ABC Stockbrokers (PVT) Limited

Annual Financial Statements

2024

31 December 2024

ABC Stockbrokers
part of
atlasmara

Members of the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

NATURE OF BUSINESS:

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

DIRECTORS:

Govera A.	Non-Executive Director	(Resigned 01 July 2024)
Mushure T.	Non-Executive Director	(Resigned 22 March 2024)
Marere H.	Non-Executive Director	(Resigned 01 July 2024)
Chisahwira M.	Non-Executive Director	(Appointed 9 July 2024)
Samudzi K.	Managing Director	(Appointed 01 August 2024)
Chikwendu T. E.	Non-Executive Director	(Appointed 01 March 2025)
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 Mnangagwa 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
11th Floor, Social Security Center House
Corner Sam Nujoma Street and Julius Nyerere Way
HARARE

ABC Stockbrokers (Private) Limited

Contents

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 2024

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 13 September 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

....	....
Samudzi K.	Chisahwira M.
Managing Director	**Non - Executive Director**

Grant Thornton

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Grant Thornton
Camelsa Business Park
135 E.D. Mnangagwa Road
PO Box CY 2619
Causeway, Harare
Zimbabwe

T +263 (242) 442511-4 / +263 8677009063
F +263 (242) 442517 / 496985
E info@zw.gt.com
www.grantthornton.co.zw

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 2024, 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 matters 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 2024, and its inflation adjusted financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Valuation of Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Shares

Included in these inflation adjusted annual financial statements are Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Demutualisation shares with a carrying amount of **ZWG 132 961** as at 31 December 2024 (2023: ZWG 20 354). Management performed a fair valuation of unlisted equities as at 31 December 2024 by applying 2024 annual inflation adjustment to the historical net assets value as at 31 December 2023 to determine fair value as at 31 December 2024.

This constitutes a departure from International Financial Reporting Standard 13 - Fair Value Measurement which requires that any unobservable inputs used to determine fair value must reflect the assumptions that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability, including risk assessments.

The opinions for the prior years were modified in respect of this matter, and the misstatements have not been corrected in these inflation adjusted annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 in accordance with the requirements of IAS 8.

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 28 OCTOBER 2025
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors

HARARE

Statement of financial position
as at 31 December 2024

		Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
ASSETS	Notes	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Cash and cash equivalents	11	2 025 332	3 803 728	2 025 332	378 776
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8	10 474 083	10 974 471	10 474 083	1 099 956
Mosi-oa-tunya gold coins	9	2 120 280	2 549 274	2 120 280	175 946
Gold backed digital tokens	10	-	676 746	-	67 391
Trade and other receivables	7	161 510	306 589	144 953	33 890
Equipment	5	120 343	86 546	2 379	665
Total assets		14 901 548	18 397 354	14 767 027	1 756 624
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Share capital	12.1	5 190	5 190	2	2
Share premium	12.2	109 357	109 357	243	243
Retained earnings		8 718 711	12 035 374	8 723 470	1 131 369
Total equity		8 833 258	12 149 921	8 723 715	1 131 614
LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	13	1 178 342	2 909 858	1 178 342	289 764
Amounts due to group companies	22.1	2 380 141	246 140	2 380 141	24 511
Provisions	14	1 300 941	1 029 208	1 300 941	102 489
Current income tax liabilities	6.3	36 446	365 998	36 446	36 446
Deferred tax liabilities	6.2	1 172 420	1 154 515	1 147 442	117 856
Borrowings	21	-	541 714	-	53 944
Total liabilities		6 068 290	6 247 433	6 043 312	625 010
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		14 901 548	18 397 354	14 767 027	1 756 624

Samudzi K.
Managing Director

Chisahwira M.
Non - Executive Director

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024

		Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	Notes	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Fee and commission income	15	2 347 115	5 020 334	1 707 826	201 457
Commissions and rebates	16	(304 824)	(930 034)	(225 282)	(37 026)
Net trading income		2 042 291	4 090 300	1 482 544	164 431
Other income	17	8 666 793	11 886 042	5 513 003	476 227
Net fair value adjustments on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,9	4 754 914	4 573 810	8 338 247	804 041
Operating income		15 463 998	20 550 152	15 333 794	1 444 699
Operating expenses	18	(8 012 029)	(5 011 740)	(6 711 186)	(334 332)
Operating profit		7 451 969	15 538 412	8 622 608	1 110 367
Finance income	19	3 183	3 466 900	3 150	29 566
Finance costs	20	(496 945)	(141 508)	(4 071)	(10 208)
Loss on net monetary position		(10 256 965)	(13 715 041)	-	-
(Loss)/Profit before income tax		(3 298 758)	5 148 763	8 621 687	1 129 725
Income tax expense	6.1	(17 905)	(761 292)	(1 029 586)	(110 030)
(Loss)/Profit for the year		(3 316 663)	4 387 471	7 592 101	1 019 695
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(3 316 663)	4 387 471	7 592 101	1 019 695

Statement of changes in equity
for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Inflation adjusted			
	Share capital	Share premium	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023				
At 1 January 2023	5 190	109 357	7 647 903	7 762 450
Total comprehensive income	-	-	4 387 471	4 387 471
Profit for the year	-	-	4 387 471	4 387 471
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	5 190	109 357	12 035 374	12 149 921
Year ended 31 December 2024				
At 1 January 2024	5 190	109 357	12 035 374	12 149 921
Total comprehensive income	-	-	(3 316 663)	(3 316 663)
Loss for the year	-	-	(3 316 663)	(3 316 663)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	5 190	109 357	8 718 711	8 833 258

	Historical cost			
	Share capital	Share premium	(Accumulated losses)/ retained earnings	Total
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023				
At 1 January 2023	2	243	111 674	111 919
Total comprehensive income	-	-	1 019 695	1 019 695
Profit for the year	-	-	1 019 695	1 019 695
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	2	243	1 131 369	1 131 614
Year ended 31 December 2024				
At 1 January 2024	2	243	1 131 369	1 131 614
Profit for the year	-	-	7 592 101	7 592 101
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	2	243	8 723 470	8 723 715

Statement of cash flows
for the year ended 31 December 2024

		Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
	Notes	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Cash flows from operating activities					
Loss/Profit before income tax		(3 298 758)	5 148 763	8 621 687	1 129 725
Adjustment for:					
Loss on net monetary position		10 256 965	13 715 041	-	-
Depreciation	5	912	2 622	876	145
Net fair value adjustments on financial					-
assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,9	(9 089 850)	(4 573 810)	(8 231 745)	(662 792)
Finance income	19	(3 183)	(3 466 900)	(3 150)	(29 566)
Finance costs	20	496 945	141 508	4 071	10 208
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:					-
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables		260 716	40 744 837	(32 045)	(11 999)
Increase in prepayments		1 041 577	(202 896)	21 973	(20 204)
Increase in trade and other payables		(1 731 516)	55 040 514	888 578	276 837
Increase in provisions		271 733	26 505 645	1 198 452	93 871
Increase in amounts due to group companies		2 134 001	74 037 024	2 355 630	3 640
Cash generated from operations		339 543	207 092 348	4 824 327	789 865
Finance income	19.1	3 183	3 466 900	3 150	29 566
					-
Net cash generated from operations		342 726	210 559 248	4 827 477	819 432
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of equipment	5	(34 709)	(4 604)	(2 590)	(361)
Purchase of listed securities	8.1	(2 008 748)	(13 540 810)	(1 751 162)	(614 928)
Purchase of gold backed digital tokens	10	-	(508 931)	-	(14 428)
Proceeds from disposal of gold backed digital tokens		(4 892 938)	-	(961 410)	-
Proceeds from disposal of equity listed securities	8.1	2 908 928	17 843 317	2 550 239	745 476
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(4 027 467)	3 788 973	(164 923)	115 759
Cash flows from financing activities					
Repayments of borrowings	21	(98 872)	(190 665)	(58 015)	(4 002)
Net cash generated from/(utilised in) financing activities		(98 872)	(190 665)	(58 015)	(4 002)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3 783 613)	214 157 556	4 604 539	931 190
Effects of inflation		(2 233 184)	(231 541 900)	-	-
Effects of exchange rate fluctuations		4 238 401	(10 533 989)	(2 957 983)	(576 111)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3 803 728	31 722 061	378 776	23 697
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	2 025 332	3 803 728	2 025 332	378 776

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024

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 Zimbabwe 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 Dollar 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 2024 are as follows:

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

2 Material accounting policies (continued)

Date	2024 Consumer price index	2024 Conversion factor	2023 Consumer price index	2023 Conversion factor
December	429 220	1.00	65 703	6.53
November	429 220	1.00	53 916	7.96
October	429 220	1.00	49 223	8.72
September	429 220	1.00	44 721	9.60
August	429 220	1.00	42 660	10.06
July	429 220	1.00	46 634	9.20
June	429 220	1.00	42 711	10.05
May	429 220	1.00	18 705	22.95
April	429 220	1.00	15 480	27.73
March	429 220	1.00	13 950	30.77
February	258 942	1.66	13 849	30.99
January	93 216	4.60	13 820	31.06

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 2024 (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 2024. 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 2024. 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 2024 (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 2019and 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 anon-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 2024 (continued)

2.2 New or revised standards or interpretations

(a) 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.
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.
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 Accounatbility Disclosures.	1 January 2027	IFRS 19 specifies the disclosure requirements an eligible subsidiary is permitted to apply instaed of the disclosure requirements in other IFRS Accounting Standards.
Amendments to IAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21).	1 January 2025	An enetity is impacted by the amendments when it has a transaction or an operation in a foreign currency that is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency is exchageable when there is an ability to obtain the other currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction would take place through a market or exchange mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

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 improbable 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 fora's a separate assets 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 2024 (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	10 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 de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in profit or losing 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 2024 (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 2024 (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 though profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss 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 2024 (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 12months 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 2024 (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 thedividends 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 2024 (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 2024 (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

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 2024 (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 2024 (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 2024 (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 2024 (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 2024	Inflation adjusted and historical cost		
	Balance USD	Exchange rate	ZWG Equivalent
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	42 479	25.80	1 095 895
Net foreign assets exposure	42 479		1 095 895

	Inflation adjusted		
	Balance	Exchange	ZWL
At 31 December 2023	USD	rate	Equivalent
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	51 048	6 104.72	311 636 749
Net foreign assets exposure	51 048		311 636 749

	Historical cost		
	Balance USD	Exchange rate	ZWL Equivalent
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	51 048	6 104.72	311 636 749
Net foreign assets exposure	51 048		311 636 749

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 Impact on post-tax profit		Historical cost Impact on post-tax profit	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Foreign exchange gains / (losses)	41 249	47 142	41 249	4 694

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 2024 (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 inequity 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 Impact on post-tax profit		Historical cost Impact on post-tax profit	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Increase/(decrease) in market price	394 244	413 079	394 244	41 402

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 2024 (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			
At 31 December 2024	1 month to 3 months ZWG	3 months to 12 months ZWG	Non-interest bearing ZWG	Total ZWG
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	2 025 332	-	-	2 025 332
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	10 474 083	10 474 083
Mosi-oa-tunya gold coins			2 120 280	2 120 280
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	45 682	45 682
Total assets	2 025 332	-	12 640 045	14 665 377
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	-	1 041 573	1 041 573
Amounts due to group companies	-	-	2 380 141	2 380 141
Total liabilities	-	-	3 421 714	3 421 714
Interest rate re-pricing gap	2 025 332	-	9 218 331	11 243 663
Cumulative interest rate re-pricing gap	2 025 332	2 025 332	11 243 663	-

	Inflation adjusted			
At 31 December 2023	1 month to 3 months ZWG	3 months to 12 months ZWG	Non-interest bearing ZWG	Total ZWG
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3 803 728	-	-	3 803 728
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	10 974 471	10 974 471
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	133 921	133 921
Total assets	3 803 728	-	11 108 392	14 912 120
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	-	2 747 181	2 747 181
Amounts due to group companies	-	541 714	246 140	787 854
Borrowings	-	-	1 154 515	1 154 515
Total liabilities	-	541 714	4 147 836	4 689 550
Interest rate re-pricing gap	3 803 728	(541 714)	6 960 556	10 222 570
Cumulative interest rate re-pricing gap	3 803 728	3 262 014	10 222 570	-

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (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			
	1 month to 3 months ZWG	3 months to 12 months ZWG	Non-interest bearing ZWG	Total ZWG
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	378 776	-	-	378 776
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1 099 956	1 099 956
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	-	-	13 637	13 637
	378 776	-	1 113 593	1 492 370
Liabilities				
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	-	-	273 564	273 564
Amounts due to group companies	-	53 944	24 511	78 455
Borrowings	-	-	117 856	117 856
	-	53 944	415 931	469 875
Total interest rate re-pricing gap	378 776	(53 944)	697 662	1 022 494
Cumulative interest rate re-pricing gap	378 776	324 832	1 022 494	-

(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 2024 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

	Inflation adjusted			
	2024		2023	
	ZWG	Percentage	ZWG	Percentage
Cash and cash equivalents	2 025 332	97.8%	3 803 728	96.6%
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	45 682	2.2%	133 921	3.4%
Amounts due from group companies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	2 071 014	100.0%	3 937 649	100.0%

	Historical cost			
Cash and cash equivalents	2 025 332	97.8%	378 776	96.5%
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	45 682	2.2%	13 637	3.5%
Amounts due from group companies	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	2 071 014	100.0%	392 413	100.0%

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 2024 (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 2023 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 2024 and 31 December 2023.

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses
On that basis, the allowance for expected credit losses as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 was determined as follows:

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

4.1 Financial risk factors (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of allowance for expected credit losses (continued)

	Inflation adjusted and historical cost						
	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	Total
31 December 2024							
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	45 682	-	-	-		-	45 682
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount - amounts due from group companies	-	-	-	-		-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Inflation adjusted						
31 December 2023							
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	45 682	-	-	-	-	-	45 682
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	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 2024 (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						
	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	Total
31 December 2023							
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gross carrying amount - trade receivables	45 682	-	-	-	-		45 682
Allowance for expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected loss rate	0%	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 2024 (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.

	Inflation adjusted and historical cost		
At 31 December 2024	**Less than 3 months ZWG**	**Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG**	**Total ZWG**
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2 025 332	-	2 025 332
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	6 956 620	6 956 620
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	45 682	-	45 682
Total financial assets	2 071 014	6 956 620	9 027 634
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	71 369	970 204	1 041 573
Amounts due to group companies	2 380 141	-	2 380 141
Total financial liabilities	2 451 510	970 204	3 421 714
Liquidity gap	(380 496)	5 986 416	5 605 920
Cumulative liquidity gap	(380 496)	5 605 920	-

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

At 31 December 2023	Inflation adjusted		
	Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG	Total ZWG
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3 803 728	-	3 803 728
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	7 839 624	7 839 624
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	133 921	-	133 921
Total financial assets	3 937 649	7 839 624	11 777 273

At 31 December 2023	Inflation adjusted		
	Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG	Total ZWG
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	33 451	2 713 539	2 746 990
Amounts due to group companies		-	-
Borrowings	246 140	541 714	787 854
Total financial liabilities	279 591	3 255 253	3 534 844
Liquidity gap	3 658 058	4 584 371	8 242 429
Cumulative liquidity gap	3 658 058	8 242 429	-

At 31 December 2023	Historical cost		
	Less than 3 months ZWG	Between 3 months and 1 year ZWG	Total ZWG
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	378 776	-	378 776
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	787 786	787 786
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	13 637	-	13 637
Total financial assets	392 413	787 786	1 180 200
Liabilities			
Trade and other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	3 350	270 214	273 564
Amounts due to group companies	-	-	-
Borrowings	24 511	-	24 511
Total financial liabilities	27 861	270 214	298 075
Liquidity gap	364 552	517 572	882 125
Cumulative liquidity gap	364 552	882 125	-

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (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	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Shareholders' equity	8 723 715	1 131 614
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 2024 (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.

	Inflation adjusted and historical cost		
At 31 December 2024	Level 1	Level 3	Total
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Listed equity securities	6 823 659	-	6 823 659
Non-listed equity securities	-	132 961	132 961
Investment in unquoted property units (note 8.3)	3 517 463	-	3 517 463
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10 341 122	132 961	10 474 083
At 31 December 2023			
	Inflation adjusted		
Listed equity securities	7 706 663	-	7 706 663
Non-listed equity securities	-	132 961	132 961
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7 706 663	132 961	7 839 624
	Historical cost		
Listed equity securities	767 433	-	767 433
Non-listed equity securities	-	20 354	20 354
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	767 433	20 354	787 787

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 2024

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			
Year ended 31 December 2024	Furniture and fittings ZWG	Office equipment ZWG	Computer equipment ZWG	Total ZWG
Opening net carrying amount	-	28 829	57 717	86 546
Additions	-	34 709	-	34 709
Depreciation charge (note 18)	-	(806)	(106)	(912)
Closing net carrying amount	-	62 732	57 611	120 343
At 31 December 2024				
Cost	53 079	195 805	148 984	397 868
Accumulated depreciation	(53 079)	(133 073)	(91 373)	(277 525)
Net carrying amount	-	62 732	57 611	120 343

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

5 Equipment (continued)

	Inflation adjusted			
	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
Year ended 31 December 2023	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Opening net carrying amount	-	26 102	58 462	84 564
Additions	-	4 604	-	4 604
Depreciation charge (note 18)	-	(1 877)	(745)	(2 622)
Closing net carrying amount	-	28 829	57 717	86 546
At 31 December 2023				
Cost	53 079	161 096	148 984	363 159
Accumulated depreciation	(53 079)	(132 267)	(91 267)	(276 613)
Net carrying amount	-	28 829	57 717	86 546

	Historical cost			
	Furniture and Fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Total
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2024				
Opening net carrying amount	-	487	178	665
Additions	-	2 590	-	2 590
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge (note 18)	-	(806)	(70)	(876)
Closing net carrying amount	-	2 271	108	2 379
At 31 December 2024				
Cost	7	3 236	397	3 640
Accumulated depreciation	(7)	(964)	(289)	(1 261)
Net carrying amount	-	2 271	108	2 379
Year ended 31 December 2023				
Opening net carrying amount	-	218	250	467
Additions	-	343	-	343
Disposals	-	-	-	
Depreciation charge (note 18)	-	(74)	(71)	(145)
Closing net carrying amount	-	487	179	665

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

5 Equipment (continued)

At 31 December 2023				
Cost	7	646	397	1 050
Accumulated depreciation	(7)	(159)	(219)	(385)
Net carrying amount	-	487	178	665

No impairment of equipment was identified, from an assessment performed as at the reporting date. Depreciation charge of ZWG 870 (2023: ZWG 163) has been charged in other operating expenses.

6 Income tax

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
6.1 Income tax expense				
Current income tax expense	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax expense (note 6.2)	17 905	761 292	1 029 586	110 030
Income tax expense	17 905	761 292	1 029 586	110 030

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	(3 298 758)	5 148 763	8 621 687	1 129 725
Notional tax income on profit for the year at a statutory rate of 25.75%	(849 431)	1 105 699	2 220 084	279 268
Income not subject to income tax	-	-	(57 288)	(4 402)
Income subject to different tax rate	111 169	48 850	(1 889 438)	(181 942)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-	126 860	49
Assessable tax losses	-	-	-	-
Other	(1 851 464)	(403 737)	629 368	17 057
Permanent differences as a result of effects of IAS 29	2 607 631	10 480	-	-
Income tax expense	17 905	761 292	1 029 586	110 030
Effective tax rate	-1%	15%	12%	10%

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (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	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Deferred tax assets				
- to be recovered after more than twelve months	-	-	-	-
- to be recovered within twelve months	(321 592)	(254 418)	(321 592)	(25 335)
	(321 592)	(254 418)	(321 592)	(25 335)
Deferred tax liabilities				
- to be recovered after more than twelve months	1 419 127	1 321 647	1 394 150	129 644
- to be recovered within twelve months	74 885	87 286	74 884	13 547
	1 494 012	1 408 933	1 469 034	143 191
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1 172 420	1 154 515	1 147 442	117 856
The movement on the deferred tax account is as follows: At 1 January	1 154 515	393 223	117 856	7 826
Charged to profit or loss (note 6.1)	17 905	761 292	1 029 586	110 030
At 31 December	1 172 420	1 154 515	1 147 442	117 856

	Inflation adjusted				
Deferred tax assets	**Audit fees provision ZWG**	**Leave pay provision ZWG**	**Profit share provision ZWG**	**Other Provisions ZWG**	**Total ZWG**
Year ended 31 December 2023					
At 1 January 2023	(21 183)	(207)	-	-	(21 390)
Charged to profit or loss	2 332	(6 680)	(228 680)	-	(233 028)
At 31 December 2023	(18 851)	(6 887)	(228 680)	-	(254 418)
Deferred tax assets					
Year ended 31 December 2024					
At 1 January 2024	(18 851)	(6 887)	(228 680)	-	(254 418)
Credited to profit or loss	(29 263)	(116 453)	78 542	-	(67 174)
At 31 December 2024	(48 114)	(123 340)	(150 138)	-	(321 592)

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

6 Income tax (continued)

6.2 Deferred taxes (continued)

	Historical cost				
	Audit fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Other Provisions ZWG	Total ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023					
At 1 January 2023	(2 110)	(21)	-	-	(2 130)
Charged to profit or loss	232	(665)	(22 772)	-	(23 205)
At 31 December 2023	(1 878)	(686)	(22 772)	-	(25 336)
Year ended 31 December 2024					
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)

Deferred tax liabilities	Inflation adjusted				
	Fair value adjustments on gold backed digital tokens at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Fair value adjustments on mosi-oa-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
Year ended 31 December 2023					
At 1 January 2023	-	63 208	16 421	416 388	496 017
Charged to profit or loss	131 476	346 469	4 040	430 931	912 916
At 31 December 2023	131 476	409 677	20 461	847 319	1 408 933
Year ended 31 December 2024					
At 1 January 2024	131 476	409 677	20 461	847 319	1 408 933
Charged to profit or loss	(131 476)	111 761	9 195	95 599	85 079
At 31 December 2024	-	521 438	29 656	942 918	1 494 012

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

6 Income tax (continued)

6.2 Deferred taxes (continued)

	Historical cost				
	Fair value adjustments on gold backed digital tokens at fair value through profit or loss ZWG	Fair value adjustments on mosi-oa-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
Year ended 31 December 2023					
At 1 January 2023	-	1 310	23	8 623	9 956
Charged to profit or loss	13 092	39 486	49	80 608	133 235
At 31 December 2023	13 092	40 796	72	89 231	143 191
Year ended 31 December 2024					
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

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2024 ZWG	**2023** ZWG	**2024** ZWG	**2023** ZWG
6.3 Current income tax liabilities				
At 1 January	365 998	1 758 757	36 446	36 446
Payments during the year	-	-	-	-
Charged to profit or loss (note 6.1)	-	-	-	-
Effects of IAS 29	(329 552)	(1 392 759)	-	-
At 31 December	36 446	365 998	36 446	36 446
7 Trade and other receivables				
Trade receivables	45 682	133 921	45 682	13 637
Prepayments and other receivables	115 829	172 668	99 271	20 253
	161 510	306 589	144 953	33 890
Maturity analysis				
Due within 1 month	45 682	133 730	45 682	13 637
Due between 3 months and 6 months	115 829	172 668	99 271	20 253
	161 510	306 398	144 953	33 890

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

7 Trade and other receivables (continued)

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

At 31 December 2024, trade receivables amounting to ZWG 45 195 (2023: ZWG 13 317) 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	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Listed equity securities (note 8.1)	6 823 659	7 706 663	6 823 659	767 433
Non-listed equity securities (note 8.2)	132 961	132 961	132 961	20 354
Investment in unquoted property units (note 8.3)	3 517 463	3 134 847	3 517 463	312 169
	10 474 083	10 974 471	10 474 083	1 099 956

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

8.1 Listed equity securities

At 1 January	7 706 663	8 210 884	767 433	170 152
Additions	2 008 748	13 540 810	1 751 162	614 928
Disposals	(2 908 928)	(17 843 317)	(2 550 239)	(745 476)
Fair value adjustments	2 193 251	4 565 400	2 181 993	291 906
- Realised	117 760	3 052 488	106 502	141 250
- Unrealised	2 075 491	1 512 912	2 075 491	150 656
-Currency revaluations	7 581 040	11 462 476	4 673 310	435 923
Effects of IAS 29	(9 757 115)	(12 229 590)	-	-
At 31 December	6 823 659	7 706 663	6 823 659	767 433

Maturity analysis

Due between 1 month and 3 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	6 823 659	7 706 663	6 823 659	767 433
	6 823 659	7 706 663	6 823 659	767 433

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

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

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
8.2 Non- listed equity securities				
At 1 January	132 961	54 850	20 354	4 236
Fair value adjustments	112 610	8 410	112 607	16 118
Effects of IAS 29	(112 610)	69 701	-	-
At 31 December	132 961	132 961	132 961	20 354
Maturity analysis				
Due between 1 month and 3 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	132 961	132 961	132 961	20 354
	132 961	132 961	132 961	20 354
8.3 Investment in unquoted property units				
At 1 January	3 134 847	1 392 110	312 169	28 848
Fair value adjustments	1 478 161	2 845 149	3 205 294	283 321
Effects of IAS 29	(1 095 545)	(1 102 412)	-	-
At 31 December	3 517 463	3 134 847	3 517 463	312 169
Maturity analysis				
Due between 1 month and 3 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	3 517 463	3 134 847	3 517 463	312 169
	3 517 463	3 134 847	3 517 463	312 169

Non-listed equity securities comprises an investment of 1.27% (2023:1.27%) in the shareholding of Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Limited.

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. The value of the unlisted equities at 31 December 2024, was determined by applying an annual inflation factor to the historical net assets value as at 31 December 2023.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

9 Mosi-oa-Tunya gold coins

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Investment in mosi-oa-tunya gold coins				
At 1 January	2 549 274	782 398	175 946	16 213
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Fair value adjustments	970 892	984 478	1 944 334	159 733
Effects of IAS 29	(1 399 886)	782 398	-	-
At 31 December	2 120 280	2 549 274	2 120 280	175 946
Maturity analysis				
Due within 1 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	2 120 280	2 549 274	2 120 280	175 946
	2 120 280	2 549 274	2 120 280	175 946

10 Gold backed digital tokens

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
Investment in Gold backed digital tokens				
At 1 January	676 746	-	67 391	-
Additions	-	508 931	-	14 428
Disposals	(4 892 938)	-	(961 410)	-
Fair value adjustments	4 452 696	531 862	894 019	52 963
Effects of IAS 29	(236 504)	(364 047)	-	
At 31 December	-	676 746	-	67 391
Maturity analysis				
Due within 1 month	-	-	-	-
Due between 3 months and 12 months	-	676 746	-	67 391
	-	676 746	-	67 391

11 Cash and cash equivalents

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
Balances with banks	2 025 247	3 802 959	2 025 247	378 700
Money market investments	85	769	85	76
	2 025 332	3 803 728	2 025 332	378 776

Money market investments mature within 30 days and earn interest at 5% per annum.

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

12 Share capital

12.1 Authorised, issued and fully paid

6 000 ordinary shares	5 190	5 190	2	2

12.2 Share premium

Share premium	109 357	109 357	243	243

13 Trade and other payables

	Inflation adjusted		Historical	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Stockbroking payables				
Due to non member institutions	48 116	17 311	48 116	1 724
Due to foreign broking partners	23 253	16 331	23 253	1 626
Unclaimed dividends	879 689	811 984	879 689	80 858
Other liabilities	(4 501)	(35 285)	(4 501)	(3 515)
Sundry debtors	95 016	1 936 840	95 016	192 871
Statutory liabilities	136 769	162 677	136 769	16 200
- Withholding tax	39 314	106 167	39 314	10 572
- Value-added-tax	42 081	27 089	42 081	2 698
- Zimbabwe Stock Exchange levy	2 310	1 360	2 310	135
- Stamp duty	45 832	23 887	45 832	2 379
- Investor protection levy	7 232	4 174	7 232	416
	1 178 342	2 909 858	1 178 342	289 764
Maturity profile				
Due within 1 month	208 138	196 128	208 138	19 550
Due between 1 month and 3 months	90 515	1 901 555	90 515	189 356
Due between 4 months and 12 months	879 689	811 984	879 689	80 858
	1 178 342	2 909 858	1 178 342	289 764

14 Provisions

Leave pay provision	498 950	27 867	498 950	2 775
Profit share provision	607 356	925 082	607 356	92 120
Audit fees provision	194 635	76 259	194 635	7 594
	1 300 941	1 029 208	1 300 941	102 489

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

14 Provisions (continued)

Provisions are analysed as follows:

	Inflation adjusted				
	Consultancy fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Audit fees provision ZWG	Total ZWG
Year ended 31 December 2023					
At 1 January 2023	-	844	-	85 696	86 540
Charged to profit or loss	-	27 023	925 082	232 178	1 184 283
Payments made during the year	-	-	-	(241 615)	(241 615)
At 31 December 2023	-	27 867	925 082	76 259	1 029 208
Year ended 31 December 2024					
At 1 January 2024	-	27 867	925 082	76 259	1 029 208
Charged to profit or loss	-	663 633	515 237	212 115	1 390 985
Payments made during the year		(192 550)	(832 963)	(93 739)	(1119 252)
At 31 December 2024	-	498 950	607 356	194 635	1 300 941

	Historical cost				
	Consultancy fees provision ZWG	Leave pay provision ZWG	Profit share provision ZWG	Audit fees provision ZWG	Total ZWG
At 1 January 2023		84	-	8 534	8 618
Charged to profit or loss		2 691	92 120	6 654	101 465
Payments made during the year	-	-	-	(7 594)	(7 594)
At 31 December 2023	-	2 775	92 120	7 594	102 489
Year ended 31 December 2024					
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

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

		Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
15	**Fee and commission income**				
	Brokerage fees	2 347 115	5 020 334	1 707 826	201 457
16	**Commission and rebates**				
	Non-member institution ("NMI") rebates	304 824	930 034	225 282	37 026
17	**Other income**				
	Foreign exchange(losses)/ gains	8 368 059	11 649 816	5 290 234	458 421
	Dividend income	298 734	236 226	222 769	17 806
	Sponsoring fees	-	-	-	-
		8 666 793	11 886 042	5 513 003	476 227
18	**Operating expenses**				
	Audit fees (note 14)	212 115	232 178	202 118	6 654
	Depreciation (note 5)	912	2 622	876	145
	Subscriptions	144 508	156 733	117 014	5 807
	Bank charges	171 340	178 507	148 720	8 062
	IT costs	144 855	141 938	113 975	13 723
	Office expenses	1 301 744	335 148	1 062 032	16 698
	Client entertainment costs	40 406	162 883	27 225	13 569
	Management Fees	24 901	30 866	24 901	3 074
	Other expenses	1 223 655	3 559	1 218 271	10 135
	Marketing costs	46 964	12 649	33 871	2 488
	Employee benefit expenses (note 18.1)	4 700 629	3 754 657	3 762 183	253 977
		8 012 029	5 011 740	6 711 186	334 332
	18.1 Employee benefit expenses				
	Salaries and wages	3 099 355	1 509 721	2 410 955	150 339
	Pension costs (note 23)	129 544	87 371	129 544	3 947
	National Social Security Authority Scheme costs (note 23)	22 998	22 047	17 364	1 239
	Profit share expense (note 14)	515 237	1 785 488	515 236	79 515
	Medical expenses	134 873	214 109	103 329	10 671
	Leave pay (note 14)	663 633	39 598	485 732	2 690
	Other staff costs	134 989	96 323	100 023	5 576
		4 700 629	3 754 657	3 762 183	253 977

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

19 Finance income

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Interest income from financial assets	3 183	3 466 900	3 150	29 566
19.1 For the statement of cash flows the finance income is analysed as follows:				
Interest received	3 183	3 466 900	3 150	29 566

20 Finance costs

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
Interest expense on shareholder loan (note 21)	(6 938)	(138 693)	(4 071)	(10 005)
Interest expense on financial liabilities	(490 007)	(2 815)	-	(203)
	(496 945)	(141 508)	(4 071)	(10 208)
20.1 For the statement of cashflows the finance income is analysed as follows:				
Interest expense	(496 945)	(141 508)	(4 071)	(10 208)

21 Borrowings

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
At 1 January	541 714	2 313 457	53 944	47 941
Advanced during the year	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest (note 19)	6 938	125 043	4 071	10 005
Repayments during the year	(98 872)	(190 665)	(58 015)	(4 002)
- Principal repayments	(68 204)	-	(40 020)	-
- Interest repayments	(30 668)	(190 665)	(17 995)	(4 002)
Effects of IAS 29	(449 780)	(1 706 121)	-	-
At 31 December	-	541 714	-	53 944

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 2024 (continued)

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
22.1 Amounts due to group companies				
African Banking Corporation of Zimbabwe Limited	(2 347 604)	(208 210)	(2 347 604)	(20 734)
ABC Asset Management (Private) Limited	(32 537)	(37 930)	(32 537)	(3 777)
	(2 380 141)	(246 140)	(2 380 141)	(24 511)

The amount of ZWG32 537 (2023 Historical ZWG3 777) represents non-member institution rebates and management fees due to ABC Asset Management (Private) Limited. The amount of ZWG 2 347 604 (2023 Historical cost: ZWG 20 734) 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

Income				
Brokerage fees	208 543	122 150	191 761	15 102
Expenses				
Non-member institutions rebates	41 709	24 430	38 352	3 020

The brokerage fees of ZWG 191 761 (2023 historical ZWG 15 102) represent commission income earned from executing trade deals on behalf of ABC Asset Management(Private) Limited. The non-member institution rebates of ZWG 38 352 (2023 historical: ZWG 3 020) 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.

	Inflation adjusted		Historical cost	
22 Related parties (continued)	2024	2023	2024	2023
	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG	ZWG
22.3 Company personnel compensation				
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	3 099 355	1 509 721	2 410 955	150 339

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 2024 (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 17)	129 544	87 371	129 544	3 947
- National Social Security Authority Scheme costs (note 17)	22 998	22 047	17 364	1 239
	152 542	109 418	146 908	5 186

24 Capital commitments

There was no authorised and contracted or authorised but not contracted capital expenditure as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 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	88 201	3 234

26 Capital adequacy

The Company's capital mamagement 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 Securites Market Intermediaries of July 2017. As at 31 December 2024 the adjusted liquid capital stood at ZWG9 614 028 (Note 26.1) against total capital requirements of ZWG4 752 444 (Note 26.2) resulting in a surplus of ZWG4 861 585.

26.1 Adjusted liquid capital

	ZWG
Shareholders Contribution	2
Share premium account	243
Audited retained earnings or accumulated losses	1 134 652
Unaudited profit or loss	8 614 477
Owners equity	**9 749 374**
Available capital resources (c)	**9 749 374**
Illiquid assets (d)	**(135 346)**
Fixed Assets, net of related secured loans	2 385
Investments in unlisted securities	132 961
Adjusted Liquid Capital (c-d)	**9 614 028**

Notes to financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

26 Capital adequacy (continued)

26.2 Total requirements

(13 Weeks) or Fixed Technology Expenditure requirement (FTER) (annual)	1 671 235
Position Risk requirement (PRR)	3 081 210
Total Requirement (TR)	**4 752 444**

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 evaluateperformance 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 2024 (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.