allowances for ECL on the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.

The University measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, except for the following, for which they are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt investment securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other financial instruments (other than lease receivables) on which credit risk has not increased significantly since their initial recognition.

Loss allowances for lease receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

The University considers a debt investment security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'investment grade'. The University does not apply the low credit risk exemption to any other financial instruments.

12-month ECL are the portion of ECL that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Financial instruments for which a 12-month ECL is recognised are referred to as 'Stage 1 financial instruments'.

Life-time ECL are the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. Financial instruments for which a lifetime ECL is recognised but which are not credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 2 financial instruments'. Financial instruments allocated to Stage 2 are those that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but are not credit-impaired.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

###### vii. Impairment (continued)

Financial instruments for which lifetime ECL are recognised and that are credit-impaired are referred to as 'Stage 3 financial instruments'.

###### *Measurement of ECL*

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. They are measured as follows:

- *financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date:* 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 University expects to receive);
- *financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date:* as the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- *undrawn loan commitments:* as the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the University if the commitment is drawn down and the cash flows that the University expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts:* the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the University expects to recover.

###### *Restructured financial assets*

If the terms of a financial asset are renegotiated or modified or an existing financial asset is replaced with a new one due to financial difficulties of the borrower, then an assessment is made of whether the financial asset should be derecognised and ECL are measured as follows.

- If the expected restructuring will not result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected cash flows arising from the modified financial asset are included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing asset.
- If the expected restructuring will result in derecognition of the existing asset, then the expected fair value of the new asset is treated as the final cash flow from the existing financial asset at the time of its derecognition. This amount is included in calculating the cash shortfalls from the existing financial asset that are discounted from the expected date of derecognition to the reporting date using the original effective interest rate of the existing financial asset.

###### *Credit-impaired financial assets*

At each reporting date, the University assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt financial assets carried at FVOCI, and finance lease receivables are credit-impaired (referred to as 'Stage 3 financial assets'). A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 2. Principal accounting policies (continued)

##### q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

###### vii. Impairment (continued)

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the University on terms that the University would not consider otherwise;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

A loan that has been renegotiated due to a deterioration in the borrower's condition is usually considered to be credit-impaired unless there is evidence that the risk of not receiving contractual cash flows has reduced significantly and there are no other indicators of impairment. In addition, a retail loan that is overdue for 90 days or more is considered credit-impaired even when the regulatory definition of default is different.

In making an assessment of whether an investment in sovereign debt is credit-impaired, the University considers the following factors.

- The market's assessment of creditworthiness as reflected in the bond yields.
- The rating agencies' assessments of creditworthiness.
- The country's ability to access the capital markets for new debt issuance.
- The probability of debt being restructured, resulting in holders suffering losses through voluntary or mandatory debt forgiveness.

###### *Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position*

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets;
- *loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts*: generally, as a provision;
- where a financial instrument includes both a drawn and an undrawn component, and the University cannot identify the ECL on the loan commitment component separately from those on the drawn component: the University presents a combined loss allowance for both components. The combined amount is presented as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the drawn component. Any excess of the loss allowance over the gross amount of the drawn component is presented as a provision; and
- debt instruments measured at FVOCI: no loss allowance is recognised in the statement of financial position because the carrying amount of these assets is their fair value. However, the loss allowance is disclosed and is recognised in the fair value reserve.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**2. Principal accounting policies (continued)**

**q) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)**

*vii. Impairment (continued)*

*Write-off*

Loans and debt securities are written off (either partially or in full) when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. This is generally the case when the University determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. This assessment is carried out at the individual asset level.

Recoveries of amounts previously written off are included in 'impairment losses on financial instruments' in the statement of profit or loss and OCI.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the University's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

*viii. Designation at fair value through profit or loss*

*Financial assets*

At initial recognition, the University has designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because this designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch, which would otherwise arise.

Before 1 January 2018, the University also designated certain financial assets as at FVTPL because the assets were managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis.

*Financial liabilities*

The University has designated certain financial liabilities as at FVTPL in either of the following circumstances:

- the liabilities are managed, evaluated and reported internally on a fair value basis;  
or
- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.



# THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

### 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The University makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

In the process of applying the University's accounting policies, management has made judgements in determining:

- (a) the classification of financial assets
- (b) whether assets are impaired
- (c) estimation of the provisions and accruals
- (d) recoverability of student and other receivables
- (e) valuation of inventory and provisions
- (f) Provisions for penalties and interest on un-remitted statutory obligations.

### 4. Government Grants

	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
Recurrent Grant	181,500	197,253
Rehabilitation Grant	2,000	-
Grants for Outstanding Debt	<u>53,400</u>	<u>19,000</u>
	<u>236,900</u>	<u>216,253</u>

During the year, the University received a total of K 182 million (2017: K197 million) in grants from Government which went towards supplementing the staff costs in Note 7, and K53million (2017: K19 million) which went towards the outstanding staff benefits, and 2 million (2017: nil ) towards the maintenance of infrastructure.

### 5. Tuition and other student fees

	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
<b>Tuition fees</b>		
Full- time tuition GRZ	208,636	212,528
Full – time tuition non GRZ	93,132	98,651
IDE tuition	36,532	42,971
Post Graduate Studies tuition	30,207	26,901
Extension Studies tuition	<u>7,542</u>	<u>8,835</u>
	<u>376,049</u>	<u>389,886</u>
<b>Other Student fees</b>		
Accommodation	14,369	5,644
Registration	1,904	1,860
Medical	2,937	3,288
Graduation	2,813	7,398
Internet	2,923	928
Examination	8,267	3,209
Dissertation income	1,122	665
Student penalties and fines	82	410
Exam/ Results transcripts	594	762
Students identity cards	1,675	1,653
Record cards	343	59
Certification fees	67	27
Elective fees	181	218
Library fees	1,547	1,877
Caution / Maintenance fees	3,430	3,167
Other student fees	<u>823</u>	<u>1,115</u>
	<u>43,077</u>	<u>32,280</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>419,126</u>	<u>422,166</u>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
<b>6. Other Revenue</b>		
Research and consultancy	8,460	13,538
Business venture	11,149	11,796
Other income	<u>24,460</u>	<u>69,513</u>
	<u>44,069</u>	<u>94,847</u>

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>ZMW'000</b>	<b>ZMW '000</b>
<b>7. Staff costs</b>		
Management staff	25,101	25,538
Academic staff	573,777	680,691
Professional and technical staff	173,689	241,832
Other support staff	166,867	193,751
Retirees	<u>27,057</u>	<u>19,186</u>
	<u>966,491</u>	<u>1,160,998</u>

Included in the staff costs are the terminal benefit provisions of K171 million (2017:K242 million) for serving members of staff in all the above categories based on the employment contracts.

Average number of persons employed during the year

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Principal Officers	6	6
Academic	865	905
Others	1,612	1,277
Retirees	<u>209</u>	<u>195</u>
	<u>2,692</u>	<u>2,383</u>

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
<b>8. Other operating expenses</b>		
Instructional	19,085	14,639
Research and consultancy	5,511	4,813
Infrastructure and maintenance	11,439	13,279
Administration	650,284	305,947
Business ventures	<u>3,636</u>	<u>3,858</u>
	<u>689,955</u>	<u>342,536</u>

<b>9. Finance charges</b>		
Interest on Zanaco loan	13,973	21,967
Interest on GRZ loan	<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>
	<u>13,996</u>	<u>21,990</u>

<b>10. NAPSA penalties arrears</b>		
National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA) undertook an exercise to assess the University's arrears on contributions. The previous under provision and arrears of K383,417,000 is now provided for.		

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**11. Property, plant and equipment  
(a) Summary**

	Land and buildings K'000	Equipment K'000	Furniture K'000	Books K'000	Motor vehicles K'000	Capital Work in progress K'000	Total K'000
<b>Cost/valuation</b>							
At 1 January, 2017	1,289,147	33,432	16,419	(21)	19,433	2,975	1,361,385
Additions	<u>1,321</u>	<u>3,651</u>	<u>2,140</u>	-	<u>5</u>	-	<u>7,117</u>
At 31 December 2017	1,290,468	37,083	18,559	(21)	19,438	2,975	1,368,502
Additions	323	4,383	(1,035)	-	4,017	167	7,855
Transfers	<u>3,142</u>	-	-	-	-	(3,142)	-
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,293,933</u>	<u>41,466</u>	<u>17,524</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>23,455</u>	-	<u>1,376,357</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>							
At 1 January 2017	135,599	20,120	5,893	50	12,123	-	173,785
Adjustment	2,725	458	1,156	-	(845)	-	3,494
Charge for the year	<u>25,512</u>	<u>2,630</u>	<u>1,529</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,581</u>	-	<u>32,253</u>
At 31 December 2017	163,836	23,208	8,578	51	13,859	-	209,532
Charge for the year	15,215	2,379	1,639	1	2,182	-	21,416
Adjustments	<u>(68,198)</u>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>(1,050)</u>	-	<u>(67,856)</u>
At 31 December 2018	<u>110,853</u>	<u>26,683</u>	<u>10,500</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>14,991</u>	-	<u>163,092</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>							
At 31 December 2018	<u>1,183,080</u>	<u>14,783</u>	<u>7,024</u>	<u>(86)</u>	<u>8,464</u>	-	<u>1,213,265</u>
At 31 December 2017	<u>1,126,632</u>	<u>13,875</u>	<u>9,981</u>	<u>(72)</u>	<u>5,579</u>	<u>2,975</u>	<u>1,158,970</u>

(b) The University has adopted the valuation model on buildings. The last valuation was done in October 2010 by Government Valuation Department. Under International Financial Reporting Standards 16 (IFRS 16) such valuation should be done with a regularity of between 3 to 5 years.

(c) The title deeds for the land and buildings were not available. The University management is in the process of obtaining title to its land and buildings.

(d) The Government of the Republic of Zambia and other parties have contracted to build various structures on the University of Zambia (UNZA) land. Such structures are to be transferred to UNZA once completed. The costs and commitments have not been reflected in these financial statements.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

12.	Investments	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
a)	Zamnet Communications Systems Limited	100	100
b)	Unimas Limited –(York Farm Ltd)	<u>42,551</u>	<u>42,321</u>
		42,651	42,421
	Less: Impairment provision		
	York Farm	(1,772)	(1,772)
	ZAMNET	<u>(100)</u>	<u>(100)</u>
		<u>(1,872)</u>	<u>(1,872)</u>
		<u>40,779</u>	<u>40,549</u>

- c) The investments are revalued from time to time. The council members are of the opinion that the value at which the investments are reflected in the financial statements is not significantly different from their fair values.

- d) **Graduare Property Developers Limited (commonly known as East Park Mall)**  
The University of Zambia entered into a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) agreement based on Design, Build, Operate, and Transfer with Graduare Property Developers Limited (GPDL) on 8 February 2010 for the construction of a Retail trade, Hotel and Business Park at the junction of Great East and Thabo Mbeki Roads. Subsequently, an addendum was made to the contract on 6 June 2013 specifying 1 January 2013 as the contract commencement date. Construction works started on 1 March 2013. The retail trade park opened in November 2014. However, there has not been much progress on the Hotel and Business Park.

According to the contract, the University shall receive a 5% share of gross turnover from each of the three projects for 25 years, thereafter the whole property will be transferred to the University. Retail Trade Park became operational during the last quarter of 2014.

The agreement was further amended following additional land given to Graduare for new projects. Under the amended agreement the University was to receive 6% share of rentals on Phase 5 and 6 Developments (the New Development), whilst continuing to receive 5% on the old agreement. The University share of rentals on the whole development shall increase to 7.5% after the expiry of 25 years.

In 2016 the University received an advance against the 6% annual gross revenue amounting to US\$3 million for the construction of the Lecture Theatre and Graduation Hall. Hua Chang Infrastructure Engineering (Z) Limited (Hua Chang) was contracted to construct two (02) lecture theatres as per contract UPC/121/2018 dated 7 February 2019 at contract sum of K27,290,078.84. The construction of the Lecture Theatre started in 2019.

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

13.	<b>Inventories</b>	<b>2018 K'000</b>	<b>2017 K'000</b>
	Drugs and learning materials	4,642	12,316
	Work in progress	316	16
	Foods and farm produce	102	60
	Academic Gowns	7,080	9,841
	Finished goods	<u>786</u>	<u>415</u>
		<u><b>12,926</b></u>	<u><b>22,648</b></u>
14.	<b>Student and other receivables</b>		
	Student receivables	121,989	86,396
	Provision for doubtful student receivables	<u>(44,101)</u>	<u>(23,481)</u>
		77,888	62,915
	Staff loans and advances	1,131	753
	Other current assets	72,654	81,986
	Less: Provision for doubtful debt –ZAMNET	<u>(3,202)</u>	<u>(3,202)</u>
		<u><b>148,471</b></u>	<u><b>142,452</b></u>
15.	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	Cash at bank	61,813	69,449
	Cash at hand	<u>221</u>	<u>129</u>
		<u><b>62,034</b></u>	<u><b>69,578</b></u>
16.	<b>Long term provisions</b>		
	Provision for terminal benefits	1,051,045	897,631
	Actuarial deficit on Pension Scheme - ZSIC	<u>164,905</u>	<u>164,905</u>
		<u><b>1,215,950</b></u>	<u><b>1,062,536</b></u>

**Retirement benefits**

- (a) The University of Zambia contributes to a number of retirement schemes established for the benefit of employees, as described in the accounting policies.
- (b) Employees on permanent and pensionable conditions of service are on a defined benefit scheme managed by Zambia State Insurance Corporation Limited Life (ZSIC Life). Employees contribute 6% and the employer contributes 17%.
- (c) The first actuarial valuation of the UNZA Staff Pension Scheme with ZSIC Life was performed by the Independent Actuaries and Consultants (Pty) Limited of South Africa for the period ended 31 December 2017. The following assumptions were made:

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**16. Long term provisions (continued)**

**Retirement benefits (continued)**

- (i) The discount rate assumption has been based on the average bond yield covering duration of between 5 -15 years and was set at 15.0 per cent.
- (ii) In determining the future inflation expectation, long term inflation has been taken to be equal to 7.5 per cent in line with Bank of Zambia's projections plus an inflation risk premium of 0.5 per cent. It was assumed that salary inflation will exceed general inflation by 3.0 per cent per annum.
- (iii) The net discount rate is the gap between the above two assumptions and its 4.5 per cent per annum, derived from a discount rate of 15.0 per cent and the expected salary inflation rate of 10.5 per cent.
- (iv) The actuarial valuation found that the scheme had a deficit of approximately ZMW 129 million. The results of the valuation are set out below:

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
Value of assets	<u>35,591</u>	<u>35,591</u>
Actuarial reserve values (Active)	(138,511)	(138,511)
Actuarial reserves values (In actives)	(13,884)	(13,884)
Outstanding benefit payment	<u>(12,510)</u>	<u>(12,510)</u>
Total liability	<u>(164,905)</u>	<u>(164,905)</u>
Deficit	<u>(129,314)</u>	<u>(129,314)</u>

**17. Borrowings**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
Zambia National Commercial Bank PLC -Benefits Loan (a)	15,165	45,165
Government of the Republic of Zambia (note (b))	<u>452,672</u>	<u>331,000</u>
Total	467,837	376,165
Less amount falling due within one year	<u>(467,837)</u>	<u>(361,165)</u>
Amount due after more than one year	<u>-</u>	<u>15,000</u>

- (a) The loan from ZANACO Bank of an initial amount of K150 million was contracted in May 2014 for the purpose of settling outstanding staff benefits.

The terms of the loan are as follows:

- (i) The tenor was 5 years from the date the loan was obtained;
- (ii) Interest was fixed at the rate of 16.5% per annum with the bank reserving the right to amend the interest rate and method of calculating it any time in line with market conditions.
- (iii) The loan was guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Zambia and the principal amount be paid bi- annually by Government;
- (iv) The amount repayable annually amounted to K30 million ; and
- (v) The bank has lien on grants and income deposited in ZANACO Bank accounts.



**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**17. Borrowings (continued)**

- (b) The loan from GRZ of USD 2.2 million was advanced to the University on 1 April 1993 to purchase Mbanga and Kashima Farms (York Farm) on the following terms:
- (i) The loan together with interest thereon was to be repaid by 31 March 1994;
  - (ii) Interest rate based on London Inter-Bank Offer Rate (Libor) accrued on daily outstanding balance; and
  - (iii) Penalty interest of 10% accrued on any principal and interest that remains unpaid on due dates.

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
<b>18. Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade and other payables	124,475	154,309
Termination benefits outstanding	395,097	388,081
Leave Pay Accrued	129,962	116,590
Pay As You Earn (PAYE)	1,584,430	1,406,371
Superannuation	51,103	40,554
NAPSA	1,843,911	849,694
Withholding Tax on staff rented houses	4,826	4,834
Workers compensation	<u>14,078</u>	<u>14,078</u>
	<u>4,147,882</u>	<u>2,974,511</u>

- i) Termination benefits outstanding*  
The University received funds from the Government towards payment of staff debt amounting to K53.4 million (2017: K19. 0 million).
- ii) Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA) – Pay As You Earn*  
The total amount due to ZRA amounted to K1, 584 million (2017: K1, 406 million). There have been no subsequent payments after the reporting date.
- iii) Superannuation Fund*  
Amount due to superannuation fund amounted to K51.1 million (2017: K40.5 million). There have been no subsequent payments after the reporting date.
- iv) National Pension Scheme Authority (NAPSA)*  
Amount due to NAPSA comprise principal amount of K201.3 million (2017: K117.93 million). There have been no subsequent payments after the reporting date.

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
<b>19. Capital commitments</b>		
Approved and contracted for	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The University has no major capital commitments as at 31 December 2018 (31 December 2017 – Nil).

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 20. Financial risk management

##### *Financial assets*

The University's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade receivables. They are included in current assets when maturity is within twelve months of the reporting date and in non-current assets when maturity is greater than twelve months.

##### *Financial Liabilities*

The University's financial liabilities are trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

The University has exposure to the following risks:

##### i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the University if student debtors fail to meet their contractual obligations.

##### *Student and other receivables*

The University's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of different types of student categories with the highest exposure being from non-government sponsored students.

##### ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the University will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they fall due.

The University mitigates the liquidity risk as follows:

- (a) Generates additional income especially from programmes offered by the Institute of Distance Education.

The University is exposed to liquidity risk arising from commitments to settle its financial liabilities. The liquidity risk arising from financial liabilities is deemed high due to dependence on government grants.

##### iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that occurs as a result of changes in the market prices such as interest rates and exchange rates which affect the University's income or value of assets.

- (a) The University's exposure to interest rate risk is in relation to its operating bank overdraft.
- (b) The University's exposure to currency/exchange risk is in relation to its differential maintenance allowances for its staff studying abroad as well as its foreign creditor payments.

##### iv) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of courses associated with the University's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure and from external factors such as legal and regulatory requirements. The University has not complied with the requirements of income tax law of remitting tax deducted from employees.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 20 Financial Risk Management (continued)

v) **Currency Risk**

Certain bank balances are denominated in foreign currencies and therefore lead to risk of fluctuation of value due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

vi) **Cash flow risk**

The University is exposed to the risk that future cash flows associated with monetary financial instruments will fluctuate in amounts. It has bank borrowings and Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) dues that include floating interest rates.

#### 21. Contingent liabilities

a) **Legal proceedings**

The University is the subject of a number of legal claims relating primarily to employment issues. Provisions have been made in the financial statements in respect of those instances where it is concluded that it is more likely than not that payment will be made based on legal advice and management best estimates. In the Council's opinion, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of other claims is unlikely to give rise to any significant loss.

b) **Guarantees**

The University did not take any guarantee in 2018. The University guaranteed a K1.0 million loan to Zamnet Communication Systems Limited in December 2013.

#### 22. Related party transactions

The University has 100% shares in Zamnet Communication Systems Limited and 48% shares in York Farm Limited. Further, the University is a member institution of ZAMREN an internet service provider to research and educational institutions in Zambia which became operational in 2013

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties:

	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
	-	
ZAMREN	7,181	7,178

(i) During the year the University did not receive dividends from York Farm Limited (2017: Knil).

(ii) The University owed ZAMREN K8, 267, 963 (2017: K7, 249, 366).

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**23. Taxation**

The University is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act schedule II, part III paragraph 6.

**24. Comparatives**

Where necessary, prior year comparatives in the statement of comprehensive income are re-classified in line with current year classification.

**25. Financial instruments**

**Financial liabilities**

The University's financial liabilities are trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into.

Exposure to currency, interest rate, credit and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the University's operations.

**Financial assets**

The University's principal financial assets are bank balances and trade receivables. They are included in current assets when maturity is within twelve months of the reporting date or non-current assets for maturities greater than twelve months.

**(i) Credit risk**

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
Student receivables	77,889	62,915
Other receivables	69,451	78,784
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>62,034</u>	<u>69,578</u>
	<u>209,374</u>	<u>211,277</u>

**THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

**25. Financial instruments (continued)**

**(i) Credit risk (continued)**

The maximum exposure to credit risk for student and other receivables at the reporting date by geographic region was:

	<b>Carrying amount</b>	
	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>K'000</b>	<b>K'000</b>
Domestic	<u>148,471</u>	<u>142,452</u>

The amounts above pertain to student receivables and other receivables.

**(ii) Impairment losses**

The aging of student receivables at the reporting date was:

	<b>2018</b>			<b>2017</b>		
<b>Days</b>	<b>Gross amount K'000</b>	<b>Impairment K'000</b>	<b>Net amount K'000</b>	<b>Gross amount K'000</b>	<b>Impairment K'000</b>	<b>Net amount K'000</b>
1 to 30	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 to 60	-	-	-	-	-	-
61 to 90	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 90	<u>121,989</u>	<u>44,101</u>	<u>77,888</u>	<u>86,396</u>	<u>23,482</u>	<u>62,914</u>
	<u>121,989</u>	<u>44,101</u>	<u>77,888</u>	<u>86,396</u>	<u>23,482</u>	<u>62,914</u>

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Impairment losses (continued)

The aging of other receivables at the reporting date was:

	2018			2017		
	Gross amount K'000	Impairment K'000	Net amount K'000	Gross amount K'000	Impairment K'000	Net amount K'000
<i>Within 6 months:</i>						
Staff loans & advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Within 6 to 12 months:</i>						
Staff loans & advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Over 12 months:</i>						
Staff loans & advances	1,131	-	1,131	753	-	753
Other receivables	<u>72,654</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>69,452</u>	<u>81,986</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>78,784</u>
	<u>73,785</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>70,583</u>	<u>82,739</u>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>79,537</u>
<b>Grand total</b>	<u>195,774</u>	<u>47,303</u>	<u>148,471</u>	<u>169,135</u>	<u>26,684</u>	<u>142,451</u>

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of students receivables during the year was as follows:

	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
At beginning of the year	23,482	16,389
Impairment loss(credited) /charged	<u>20,619</u>	<u>7,092</u>
At the end of the year	<u>44,101</u>	<u>23,481</u>



THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25. Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Liquidity risk

The following are the contractual financial liabilities due in the periods presented:

At 31 December 2018

	Carrying amount K'000	Contractual cash flows K'000	Within 1 year K'000	1 to 2 years K'000	2 to 5 years K'000	Longer than 5 years K'000
<b>Non-derivative</b>						
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Trade and other payables	<u>4,147,882</u>	<u>4,147,882</u>	<u>4,147,882</u>	—	—	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>4,147,882</u>	<u>4,147,882</u>	<u>4,147,882</u>	—	—	—

At 31 December 2017

	Carrying amount K'000	Contractual cash flows K'000	Within 1 year K'000	1 to 2 years K'000	2 to 5 years K'000	Longer than 5 years K'000
<b>Non-derivative</b>						
<i>Financial liabilities</i>						
Trade and other payables	<u>2,974,511</u>	<u>2,974,511</u>	<u>2,974,511</u>	—	—	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>2,974,511</u>	<u>2,974,511</u>	<u>2,974,511</u>	—	—	—

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

25 Financial instruments (continued)

(iv) Fair values

*Fair values versus carrying amount*

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

**Financial assets**

At 31 December 2018

	Designated on initial recognition K'000	Classified as held for trading K'000	At fair value through statement of comprehensive income		Fair value for each class K'000
			Held to maturity investments K'000	Loans and receivables K'000	
<b>Non-derivative</b>					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Student receivables	111,729	-	-	88,379	-
Other receivables	63,321	-	-	69,451	-
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>62,034</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,034</u>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>237,084</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>157,830</u>	<u>62,034</u>
<b>Non-derivative</b>					
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Trade and other payables	4,147,882	-	-	-	4,147,882
Borrowings	467,837	-	-	-	467,837
Long term provisions	<u>1,215,950</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,215,950</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>5,831,669</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,831,669</u>
<b>Net position</b>	<u>(5,594,585)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>157,830</u>	<u>(5,769,635)</u>

At 31 December 2017

	Designated on initial recognition K'000	Classified as held for trading K'000	At fair value through statement of comprehensive income		Fair value for each class K'000
			Held to maturity investments K'000	Loans and receivables K'000	
<b>Non-derivative</b>					
<i>Financial assets</i>					
Student receivables	62,915	-	-	62,915	-
Other receivables	78,784	-	-	78,784	-
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>69,578</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,578</u>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>211,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,699</u>	<u>69,578</u>
<b>Non-derivative</b>					
<i>Financial liabilities</i>					
Trade and other payables	2,974,511	-	-	-	2,974,511
Borrowings	376,165	-	-	-	376,165
Long term provisions	<u>1,062,536</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,062,536</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>4,413,212</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,413,212</u>
<b>Net position</b>	<u>(4,201,935)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>141,699</u>	<u>(4,343,634)</u>

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

#### 25. Financial instruments (continued)

	2018 K'000	2017 K'000
(v) <b>Currency risk</b>		
<i>Exposure to currency risk</i>		
The University's exposure to foreign currency risk was as follows:		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>62,034</u>	<u>69,578</u>
Trade and other payables	<u>4,147,882</u>	<u>2,974,511</u>

#### 26. Events subsequent to reporting date

There has not arisen since the end of the financial year any item, transaction or event of material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the members of the Council to affect substantially the operations of the University, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the University in subsequent financial years.

#### 27 Impact of Covid -19

The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID 19 as a pandemic in March 2020. COVID-19 posed a high risk on the operations of the University and a business continuity plan laying out the process and procedure to continue critical business operations of University of Zambia in the event of crisis was enforced. The plan focused on the assessment of existing preparedness and laid out the additional requirements to address such contingency with a focus on the ICT function as a facilitator. Management carefully identified and considered the critical functions and resources that needed to be operational during such contingency and ensure preparedness by providing required material, facilities and equipment to maintain continuity of the operations either remotely or physically on University premises. The following were the major impacts of COVID -19 on the University post year end.

- Negatively affected the health of the employees resulting in reduced staff moral, reduced performance and reduced productivity;
- Negatively affected student's ability to borrow and ability to meet their loan repayments due to reduced disposable income;
- Reduced profitability due to increase in management expenses as the University had to spend on purchase of PPE for both its employees and students;
- Reduced profitability due to non performance of loans and increased provisions;
- Reduction in the balance sheet of the University due to reduced enrollment activities;
- Increased expected credit losses following the under performance of the student loan book; and
- Disturbed academic programmes, especially those that depend on fact to face operations.



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