

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Zimplow Holdings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Adverse Opinion

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

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Adverse Opinion

As explained on note 3 the entity's functional currency is the United States Dollar (US\$) and the financial statements have been presented on the basis that the official exchange rate as at 31 December 2018 is 1:1 between the RTGS Dollar (RTGS\$) and the United States Dollar (US\$). Included in the financial statements of the group are balances and transactions denominated in RTGS\$ that management did not convert to US\$.

Under IFRS foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate, non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be 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 shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Foreign currency transactions shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, 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. In addition, an entity cannot rectify inappropriate accounting policies either by disclosure of the accounting policies used or by notes or explanatory material as disclosed in the subsequent events note 31 to the financial statements.

The statements of financial position, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statements of cash flows have not been prepared in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards in that the requirements of IAS 21: The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates have not been complied with. The effects on the consolidated financial statements of the

failure to translate the transactions and balances as at reporting date have not been determined. However, the potential impact is material and pervasive on the measurement and presentation of these financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Zimbabwe, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our adverse opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in the audit
Valuation of Factory equipment and Investment property	
The Group has factory equipment and investment property of \$775 429 and \$251 583 respectively as at 31 December 2018. It is the Group's policy to record factory equipment and investment property at their fair values. Factory equipment and investment property are stated at their fair values based on external valuations performed by independent valuers.	As part of our audit procedures, we assessed the competence, objectivity and independence of the valuer used. We reviewed the valuation reports and assessed whether the valuation approach was in accordance with professional valuation standards and is suitable for determining the fair value of factory equipment and investment property.

<p>Valuation of factory equipment and investment property is a key audit matter due to its significance on the statement of financial position and significant judgements involved in determining the appropriate valuation methodology to be used, and in estimating the underlying assumptions to be applied. The valuations are sensitive to key assumptions applied including those relating to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) investigation into past or present uses of property and neighbouring land has not been done; ii) there are no abnormal ground conditions and archaeological remains affecting occupation and value of immovable property; iii) land and buildings and improvements are fit for the purpose they are being used and comply with all statutory and local by-laws and regulations; iv) no works or restrictive conditions in the title deeds that would adversely affect the value of property; v) reliance has been placed on information received verbally from the relevant authorities such as the Registrar of Deeds Office <p>Fair value disclosures are included in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.</p>	<p>We discussed the key assumptions and critical judgments with the professional valuer and understood the approaches taken by them in determining the valuation of factory equipment and investment property.</p> <p>We assessed the appropriateness of the disclosures relating to the valuation techniques and key inputs applied by the professional valuer. The external valuer is a member of a recognized professional body for valuers. We assessed the valuation methodologies used against generally accepted market practices.</p>
<p>Adequacy of allowance for credit</p>	<p>Losses and disclosure thereto</p>
<p>Trade accounts receivables of \$3 827 204 disclosed in note 17 constitute 8% of total assets in the statement of financial position. The recoverability of trade receivables is a key element of Zimplow Holdings Limited's working capital and credit management.</p> <p>Determination of the allowance for credit losses involves significant estimates and judgements such as the reasonableness of the provisioning models used, taking into account historical data and forward-looking information both from a macro and micro economic perspective. Judgements made by management in respect of the allowance for credit losses are described in note 32.1.</p>	<p>Our procedures included, amongst others;</p> <p>Assessing the appropriateness of the judgements applied by management in determining the allowance for credit losses based on our understanding of the business and the current prevailing environment.</p> <p>Evaluating the reasonableness of the allowance for credit losses by analysing the trend of subsequent receipts, write offs and recoveries from debtors compared to the prior year estimate.</p> <p>Evaluating the adequacy of the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements relating to the description of the application of</p>

<p>Due to the significance of trade receivables and the related estimation uncertainty this is considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>management's judgement in determining the allowance for credit losses.</p> <p>Reviewing the Group accounting policy on trade accounts receivables for compliance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.</p>
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Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section above, the Group did not comply with the requirements of IAS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reason with respect to the amounts or other items in the Directors' Report affected by the failure to comply with the referred standard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the group'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 group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also ^(N12):

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group'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 consolidated 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 group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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 entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors 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 the directors 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.

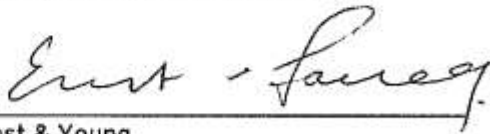
From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most

significance in the audit of the consolidated 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, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have not in all material respects, been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of and in the manner required by the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Walter Mupanguri (PAAB Number 220)



Ernst & Young

Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)

Registered Public Auditors

Angwa City

Corner Julius Nyerere Way / Kwame Nkrumah Avenue

Date: 08 April 2019