

AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023





AFC HOLDINGS LIMITED

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

GROUP CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Introduction

It is with great pleasure that I present AFC Holdings Limited's financial performance for the year ended 31 December 2023.

AFC Holdings Limited has established itself as a formidable Group that has a footprint in the agriculture space of the country. The Group, now a fully functional One-Stop-Shop Development Finance Group, is well positioned to anchor and drive the financing of agriculture transformation in Zimbabwe.

Economic Review

During the year, the operating environment was characterised by amplified currency volatility and exchange rate depreciation. In tandem, domestic prices and inflation rose sharply increasing the cost of doing business. The economy continued on a sustained re-dollarisation, with nearly 80% of all goods and services transacted in foreign currency. The local currency costs sharply escalated during the year as pegged to the parallel market exchange rate.

The economy recorded real GDP growth of 5.3% in 2023, mainly reflecting agriculture and mining sectors growth. Infrastructure development and the ICT sectors also witnessed material growth, further enhancing the growth of the economy.

The annual headline inflation decelerated from 230.1% to 26.5% in December 2023. The month-on-month inflation also decelerated from a peak of 12.2% in June to 4.5% in December 2023. Howbeit inflationary pressures persisted in the economy reflecting the widening parallel market premium.

In response to rising parallel market driven inflation, the Government implemented several policy measures, including further monetary policy tightening and transfer of Government external payment obligations from the Central Bank to the Ministry of Finance in May/June, which led to a temporary appreciation of the local currency during the month of July.

These measures curbed currency depreciation and resulted in a decrease in inflation in the second half of the year. The Group embraced all the measures introduced by the monetary and fiscal authorities towards stabilizing the currency and promoting macroeconomic stability and growth.

Capitalization

All the regulated entities in the Group were adequately capitalized above the minimum regulatory capital. The Government availed peri-urban land towards the capitalization of AFC Holdings and its subsidiaries. The Group continues to explore various options to further unlock value from the land through the development of the land. AFC Holdings appreciates the capitalization support from the Government, as it ensures that the Group is adequately capitalized to fulfil its mandate on agricultural development.

Mutapa Investment Fund

The Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe gazetted Statutory Instrument 156 of 2023 on November 24th, 2023, which established the Mutapa Investment Fund, succeeding the Sovereign Wealth Fund of Zimbabwe Act. The Government, through Statutory Instrument 156 of 2023 (and later enshrined in Finance Act (Act 13 of 2023)), transferred the shareholding in AFC Holdings Limited from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, who held 50% shares each in the Group, to the Mutapa Investment Fund (MIF).

The Group subsequently deposited the share certificates with Mutapa Investments Fund in September 2023 as per the provisions of the law. AFC Holdings intends to fully leverage on the Mutapa Investment Fund to secure appropriate and suitably priced and tenured agricultural development finance through structured finance towards expanding its operations and mandate.

Business continuity and growth

The Group has continued implementation of the Business Continuity Plan, including adaptation of the disaster recovery plans. Regulatory authorities have been kept updated on progress.

Prospects for business growth are good, notwithstanding the current volatile business environment. The Group will sustain business growth initiatives for profitability. The AFC Commercial bank will expand support to exporters across all sectors of the economy, while targeting new and energy frontiers through digital platforms. The AFC Land and Development bank, AFC Leasing company and AFC Insurance company will continue to provide accessible financial solutions to the agricultural sector.

On the 11th of March 2024, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) lifted the Corrective Order issued in March 2023 against AFC Holdings. This is expected to unlock more business opportunities for the Group, going forward.

Environmental, Social, and Governance Issues

The Group adheres to Corporate Governance standards and regulatory requirements. The Group is operationalising the Group-wide Corporate Governance Framework which entrenches sound best-practice governance across the Group. Additional Board members have been appointed to the Board of AFC Commercial Bank in line with the requirements of the Banking Act [Chapter 24:20] and any gaps on the respective Boards in other SBUs and the Holdings are being addressed by the Shareholder. The Group is also a responsible investor, conscious of its environmental and social obligations associated with development finance. In 2023 the Group launched its AFC Cares Initiative to spearhead its social obligations and has supported several charities in many communities. Going forward the Group will pursue membership with accredited agencies on ESG issues.

The Group continues to engage in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) supporting communities where we operate our business. The Group, through the AFC Commercial bank also supported schools and local community initiatives, particularly in rural communities.

Outlook

The economic outlook of the domestic economy, though projected to be positive, is weighed down by the projected decline in agriculture due to the El Nino induced drought. The poor performance of the agriculture and mining sectors, which are crucial growth pillars for the economy, will significantly impact economic growth, leading to the underperformance of other sectors. The situation will be further compounded by any persistent currency volatility and inflationary pressures.

The Group firmly believes that the government will continue to sustain policies for currency and inflation stability, which are essential for the economy's sustainable growth path. Further, the Group is optimistic that the Government will institute measures to mitigate the ills of the climate-induced drought and ensure food security in the country.

To ensure sustainability of business growth and profitability, the Group will expand its high-impact transformational agricultural development initiatives; value preservation strategies; leverage group synergies as well as the technology and digital products currently being rolled out.

Appreciation

I would like to convey my utmost gratitude to the shareholders, which were, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, and now Mutapa Investment Fund, regulatory authorities, stakeholders, customers, and the market at large for their unwavering support, which continues to keep the Group on a growth trajectory. I also extend my gratitude to my fellow Board members and subsidiary boards, management, and Staff for their high level of commitment which has underpinned the Group's positive growth thus far.

J. Mutizwa
Group Chairman
27 March 2024

GROUP CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

It is my honour and privilege to present to you the financial statements of AFC Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 December 2023. In accordance with the International Accounting Standard 29 (IAS29), the inflation-adjusted financial statements will form the basis of the Group's performance report.

Overview of the Group's performance

The Group achieved an inflation adjusted profit before tax of ZWL220.4 billion, a profit after tax of ZWL89.6 billion and return on equity of 35% on a capital base of ZWL630.6 billion. While the Group's inflation adjusted profit before tax increased by 193% compared to the prior year, profit after tax for the period increased by 43% as a result of a 966% increase in tax expenses mainly due to deferred income tax on unrealized non funded income.

The Group's total income increased by 236% to ZWL658.3 billion compared to the prior year, with the growth emanating largely from non funded income as the Group banking subsidiaries continued to register transaction volumes growth leveraging on the Group's investment in digitalisation. The Group's investment in value preserving assets yielded positive results with a 328% increase in dealing income and fair value gains from investment properties. The Group's banking subsidiaries also registered an increase in US\$ denominated loans in line with increase in volume of foreign currency transactions.

On a positive note, The Group's cost to income ratio excluding monetary loss, decreased to 41% compared with 50% reported in the prior year, primarily as a result of significant growth in revenue. The Group, however, continues with process re-engineering, leveraging off digitalisation initiatives to improve business efficiency and contain costs.

At ZWL1 343 billion, The Groups statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 increased by 71% compared with the 31 December 2022 position of ZWL784 billion. The growth in the statement of financial position was mainly driven by growth in loans and advances which were up 100% at ZWL342.6 billion. The growth in loans and advances was funded by deposits and lines of credit which closed 31 December 2023 at ZWL477 billion representing an increase of 65% from prior year. Total equity attributable to shareholders increased by 46% to ZWL630.6 billion, compared to ZWL431.7 billion as at 31 December 2022. All the Group companies were in compliance with regulatory capital requirements.

AFC Commercial bank

The Bank recorded an inflation adjusted profit before tax of ZWL153.9 billion for the year, against the background of tightening macro and business environment occasioned by the amplified currency volatility during the year. The profit growth was mainly driven by non-interest income, which at ZWL 473 billion was 45% above prior year. The growth in non-interest income was mainly due to increase in fee and commission income, foreign exchange gains and increased customer activity on the Bank's digital banking platforms.

Total assets increased by 79% from ZWL491.2 billion in December 2022 to ZWL878.5 billion, as at 31 December 2023. Loans and advances (net) were ZWL243.8 billion, representing a growth of 102% compared to the previous year. The loan to deposit ratio as at 31 December 2023 was 64% which was within the maximum recommended of 70%. The focus of the Bank was to sustain quality asset growth to avoid high impairment.

The Bank's non-performing loans (NPL) ratio closed the year at 8.1%. This was mainly due to exposure to a tobacco merchant who was in default at year end. The Bank is positive about the success of the ongoing recovery efforts against the merchant. The Bank will also continue implementing measures for enhanced credit granting to enhance asset quality.

Deposits from customers closed the period at ZWL 387 billion representing an increase of 62% from 239 billion as at 31 December 2022. The liquidity ratio closed the year at 33%, above the RBZ regulatory minimum requirement of 30%. The Bank's Tier 1 capital was USD40.5 million against regulatory minimum of USD30 million.

During the year the Bank acquired a new Core Banking system, the implementation of which is currently ongoing and scheduled for completion in May 2024. The milestones achieved during the year give assurance that the target go-live date will be achieved on schedule. The new Core Banking System will provide management information system capabilities to allow for more efficient managerial oversight of the Bank's performance.

The Bank is expanding business growth initiatives for enhanced profitability. The Bank continues to expand digital banking platforms, e-channels, new merchants onboarding and POS deployment. The Bank launched a few new products during the year, including an e-wallet product, Digipay. The digital channels and new products will be expanded as part of business growth initiatives.

The Bank will continue to expand deposit mobilization initiatives targeting expanding depositor base. The Bank will expand agency banking as part of deposit mobilization. The Bank will sustain financial inclusion initiatives mainly through low-cost products targeting the unbanked and the underbanked.

AFC Land and Development bank

The Land and Development bank posted an inflation adjusted profit before tax of ZWL30.8 billion increasing by 237% from prior year. The Bank's commitment to facilitating agricultural development remains unwavering. Loans and advances closed the year ended 31 December 2023 at ZWL95.8 billion, reflecting the bank's dedication to providing accessible financial solutions to the agricultural community. The sectors funded included strategic crops such as maize, wheat, soya beans, small grains livestock, plantations, fisheries and horticulture. The Bank also played a role in offering agricultural mechanisation facilities to qualifying farmers during the year.

The Bank maintained a quality loan portfolio with stringent credit risk management practices. The Bank's non-performing loan (NPL) ratio remains well within industry benchmarks at 3.53% as at 31 December 2023. Total shareholders' funds closed the year at ZWL59.5 billion and discussions with the shareholder continue regarding not just the regulatory capital but the economic capital levels required to enable the Bank fully deliver on its mandate to transform agriculture.

As the Bank looks ahead to the 2023/24 summer cropping season, it is crucial to acknowledge the potential negative impact of the El Niño effect on the agricultural sector. The Bank is committed to collaborating with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies and agricultural experts, to develop and implement strategies that mitigate the potential adverse effects of El Niño.

AFC Insurance company

The AFC Insurance company started operations in September 2022 after being granted license by The Insurance and Pension Commission (IPEC). The company recorded an inflation adjusted profit before tax of ZWL36.2 billion for the year ended 31 December 2023. This was, besides the fair valuation gains on investment property, due to increased insurance business underwritten. The company's capital position is currently above the regulated capital position.

AFC Leasing company

The AFC Leasing company recorded an inflation adjusted profit before tax of ZWL3.0 billion for the year ended 31 December 2023. However, the company recorded an inflation adjusted loss after tax of ZWL25.7 billion due to increase in deferred income tax. Total assets closed the year at ZWL121.9 billion in inflation adjusted terms thereby giving an increasing of 36% over prior year. Additional capital injection in the form of mechanisation and working capital was availed during the financial year and the company appreciates the continued support by the Shareholder.

Capitalisation

The Group's subsidiaries improved their capital positions through organic growth and shareholder capital injections. The AFC Holdings appreciates continued Shareholder support through capitalisation. Capital preservation and growth remains a priority to the Group's overall strategic objectives.

Human Capital and Industrial Relations

AFC Holdings is an equal opportunity employer and attaches great importance to talent acquisition, development and retention, which are critical in sustaining its ability to serve customers and stakeholders.

The Group is scaling up training and skills development at all levels. Training in customer service and product knowledge as part of customer experience initiatives was done during the year under review. The Group also instituted a culture change programme designed to enhance effective communication, building a team, instilling a sense of belonging and adherence to the core values of the Group for enhanced customer service delivery. The Group continues to engage staff to address welfare issues given the current economic hardships. Initiatives were introduced to cushion staff and these are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Compliance and regulatory developments

The Group remains committed to the adherence to all applicable laws, regulations, standards and international best practices. For the year ended 31 December 2023, there were no material non-compliance issues to laws and regulations.

Outlook

The outlook remains positive despite the local and global economic uncertainties. It is anticipated that authorities will continue to implement measures to bring stability to the operating environment. We remain committed to sustainable social and economic development across our business, operations and the communities that we serve. Looking ahead, the Group will continue to tap into growth opportunities across all business lines.

Appreciation

My sincere gratitude goes to all our valued customers, strategic partners and stakeholders for the steadfast cooperation, continued support and commitment towards AFC Holdings. We are confident that we will continue to create long-term, sustainable value for all our stakeholders into the foreseeable future as we impactfully transform agriculture in Zimbabwe for food sustenance and self-sufficiency.

I want to thank my board and fellow directors for their expertise and resilience in this challenging operating environment. The way our senior management and staff members have performed with extraordinary discipline and dedication in such a turbulent operating environment is commendable. Finally, more profound gratitude goes to the regulators: Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe and Insurance and Pensions Commission for their oversight and guidance.

F. Macheke
Group Chief Executive Officer
27 March 2024

AFC HOLDINGS LIMITED

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

5. RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1. Financial risk management

5.1.1. Financial risk factors

5.1.1.4 Interest Rate Risk (continued)

Interest rate repricing and gap analysis

| As at 31 December 2022 | Inflation adjusted | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Up to 1 Month | 1 month to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 year To 5 years | Above 5 years | Non interest | |
| | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 28 649 450 | - | - | - | - | - | 28 649 450 |
| Amounts due from other banks | 29 184 702 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 184 702 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | 0 | - | 47 285 234 | 28 783 106 | 98 535 | 16 567 | 76 183 443 |
| Financial assets at FVPL | - | - | - | - | - | 627 400 | 627 400 |
| Loans and advances | 62 146 626 | 20 410 444 | 53 577 416 | 42 096 541 | - | - | 178 231 027 |
| Insurance contract assets | - | - | - | - | - | 420 721 | 420 721 |
| Other financial assets | 1 956 356 | - | - | - | - | 30 350 813 | 32 307 169 |
| Total assets | 121 937 134 | 20 410 444 | 100 862 650 | 70 879 647 | 98 535 | 31 415 501 | 345 603 912 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Deposits due to other banks | 8 239 | - | - | - | - | - | 8 239 |
| Deposits from customers | 166 040 979 | 16 766 271 | 50 743 289 | - | - | - | 233 550 539 |
| Lines of credit | - | 12 266 079 | 55 580 976 | - | - | - | 67 847 055 |
| Insurance contract liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 242 846 | 242 846 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 582 554 | 582 554 |
| Other financial liabilities | 1 416 698 | - | - | - | - | 16 839 857 | 18 256 555 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 167 465 916 | 29 032 350 | 106 324 265 | - | - | 17 665 257 | 320 487 788 |
| Interest rate repricing gap | (45 528 782) | (8 621 906) | (5 461 615) | 70 879 647 | 98 535 | 13 750 244 | 25 116 123 |
| Cumulative repricing gap | (45 528 782) | (54 150 688) | (59 612 303) | 11 267 344 | 11 365 879 | 25 116 1243 | 25 116 123 |

Interest rate repricing and gap analysis

| As at 31 December 2022 | Historical cost | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Up to 1 Month | 1 month to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 year To 5 years | Above 5 years | Non interest | |
| | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 | ZWL\$'000 |
| Assets | | | | | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 5 961 928 | - | - | - | - | - | 5 961 928 |
| Amounts due from other banks | 6 072 299 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 072 299 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost | - | - | 9 840 061 | 5 989 742 | 20 464 | 3 446 | 15 853 713 |
| Financial assets at FVPL | - | - | - | - | - | 130 561 | 130 561 |
| Loans and advances | 12 928 884 | 4 247 398 | 11 149 418 | 8 760 258 | - | - | 37 085 958 |
| Insurance contract assets | - | - | - | - | - | 87 520 | 87 520 |
| Other financial assets | 407 120 | - | - | - | - | 6 296 721 | 6 703 840 |
| Total assets | 25 370 231 | 4 247 398 | 20 989 479 | 14 750 000 | 20 464 | 6 518 248 | 71 895 819 |
| Liabilities | | | | | | | |
| Deposits due to other banks | 1 715 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 715 |
| Deposits from customers | 34 557 331 | 3 484 705 | 10 559 639 | - | - | - | 48 601 675 |
| Lines of credit | - | 2 551 642 | 11 562 191 | - | - | - | 14 113 833 |
| Insurance contract liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 50 518 | 50 518 |
| Reinsurance contract liabilities | - | - | - | - | - | 121 185 | 121 185 |
| Other financial liabilities | 294 816 | - | - | - | - | 3 504 187 | 3 799 003 |
| Total equity and liabilities | 34 853 862 | 6 036 347 | 22 121 830 | - | - | 3 675 890 | 66 687 930 |
| Interest rate repricing gap | (9 483 631) | (1 788 949) | (1 132 351) | 14 750 000 | 20 464 | 2 842 358 | 5 207 891 |
| Cumulative repricing gap | (9 483 631) | (11 272 580) | (12 404 931) | 2 345 069 | 2 365 533 | 5 207 891 | 5 207 891 |

5 FAIR VALUE ESTIMATION

Fair value of financial instruments not held at fair value

The disclosed fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximate their carrying value because of their "short-term" nature.

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 94 556 858 | 37 477 036 | 94 556 858 | 7 797 927 |
| Amounts due from other banks | 32 375 496 | 20 357 166 | 32 375 496 | 4 236 300 |
| Financial assets at amortized cost | 110 771 699 | 76 183 443 | 110 771 699 | 15 853 713 |
| Loans and advances to customers- gross | 349 371 418 | 178 231 027 | 349 371 418 | 37 085 958 |
| Other financial assets | 35 178 080 | 30 350 813 | 35 178 080 | 6 296 721 |
| | 622 253 551 | 342 599 435 | 622 253 551 | 71 270 619 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| Deposits | 374 152 625 | 233 550 539 | 374 152 625 | 48 601 675 |
| Other financial liabilities | 42 220 396 | 20 532 093 | 42 220 396 | 4 272 574 |
| Lines of credit | 102 471 534 | 67 847 055 | 102 471 534 | 14 113 833 |
| | 518 844 555 | 321 929 687 | 518 844 555 | 66 988 082 |

IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement" requires an entity to classify its assets and liabilities according to hierarchy that reflects the availability of observable significant market inputs. The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The three levels have been defined as follows:

Quoted market prices - Level 1

Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. Such instruments are valued by reference to unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets where the quoted price is readily available, and the price represents actual and regularly occurring market transactions.

An active market is one in which transactions occur with sufficient volume and frequency to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Valuation technique using observable inputs - Level 2

Assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 have been valued using models whose inputs are observable in an active market either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Valuation technique using significant and unobservable inputs - Level 3

Assets and liabilities classified as level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

A valuation input is considered observable if it can be directly observed from transactions in an active market, or if there is compelling external evidence demonstrating an executable exit price. The hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. The Group considers relevant and observable market prices in its valuations where possible.

The classification of assets and liabilities is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The following table analyses the assets carried at fair value and at fair value:

The table below analyses assets carried at fair value, by the valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows.

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2); and
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

Effects of changes in significant unobservable assumptions to reasonable possible alternatives

Favourable and unfavourable changes are determined based on changes in the value of the financial asset or liability as a result of varying the levels of the unobservable parameters using statistical techniques. When parameters are not amenable to statistical analysis, quantification of uncertainty is judgemental.

When the fair value of a financial asset or liability is affected by more than one unobservable assumption the figures shown reflect the most favourable or most unfavourable change from varying the assumptions individually.

The valuations of the private investments are performed on an asset-by-asset basis using a valuation methodology appropriate to the specific investment and in line with industry guidelines. In determining the valuation of the investment, the principal assumption used is the valuation multiples applied to the main financial indicators (such as adjusted earnings).

| Assets | Valuation technique and inputs |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Owner occupied property (land and buildings) | Sales comparison method, market rentals and yields |
| Investment property | Sales comparison method, market rentals and yields |

| Type of property | Key unobservable inputs | Interrelationship between unobservable inputs and key fair value measurement |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Office, Retail, and Industrial Properties | Office • Capitalisation rates: 5% to 6% • Market rentals per m2: ZWL 30 000 to ZWL 36 000 • Vacancy rates; 40% to 60% | The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if: Net rental income increased/ (decreased) Capitalisation rates were lower/ (higher). |
| Valuation approach Income capitalisation | Retail • Capitalisation rates: 4% to 5% • Market rentals per m2: ZWL 48 000 to ZWL 90 000 • Vacancy rates: 0% to 4.74% | Vacancies decreased/ (increased) • The estimated fair value would decrease if the unobservable inputs changed the other way. |
| Residential Valuation approach: Direct comparison/ Market approach. | Residential rent from ZWL 22 000 to ZWL 216 000 | The estimated fair value would increase/(decrease) if prices for comparable properties increased/ (decreased). |
| Land Valuation approach: Direct comparison / Market approach | Land value per m2: ZWL 4 500 | The estimated fair value would increase/ (decrease) if prices for comparable properties increased/ (decreased). |



- 1**
You must be a TIMB registered grower who is registered with a Tobacco Merchant.
- 2**
Contact your field officer or AFC Leasing & complete an AFC TSOF Stop Order Form.
- 3**
Receive your Quotation, Pay 33% deposit and a Tractor will be scheduled for your Farm.



Make use of our Tobacco Tillage Stop Order Facility (TSOF).



Watch your money grow At Zero percent charge

The AFC Commercial Bank Savings accounts have no charges, just interest on the money you save.

Talk to us today and open your savings account in minutes!



A Registered Commercial Bank  A member of the Deposit Protection Scheme

A Subsidiary of AFC Holdings.

AFC COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Continued)...

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL\$'000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL\$'000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL\$'000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL\$'000 |
| Operating cash flows before working capital changes | 112 511 615 | 1 545 246 | 129 073 873 | 3 988 863 |
| Working capital changes | | | | |
| Decrease in financial assets | (30 149 984) | (49 748 562) | (92 168 188) | (14 278 930) |
| Increase in loans and advances to customers | (122 935 731) | (10 689 516) | (230 329 631) | (19 015 343) |
| Increase in other assets | (2 834 701) | (20 704 397) | (19 581 377) | (5 612 294) |
| Increase in deposits | 147 650 539 | 91 448 261 | 337 095 598 | 40 837 173 |
| Increase in other liabilities | 4 524 265 | 6 118 297 | 16 021 500 | 2 762 493 |
| Increase / (decrease) in deferred income | 715 954 | (690 955) | 1 793 146 | 186 835 |
| Cash flow from working capital changes | (3 029 628) | 15 733 128 | 12 831 047 | 4 879 934 |
| Net cash generated from operations | 109 481 897 | 14 187 882 | 141 904 920 | 8 868 797 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | | |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | 305 486 | 20 163 | 305 486 | 7 903 |
| Purchase of investment property | - | (22 110) | - | (1 853) |
| Purchases of property and equipment | 11 (20 048 279) | (6 656 389) | (13 644 829) | (1 078 078) |
| Purchases of intangible assets | 12 (23 570 682) | (2 932 116) | (20 934 208) | (536 381) |
| Lease improvements | (384 851) | - | (319 204) | - |
| Receipts for statutory asset | - | 5 515 440 | - | 1 498 471 |
| Net cash utilized in investing activities | (43 698 326) | (4 075 012) | (34 592 755) | (109 937) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | | |
| Proceeds from shareholders injection | 4 237 023 | - | 1 344 545 | - |
| Proceeds from lines of credit | 5 000 000 | - | 5 000 000 | - |
| Repayment of lines of credit | (110 157) | (6 146 385) | (110 157) | (1 279 058) |
| Lease liability payment | 13.2 (981 248) | (1 161 122) | (813 936) | (78 420) |
| Net cash generated / (utilised) generated from financing activities | 8 140 618 | (7 307 507) | 5 420 452 | (1 357 478) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 73 924 279 | 2 805 363 | 112 732 617 | 7 401 382 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 49 006 566 | 46 201 203 | 10 198 228 | 2 796 846 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December | 122 930 845 | 49 006 566 | 122 930 845 | 10 198 228 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

AFC Commercial Bank (the "Bank"), a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe, is registered as a commercial bank by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe under the Zimbabwe Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) and Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) and provides a wide range of commercial banking and related financial services in Zimbabwe.

The financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Temba Ruvingo CA (Z), the Executive Director-Finance of the Bank.

The address of its registered office is 14-16 Nelson Mandela Avenue, Harare.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared with policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), promulgated by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which includes standards and interpretations approved by IASB, the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) interpretations, and in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) and relevant statutory instruments SI33 of 1999, SI62 of 1996 and SI33 of 2019.

2.1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of IAS 29: Financial Reporting for Hyperinflationary Economies, as well as the requirements of the Companies and Other Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) and the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20).

2.2. Functional and presentation currency

The audited financial results are presented in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL), the functional currency of the Bank.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

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

3.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The Bank has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but not yet effective.

3.3 IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies

IAS 29 requires that financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of a measuring unit current at the balance sheet date, and that corresponding figures for previous periods be stated in the same terms to the latest balance sheet date. Professional judgements were used and appropriate adjustments were made to historical financial statements in preparing financial statements which are IAS 29 compliant.

The restatement has been calculated by means of conversion factors derived from the consumer price index (CPI) prepared by the Zimbabwe Statistical Office (Zimstats). The indices and conversion factors have been applied to the historical cost transactions and balances as follows:

| Dates | Indices | Conversion factor |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| December 2023 | 65 703.4354 | 1.0000 |
| December 2022 | 13 672.9269 | 4.8054 |
| December 2021 | 3 977.50 | 3.4378 |

The indices and conversion factors have been applied to historical cost transactions and balances as follows:

Monetary assets and liabilities are not restated as they are already stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the balance sheet date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are not carried at amounts current at the balance sheet date and components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant monthly conversion factor. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at amounts current at the balance sheet date that is at fair value are not restated.

Deferred tax: this is provided in respect of temporary differences arising from the restatement of assets and liabilities. Cash flow items are expressed in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.

All items in the statement of profit or loss are restated by applying the relevant monthly, yearly average or year-end conversion factors. The effect of inflation on the net monetary position of the Bank is included in the statement of profit or loss as a monetary loss adjustment.

RISK MANAGEMENT Financial risk management Financial risk factors

4.1.1 Financial risk factors

The Bank's business involves taking on risks in a targeted manner and managing them professionally. Taking risk is core to the financial services business and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Bank's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Bank's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Bank'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 Bank 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 Risk and Compliance Committee, under policies approved by the Board. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and non-derivative financial instruments. The Board has overall responsibility for determining the type and level of business risks that the Bank assumes are essential in achieving corporate objectives. The Board has delegated part of its risk management responsibility to its various sub-committees namely, Audit, Human Resources, Loans and Advances, Loans Review, Assets and Liabilities and Risk and Compliance Committees. In addition, internal audit is responsible for the independent review of risk management and the control environment. The Bank's risk management strategic objectives are principally to protect the financial strength and reputation of the Bank.

4.1.1.1 Credit risk

DEFINITION

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Bank. The Bank's main income generating activity is lending to customers and therefore credit risk is a principal risk. Credit risk mainly arises from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related commitments to lend such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that are an asset position. The Bank considers all elements of credit risk exposure such as counterparty default risk, geographical risk and sector risk for risk management purposes.

CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT

The Bank's credit committee is responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk by:

- Ensuring that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Bank's stated policies and procedures, IFRS and relevant supervisory guidance.
- Identifying, assessing and measuring credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Creating credit policies to protect the Bank against the identified risks including the requirements to obtain collateral from borrowers, to perform robust ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and to continually monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limiting concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, industry, credit rating, geographic location etc.
- Establishing a robust control framework regarding the authorisation structure for the approval and renewal of credit facilities.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's risk grading to categorise exposures accordingly.
- The degree of risk of default. Risk grades are subject to regular reviews.
- Developing and maintaining the Bank's processes for measuring ECL including monitoring of credit risk, incorporation of forward looking information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensuring that the Bank has policies and procedures in place to appropriately maintain and validate models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Establishing a sound credit risk accounting assessment and measurement process that provides it with a strong basis for common systems, tools and data to assess credit risk and to account for ECL. Providing advice, guidance and specialist skills to business units to promote best practice throughout the Bank in the management of credit risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

The Loans and Advances Committee manages the overall lending policy of the Bank. The Loans Review Committee reviews the quality of the Bank's loan portfolio to ensure that it conforms to sound lending policies.

THE BANK'S INTERNAL RATING AND PD ESTIMATION PROCESS

The Bank allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of risk of default. These factors vary depending on the nature of the exposure and the type of borrower. These information sources are first used to determine the PDs within the Bank's Basel II framework. The internal credit grades are assigned based on these Basel II grades. For some portfolios, information from external credit rating agencies is also used. PDs are then adjusted for IFRS 9 calculations to incorporate forward-looking information and the IFRS 9 stage classification of the exposure. This is repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

The Bank employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of the remaining lifetime PD of exposures and how these are expected to change as a result of the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification and calibration of relationships between changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors as well depth analysis of the impact of certain other factors (e.g. forbearance experience) on the risk of default. For most exposures, key macro-economic indicators include: GDP growth, benchmark interest rates and unemployment. For exposures to specific industries and/or regions, the analysis may extend to relevant commodity and/or real estate prices.

Based on advice from the Bank's Credit Risk Committee and economic experts and consideration of a variety of external actual and forecast information, the Bank formulates a 'base case' view of the future direction of relevant economic variables as well as a representative range of other possible forecast scenarios (see discussion below on incorporation of forward-looking information). The Bank then uses these forecasts to adjust its estimates of PDs.

CORPORATE AND SMALL BUSINESS LENDING

Corporate loans are assessed using credit scoring model that takes into account various historical, current and forward looking information such as:

- Historical information together with forecasts and budgets prepared by the client including relevant ratios to measure the client's financial performance. Some of these indicators are already included in covenants with clients and are, therefore, measured with greater attention;
- Any publicly available information on the clients from external parties. This includes external rating grades issued by external parties, independent analysts' reports, press release or articles;
- Any macroeconomic or geographical information e.g. GDP growth relevant for the specific industry and geographical segments where the client operates; and
- Any other objectively supportable information on the quality and abilities of the client's management relevant for the company's performance.

The complexity of the rating techniques varies based on the exposure of the Bank and the complexity and size of the customer.

CONSUMER LENDING

This comprises unsecured loans whose products are less complex and additionally rated by an automated scorecard tool primarily driven by days past due. Key inputs into the models are:

Use of limits and volatility thereof, GDP growth, unemployment rates, changes in personal income / salary levels based on records of current accounts, personal indebtedness and expected interest re-pricing.

TREASURY, TRADING AND INTERBANK RELATIONSHIPS

The Bank manages these relationships by analysing publicly available information such as financial information and other external data, such as the rating of rating agencies and assigns the internal rating.

EXPOSURE AT DEFAULT (EAD)

The exposure at default (EAD) represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too. To calculate the EAD for stage 1, the Bank assesses the possible default events within 12 months for the calculation of 12mECL. For stage 2, stage 3 and POCI financial assets. The exposure at default is considered for events over the lifetime of the instruments.

The Bank determines the EADs by modelling the range of possible exposure at various points in time, corresponding with the multiple scenarios. The IFRS 9 PDs are then assigned to each economic scenario based on the outcome of the Bank's models.

LOSS GIVEN DEFAULT (LGD)

For corporate banking financial instruments, LGD values are assessed by account managers and reviewed by a specialised risk committee. The credit risk assessment is based on standardised LGD assessment framework that results in a certain LGD rate. These LGD rates take into account the expected EAD in comparison to the amount expected to be recovered or realised from any collateral held.

The Bank segments its retail lending products into smaller homogeneous portfolios, based on key characteristics that are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows. The applied data is based on historically collected loss data and involves a wider set of transaction characteristics (e.g. product type, collateral type) as well as borrower characteristics. Further recent data and forward-looking economic scenarios are used in order to determine the IFRS 9 LGD rate for each group of financial instruments. When assessing the forward-looking information, the expectation is based on multiple scenarios. Under IFRS 9, LGD rates are estimated for the stage 1, stage 2, stage 3 and POCI, IFRS 9 segment of each asset class. The inputs for these LGDs are estimated and repeated for each economic scenario as appropriate.

AFC COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

25 OPERATING EXPENSES

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Employee benefit expenses | 105 223 659 | 39 229 201 | 60 045 649 | 5 725 935 |
| Directors' fees | 309 314 | 308 291 | 149 311 | 37 344 |
| Audit fees | 78 876 | 222 058 | 28 333 | 31 822 |
| Administration expenses | 86 874 633 | 30 538 990 | 53 035 268 | 4 731 846 |
| Depreciation of property and equipment (note 11) | 5 672 348 | 5 172 199 | 1 190 604 | 233 922 |
| Depreciation right of use assets | 2 257 537 | 654 616 | 408 831 | 44 082 |
| Amortisation of intangible assets (note 12) | 2 660 194 | 2 242 098 | 13 014 | 8 276 |
| Management fees | 20 041 966 | 6 652 144 | 14 232 363 | 1 209 288 |
| | 223 118 527 | 85 019 597 | 129 103 373 | 12 022 515 |

26. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

26.1 Loan facility commitments

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Facility commitments approved but not drawn down | 21 312 256 | 8 502 508 | 21 312 256 | 1 769 365 |
| Maturity analysis | | | | |
| Due between 1 month and 3 months | 21 312 256 | 8 502 508 | 21 312 256 | 1 769 365 |

Commitments to lend are agreements to lend money to a customer in future, subject to certain terms and conditions. Such commitments are normally made for a fixed period. The Bank may withdraw from its contractual obligation for the undrawn portion of the agreed facility limits by giving reasonable notice to the customer. The following represents the contractual amounts of the Bank's off statement of financial position financial instruments, which commit the Bank to extend credit to customers.

26.2 Financial guarantees

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Guarantees | 1 057 030 | 94 941 | 1 057 030 | 19 757 |
| Maturity analysis | | | | |
| Due within 1 month | 317 720 | 5 766 | 317 720 | 1 200 |
| Due between 1 month and 3 months | 6 110 | 65 147 | 6 110 | 13 557 |
| Due between 3 months and 1 year | 733 200 | 24 028 | 733 200 | 5 000 |
| | 1 057 030 | 94 941 | 1 057 030 | 19 757 |

In the ordinary course of business, the Bank gives financial guarantees consisting of letters of credit guarantees and acceptances.

27 PENSION AND RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The Bank operates a defined contribution pension plan administered by Marsh Employee Benefits Zimbabwe (Private) Limited. The Bank and employees contribute 12.7% and 7.5% of qualifying salaries respectively. The assets of the fund are held in a separate trustee administered fund.

In addition, the National Social Security Authority Scheme ("NSSA") was introduced on 1 October 1994 and with effect from that date all employees became members of the scheme to which both the employees and the Bank contribute. The Bank's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions as legislated from time to time.

The amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss as contributions by the Bank to the plans during the year are as follows:

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Pension costs | 6 424 245 | 1 988 646 | 3 801 430 | 285 320 |
| National Social Security Authority scheme | 815 759 | 350 285 | 450 890 | 57 697 |
| | 7 240 004 | 2 338 931 | 4 252 320 | 343 017 |

28. RELATED PARTIES

The Mutapa fund who holds 100% of the AFC Holdings Bank's shares control the Bank. Other related parties are those entities who share common shareholders with the Bank.

28.1 Deposits from related parties

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| National Aids Council | 19 339 968 | 3 702 921 | 19 339 968 | 2 160 424 |
| Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe | 8 209 155 | 528 628 | 8 209 155 | 110 007 |
| Grain Marketing Board | - | 2 420 321 | - | 503 667 |
| Tobacco Research Board | - | 22 672 | - | 4 718 |
| Zimbabwe Revenue Authority | 1 540 000 | 513 677 | 1 540 000 | 314 995 |
| Infrastructural Development Bank of Zimbabwe | 5 633 001 | - | 5 633 001 | - |
| National Social Security Authority | 14 687 004 | 3 091 248 | 14 687 004 | 642 671 |
| AFC- Land and Development Bank | 5 138 501 | 3 702 921 | 5 138 501 | 770 575 |
| AFC- Insurance Company | 120 169 | - | 120 169 | - |
| AFC- Leasing Company | 2 177 | - | 2 177 | - |
| AFC- Holdings Limited | 532 361 | - | 532 361 | - |
| Small & Medium Enterprises Development | - | 2 571 240 | - | 535 073 |
| Zimbabwe School Examinations Council (ZIMSEC) | - | 26 732 128 | - | 5 562 935 |
| Zimbabwe Academic and Research Network (ZARNET) | - | 72 629 | - | 15 114 |
| POSB Bank | 2 230 151 | - | 2 230 151 | - |
| National Venture Capital | 5 714 616 | - | 5 714 616 | - |
| ZB Bank | 2 000 000 | - | 2 000 000 | - |
| TIMB | 1 990 942 | - | 1 990 942 | - |
| | 67 138 045 | 43 358 385 | 67 138 045 | 10 620 179 |

Deposits from related parties are at the Bank's normal borrowing rates, terms and conditions.

28.2 Amounts due from related parties

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| AFC- Holdings | - | 40 255 | - | 8 377 |
| AFC Leasing | - | 302 538 | - | 62 958 |
| | - | 342 793 | - | 71 335 |

28.3 Commission income

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe | 788 | 148 853 | 301 | 12 563 |

Commission income from related parties relates to agency commission received from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

28.4 Key management compensation

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Directors' fees | 309 314 | 308 291 | 149 311 | 37 344 |
| Short-term employee benefits | 847 146 | 4 070 874 | 847 146 | 847 145 |
| | 1 156 460 | 4 379 165 | 996 457 | 884 489 |

Key management includes directors, both executive and non-executive.

28.4 Key management compensation

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Loans and advances to Directors | 156 326 | 368 718 | 156 326 | 90 372 |

The Bank advanced a unsecured loans which have a carrying amount of 156.3 million to executive directors of the Bank. The loans are charged a normal staff loan interest of 15%, and the balance of the loans is included in loans and advances.

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AFC LAND AND DEVELOPMENT BANK OF ZIMBABWE LIMITED AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

| | Note | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Cash and bank balances | 1 | 3 072 667 | 9 662 080 | 3 072 667 | 2 780 522 |
| Investment securities measured at amortised cost | 2 | 10 562 900 | 3 704 256 | 10 562 900 | 770 575 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3 | 95 811 533 | 49 826 060 | 95 811 533 | 10 365 029 |
| Other assets | 4 | 9 831 076 | 7 200 405 | 8 291 881 | 1 209 807 |
| Right of use asset | 5 | 172 309 | - | 24 649 | - |
| Current tax asset | | - | 307 512 | - | 63 970 |
| Property and equipment | 6 | 3 477 969 | 1 755 050 | 1 249 591 | 115 396 |
| Investment property | 7 | 55 684 227 | 36 774 558 | 55 684 227 | 7 650 000 |
| Total Assets | | 178 612 681 | 109 229 922 | 174 697 448 | 22 184 724 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | | | | |
| Equity | | | | | |
| Shareholder capital contribution awaiting allotment | 11 | 34 865 538 | 30 632 346 | 6 031 459 | 4 686 914 |
| Retained earnings | | 24 650 192 | 3 597 845 | 51 531 215 | 2 122 479 |
| Total Equity | | 59 515 730 | 34 230 191 | 57 562 674 | 6 809 393 |
| Liabilities | | | | | |
| Funding Liabilities | 8 | 96 258 949 | 67 847 055 | 96 258 949 | 14 113 833 |
| Other liabilities | 9 | 9 278 919 | 3 592 758 | 8 298 566 | 630 285 |
| Lease liability | 5 | 213 141 | - | 213 141 | - |
| Deferred tax liability | 10 | 13 345 942 | 3 559 918 | 12 364 118 | 631 213 |
| Total Liabilities | | 119 096 951 | 74 999 731 | 117 134 774 | 15 375 331 |
| Total liabilities and equity | | 178 612 681 | 109 229 922 | 174 697 448 | 22 184 724 |

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards in that it has not considered the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 – Financial Reporting for Hyperinflationary Economies. As a result, the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historic financial information.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

| | Note | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|----------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Interest and similar income | | | | | |
| Interest and similar income | 12 | 49 476 143 | 23 006 676 | 23 393 214 | 4 036 231 |
| Interest expense and similar charges | 13 | (44 776 868) | (22 058 180) | (19 516 824) | (3 532 704) |
| Net interest income | | 4 699 275 | 948 496 | 3 876 390 | 503 527 |
| Fees and commission income | | | | | |
| Fees and commission income | 14 | 45 679 449 | 2 211 026 | 25 923 875 | 447 979 |
| Fair value gain investment property | | 18 909 669 | 10 547 674 | 48 034 227 | 3 322 086 |
| Total non-interest income | | 64 589 118 | 12 758 700 | 73 958 102 | 3 770 065 |
| Total revenue | | 69 288 393 | 13 707 196 | 77 834 492 | 4 273 592 |
| Operating expenses | | | | | |
| Net impairment gain/loss on financial assets | 15 | (2 015 221) | (1 078 750) | (1 700 823) | (121 092) |
| Operating expenses | 16 | (24 425 359) | (8 502 219) | (14 980 858) | (1 345 577) |
| Net monetary (loss)/gain | | (12 021 657) | 5 024 382 | - | - |
| Total operating expenses | | (38 462 237) | (4 556 587) | (16 681 681) | (1 466 669) |
| Profit before tax | | 30 826 156 | 9 150 609 | 61 152 811 | 2 806 923 |
| Taxation | | (9 797 193) | (3 399 380) | (11 744 075) | (596 206) |
| Profit For The Year | | 21 028 963 | 5 751 229 | 49 408 736 | 2 210 717 |
| Other Comprehensive Income | | | | | |
| Other Comprehensive Income | | - | - | - | - |
| Total Comprehensive Income | | 21 028 963 | 5 751 229 | 49 408 736 | 2 210 717 |

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards in that it has not considered the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 – Financial Reporting for Hyperinflationary Economies. As a result, the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historic financial information.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

| Inflation adjusted | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Share capital ZWL '000 | Shareholder Capital Awaiting Allotment ZWL '000 | Retained earnings ZWL '000 | Total ZWL '000 |
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | - | 30 632 342 | 3 597 850 | 34 230 192 |
| Accumulated loss for the period | - | - | 21 052 342 | 21 052 342 |
| Shareholder Equity Contribution | - | 4 233 196 | - | 4 233 196 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2023 | - | 34 865 538 | 24 650 192 | 59 515 730 |
| Historical cost | | | | |
| | Share capital ZWL '000 | Shareholder Capital Awaiting Allotment ZWL '000 | Retained earnings ZWL '000 | Total ZWL '000 |
| Balance as at 01 January 2023 | - | 4 686 914 | 2 122 479 | 6 809 393 |
| Profit for the period | - | - | 49 408 736 | 49 408 736 |
| Shareholder Equity Contribution | - | 1 344 545 | - | 1 344 545 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2023 | - | 6 031 459 | 51 531 215 | 57 562 674 |
| Inflation adjusted | | | | |
| | Share capital ZWL '000 | Shareholder Capital Awaiting Allotment ZWL '000 | Retained earnings ZWL '000 | Total ZWL '000 |
| Balance as at 01 January 2022 | - | 3 369 612 | (2 153 384) | 1 216 228 |
| Accumulated loss for the period | - | - | 5 751 228 | 5 751 228 |
| Shareholder Equity Contribution | - | 27 262 734 | - | 27 262 734 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2022 | - | 30 632 346 | 3 597 845 | 34 230 191 |
| Historical cost | | | | |
| | Share capital ZWL '000 | Shareholder Capital Awaiting Allotment ZWL '000 | Retained earnings ZWL '000 | Total ZWL '000 |
| Balance as at 01 January 2022 | - | 159 000 | (88 238) | 70 762 |
| Profit for the period | - | - | 2 210 717 | 2 210 717 |
| Shareholder Equity Contribution | - | 4 527 914 | - | 4 527 914 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2022 | - | 4 686 914 | 2 122 479 | 6 809 393 |

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | | |
| Profit/(loss) before income tax | 30 826 156 | 9 150 609 | 61 152 811 | 2 806 923 |
| Adjusted for non-cash items: | | | | |
| Expected credit losses | 2 015 221 | 1 078 750 | 1 700 823 | 121 092 |
| Depreciation of property and equipment | 234 698 | 420 945 | 146 254 | 25 867 |
| Net monetary adjustment | 12 021 657 | (5 024 382) | - | - |
| Provision for bonus, leave pay and long service awards | 1 594 754 | 640 185 | 1 594 754 | 133 174 |
| Fair value gain investment property | (18 909 669) | (10 547 674) | (48 034 227) | (3 322 086) |
| Operating cash inflow before changes in | 27 782 817 | (4 281 567) | 16 560 415 | (235 030) |
| Operating assets and liabilities | | | | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | | |
| (Increase) in loans and advances to customers | (45 985 473) | (49 826 060) | (85 446 504) | (10 223 399) |
| (Increase) in other assets | (17 104 996) | (16 272 696) | (8 698 247) | (1 182 475) |
| Increase in lines of credit | 28 411 894 | 67 847 055 | 82 145 116 | 13 069 997 |
| Increase in other liabilities | 4 653 443 | 1 213 723 | 5 614 432 | 247 700 |
| Increase in deferred income | 78 149 | 1 738 850 | 592 019 | 241 606 |
| Net cash generated by operations | (2 164 167) | 419 305 | 10 767 480 | 1 918 398 |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (1 958 799) | (1 161 208) | (1 256 981) | (82 691) |
| Net cash (utilised in) investing activities | (1 958 799) | (1 161 208) | (1 256 981) | (82 691) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | | |
| Proceeds from shareholder capital injection | 4 392 196 | 1 800 184 | 1 344 545 | 200 000 |
| Net cash from financing activities | 4 392 196 | 1 800 184 | 1 344 545 | 200 000 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | | | |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 269 231 | 1 058 281 | 10 855 045 | 2 035 707 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | 13 366 337 | 12 308 057 | 2 780 522 | 744 814 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 13 635 567 | 13 366 338 | 13 635 567 | 2 780 522 |

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with the International Financial Reporting Standards in that it has not considered the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 – Financial Reporting for Hyperinflationary Economies. As a result, the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historic financial information.

AFC INSURANCE (PRIVATE) LIMITED AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (Continued)

8. Insurance Contract Liabilities

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Liability for incurred claims | | | | |
| Opening Balance | 236 327 | - | 49 162 | - |
| Incurred but not reported claims | 362 305 | 1 616 | 362 305 | 336 |
| Outstanding claims net reinsurance | 281 682 | 233 202 | 281 682 | 48 826 |
| Risk adjustment | 68 970 | 1 509 | 68 970 | - |
| Monetary adjustment | (187 165) | - | - | - |
| | 762 119 | 236 327 | 762 119 | 49 162 |
| Liability for remaining coverage | | | | |
| Opening Balance 1 January | 6 518 | - | 1 356 | - |
| Unearned premium reserve | 13 368 729 | 24 799 | 13 368 729 | 5 159 |
| Assets for Insurance acquisition cashflows | (3 668 287) | (18 281) | (3 668 287) | (3 803) |
| Monetary Adjustment | (5 162) | - | - | - |
| Closing Balance 31 December | 9 701 798 | 6 518 | 9 701 798 | 1 356 |
| Total insurance liabilities | 10 463 917 | 242 845 | 10 463 917 | 50 518 |

An actuarial valuation was performed at 31 2023 to determine the Company's technical liabilities as detailed above. The Actuaries assessed the adequacy of estimates for the technical liabilities and concluded that the estimates and the necessary adjustments were done to the financial statements.

9. Reinsurance Contract Liabilities

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| Opening Balance 1 January | 582 554 | - | 121 185 | - |
| Movement | 23 246 728 | 582 554 | 23 708 097 | 121 185 |
| Closing balance 31 December | 23 829 282 | 582 554 | 23 829 282 | 121 185 |

24.1 Age analysis for reinsurance creditors

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| 0 – 30 Days | 22 210 892 | - | 22 210 892 | - |
| 31 to 60 days | 17 207 | - | 17 207 | - |
| 61 to 90 days | 512 684 | - | 512 684 | - |
| 91 days and above | 1 088 499 | - | 1 088 499 | - |
| Total | 23 829 282 | - | 23 829 282 | - |

10. Related Parties

Below is a list of related parties:

| Entity | Nature of Relationship |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| AFC Holdings Limited | Shareholder |
| AFC Land and Development Bank Limited | Group entity |
| AFC Leasing Company of Zimbabwe (Private) Limited | Group entity |
| AFC Commercial Bank Limited | Group entity |

11. Deposits with Related Parties:

| | Inflation adjusted | | Historical cost | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2023 ZWL '000 | Audited 31 DEC 2022 ZWL '000 |
| AFC Commercial Bank Limited | 1 830 776 | 47 676 | 1 830 776 | 9 918 |
| | 1 830 776 | 47 676 | 1 830 776 | 9 918 |

Deposits with related parties are at the normal borrowing rates, terms and conditions.

11.1.2 Amounts due from related parties

| | Historical cost | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | AFC Commercial Bank ZWL '000 | AFC Leasing ZWL '000 | AFC Holdings ZWL '000 | AFC Land and Development Bank ZWL '000 |
| Opening Balance 1 January | -- | - | -- | 65 382 |
| Movement | -- | 121 082 | -- | 866 858 |
| Closing Balance as at 31 December | -- | 121 082 | -- | 932 240 |

Amounts due from related parties

| | Historical cost | | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| | AFC Commercial Bank ZWL '000 | AFC Leasing ZWL '000 | AFC Holdings ZWL '000 | AFC Land and Development Bank ZWL '000 |
| Opening Balance 1 January | 1 448 | - | 1 327 | - |
| Movement | 170 729 | - | 601 632 | - |
| Closing Balance as at 31 December | 172 177 | -- | 602 959 | -- |



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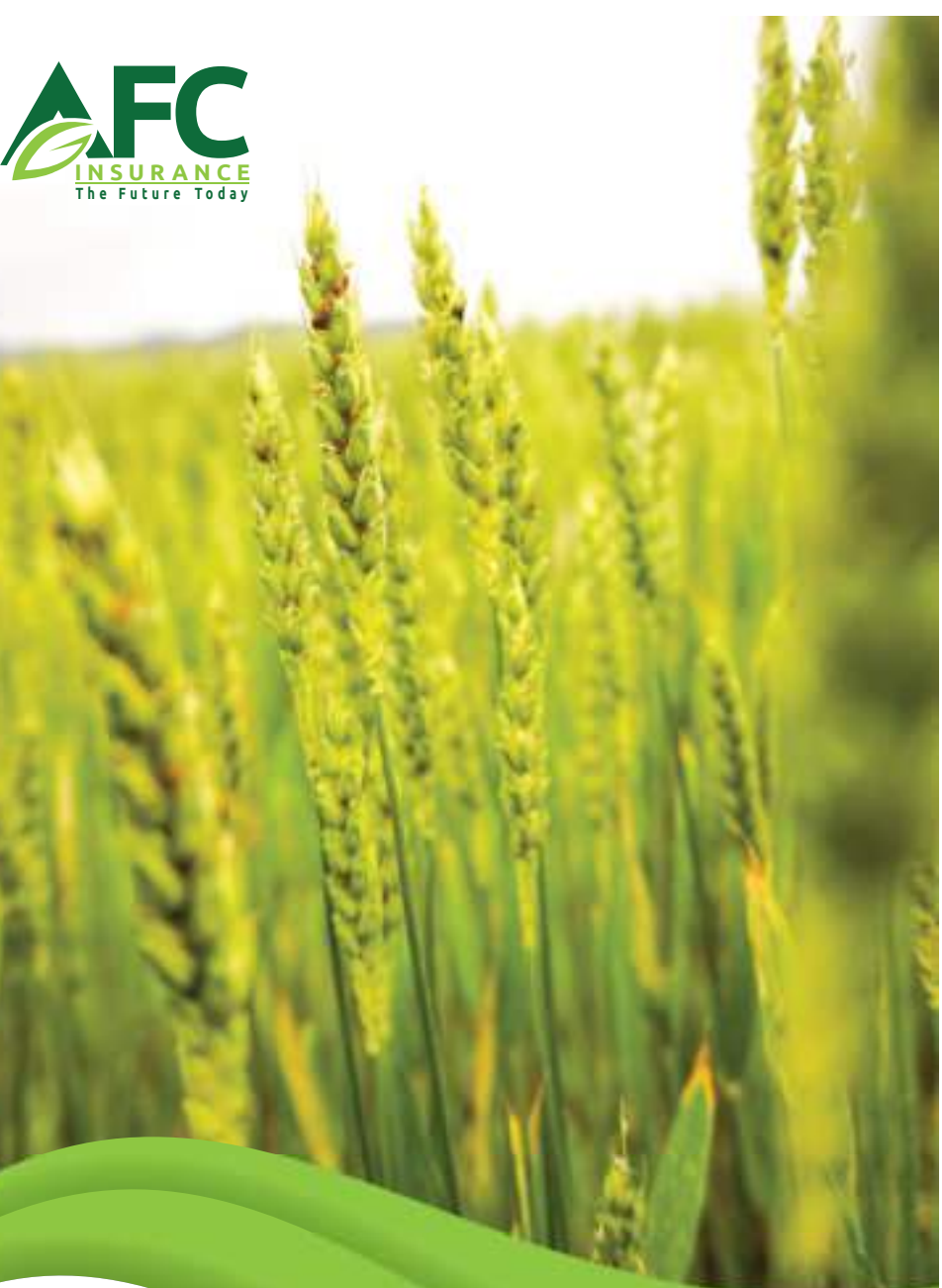
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