



**ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited**  
**Annual Financial Statements**  
**31 December 2025**

ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited

**NATURE OF BUSINESS:**

ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited (the "Company") is incorporated in Zimbabwe and provides stockbroking services.

**DIRECTORS:**

Chisahwira M.	Chairman	
Chikwendu T. E.	Non-Executive Director	(Appointed 01 March 2025)
Samudzi K.	Managing Director	
Ketcherova-Boynova N. G.	Non-Executive Director	(Appointed 01 June 2025)

**SECRETARY:**

Makamure R.

**REGISTERED OFFICE:**

1 Endeavour Crescent  
Mount Pleasant Business Park  
Mount Pleasant  
HARARE

**AUDITORS:**

**Grant Thornton**  
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)  
Registered Public Auditors  
Camelsa Business Park  
135 E.D Mhangagwa Road  
Highlands  
HARARE

ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited

**PRINCIPAL BANKERS:**

African Banking Corporation of Zimbabwe Limited  
1 Endeavour Crescent  
Mount Pleasant Business Park  
Golden Stairs Road  
Mount Pleasant  
HARARE

**LEGAL ADVISOR:**

Sawyer and Mkushi Legal Practitioners  
11<sup>th</sup> Floor, Social Security Center House  
Corner Sam Nujoma Street and Julius Nyerere Way  
HARARE

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**These inflation adjusted annual financial statements are expressed in Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG).**

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Inflation Adjusted Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025**


It is the Directors' responsibility to ensure that the inflation adjusted annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the Company. The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the inflation adjusted financial statements.

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue to operate as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate. However, the Directors believe that under the current economic environment a continuous assessment of the ability of the Company to continue to operate as a going concern will need to be performed to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption that has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

The inflation adjusted annual financial statements set out in this report have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which includes standards and interpretations approved by the IASB and Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) interpretations issued under previous constitutions.

The Company's accounting and internal control systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial statements and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of its assets. Such controls are based on established written policies and procedures and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring that the Company's business practices are conducted in a manner which in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. Issues that come to the attention of the Directors have been addressed and the Directors confirm that the system of accounting and internal control is operating in a satisfactory manner.

The Company's inflation adjusted annual financial statements which are set out on pages 6 to 53 pages were, in accordance with their responsibilities, approved by the Board of Directors on ~~29 March 2026~~ and are signed on its behalf by:



.....  
Samudzi K.  
Managing Director



.....  
Chisahwira M.  
Chairman

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**Grant Thornton**

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135 E.D. Mnangagwa Road  
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To the members of ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Inflation Adjusted Annual Financial Statements

#### Qualified Opinion

We have audited the inflation adjusted annual financial statements of the Company set out on **6** to **53** pages, which comprise the inflation adjusted statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the inflation adjusted statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the inflation adjusted statement of changes in equity and the inflation adjusted statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the inflation adjusted financial statements, including material accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the matter described in the *Basis for Qualified Opinion* section of our report, the inflation adjusted annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the inflation adjusted financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2025, and its inflation adjusted financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

#### Basis for Qualified Opinion

##### *Valuation of Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Shares in prior year*

The fair value for unlisted equities as at 31 December 2024 was determined by applying an annual inflation adjustment to the historical net assets value of the equities as at 31 December 2023. The determined values were not in compliance with IFRS 13 – *Fair Value Measurement*

as they did not reflect the assumptions that market participants would apply in valuing similar unlisted equities.

The opinion on the prior year inflation adjusted financial statements was modified in respect of this matter, and the misstatements have not been corrected in these inflation adjusted financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8 - *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*. As a result, the opening unlisted equities' balance of as at 1 January 2025, and the fair value gains on the unlisted equities recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2025 may contain misstatements. The effects on the financial statements of these misstatements have not been determined. The effects of this matter have been determined as material but not pervasive to the financial statements taken as a whole.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of inflation adjusted annual financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

#### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Inflation Adjusted Annual Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the inflation adjusted annual financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), and the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25) and for such internal control as is necessary to enable the preparation of Inflation adjusted financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the inflation adjusted 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.

The Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Inflation Adjusted Annual Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of 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 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 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.
- 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.

Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all

relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, the inflation adjusted annual financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31] and the Securities and Exchange Act [Chapter 24:25].

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditor's Report is Farai Chibisa.

*Grant Thornton*

Farai Chibisa

**Partner**

Registered Public Auditor (PAAB No: 0547)

**Grant Thornton**

Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

Registered Public Auditors

HARARE

31 MARCH .....2026

Statement of financial position  
as at 31 December 2025

	Notes	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
		2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	11	17 047 919	2 329 858	17 047 919	2 025 332
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	16 179 450	12 048 952	16 179 450	10 474 085
Mosi-aa-tunya gold coins	9	3 574 573	2 439 081	3 574 573	2 120 280
Trade and other receivables	7	99 395	185 795	99 379	144 952
Equipment	5	173 487	138 439	36 291	2 379
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>37 074 824</b>	<b>17 142 125</b>	<b>36 937 612</b>	<b>14 767 028</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>EQUITY</b>					
Share capital	12.1	5 971	5 971	2	2
Share premium	12.2	125 800	125 800	243	243
Retained earnings		14 705 008	10 029 642	14 701 932	8 723 471
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>14 836 779</b>	<b>10 161 413</b>	<b>14 702 177</b>	<b>8 723 716</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Trade and other payables	13	15 568 899	1 355 519	15 568 899	1 178 342
Amounts due to group companies	22.1	3 821 274	2 738 016	3 821 274	2 380 141
Provisions	14	1 053 809	1 496 548	1 053 809	1 300 941
Current income tax liabilities	6.3	36 446	41 926	36 446	36 446
Deferred tax liabilities	6.2	1 757 617	1 348 703	1 755 007	1 147 442
Borrowings	21	-	-	-	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>22 238 045</b>	<b>6 980 712</b>	<b>22 235 435</b>	<b>6 043 312</b>
<b>Total shareholders' equity and liabilities</b>		<b>37 074 824</b>	<b>17 142 125</b>	<b>36 937 612</b>	<b>14 767 028</b>

Samudzi K.  
Managing Director

Chisahwira M.  
Chairman

**Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income  
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

	Notes	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
		2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
Fee and commission income	15	6 593 569	2 700 024	6 511 250	1 707 826
Commissions and rebates	16	(689 063)	(350 657)	(684 158)	(225 282)
<b>Net trading income</b>		5 904 506	2 349 367	5 827 092	1 482 544
Other income	17	785 290	9 969 920	759 639	5 513 003
Net fair value adjustments on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,9	7 777 801	2 652 567	8 634 933	8 338 248
<b>Operating income</b>		14 467 597	14 971 854	15 221 664	15 333 795
Operating expenses	18	(8 772 032)	(9 162 684)	(8 637 782)	(6 711 186)
<b>Operating profit</b>		5 695 565	5 809 170	6 583 882	8 622 609
Finance income	19	2 232	3 662	2 144	3 150
Finance costs	20	-	(571 664)	-	(4 071)
Loss on net monetary position		(613 517)	(9 035 925)	-	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) before income tax</b>		5 084 280	(3 794 757)	6 586 026	8 621 688
Income tax expense	6.1	(408 914)	(20 598)	(607 565)	(1 029 586)
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		4 675 366	(3 815 355)	5 978 461	7 592 102
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year</b>		4 675 366	(3 815 355)	5 978 461	7 592 102

**Statement of changes in equity  
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

	Inflation adjusted			
	Share capital	Share premium	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
At 1 January 2024	5 971	125 800	13 844 997	13 976 768
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(3 815 355)	(3 815 355)
Profit for the year	-	-	(3 815 355)	(3 815 355)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	5 971	125 800	10 029 642	10 161 413
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>				
At 1 January 2025	5 971	125 800	10 029 642	10 161 413
Total comprehensive income	-	-	4 675 366	4 675 366
Loss for the year	-	-	4 675 366	4 675 366
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	5 971	125 800	14 705 008	14 836 779
	Historical cost			
	Share capital	Share premium	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
At 1 January 2024	2	243	1 131 369	1 131 614
Total comprehensive income	-	-	7 592 102	7 592 102
Profit for the year	-	-	7 592 102	7 592 102
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	2	243	8 723 471	8 723 716
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>				
At 1 January 2025	2	243	8 723 471	8 723 716
Profit for the year	-	-	5 978 461	5 978 461
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>	2	243	14 701 932	14 702 177

**Statement of cash flows  
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

	Notes	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
		2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Loss/Profit before income tax		5 084 280	(3 794 757)	6 586 026	8 621 688
<b>Adjustment for:</b>					
Loss on net monetary position		613 517	9 035 925	-	-
Depreciation	5	831	1 049	1 679	876
Net fair value adjustments on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,9,10	(7 831 929)	(2 652 567)	(8 688 690)	(8 231 745)
Finance income	19	(2 232)	(3 662)	(2 144)	(3 150)
Finance costs	20	-	571 664	-	4 071
<b>Changes in operating assets and liabilities:</b>					
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		(41 911)	274 640	(48 781)	(32 045)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		128 311	25 277	(94 354)	21 973
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other payables		14 213 380	(1 991 864)	14 390 557	888 578
Decrease/(increase) in provisions		(442 739)	312 590	(247 132)	1 198 452
Increase in amounts due to group companies		1 083 258	2 454 867	1 441 133	2 355 630
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		12 804 766	4 233 162	13 338 294	4 824 328
Finance income	19.1	2 232	3 662	2 144	3 150
<b>Net cash generated from operations</b>		12 806 998	4 236 824	13 340 438	4 827 478
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Purchase of equipment	5	(35 879)	(39 928)	(35 591)	(2 590)
Purchase of listed securities	8.1	(3 786 372)	(2 310 781)	(1 207 936)	(1 751 162)
Proceeds from disposal of gold backed digital tokens		-	(5 628 633)	-	(961 411)
Proceeds from disposal of equity listed securities	8.1	2 627 533	3 346 311	2 619 697	2 550 239
<b>Net cash utilised in investing activities</b>		(1 194 718)	(4 633 031)	1 376 170	(164 924)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Repayments of borrowings	21	-	(113 739)	-	(58 015)
<b>Net cash generated from/(utilised in) financing activities</b>		-	(113 739)	-	(58 015)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		11 612 280	(509 946)	14 716 608	4 604 539
Effects of inflation		2 799 802	(6 411 529)	-	-
Effects of exchange rate fluctuations		305 979	4 875 682	305 979	(2 957 983)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2 329 858	4 375 651	2 025 332	378 776
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	11	17 047 919	2 329 858	17 047 919	2 025 332

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

**1 General Information**

ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited (the "Company"), which is incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe, provides stockbroking services. The Company is registered as a securities dealer by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe under the Securities and Exchange Act [Chapter 24:25].

The Company aims to create a financial institution that provides leadership, liquidity, access to investors, product innovation and technology to support economic growth and strengthen financial systems. The Company is a subsidiary of ABC Holdings (Zimbabwe) Limited a Company incorporated in Zimbabwe. The ultimate holding Company is Atlas Mara Limited (formerly Atlas Mara Co-Nvest Limited).

**2 Material accounting policies**

This note provides the principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements to the extent that they have not already been disclosed in other notes. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") applicable to companies reporting under IFRS and in the manner required by the Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31], except for non-compliance with respect to the application of International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 21, 'The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates' ("IAS 21") and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' ("IAS 8") and their consequent effects on the hyperinflationary adjustments made in terms of IAS 29, 'Financial reporting in hyper inflationary economies' ("IAS 29").

For purposes of fair presentation in accordance with IAS 29, the historical cost information has been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the Zimbabwe Gold ("ZWG"). Accordingly the inflation adjusted financial statements represent the primary financial statements of the Company. The historical cost financial information has been provided only as supplementary information.

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 Company'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.

**2.1.1 Inflation adjustment**

On 11 October 2019, the Public Accountants and Auditors Board ("PAAB") issued pronouncement 01/2019, which advised that Zimbabwe had met conditions for application of IAS 29 for financial periods ended on or after 1 July 2019.

IAS 29 requires that financial statements whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of a measuring unit current at the statement of financial position date, and that corresponding figures for previous periods be restated in the same terms. The restatement caters for the changes in the general purchasing power of the Zimbabwe Gold and is calculated by means of conversion factors derived from the month- on-month consumer price index ("CPI") prepared by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. The conversion factors used to restate the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

Date	2025	2025	2024	2024
	Consumer price index	Conversion factor	Consumer price index	Conversion factor
December	191	1.00	166	1.15
November	191	1.00	160	1.19
October	191	1.00	144	1.33
September	191	1.00	105	1.83
August	192	1.00	99	1.93
July	191	1.00	97	1.96
June	188	1.02	98	1.96
May	187	1.02	98	1.96
April	186	1.03	100	1.91
March	185	1.04	429 220	0.00
February	185	1.04	258 942	0.00
January	184	1.04	93 216	0.00

The main considerations and procedures applied for the above-mentioned restatement of transactions and balances are as follows:

- corresponding figures for the previous period are restated in terms of the measuring unit current at the statement of financial position date by applying the change in the index;
- monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at amounts current at the statement of financial position date are not restated since they are already stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the statement of financial position date;
- generally non-monetary assets and liabilities that are not carried at amounts current at reporting date are restated by applying the change in the index from the date of the transaction as detailed below:
- equipment and accumulated depreciation- the original purchase cost of equipment is restated from the date of the purchase of each item, to the statement of financial position date using the applicable general price index. The depreciation charge for the current period is calculated on the basis of the restated equipment.

Opening accumulated depreciation is also calculated on the basis of restated equipment;- additions to equipment are restated using the relevant conversion factors from the date of the transaction to the reporting date, or if acquired before 31 December 2018, using the conversion rate from 31 December 2018;- for disposals, the original date of purchase and the historical cost is determined and the restated balance is deducted from the equipment balance.

- non-monetary assets carried at fair value are not restated as they are carried at amounts current at the end of the period;
- components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the general price level from the beginning of the period or date of contribution, if later;
- statement of comprehensive income items are restated to the measuring unit current at the reporting date by applying a general price index from the date of the underlying transaction or events. The restatement of the statement of comprehensive income items is done on a monthly basis with the exception of items such as depreciation which are calculated separately. Depreciation is calculated based on the restated carrying amount of the equipment.
- the effect of inflation on the net monetary position of the Company is included in profit or loss as a gain or loss on the net monetary position; and items in the statement of cash flows are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.1.2 Foreign currency translation**

**(a) Functional and presentation currency**

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Gold ("ZWG") which is both the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

**Currency developments in Zimbabwe**

Zimbabwe witnessed significant monetary and exchange control policy changes from 2016 through to 2025. These changes in prior years, resulted in the promulgation of Statutory Instrument ("S.I.") 33 of 2019, Presidential Powers (Temporary Measures) (Amendment of Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act and Issue of Real Time Gross Settlement Electronic Dollars ("RTGS Dollars") Regulations, 2019 ("S.I. 33 of 2019") on 22 February 2019 which introduced the RTGS Dollar. An Exchange Control Directive RU 28 of 2019 was also issued on the same day which introduced an interbank exchange rate for the RTGS Dollar to the United States of America Dollar ("US\$") as well as other existing currencies, that existed in the multicurrency regime.

In addition, S.I. 33 of 2019 prescribed, among other directives, that for accounting and other purposes, all local assets and local liabilities in Zimbabwe that were immediately before the effective date of the statutory instrument valued in United States of America Dollars ("US\$") (other than assets and liabilities referred to in section 44 C (2) of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 22:15) would on the effective date be deemed to be values in RTGS Dollars at a rate of 1:1 to the US\$.

As at 31 December 2018, the RTGS Dollar had not been promulgated as prescribed under S.I. 33 of 2019. On 24 June 2019, Statutory Instrument 142 of 2019, Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (Legal Tender) Regulations, 20219 ("S.I. 142 of 2019") abolished the multicurrency regime and introduced the ZWL as the sole legal tender in Zimbabwe.

In the Monetary Policy Statement ("MPS") issued by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, the government introduced a structured currency named Zimbabwe Gold ("ZWG") to replace the Zimbabwe Dollar ("ZWL") with effect from 05 April 2024. The currency is backed by a composite basket of reserves comprised of precious minerals (mainly gold) and foreign currency reserves. With effect from 05 April 2024, ZWL balances were converted into ZWG using a swap rate of ZWG1 to ZWL 2 498.7242.

As a result of the currency changes announced by the Government, the directors assessed, in accordance with IAS 21 and the guidance issued by the PAAB whether the functional and presentation currency remained appropriate. In this regard, the following aspects were considered as articulated in IAS 21:

- The currency of the country whose economy determines sale prices of goods and services;
- The currency that influences the price for the Company's products;
- The currency that influences labour, material and other costs of running the Company's operations;
- The currency in which operating receipts are retained.

In the view of the directors, the ZWG is the key driver of the factors noted above for the purpose of preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025. The ZWG was determined as the Company's functional and presentation currency for the purpose of accounting and reporting with effect from 22 February 2019.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2 Material accounting policies (continued)**

**2.1.2 Foreign currency translation (continued)**

**Currency developments in Zimbabwe (continued)**

Transactions between 1 January 2019 and 22 February 2019 were translated at a rate of US\$1: ZWL1 in accordance with S.I. 33 of 2019 and subsequently all foreign denominated transactions were translated using the interbank foreign exchange rate. And subsequently all foreign denominated transactions were translated using the interbank foreign exchange rate.

The interbank market for the ZWL and the US\$ that was introduced by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe on 22 February 2019 through Exchange Control Directive RU 28 of 2019 remained in force up to 26 March 2020.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe fixed the interbank foreign exchange rate at 1 US\$ : 25 ZWL for the period from 27 March 2020 to 23 June 2020.

For the period from 1 January 2020 to 22 June 2020, the Company translated foreign denominated transactions and balances using the interbank foreign exchange rates to comply with the various changes in monetary policy in Zimbabwe, which were not considered inappropriate spot rate for translation of foreign denominated transactions and balances as required by IAS 21. The determination of an exchange rate is considered a significant judgment due to its nature and the number of alternative exchange rates that could have been applied.

With effect from 23 June 2020, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe established the Foreign Exchange Auction Trading System which was expected to bring efficiency and transparency in the trading of foreign currency in the economy. Bidding on the foreign exchange auction system is conducted under specified terms and conditions. At the end of each auction, the highest bid rate accepted, the lowest bid rate accepted and the weighted average auction rate are published together with other relevant information. This auction system is widely available and therefore, the IAS 21 spot rate definition is considered to have been met as at 31 December 2021 and for then year the ended in relation to foreign denominated financial statement line items and transactions.

**(b) Transactions and balances**

A foreign currency transaction is recorded, on initial recognition, 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 foreign exchange rate;  
- non-monetary items that are measured in terms of 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 rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or from 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. Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in profit or loss, within finance costs.

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

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2.2 New or revised standards or interpretations**

**(a) Standards, amendments and interpretations adopted as at 1 January 2025**

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	1 January 2025	The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not.

**(b) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing Standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.**

Number	Effective date	Executive summary
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments.	1 January 2026	The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements.	1 January 2027	IFRS 18 includes requirements for all entities applying IFRS for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosures.	1 January 2027	IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instead of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.

There are no other standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective that are likely to have a material impact on the Company.

**2.3 Equipment**

Equipment comprises computer hardware, furniture and fittings and office equipment.

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses in the statutory records. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner.

Subsequent costs are either included in the asset's carrying amount, or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of equipment the cost of replacing parts of such an item when that cost is incurred and the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are included in profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred, if they do not qualify to be capitalised to the cost of the asset.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.3 Equipment (continued)**

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method so as to allocate the cost of an asset to its residual value over its estimated useful

Office equipment	3 - 5 years
Furniture and fittings	5 - 10 years
Computer equipment	3 - 5 years

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

The carrying amounts are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is any indication of impairment and an asset's carrying amount is immediately written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

An asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

**2.4 Impairment of non-financial assets**

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

**2.5 Investments and other financial assets**

**(i) Classification**

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income ("OCI") or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

The Company reclassifies debt securities investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.5 Investments and other financial assets (continued)**

**Business model assessment**

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

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

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for de-recognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets. The Company has determined that it has two business models:

- Held-to-collect business model: These financial assets are held to collect contractual cash flows.
- Other business model: These financial assets are managed and their performance is evaluated, on a fair value basis, with frequent sales taking place.

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

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. In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"), the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

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

**(ii) Recognition and derecognition**

Purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.5 Investments and other financial assets (continued)**

**(iii) Measurement**

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

**Debt instruments**

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows, where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented separately in profit or loss.
- **Fair value through profit or loss:** Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on one debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented in the period in which it arises.

**Equity instruments**

The Company subsequently measures equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in profit or loss as applicable.

**(iv) Impairment**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Refer to note 4.1(b) for further details on impairment and risk exposure.

The Company measures the allowance for expected credit losses at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following which are measured at 12-month expected credit losses:

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

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**(iv) Impairment (continued)**

This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full, without recourse by the Company or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The 12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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

Expected credit losses are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

**2.6 Offsetting financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and not in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

**2.7 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

**2.8 Trade and other receivables**

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 30 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for expected credit losses. Details about the Company's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided in note 4.1 (b).

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.8 Trade and other receivables (continued)**

Other receivables generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Company. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.

**2.9 Share capital**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

**2.10 Dividends**

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholders are recognised as a liability and a deduction in equity in the period in which the dividends are declared by the Company's directors.

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

**2.11 Current income and deferred tax**

The income tax expense for the year is the tax payable on the current year's taxable income, based on the applicable income tax rate in Zimbabwe, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current income tax and deferred tax are included in profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted in Zimbabwe at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. It establishes liabilities where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. The Company measures its tax balances either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred tax is recognised in full using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.11 Current income and deferred tax (continued)**

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on profit forecasts made by management. These forecasts take into account the re-capitalisation plans and market conditions prevailing in the economy.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and where the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority. Current income tax assets and income tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

**2.12 Trade and other payables**

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

**2.13 Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. 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 is minimal.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present value at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

**2.14 Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Fees paid on the establishment of borrowings are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent that there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.14 Borrowings (continued)**

Borrowings are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or has expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

**2.15 Borrowings costs**

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings, pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

**2.16 Revenue recognition**

The Company's revenue comprises of commission income.

Commission income comprises of stock brokerage fees. The Company provides a service to customers intending to acquire or dispose shares on the stock market in exchange for a set commission. Revenue from this service is recognised at the point in time when shares are bought or sold on behalf of the customer.

**2.17 Other non-interest income**

Other non interest income comprises gains less losses related to trading assets and liabilities, and includes all fair value changes and foreign exchange differences.

**2.18 Finance income**

Interest income is included in profit or loss on all interest bearing financial instruments on an accrual basis and is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but not expected credit losses. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)**

**2.18 Finance income (continued)**

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. Transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

**2.19 Employee benefits**

**(a) Short-term benefits**

These benefits include salaries and related payments, leave pay, medical scheme payments and other employee payments related to employment conditions. The Company provides other benefits which include education facilities, low interest loans for vehicles and housing plans and other plans approved by the Board.

A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The Company's obligation in respect of accumulated leave days is recognised in profit or loss in full in the financial statements on an undiscounted basis and is expensed as the related services are provided.

**(b) Pension obligations**

The Company operates a defined contribution plan for all permanent employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions on a contractual basis into a separate entity that is privately administered. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The pension plan is funded by payments from employees and by the Company that are determined after taking account of the recommendations of independent actuaries. Contributions to this fund are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The Company has no further obligations once the contributions have been paid.

**(c) Profit sharing and bonus plans**

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for profit-sharing, based on a formula which takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments. The Company recognises a liability where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

**(d) National Social Security Authority Fund**

The Company and its employees contribute to the National Social Security Authority Scheme. This is a social security scheme which was promulgated under the National Social Security Act (Chapter 17:04). The Company's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time.

The Company's contributions to the pension plans are recognised in profit or loss in the period to which the contributions relate.

**2.20 Comparatives**

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

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

Estimates and underlying assumptions and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

**Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

**(a) Income taxes**

Determining the Company's tax charge for the year involves estimation and judgement, which includes interpretation of local tax laws and an assessment of whether the tax authorities will accept the position taken. These judgements take account of external advice where appropriate, and the Company's view on settling with the relevant tax authorities.

The Company is subject to income taxes under the Zimbabwean tax jurisdiction. Significant estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

The Company recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

**(b) Measurement of fair value**

The Company measures a number of its financial assets at fair value, being the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market between market participants at the measurement date. The Company may rely on independent opinions of experts in the related fields. Fair value is a market based measurement and uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability under current market conditions. When determining fair value it is presumed that the Company is a going concern and is not an amount that represents a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or a distressed sale. The existence of quoted prices in an active market represents the best evidence of fair value. Where such prices exist, they are used in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Where quoted market prices are unavailable, the Company establishes fair value using valuation techniques that incorporate observable inputs, either directly, such as quoted prices, or indirectly, such as those derived from quoted prices, for such assets and liabilities. Where such inputs are not available, the Company makes use of theoretical inputs in establishing fair value (unobservable inputs). Such inputs are based on other relevant input sources of information and incorporate assumptions that include prices for similar transactions, historic data, economic fundamentals, and research information, with appropriate adjustments to reflect the terms of the actual instrument being valued and current market conditions. Changes in these assumptions would affect the reported fair values of these financial instruments. Valuation techniques used for financial instruments include the use of financial models that are populated using market parameters that are corroborated by reference to independent market data, where possible, or alternative sources, such as, third-party quotes, recent transaction prices or suitable proxies. The fair value of certain financial instruments is determined using industry standard models such as, discounted cash flow analysis.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**3 Critical Accounting Estimates And Judgements (continued)**

**(b) Measurement of fair value (continued)**

These models are generally used to estimate future cash flows and discount these back to the valuation date. For complex or unique instruments, more sophisticated modelling techniques may be required, which require assumptions or more complex parameters. The Company holds shares in the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Company. Management performed a fair valuation of unlisted equities as at 31 March 2023, by applying only an annual inflation factor to the historical net assets value as at 31 December 2021.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of judgement (i.e. interest rates, volatility and estimated cashflows) and therefore cannot be determined with precision.

The users of the financial statements must therefore note that whilst management has taken the necessary steps in coming up with the fair valuation, significant judgements were applied in the current year as a result of the uncertainties resulting from the volatile economic environment and currency shifts.

**Financial risk factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including foreign exchange risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

**4 Financial risk management**

**4.1 Financial risk factors**

The Company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

Risk management is carried out by the ABC Holdings (Zimbabwe) Limited Group Risk Committee, under policies approved by the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The Board approves principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In addition, group internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management processes and the control environment.

**(a) Market risk**

The Company takes on exposure to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in foreign currencies, equities and interest bearing assets and liabilities to the extent that these are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

**Market risk measurement techniques**

The major measurement techniques used to measure and control market risk are outlined below.

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and their effect on future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising primarily with respect of the USD.

The Group Risk Department sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to foreign exchange risks and includes the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities categorised by currency.

At 31 December 2025

	Inflation adjusted and historical cost		
	Balance USD	Exchange rate	ZWG Equivalent
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	79 311	25.98	2 060 564
Net foreign assets exposure	79 311		2 060 564

At 31 December 2024

	Inflation adjusted		
	Balance USD	Exchange rate	ZWL Equivalent
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	42 479	25.80	1 095 895
Net foreign assets exposure	42 479		1 095 895

	Historical cost		
	Balance USD	Exchange rate	ZWL Equivalent
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	42 479	25.80	1 095 895
Net foreign assets exposure	42 479		1 095 895

Foreign exchange sensitivity

The table below summarises the impact of increases/(decreases) of the foreign currency exchange rates, on the Company's post-tax profit for the year. The analysis is based on the assumption that the foreign assets exposure, made up of USD cash and cash equivalents, increases by 5%, with all other variables held constant:

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	Impact on post-tax profit		Impact on post-tax profit	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	76 498	46 802	76 498	40 685

Post-tax profit for the year would increase as a result of gains on foreign currency exposures.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)**

**(ii) Price risk**

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate and foreign exchange risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument to its issuer or factors affecting all financial instruments traded in the market.

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the statement of financial position as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The Company is not exposed to commodity price risk as it had no assets nor obligations that expose it to that risk at the reporting date. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Board.

The Company holds investments in the shares of publicly traded entities which are listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange as well as shares on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange.

**Price sensitivity**

The table below summarises the impact of increases/(decreases) of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange equity index on the Company's post-tax profit for the year and on equity. The analysis is based on the assumption that the equity index increases/(decreases) by 5% with all other variables held constant and all the Company's equity instruments move according to the historical correlation with the index:

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	Impact on post-tax profit		Impact on post-tax profit	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Increase/(decrease) in market price	600 662	447 317	600 662	388 850

Post-tax profit for the year would increase/(decrease) as a result of gains/(losses) on equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

**(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk**

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to various risks with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis and various scenarios are simulated. Position and cash flows.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk. Included in the table are the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities at carrying amounts categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate repricing and gap analysis

	Inflation adjusted and historical cost			
	1 month to 3 months ZWG	3 months to 12 months ZWG	Non-interest bearing ZWG	Total ZWG
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>				
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	17 047 919	-	-	17 047 919
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	16 179 450	16 179 450
Mosi-aa-tunya gold coins	-	-	3 574 573	3 574 573
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	94 462	94 462
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>17 047 919</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19 848 485</b>	<b>36 896 404</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	-	15 236 059	15 236 059
Amounts due to group companies	-	-	3 821 274	3 821 274
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19 057 333</b>	<b>19 057 333</b>
<b>Interest rate re-pricing gap</b>	<b>17 047 919</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>791 152</b>	<b>17 839 071</b>
<b>Cumulative interest rate re-pricing gap</b>	<b>17 047 919</b>	<b>17 047 919</b>	<b>17 839 071</b>	<b>-</b>
	Inflation adjusted			
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	1 month to 3 months ZWG	3 months to 12 months ZWG	Non-interest bearing ZWG	Total ZWG
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2 329 858	-	-	2 329 858
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	12 048 952	12 048 952
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	52 551	52 551
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2 329 858</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12 101 503</b>	<b>14 431 361</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	-	1 198 182	1 198 182
Amounts due to group companies	-	-	2 738 016	2 738 016
Borrowings	-	-	1 348 703	1 348 703
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 284 901</b>	<b>5 284 901</b>
<b>Interest rate re-pricing gap</b>	<b>2 329 858</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 816 602</b>	<b>9 146 460</b>
<b>Cumulative interest rate re-pricing gap</b>	<b>2 329 858</b>	<b>2 329 858</b>	<b>9 146 460</b>	<b>-</b>

**Notes to financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)**

**(iii) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)**

**Interest rate repricing and gap analysis (continued)**

	Historical cost			Total ZWG
	1 month to 3 months ZWG	3 months to 12 months ZWG	Non-interest bearing ZWG	
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	2 025 332	-	-	2 025 332
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	10 474 085	10 474 085
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	45 681	45 681
	2 025 332	-	10 519 766	12 545 098
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	-	1 041 573	1 041 573
Amounts due to group companies	-	-	2 380 141	2 380 141
Borrowings	-	-	1 147 442	1 147 442
	-	-	4 569 156	4 569 156
<b>Total interest rate re-pricing gap</b>	2 025 332	-	5 950 610	7 975 942
<b>Cumulative interest rate re-pricing gap</b>	2 025 332	2 025 332	7 975 942	-

**(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises from deposits with banks and financial institutions and trade and other receivables as result of the inability or unwillingness of a particular counterparty to meet their obligations when they fall due. The Board has provided a credit policy for the Company which forms the basis of credit decisions. The policy includes a framework of limits and delegation of credit approval authority which are strictly adhered to. No single individual has the power to authorise credit exposures.

Exposure to credit risk is also managed through regular analysis of the ability of debtors to settle amounts due to the Company for stockbroking services provided.

No credit limits were exceeded during the reporting period and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk by class of financial asset is as follows:

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Inflation adjusted			
	2025 ZWG	Percentage	2024 ZWG	Percentage
Cash and cash equivalents	17 047 919	99.4%	2 329 858	97.8%
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	94 462	0.6%	52 551	2.2%
Amounts due from group companies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	<u>17 142 381</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2 382 409</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
	Historical cost			
	2025 ZWG	Percentage	2024 ZWG	Percentage
Cash and cash equivalents	17 047 919	99.4%	2 025 332	97.8%
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	94 462	0.6%	45 681	2.2%
Amounts due from group companies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	<u>17 142 381</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>2 071 013</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Management is confident in its ability to continue to control and sustain minimal exposure of credit risk to the Company.

**Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk through dealing with well-established financial institutions with high credit standing, and thus management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations. The Company does not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk.

**Allowance for expected credit losses**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. its debt instruments carried at amortised cost.

The Company has three types of financial assets that are subject to the expected credit loss model:

- debt securities at amortised cost
- trade and other receivables
- other financial assets at amortised cost

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified expected credit losses are immaterial.

**Trade and other receivables**

Trade and other receivables are subject to the expected credit loss model.

The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for trade receivables.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**(b) Credit risk (continued)**

**Allowance for expected credit losses (continued)**

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of debtors over a period of 12 months before 31 December 2024 and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the debtors to settle the receivables. Macroeconomic conditions prevailing in the economy such as inflation, interest rates and other relevant factors accordingly adjust the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

The Company does not require collateral in respect of trade and other receivables. The Company establishes an allowance for expected credit losses that represents its estimate of expected credit losses in respect of other receivables. The Company does not consider there to be any significant concentration of credit risk in respect of which adequate impairment has not been raised. All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair value as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

**Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses**

On that basis, the allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 was determined as follows:



Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

	Historical cost					Total
	Current	More than 30 days past due	More than 60 days past due	More than 90 days past due	More than 120 days past due	
31 December 2024						
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	94 462	-	-	-	-	94 462
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount - amounts due from group companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes to financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**(b) Credit risk (continued)**

**Debt securities at amortised cost**

The Company's debt investments at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk, and the allowance for expected credit losses recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months' expected losses. Management consider 'low credit risk' risk where instruments have a low risk of default and the issuer has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term. Recognised during the period was therefore limited to 12 months' expected losses.

Other financial assets at amortised cost include amounts due from group companies and other receivables. All of the Company's other financial assets at amortised cost are considered to have low credit risk.

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may fail to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. Prudent liquidity management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. The Company identifies this risk through periodic liquidity gap analysis and the maturing profile of assets and liabilities. Where major gaps appear, action is taken in advance to close or minimise the gaps.

The liquidity of the Company is managed by the Finance Department. Surplus cash held by the Company over and above the balance required for working capital management is invested in interest bearing instruments with appropriate maturities taking into consideration the Company's operational needs.

The table below analyses the Company's financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within twelve months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At 31 December 2025	Inflation adjusted and historical cost		
	Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG	Total ZWG
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	17 047 919	-	17 047 919
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	12 350 160	12 350 160
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	94 462	-	94 462
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>17 142 381</b>	<b>12 350 160</b>	<b>29 492 541</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	47 519	15 188 540	15 236 059
Amounts due to group companies	3 821 274	-	3 821 274
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>3 868 793</b>	<b>15 188 540</b>	<b>19 057 333</b>
<b>Liquidity gap</b>	<b>13 273 588</b>	<b>(2 838 380)</b>	<b>10 435 208</b>
<b>Cumulative liquidity gap</b>	<b>13 273 588</b>	<b>10 435 208</b>	<b>-</b>

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2024

**Assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	2 329 858	-	2 329 858
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	8 002 610	8 002 610
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	52 551	-	52 551
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2 382 409</b>	<b>8 002 610</b>	<b>10 385 019</b>

Inflation adjusted			
Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG		Total ZWG
2 329 858	-		2 329 858
-	8 002 610		8 002 610
52 551	-		52 551
<b>2 382 409</b>	<b>8 002 610</b>		<b>10 385 019</b>

At 31 December 2024

**Liabilities**

Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	82 100	1 116 082	1 198 182
Borrowings	2 738 016	-	2 738 016
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2 820 116</b>	<b>1 116 082</b>	<b>3 936 198</b>

Inflation adjusted			
Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG		Total ZWG
82 100	1 116 082		1 198 182
2 738 016	-		2 738 016
<b>2 820 116</b>	<b>1 116 082</b>		<b>3 936 198</b>
(437 707)	6 886 528		6 448 821
<b>(437 707)</b>	<b>6 448 821</b>		<b>-</b>

**Liquidity gap**

**Cumulative liquidity gap**

At 31 December 2024

**Assets**

Cash and cash equivalents	2 025 332	-	2 025 332
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	6 956 622	6 956 622
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	45 681	-	45 681
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2 071 013</b>	<b>6 956 622</b>	<b>9 027 635</b>

Historical cost			
Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG		Total ZWG
2 025 332	-		2 025 332
-	6 956 622		6 956 622
45 681	-		45 681
<b>2 071 013</b>	<b>6 956 622</b>		<b>9 027 635</b>
71 369	970 204		1 041 573
2 380 141	-		2 380 141
<b>2 451 510</b>	<b>970 204</b>		<b>3 421 714</b>
(380 497)	5 986 418		5 605 921
<b>(380 497)</b>	<b>5 605 921</b>		<b>-</b>

**Liabilities**

Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	71 369	970 204	1 041 573
Borrowings	2 380 141	-	2 380 141
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>2 451 510</b>	<b>970 204</b>	<b>3 421 714</b>

**Liquidity gap**

**Cumulative liquidity gap**

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.2 Capital risk management**

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and, to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt where relevant.

The Company strives to comply with the regulatory capital requirements set by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe. As at 31 December 2024, the Company complied with the minimum stipulated capital of ZWG 150 000 (2023: ZWL 150 000).

	Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
Shareholders' equity	14 702 177	8 723 716
Minimum stipulated capital	150 000	150 000

The Company's capital is above the statutory stipulated minimum.

**4.3 Fair value of financial assets**

Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources and unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

**Level 1:** The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as the trading of equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.

**Level 2:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

**Level 3:** If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.3 Fair value of financial assets (continued)**

The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Company considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

None of the Company's financial liabilities were carried at fair value.

The following table presents the Company's assets that are measured at fair value at 31 December. Included under level 3 are unquoted equities. A reconciliation of these level 3 financial assets has been provided under note 8.1 and 8.2 respectively.

At 31 December 2025	Inflation adjusted and historical cost		
	Level 1 ZWG	Level 3 ZWG	Total ZWG
Listed equity securities	12 350 160	-	12 350 160
Non-listed equity securities	-	-	-
Investment in unquoted property units (note 8.3)	3 829 290	-	3 829 290
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16 179 450	-	16 179 450
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>			
	Inflation adjusted		
Listed equity securities	7 849 655	-	7 849 655
Non-listed equity securities	-	152 952	152 952
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7 849 655	152 952	8 002 607
	Historical cost		
Listed equity securities	6 823 659	-	6 823 659
Non-listed equity securities	-	132 963	132 963
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6 823 659	132 963	6 956 622

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1. Instruments included in level 1 comprise primarily Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and Victoria Falls Stock Exchange listed equity securities classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

**4 Financial risk management (continued)**

**4.3 Fair value of financial assets (continued)**

The Company has financial instruments categorised as level 3, being Zimbabwe Stock Exchange ("ZSE") shares which were converted from ZSE proprietary rights following the demutualisation of the ZSE with a carrying value of ZWG 132 963 (2023 : ZWG 132 963). The Company has no assets categorised as level 2.

Management performed a fair valuation for the unlisted ZSE equities held by the Company as at 31 December 2024, by applying an annual inflation factor.

**Comparison of carrying amounts and fair values for assets and liabilities not held at fair value**

The fair value is an estimate of 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. The fair value of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value on the entity's statement of financial position are summarised as follows:

**Financial assets**

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, financial assets at amortised cost and cash and cash equivalents closely approximates their fair value as the instruments are short term in nature and the impact of discounting is not significant.

**Financial liabilities**

The carrying amounts of financial liabilities closely approximate their fair values. The impact of discounting is not significant due to the market terms (rates and tenure) available and because the instruments are short term in nature.

**5 Equipment**

	Inflation adjusted			Total ZWG
	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Office equipment ZWG	Computer equipment ZWG	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>				
Opening net carrying amount	-	72 165	66 274	138 439
Additions	14 133	-	21 746	35 879
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge (note 18)	(824)	(3)	(4)	(831)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	<b>13 309</b>	<b>72 162</b>	<b>88 016</b>	<b>173 487</b>
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>				
Cost	67 212	225 246	193 131	485 589
Accumulated depreciation	(53 903)	(153 084)	(105 115)	(312 102)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>13 309</b>	<b>72 162</b>	<b>88 016</b>	<b>173 487</b>

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

5 Equipment (continued)

	Inflation adjusted			
	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Office equipment ZWG	Computer equipment ZWG	Total ZWG
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
Opening net carrying amount	-	33 165	66 396	99 561
Additions	-	39 927	-	39 927
Depreciation charge (note 18)	-	(927)	(122)	(1 049)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	-	72 165	66 274	138 439
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>				
Cost	53 079	225 246	171 385	449 710
Accumulated depreciation	(53 079)	(153 081)	(105 111)	(311 271)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	-	72 165	66 274	138 439
	Historical cost			
	Furniture and Fittings ZWG	Office equipment ZWG	Computer equipment ZWG	Total ZWG
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>				
Opening net carrying amount	-	2 271	108	2 379
Additions	13 845	-	21 746	35 591
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge (note 18)	(808)	(801)	(70)	(1 679)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	13 037	1 470	21 784	36 291
<b>At 31 December 2025</b>				
Cost	13 852	3 236	22 143	39 231
Accumulated depreciation	(815)	(1 766)	(359)	(2 940)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	13 037	1 470	21 784	36 291
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>				
Opening net carrying amount	-	487	178	665
Additions	-	2 590	-	2 590
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge (note 18)	-	(806)	(70)	(876)
<b>Closing net carrying amount</b>	-	2 271	108	2 379

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**5 Equipment (continued)**

**At 31 December 2024**

Cost	7	3 236	397	3 640
Accumulated depreciation	(7)	(965)	(289)	(1261)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 271</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2 379</b>

No impairment of equipment was identified, from an assessment performed as at the reporting date. Depreciation charge of ZWG 1 679 (2024: ZWG 876) has been charged in other operating expenses.

**6 Income tax**

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>6.1 Income tax expense</b>				
Current income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense (note 6.2)	408 914	20 598	607 565	1 029 586
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>408 914</b>	<b>20 598</b>	<b>607 565</b>	<b>1 029 586</b>

The income tax on the Company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

(Loss)/Profit before income tax	5 084 280	(3 794 757)	6 586 026	8 621 688
Notional tax income on profit for the year at a statutory rate of 25.75%	1309 203	(977 150)	1 695 902	2 220 084
Income not subject to income tax	-	-	(2434 441)	(57 288)
Income subject to different tax rate	(356 134)	127 885	(2 057 296)	(1 889 438)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-	113 907	126 860
Assessable tax losses	-	-	-	-
Other	(3 151 786)	(2 129 848)	3 289 493	629 368
Permanent differences as a result of effects of IAS 29	2 607 631	2 999 711	-	-
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>408 914</b>	<b>20 598</b>	<b>607 565</b>	<b>1 029 586</b>
<b>Effective tax rate</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>-1%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>12%</b>

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

6 Income tax (continued)

6.2 Deferred taxes

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
- to be recovered after more than twelve months	-	-	-	-
- to be recovered within twelve months	(271 355)	(369 947)	(271 355)	(321 592)
	(271 355)	(369 947)	(271 355)	(321 592)
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
- to be recovered after more than twelve months	1 905 470	1 632 505	1 902 861	1 394 150
- to be recovered within twelve months	123 502	86 145	123 501	74 884
	2 028 972	1 718 650	2 026 362	1 469 034
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1 757 617	1 348 703	1 755 007	1 147 442
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows: At 1 January	1 348 703	1 328 106	1 147 442	117 856
Charged to profit or loss (note 6.1)	408 914	20 597	607 565	1 029 586
At 31 December	1 757 617	1 348 703	1 755 007	1 147 442

	Inflation adjusted				Total ZWG
	Audit fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Other Provisions ZWG	
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>					
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
At 1 January 2024	(2 160)	(788)	(26 196)	-	(29 144)
Charged to profit or loss	(139 726)	(54 560)	(146 517)	-	(340 803)
At 31 December 2024	(141 886)	(55 348)	(172 713)	-	(369 947)
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>					
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>					
At 1 January 2025	(141 886)	(55 348)	(172 713)	-	(369 947)
Credited to profit or loss	94 972	(4 758)	8 378	-	98 592
At 31 December 2025	(46 914)	(60 106)	(164 335)	-	(271 355)

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

6 Income tax (continued)

6.2 Deferred taxes (continued)

	Historical cost				Total ZWG
	Audit fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Other Provisions ZWG	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
At 1 January 2024	(1 878)	(686)	(22 772)	-	(25 336)
Charged to profit or loss	(46 236)	(122 654)	(127 366)	-	(296 256)
At 31 December 2024	(48 114)	(123 340)	(150 138)	-	(321 592)
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>					
At 1 January 2025	(48 114)	(123 340)	(150 138)	-	(321 592)
Charged to profit or loss	1 200	63 233	(14 196)	-	50 237
At 31 December 2025	(46 914)	(60 107)	(164 334)	-	(271 355)
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	Inflation adjusted				
	Fair value adjustments on gold backed digital tokens at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Fair value adjustments on mosi-oo-tunya gold coins at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Accelerated tax depreciation ZWG	Fair value adjustments on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Total ZWG
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
At 1 January 2024	151 245	471 276	23 537	974 721	1 620 779
Charged to profit or loss	(151 245)	128 565	10 577	109 974	97 871
At 31 December 2024	-	599 841	34 114	1 084 695	1 718 650
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>					
At 1 January 2025	-	599 841	34 114	1 084 695	1 718 650
Charged to profit or loss	-	317 801	(30 783)	23 304	310 322
At 31 December 2025	-	917 642	3 331	1 107 999	2 028 972

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

6 Income tax (continued)

6.2 Deferred taxes (continued)

	Historical cost				Total ZWG
	Fair value adjustments on gold backed digital tokens at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Fair value adjustments on mosi-aa-tunya gold coins at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Accelerated tax depreciation ZWG	Fair value adjustments on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
At 1 January 2024	13 092	40 796	72	89 231	143 191
Charged to profit or loss	(13 092)	483 340	424	855 171	1 325 843
At 31 December 2024	-	524 136	496	944 402	1 469 034
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>					
At 1 January 2025	-	524 136	496	944 402	1 469 034
Charged to profit or loss	-	393 505	226	163 597	557 328
At 31 December 2025	-	917 641	722	1 107 999	2 026 362

	Inflation adjusted		Historical		
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	
<b>6.3 Current income tax liabilities</b>					
At 1 January		41 926	421 029	36 446	36 446
Payments during the year		-	-	-	-
Charged to profit or loss (note 6.1)		-	-	-	-
Effects of IAS 29		(5 480)	(379 103)	-	-
At 31 December		36 446	41 926	36 446	36 446

7 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables	94 462	52 551	94 462	45 681
Prepayments and other receivables	4 933	133 244	4 917	99 271
	99 395	185 795	99 379	144 952
<b>Maturity analysis</b>				
Due within 1 month	94 462	52 551	94 462	45 681
Due between 3 months and 6 months	4 933	133 244	4 917	99 271
	99 395	185 795	99 379	144 952

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**7 Trade and other receivables (continued)**

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate their carrying amount.

At 31 December 2025, trade receivables amounting to ZWG 94 462 (2024: ZWG 45 195) were fully performing. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

**8 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
Listed equity securities (note 8.1)	12 350 160	7 849 655	12 350 160	6 823 659
Non-listed equity securities (note 8.2)	-	152 952	-	132 963
Investment in unquoted property units (note 8.3)	3 829 290	4 046 345	3 829 290	3 517 463
	<u>16 179 450</u>	<u>12 048 952</u>	<u>16 179 450</u>	<u>10 474 085</u>

The movement in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is analysed as follows:

**8.1 Listed equity securities**

At 1 January	7 849 655	8 865 427	6 823 659	767 433
Additions	3 786 372	2 310 781	3 778 686	1 751 162
Disposals	(2 627 533)	(3 346 311)	(2 619 697)	(2 550 239)
Fair value adjustments	4 430 655	2 523 026	4 431 026	2 181 993
- Realised	(54 128)	135 467	(53 757)	106 502
- Unrealised	4 484 783	2 387 559	4 484 783	2 075 491
- Currency revaluations	(56 133)	11 462 476	(63 514)	4 673 310
Effects of IAS 29	(1 032 856)	(13 965 744)	-	-
At 31 December	<u>12 350 160</u>	<u>7 849 655</u>	<u>12 350 160</u>	<u>6 823 659</u>

**Maturity analysis**

Due between 1 month and 3 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	12 350 160	7 849 655	12 350 160	6 823 659
	<u>12 350 160</u>	<u>7 849 655</u>	<u>12 350 160</u>	<u>6 823 659</u>

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

8 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>8.2 Non-listed equity securities</b>				
At 1 January	152 955	152 955	132 963	20 356
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(2 581 680)	-	(2 570 750)	-
Fair value adjustments	2 428 725	129 541	2 437 787	112 607
Effects of IAS 29	-	(129 541)	-	-
At 31 December	-	152 955	-	132 963
<b>Maturity analysis</b>				
Due between 1 month and 3 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	-	152 955	-	132 963
	-	152 955	-	132 963
<b>8.3 Investment in unquoted property units</b>				
At 1 January	4 046 345	3 606 199	3 517 463	312 169
Fair value adjustments	(217 055)	1 700 416	311 827	3 205 294
Effects of IAS 29	528 882	(1 260 270)	-	-
At 31 December	3 829 290	4 046 345	3 829 290	3 517 463
<b>Maturity analysis</b>				
Due between 1 month and 3 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	3 829 290	4 046 345	3 829 290	3 517 463
	3 829 290	4 046 345	3 829 290	3 517 463

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss are presented within 'cashflows from investing activities' in the statement of cashflows.

The fair value of all listed equity securities is based on their current bid prices in an active market.

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

9 Mosi-aa-Tunya gold coins

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>Investment in mosi-aa-tunya gold coins</b>				
At 1 January	2 439 081	2 932 579	2 120 280	175 946
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments	1 135 476	1 116 873	1 454 293	1 944 334
Effects of IAS 29	16	(1 610 371)	-	-
At 31 December	3 574 573	2 439 081	3 574 573	2 120 280
<b>Maturity analysis</b>				
Due within 1 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	3 574 573	2 439 081	3 574 573	2 120 280
	3 574 573	2 439 081	3 574 573	2 120 280

10 Gold backed digital tokens

<b>Investment in Gold backed digital tokens</b>				
At 1 January	-	778 501	-	67 391
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(5 628 633)	-	(961 411)
Fair value adjustments	-	5 122 197	-	894 020
Effects of IAS 29	-	(272 065)	-	-
At 31 December	-	-	-	-

11 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks	17 047 834	2 329 760	17 047 834	2 025 247
Money market investments	85	98	85	85
	17 047 919	2 329 858	17 047 919	2 025 332

Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

12 Share capital

12.1 Authorised, issued and fully paid

6 000 ordinary shares

5 971	5 971	2	2
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12.2 Share premium

Share premium

125 800	125 800	243	243
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13 Trade and other payables

Stockbroking payables

Due to non member institutions

47 519	55 351	47 519	48 116
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Due to foreign broking partners

-	26 749	-	23 253
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Unclaimed dividends

1 177 119	1 011 958	1 177 119	879 689
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Other liabilities

1 415 599	(5 179)	1 415 599	(4 501)
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Sundry debtors

12 595 822	109 303	12 595 822	95 016
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Statutory liabilities

332 840	157 337	332 840	136 769
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- Withholding tax

136 781	45 226	136 781	39 314
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- Value-added-tax

83 177	48 409	83 177	42 081
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- Zimbabwe Stock Exchange levy

26 344	2 658	26 344	2 310
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- Stamp duty

79 867	52 724	79 867	45 832
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- Investor protection levy

6 671	8 320	6 671	7 232
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15 568 899	1 355 519	15 568 899	1 178 342
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Maturity profile

Due within 1 month

380 359	239 437	380 359	208 138
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Due between 1 month and 3 months

14 011 421	104 124	14 011 421	90 515
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Due between 4 months and 12 months

1 177 119	1 011 958	1 177 119	879 689
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15 568 899	1 355 519	15 568 899	1 178 342
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14 Provisions

Leave pay provision

233 424	573 971	233 424	498 950
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Profit share provision

638 194	698 677	638 194	607 356
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Audit fees provision

182 191	223 900	182 191	194 635
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1 053 809	1 496 548	1 053 809	1 300 941
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Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

14 Provisions (continued)

Provisions are analysed as follows:

	Inflation adjusted				Total ZWG
	Consultancy fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Audit fees provision ZWG	
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024</b>					
At 1 January 2024	-	3 192	105 971	8 736	117 899
Charged to profit or loss	-	570 779	592 706	244 008	1 407 493
Payments made during the year	-	-	-	(28 844)	(28 844)
At 31 December 2024	-	573 971	698 677	223 900	1 496 548
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>					
At 1 January 2025	-	573 971	698 677	223 900	1 496 548
Charged to profit or loss	-	(265 391)	26 986	363 843	125 438
Payments made during the year	-	(75 156)	(87 469)	(405 552)	(568 178)
At 31 December 2025	-	233 424	638 194	182 191	1 053 809
	Historical cost				
	Consultancy fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Audit fees provision ZWG	Total ZWG
At 1 January 2024	-	2 775	92 120	7 594	102 489
Charged to profit or loss	-	496 175	515 236	202 118	1 213 529
Payments made during the year	-	-	-	(15 077)	(15 077)
At 31 December 2024	-	498 950	607 356	194 635	1 300 941
<b>Year ended 31 December 2025</b>					
At 1 January 2025	-	498 950	607 356	194 635	1 300 941
Charged to profit or loss	-	(265 406)	26 396	362 087	123 077
Payments made during the year	-	-	4 763	(374 531)	(369 768)
Currency Revaluations	-	(120)	(321)	-	(441)
At 31 December 2025	-	233 424	638 194	182 191	1 053 809

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**15 Fee and commission income**

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
Brokerage fees	6 593 569	2 700 024	6 511 250	1 707 826

**16 Commission and rebates**

Non-member institution ("NMI") rebates	689 063	350 657	684 158	225 282
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**17 Other income**

Foreign exchange(losses)/ gains	8 826	9 626 269	(3 677)	5 290 234
Dividend income	776 464	343 651	763 316	222 769
Sponsoring fees	-	-	-	-
	785 290	9 969 920	759 639	5 513 003

**18 Operating expenses**

Audit fees (note 14)	363 843	244 008	362 087	202 118
Depreciation (note 5)	831	1 049	1 679	876
Subscriptions	326 496	166 237	322 557	117 014
Bank charges	882 877	197 103	874 606	148 720
IT costs	207 040	166 636	184 216	113 975
Office expenses	220 171	1 497 473	217 033	1 062 032
Client entertainment costs	44 779	46 482	44 779	27 225
Management Fees	61 512	28 645	61 512	24 901
Other expenses	91 723	1 407 642	89 350	1 218 271
Marketing costs	64 833	-	63 821	33 871
Employee benefit expenses (note 18.1)	6 507 927	5 407 409	6 416 142	3 762 183
	8 772 032	9 162 684	8 637 782	6 711 186

**18.1 Employee benefit expenses**

Salaries and wages	5 572 110	3 565 370	5 493 301	2 410 955
Pension costs (note 23)	361 907	149 022	357 293	129 544
National Social Security Authority				
Scheme costs (note 23)	40 732	26 456	40 203	17 364
Profit share expense (note 14)	26 986	592 706	26 986	515 236
Medical expenses	295 985	155 153	292 133	103 329
Leave pay (note 14)	(265 391)	763 416	(265 406)	485 732
Other staff costs	475 598	155 286	471 632	100 023
	6 507 927	5 407 409	6 416 142	3 762 183

**Notes to financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

**19 Finance income**

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
Interest income from financial assets	2 232	3 662	2 144	3 150

**19.1** For the statement of cash flows the finance income is analysed as follows:

Interest received	2 232	3 662	2 144	3 150
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**20 Finance costs**

Interest expense on shareholder loan (note 21)	-	(7 981)	-	(4 071)
Interest expense on financial liabilities	-	(563 683)	-	-
	-	(571 664)	-	(4 071)

**20.1** For the statement of cashflows the finance income is analysed as follows:

Interest expense	-	(571 664)	-	(4 071)
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**21 Borrowings**

At 1 January	-	623 165	-	53 944
Advanced during the year	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest (note 19)	-	7 981	-	4 071
Repayments during the year	-	(113 739)	-	(58 015)
- Principal repayments	-	(78 459)	-	(40 020)
- Interest repayments	-	(35 280)	-	(17 995)
Effects of IAS 29	-	(517 407)	-	-
At 31 December	-	-	-	-

**22 Related parties**

The Company is controlled by ABC Holdings (Zimbabwe) Limited (incorporated in Zimbabwe), which owns 100% of the ordinary shares. The ultimate parent Company is Atlas Mara Limited (formerly Atlas Mara Co-Invest Limited) through ABC Holdings Limited (incorporated in Botswana) which owns 100% of the ordinary shares of ABC Holdings (Zimbabwe) Limited.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. The value of related party transactions outstanding balances at the year end, and related expenses and income are as follows:

**Notes to financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>22.1 Amounts due to group companies</b>				
African Banking Corporation of Zimbabwe Limited	(3 699 243)	(2 700 587)	(3 699 243)	(2 347 604)
ABC Asset Management (Private) Limited	(122 031)	(37 429)	(122 031)	(32 537)
	<u>(3 821 274)</u>	<u>(2 738 016)</u>	<u>(3 821 274)</u>	<u>(2 380 141)</u>

The amount of ZWG122 031 (2024 Historical ZWG32 537 ) represents non-member institution rebates and management fees due to ABC Asset Management (Private) Limited. The amount of ZWG 3 699 243 (2024 Historical cost: ZWG 2 347 604) represents working capital funding from African Banking Corporation of Zimbabwe (Private) Limited. All balances do not have terms and are classified as current.

**22.2 Transactions with related parties**

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>Income</b>				
Brokerage fees	704 494	239 899	696 877	191 761
<b>Expenses</b>				
Non-member institutions rebates	140 899	47 980	139 375	38 352

The brokerage fees of ZWG 696 877 (2024 historical ZWG 191 761) represent commission income earned from executing trade deals on behalf of ABC Asset Management(Private) Limited. The non-member institution rebates of ZWG 139 375 (2024 historical: ZWG 38 352) represent the commission sharing expense incurred as a result of ABC Asset Management (Private) Limited bringing business to the Company. These transactions occurred in the normal course of business and there are no special terms as the brokerage fees and non-member institution rebates are regulated by the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

22 Related parties (continued)	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2025 ZWG	2024 ZWG
<b>22.3 Company personnel compensation</b>				
Company personnel includes executive directors, management and non-management employees. The compensation paid or payable to key personnel for employee services is shown below:				
Salaries, fees and other short term benefits	5 572 110	3 565 370	5 493 301	2 410 955

**23 Post employment benefits**

The Company makes contributions to defined contribution plans which are administered externally and for which both the employee and employer contribute. All employees of the Company are members of the ABC Pension Fund.

**Notes to financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

**23 Post employment benefits (continued)**

All employees of the Company are members of the National Social Security Authority Scheme, a defined contribution plan to which both the employer and the employees contribute.

Contributions by the employer are recognised in profit or loss during the period.

Contributions to the plans during the year amounted to:

- Pension costs (note 18.1)	361 907	149 022	357 293	129 544
- National Social Security Authority Scheme costs (note 18.1)	40 732	26 456	40 203	17 364
	<u>402 639</u>	<u>175 478</u>	<u>397 496</u>	<u>146 908</u>

**24 Capital commitments**

There was no authorised and contracted or authorised but not contracted capital expenditure as at 31 December 2025 (2024: Nil).

**25 Trust Accounts**

The Company confirm that the Trust account has been maintained in accordance with the requirements of Part IV of the Securities and Exchange Act [Chapter 24:25] and Section 40 of Statutory Instrument 100 of 2010 and that all transactions have been properly accounted for. The independent assessment by the Company's auditors has confirmed that the company's Trust account balances were as follows:

Bank	Balance ZWG	Balance USD
CBZ Custodial Account	14 177 587	11 855

**26 Capital adequacy**

The Company's capital management framework is based on the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe's risk-based capital adequacy approach as provided in the Capital Adequacy Directive for Securities Market Intermediaries of July 2017. As at 31 December 2024 the adjusted liquid capital stood at ZWG14 687 631 (2024: ZWG9 614 028) against total capital requirements of ZWG7 482 439 (2024: ZWG4 752 444) resulting in a surplus of ZWG7 205 192 (2024: ZWG4 861 585).

**26.1 Adjusted liquid capital**

	<b>ZWG</b>
Shareholders Contribution	2
Share premium account	243
Audited retained earnings or accumulated losses	8 723 471
Unaudited profit or loss	5 978 461
<b>Owners equity</b>	<b>14 702 177</b>
<b>Available capital resources (c)</b>	<b>14 702 177</b>
<b>Illiquid assets (d)</b>	<b>(14 546)</b>
Fixed Assets, net of related secured loans	14 546
Investments in unlisted securities	-
<b>Adjusted Liquid Capital (c-d)</b>	<b>14 687 631</b>

**Notes to financial statements  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)**

**26 Capital adequacy (continued)**

**26.2 Total requirements**

(13 Weeks) or Fixed Technology Expenditure requirement (FTEr) (annual)	2 159 446
Position Risk requirement (PRR)	5 322 993
<b>Total Requirement (TR)</b>	<b>7 482 439</b>

**27 Environmental, Social and Governance issues**

In line with IFRS S1 (General Requirements for Sustainability-related Disclosures) and IFRS S2 (Climate-related Disclosures), we confirm that sustainability-related risks and opportunities are integrated into our governance, strategy, risk management, and performance metrics. Our Board oversees ESG integration, with management accountable for implementing policies across our operations and portfolios. Climate-related financial risks, both physical and transitional, are regularly assessed and integrated into investment decision-making and risk management processes. We disclose material ESG information, including relevant emissions data and progress toward our climate targets, concerning globally recognised frameworks such as TCFD and SASB. To evaluate performance and progress:

We disclose Scope 1, 2, and, where applicable, Scope 3 emissions related to both our operations and our investment portfolio. ESG ratings and climate risk scores are systematically monitored and integrated into performance reviews.

We have committed to net-zero emissions by 2050, with interim targets for 2030 aligned to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) principles.

Metrics and targets used are subject to continuous improvement and refinement following industry best practices and ISSB guidance. This ESG compliance statement is prepared in good faith and reflects our current understanding of material sustainability risks and their financial implications.

**28 Money Laundering or Terrorist Financing Risk Assessment Process**

In line with regulatory requirements, ABC Stockbrokers has established a comprehensive risk assessment framework to identify and evaluate the risks related to money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF) specific to its operations. This framework ensures that the Company can effectively identify, mitigate, and manage potential ML/TF risks across all areas of its business. Internal controls and procedures are routinely reviewed and updated to address emerging ML/TF risks and to remain compliant with applicable laws and regulations. As part of the audit process, the effectiveness of the risk assessment framework is evaluated, including whether the Company has implemented appropriate and adequate policies, procedures, and controls to manage ML/TF risks. The assessment also determines whether these measures have operated effectively throughout the reporting period. The Company's strong commitment to sound risk management underpins its compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations, thereby supporting the integrity of its operations and financial reporting.

**Notes to financial statements**  
for the year ended 31 December 2025 (continued)

**29 Effectiveness of Anti Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism Programme**

The Company confirms that its Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) programme remains compliant with the requirements of the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act [Chapter 9:24], as well as regulatory guidance from the Security Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe (SECZ) and the Financial Intelligence Unit. The Company's policies, procedures, and internal controls are based on a comprehensive AML/CFT risk assessment and are tailored to the specific risks associated with the Company's operations. These measures have remained adequate and responsive to changes in the risk landscape. Throughout the reporting period, the AML/CFT framework operated effectively. Monitoring systems functioned as intended, staff received appropriate training, and no significant control breaches were identified. Internal reviews confirmed the ongoing effectiveness and adequacy of the programme.