CHILWA MINERALS AFRICA LIMITED (REGISTRATION NUMBER COY-06FJA3)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 17 MAY 2023

GENERAL INFORMATION

COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION AND

DOMICILE

Malawi

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND PRINCIPAL

ACTIVITIES

Mining

DIRECTORS

Ahmed Elias Bhana Cadell Scott Buss Ricardo Almeida

REGISTERED OFFICE

Nasra House, 1st Floor - City Centre, PO Box 31379, Lilongwe

3, Malawi

HOLDING COMPANY

Luso Global Mining B.V. incorporated in Netherlands

AUDITORS

PKG Associates

Chartered Accountants Registered Auditors

P.O. Box 1929, Along Kamuzu Procession Road, Area 4,

Lilongwe, Malawi

COMPANY REGISTRATION NUMBER

COY-O6FJA3

TAX REFERENCE NUMBER

70357209

LEVEL OF ASSURANCE

These financial statements have been audited in compliance with the applicable requirements of the Companies Act 2013.

INDEX

The reports and statements set out below comprise the financial statements presented to the shareholders:

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 2013 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial period and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the period to 19 May 2024 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's financial statements. The financial statements have been examined by the company's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 6 to 8.

The financial statements set out on page 9 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 18 May 2023 and were signed on their behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Director

Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the financial statements of Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited for the period ended 17 May 2023.

1. INCORPORATION

The company was incorporated on 31 March 2023 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

The company is domiciled in Malawi where it is incorporated as a private company limited by shares under the Companies Act 2013. The address of the registered office is set out on page 1.

2. NATURE OF BUSINESS

Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited was incorporated in Malawi with interests in the Mining industry. The company operates in Malawi.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

,	50,000,000	50,000,000
Ordinary shares		shares
	MK	Number of
ISSUED	2023	2023
		50,000,000
Ordinary shares		Number of shares
AUTHORISED		2023

Refer to note 3 of the financial statements for detail of the movement in authorised and issued share capital.

4. HOLDING COMPANY

The company's holding company is Luso Global Mining B.V. which holds 100%-%) of the company's equity. Luso Global Mining B.V. is incorporated in Netherlands.

5. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

6. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business

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

We draw attention to the fact that at 18 May 2023, the company had not yet commenced operations.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

GOING CONCERN (continued)

The an increase period reviewed the budgets and cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months, as well as the current liquidity and solvency position of the period and do not believe that the loss has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The companyloss have accordingly not been prepared on the going concern basis

7. LITIGATION STATEMENT

The company becomes involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the ordinary course of business. The company is not currently involved in any such claims or lawsuits, which individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material adverse effect on the business or its assets.

8. STATEMENT OF DISCLOSURE TO THE COMPANY'S AUDITORS

With respect to each person who is a director on the day that this report is approved:

- there is, so far as the person is aware, no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the person has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director to be aware of any
 relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

9. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been authorised for issue by the directors on 18 May 2023. No authority was given to amend the financial statements after the date of issue.

The financial statements set out on page 9 to 18, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 18 May 2023, and were signed on its behalf by:

Approval of financial statements

Director

Director



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0 888 200 324
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1st Floor, Gelu House, Area 4, Kamuzu Procession Road, P.O. Box 1929, Lilongwe.

Independent Auditor's Report To the members of Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited (the company) set out on pages 9 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 17 May, 2023, statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the seven-month period then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited as at 17 May, 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2013.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (Parts 1 and 3) (IESBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of annual financial statements in Malawi. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in Malawi. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited annual financial statements for the period ended 17 May, 2023", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 2013 and the supplementary information as set out on page 19. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2013, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the annual financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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



Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including
the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions
and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Padmakumar K.N Chartered Accountant.

Lilongwe

Date: 19th May 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 17 MAY 2023

	Note(s)	17 May 2023 MK
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	2 _	50,000,000
EQUITY		
Share capital		
Accumulated loss	3	50,000,000
	_	(3,020,263)
LIABILITIES	-	46,979,737
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables		
Total Equity and Liabilities	4	3,020,263
-		50,000,000
he financial statement 1.1		

The financial statements and the notes on page 17 to 18, were approved by the board of directors on the 18 May 2023 andwere signed on its behalf by:

Director

The accounting policies on pages 13 to 16 and the notes on page 17 to 18 form an integral part of the financial statements.

CHILWA MINERALS AFRICA LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 17 MAY 2023 STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note(s)	1.58 months ended 17 May 2023 MK
Revenue		
Cost of sales		-
Other operating expenses		-
Loss before taxation		(3,020,263)
Taxation		(3,020,263)
Loss for the period		-
Other comprehensive income		(3,020,263)
Total comprehensive loss for the period		-
- Period		(3,020,263)
The accounting policies on many 12 to 14		

The accounting policies on pages 13 to 16 and the notes on page 17 form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital Accumulated Total equity		
	MK	MK	MK
Loss for the period		1000	
Other comprehensive income	-	(3,020,263)	(3,020,263)
Total comprehensive Loss for the period	-	-	_
Issue of shares		(3,020,263)	(3,020,263)
	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Balance at 17 May 2023			
Note(s)	50,000,000	(3,020,263)	46,979,737
The accounting policies on pages 13 to 16 and the natural	3		

The accounting policies on pages 13 to 16 and the notes on page 17 form an integral part of the financial statements

CHILWA MINERALS AFRICA LIMITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 17 MAY 2023 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Note(s)	1.58 months ended 17 May 2023 MK
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on issue of share capital	3	50,000,000
Total cash movement for the period		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	2 -	50,000,000

The accounting policies on pages 13 to 16 and the notes on page 17 form an integral part of the financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Chilwa Minerals Africa Limited is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in Malawi.

The financial statements for the period ended 17 May 2023 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 18 May 2023.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these financial statements and the Companies Act 2013.

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

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

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

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

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

Derivatives which are not part of a hedging relationship:

Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial liabilities:

Amortised cost; or

 Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or

Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it
eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial
instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded
derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

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

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

CLASSIFICATION

Trade and other payables (note 4), excluding VAT and amounts received in advance, are classified as financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost.

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

1.3 TAX

CURRENT TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.3 TAX (continued)

TAX EXPENSES

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

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

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

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

1.4 SHARE CAPITAL AND EQUITY

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

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.5 TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

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

At the end of the reporting period:

foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate;

 non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and

non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

In circumstances where the company receives or pays an amount in foreign currency in advance of a transaction, the transaction date for purposes of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, income or expense is the date on which the company initially recognised the non-monetary item arising on payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, company determines a date of transaction for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

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

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.58 months
ended.
17 May
2023
MK

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Bank balances

50,000,000

EXPOSURE TO CURRENCY RISK

The net carrying amounts, in Malawi Kwacha, of cash and cash equivalents, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in Malawi Kwacha by converting the foreign currency amount at the closing rate at the reporting date.

MALAWI KWACHA AMOUNT

Malawi Kwacha

50,000,000

3. SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED

MK 50,000,000 Ordinary shares of MK 1 each

50,000,000

Describe any changes in authorised share capital e.g. Conversion to net present value shares.

ISSUED

Ordinary

50,000,000

4. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Financial instruments:

Other payables

3,020,263

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND NON-FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT COMPONENTS OF TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

At amortised cost

3,020,263

EXPOSURE TO CURRENCY RISK

The net carrying amounts, in Malawi Kwacha, of trade and other payables, excluding non-financial instruments, are denominated in the following currencies. The amounts have been presented in Malawi Kwacha by converting the foreign currency amount at the closing rate at the reporting date.

MALAWI KWACHA AMOUNT

Malawi Kwacha

3,020,263

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

No comparative figures have been presented as these are the first financial statements of the company.

6. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

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

The directors is reviewed the budgets and cash flow forecasts for the next 12 months, as well as the current liquidity and solvency position of the company and do not believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. The financial statements have accordingly not been prepared on the going concern basis.

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT

1.58 months ended 17 May 2023 Note(s) MK

Other operating expenses Auditor's remuneration Loss for the period

(3,020,263)

(3,020,263)

The accounting policies on pages 13 to 16 and the notes on page 17 form an integral part of the financial statements.