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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF MEDTECH HOLDINGS LIMITED and its subsidiaries

Disclaimer of opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of MedTech Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), set out on pages 6 to 53, and comprising the following:

- Consolidated and company statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity, and statements of cash flows, for the year ended 31 December 2018;
- Group and company’s statements of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- A summary of the significant accounting policies applied by the Group and company during the year ended 31 December 2018; and
- Related financial statements notes.

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matters described in the basis for disclaimer of opinion paragraph below, we were not able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion, and accordingly we do not express an opinion on the Group’s financial statements.

Basis for disclaimer of opinion

Functional and presentation currencies

During the financial year under review, there was no official/legal local currency in Zimbabwe. The United States dollar was deemed by the directors to be the functional and presentation currency of the Group. According to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (“RBZ”) Act, the balances between the Bond note, RTGS System and the US\$ notes were legally exchangeable at 1:1 during the year ended 31 December 2018. However, there was constrained exchangeability (the Group was not readily able to exchange currencies through a legal exchange mechanism within a relatively short period of time) of the RTGS balances with foreign currencies in Zimbabwe as there was no legal foreign exchange mechanism. Furthermore, there was a differential between the value of pricing of goods and services depending on the mode of settlement, albeit through the RTGS system, with the bond notes and US dollars.

The Group transacts a significant amount of business in foreign currencies and had significant foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities in its statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 as presented in Appendix 1 to the financial statements. Accordingly, the Group was unable to comply with the requirements of *IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* in the recognition and measurement of foreign currency denominated transactions and balances in its accounting records, as well as, the presentation and disclosure of same in its financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

There was evidence of a three tier pricing system in Zimbabwe, namely for the US dollar, for the funds in the electronic transfer system (“RTGS”) and the bond notes. According to the conceptual framework for financial reporting, financial reports represent economic phenomena in words and numbers. To be useful, financial information must not only represent relevant phenomena, but it must also faithfully represent the substance of the phenomena that it purports to represent. In many circumstances, the substance of an economic phenomenon and its legal form are the same. If they are not the same, providing information only about the legal form would not faithfully represent the economic phenomenon. [March 2018 Conceptual Framework paragraph 2.12].

In addition, as further disclosed in *note 27* on the financial statements, subsequent to year end, on 20 February 2019, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe issued a Monetary Policy Statement in which the bond notes and coins were redenominated as RTGS Dollars. At the same time, the RBZ established an interbank foreign exchange market in





Zimbabwe to formalize the exchange of RTGS Dollars with United States Dollars. The opening exchange rate for the United States Dollar to the RTGS Dollar as at 23 February 2019 was 1:2.5.

As a result of the issues discussed above and the significance thereof, we were unable to determine the adjustments that might have been necessary in respect of some elements of the financial statements to satisfy ourselves concerning the fair presentation of these financial statements that have been presented in US dollars.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention note 26 on the financial statements relating to going concern. The Group’s equity reserves have been significantly depleted due to successive operating losses and amounted to a negative \$22 359 (2017:\$512 419) as at 31 December 2018 and the Group was also in a net current liability position of \$363 577 (2017:\$1 331 498) as at the same date. These matters, along with other matters as set forth in note 26, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast doubt on the Group’s ability to continue operating as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the current period. Key audit matters are selected from the matters communicated with the Directors, but are not intended to represent all matters that were discussed with them. Our audit procedures relating to these matters were designed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<i>Valuation of accounts receivables</i>	
<p>The Group’s gross trade receivables amounted to \$2 148 062 (2017:\$2 152 860) at year end and trade receivables amounting to \$970 517 (2017:\$443 462) were past due but not impaired at year end. An allowance for credit losses of \$655 385 (2017:608 839) was provided for at year end. The Zimbabwean economy is currently facing liquidity challenges and the recoverability of trade receivables could be doubtful. The valuation of accounts receivables was therefore considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We focused our attention on assessing the recoverability of trade receivables and our procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We circularised trade receivables balances as at 31 December 2018; • We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the Group’s policies and procedures on providing for credit losses and writing off bad debts; • We assessed the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses; • We verified bad debts written off during the year; • We assessed the trade receivables performance post year end and up to the date of our report; and • We verified the adequacy of disclosures relating to accounts receivable made in note 16 to the financial statements. <p>We were satisfied with the results of our audit procedures.</p>
<i>Inventories and cost of sales</i>	
<p>The Group’s inventories comprise mostly of numerous imported product lines and are stored at different locations where the Group’s business units operate from. In addition, the costing of imported inventories requires the translation of foreign currency denominated cost components into United States Dollars, the Group’s functional</p>	<p>Our audit approach was focused on verifying the existence and condition of the Group’s inventories, the valuation of inventories and the determination of amounts recognized as cost of sales during the year. We performed the following procedures, amongst others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We attended and observed the Group’s year end stock counts. We also conducted our own test counts



<p>currency, at varying exchange rates throughout the year. The Group's inventories are predominantly acquired from South Africa.</p> <p>As such, we considered the existence and valuation of inventories a key audit matter.</p>	<p>and inspected the physical condition of the inventories during those stock count exercises;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We considered the control environment over the procurement, custody and costing and valuation of inventories; • We re-performed the costing of inventories on a test basis paying particular attention to the exchange rates used to cost imported inventories; • We also re-computed the amounts recognised as cost of sales by the Group companies; • We performed cut off tests for inventories' receipts and dispatches; • We assessed the procedures for identifying and writing off and/or providing for damaged and obsolete stocks and the adequacy of stock provisions and stock write offs done during the year; • We verified the inventories' valuation reports prepared by management as at 31 December 2018; and • We verified the disclosures relating to inventories presented in note 15. <p>We were satisfied with the results of our audit procedures.</p>
<p>Key audit matter</p>	<p>How our audit addressed the key audit matter</p>
<p><i>Accounts payable</i></p>	
<p>As stated previously, the Group imports a significant component of its inventories from South African based suppliers. Exchange rate differences arose because of the movements in the exchange rate between the South African Rand ("ZAR") and the United States Dollar ("US\$") during the year as well as when translating the ZAR creditors to USD at year end. The Group owed a total of \$1 922 447 to its foreign suppliers at year end. The ZAR – US\$ exchange rate has been volatile throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2018. As such, the determination of amounts recognized in the financial statements as accounts payable and exchange rate gains/(losses) were considered a key audit matter.</p>	<p>Our approach focused on verifying the completeness and valuation of foreign creditors and the exchange rate differences recognised in the financial statements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We inspected and re-performed the foreign creditors' reconciliations and satisfied ourselves as to the amounts due to those creditors as 31 December 2018; • We considered the internal controls over the reconciliation of creditors; • We performed cut off tests for inventories, receipts and dispatches; • We verified the exchange rates used to translate the foreign currency denominated creditors to USD at year end; • We recomputed the exchange rate gains and losses recognized in the financial statements during the year; and • We verified the disclosures in respect of accounts payable in the financial statements. <p>We were satisfied with the results of our audit procedures.</p>



Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the presentation and disclosure requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03) as well as for such internal control 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 Group 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.

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

The financial statements were prepared under the supervision of Muhammad Y Patel, ACCA member, number 1182437.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the group financial statements

The objectives of our audit 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risk 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 controls;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- 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; and
- 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 are required to 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 are required to 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly drawn up so as to comply, in all material respects, with the financial disclosure and presentation requirements of the Companies Act (Chapter 24:03) and related legislation.

The engagement partner responsible for the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ledwin Magara, Registered Public Auditor - PAAB Number 0424.

AMG Global

**AMG Global
Harare**

12 April 2019