



REVIEWED ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

| ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME | Notes | INFLATION ADJUSTED GROUP | | * HISTORICAL COST GROUP | |
|--|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 31 March 2020 Reviewed ZWL | 31 March 2019 Unaudited ZWL | 31 March 2020 Unaudited ZWL | 31 March 2019 Unaudited ZWL |
| Revenue | 3 | 30,129,086 | 20,933,985 | 21,403,456 | 2,696,826 |
| Property expenses | | (4,982,264) | (3,672,314) | (3,546,191) | (473,087) |
| Net property income | | 25,146,822 | 17,261,671 | 17,857,265 | 2,223,739 |
| Other income | 4 | 3,026,528 | 5,443,079 | 2,270,904 | 701,206 |
| Allowances for credit losses | | (1,514,578) | 1,227,410 | (1,133,054) | 158,121 |
| Administrative expenses | | (7,727,734) | (6,504,816) | (5,734,334) | (837,984) |
| Operating profit | | 18,931,038 | 17,427,344 | 13,260,781 | 2,245,082 |
| Fair value adjustments | | (1,761,400,776) | 5,178,623 | 499,564,369 | 667,138 |
| Quoted securities | | (11,660,945) | 5,178,623 | 6,646,376 | 667,138 |
| Investment properties | | (1,739,276,115) | - | 490,250,993 | - |
| Non-current assets held for sale | | (10,463,716) | - | 2,667,000 | - |
| (Loss)/profit before finance income and tax | | (1,742,469,738) | 22,605,967 | 512,825,150 | 2,912,220 |
| Finance income | 5 | 907,869 | 899,487 | 670,267 | 115,877 |
| Monetary loss | | (7,618,547) | - | - | - |
| (Loss)/profit before tax | | (1,749,180,416) | 23,505,454 | 513,495,417 | 3,028,097 |
| Tax credit/(expense) | 6 | 84,867,641 | (3,141,913) | (26,565,556) | (404,758) |
| (Loss)/profit for the period | | (1,664,312,775) | 20,363,541 | 486,929,861 | 2,623,339 |
| Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period | | (1,664,312,775) | 20,363,541 | 486,929,861 | 2,623,339 |
| Weighted average number of shares | | 1,690,709,694 | 1,690,830,975 | 1,690,709,694 | 1,690,830,975 |
| Basic and diluted (loss)/earnings per share - cents | | (98.44) | 1.20 | 28.80 | 0.16 |
| Headline (loss)/earnings per share - cents | | (96.86) | 0.82 | 28.31 | 0.11 |

| ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION | Notes | INFLATION ADJUSTED GROUP | | * HISTORICAL COST GROUP | |
|---|-------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | 31 March 2020 Reviewed ZWL | 30 Sept 2019 Audited ZWL | 31 March 2020 Unaudited ZWL | 30 Sept 2019 Unaudited ZWL |
| Assets | | | | | |
| Non-current assets | 7 | 1,747,835,517 | 3,483,796,931 | 1,740,287,065 | 1,247,131,603 |
| Current assets | 8 | 63,454,764 | 89,235,956 | 42,149,813 | 26,021,409 |
| Total assets | | 1,811,290,281 | 3,573,032,887 | 1,782,436,878 | 1,273,153,012 |
| Equity and liabilities | | | | | |
| Shareholders' funds | | 1,704,569,595 | 3,372,483,129 | 1,685,766,699 | 1,201,287,699 |
| Deferred taxation | | 102,801,296 | 190,027,509 | 92,750,789 | 68,094,754 |
| Current liabilities | 9 | 3,919,390 | 10,522,249 | 3,919,390 | 3,770,559 |
| Total equity and liabilities | | 1,811,290,281 | 3,573,032,887 | 1,782,436,878 | 1,273,153,012 |
| Net asset value per share - cents | | 100.82 | 199.46 | 99.71 | 71.05 |

| ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS | | INFLATION ADJUSTED GROUP | | * HISTORICAL COST GROUP | |
|---|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 31 March 2020 Reviewed ZWL | 31 March 2019 Unaudited ZWL | 31 March 2020 Unaudited ZWL | 31 March 2019 Unaudited ZWL |
| Net cash inflow from operating activities | | 5,574,860 | 12,723,364 | 8,555,534 | 1,639,091 |
| (Loss)/profit before finance income and tax | | (1,742,469,738) | 22,605,967 | 512,825,150 | 2,912,220 |
| Non-cash items | | 1,754,955,513 | (8,034,875) | (498,776,614) | (1,035,095) |
| Decrease in working capital | | (2,671,962) | (219,750) | (2,550,912) | (28,309) |
| Tax paid | | (4,238,953) | (1,627,978) | (2,942,090) | (209,725) |
| Net cash outflow from investing activities | | (1,420,070) | (2,452,119) | (886,299) | (315,895) |
| Interest received | | 8,576 | 311,104 | 7,559 | 40,078 |
| Proceeds on sales of quoted shares | | 1,979,522 | 140,268 | 1,348,857 | 18,070 |
| Purchase of quoted shares | | - | (110,848) | - | (14,280) |
| Purchase of property and equipment | | (1,397,847) | (25,352) | (942,156) | (3,266) |
| Refurbishment of investment property | | (3,456,499) | (3,059,664) | (2,284,902) | (394,162) |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment | | 1,446,178 | 292,373 | 984,343 | 37,665 |
| Net cash outflow from financing activities | | (3,544,750) | (7,082,531) | (2,415,194) | (912,409) |
| Dividend paid | | (3,544,750) | (6,990,624) | (2,415,194) | (900,569) |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | | - | (91,907) | - | (11,840) |
| Increase in cash and cash equivalents | | 650,039 | 3,188,714 | 5,254,041 | 410,787 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period | | 7,175,160 | 34,297,059 | 2,571,158 | 4,418,328 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | | 7,825,199 | 37,485,773 | 7,825,199 | 4,829,115 |

| ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY | | INFLATION ADJUSTED GROUP | | * HISTORICAL COST GROUP | |
|--|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | 31 March 2020 Reviewed ZWL | 31 March 2019 Unaudited ZWL | 31 March 2020 Unaudited ZWL | 31 March 2019 Unaudited ZWL |
| Shareholders' equity at beginning of the period | | 3,372,483,129 | 726,501,601 | 1,201,287,699 | 93,591,766 |
| Adoption of new accounting policy - IFRS 9 | | - | (991,211) | - | (127,693) |
| Total comprehensive (loss)/income | | (1,664,312,775) | 20,363,541 | 486,929,861 | 2,623,339 |
| Acquisition of treasury shares | | - | (91,907) | - | (11,840) |
| Dividend declared | | (3,600,759) | (7,086,583) | (2,450,861) | (912,931) |
| Shareholders' equity at end of the period | | 1,704,569,595 | 738,695,441 | 1,685,766,699 | 95,162,641 |

*The historic amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with International Financial Reporting Standards in that it has not taken account of the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29: Financial Reporting for Hyperinflationary Economies. As a result, the auditors have not issued a review conclusion on the historic financial information.

Chairman's Statement

Operating environment

The operating environment worsened during the period under review as economic activity continued to shrink in the face of very strong headwinds. The three main pillars of the economy - agriculture, mining and tourism all reported reductions in activity and continue to operate under pressure. The contraction follows the local currency depreciation and a fall in employment and exports. The drought experienced during the 2019/20 farming season reduced agricultural production. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecasts by various institutions and authorities all point to a negative growth for 2020. This has been worsened by the global corona virus disease of 2019 (Covid-19) pandemic, which started in China in December 2019 and has since spread throughout the whole world. Zimbabwe reported its first case in March 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic is expected to further weigh down on the fragile economy, while uncertainties remain on its likely trajectory.

Year-on-year inflation continued to surge closing the reporting period at 676.4%.

Inevitably, the continued decline in economic activity will have far-reaching negative impact on demand in the real estate market. The Covid-19 induced national Lockdown will also affect the inflation-hedging potential of real asset investments as rent payment deferrals are met with rising inflation.

Property market

The property market continues to be at the receiving end of an economic environment characterized by declining capacity utilization and monetary policy inconsistencies. The reported growth in money supply in Q4 2019 fueled inflation. Whilst the property market responded with regular rent reviews, the general reduction in economic activity meant that constrained rental growth could not match prevailing inflationary pressures. The Covid-19 pandemic has further dented tenants' rent-paying capacity. As the sector navigates the Covid-19 pandemic shock, occupancy levels across the market remain under pressure. Whilst the retail, warehousing and logistics sectors are expected to show some resilience, they too have been put under strain following the disruption of global supply chains.

Rental collections remained relatively high during the period across the market. The property sales sub-sector was, however, subdued given the currency fragilities, with some activity noticeable in the residential sector.

Construction and maintenance costs continue to surge as service providers index their prices against the United States Dollar (USD). Most projects across the market have been frozen. Rising construction costs and the decline in rentals in real terms have rendered some projects unviable. Developers have largely adopted a wait and see attitude.

Inflation-adjusted results

Revenue at ZWL\$30.1 million (2019: ZWL\$20.9 million) was 44% higher than the same period in the prior year. The increase in revenue reflects the positive impact of rent reviews. In order to hedge against erosion of rental value due to inflation, the Group embarked on regular rent reviews.

Property expenses at ZWL\$4.98 million (2019: ZWL\$3.67 million) were 36% higher than the same period in the previous year. The increase in property expenses reflects an increase in voids-related costs, insurance costs, expenditure on repairs and maintenance work compared with 2019.

Administrative expenses at ZWL\$7.72 million (2019: ZWL\$6.50 million) were 19% above the same period in the prior year. The increase in administrative expenses from the prior year was attributable to an increase in staff-related costs as the Group cushioned its staff from the rising cost of living coupled with an increase in advertising and consultants' fees relating to various projects.

Operating profit at ZWL\$18.9 million (2019: ZWL\$17.4 million) increased by 8.6% from the same period in the prior year.

Investment property

The Group performed an internal full-scope valuation of its property portfolio as at 31 March 2020. The 41% increase in investment property value to ZWL\$1.8 billion (ZWL\$1.2 billion: 30 September 2019) reflects the suppressed rental income growth against inflation, and the worsening real estate investment risks. A comparative valuation performed as at 31 March 2020 in USD resulted in a 12% decline in the portfolio value to USD\$77.8 million (USD\$88.1 million: 30 September 2019). The Central Business District (CBD) sector continues to bear the brunt of the economic downturn. High-income residential and strategically located land banks continue to exhibit some notable resilience to value-erosion.

It is worth noting that the property market remains distorted mainly due to policy inconsistencies and the general prevailing macroeconomic conditions. The government gazetted Statutory Instrument (S.I.) 85 of 2020, which allowed consumers an option to pay for goods and services using foreign currency, converted at a fixed rate. In addition, S.I. 96 of 2020 created a protected tenant concept through a temporary moratorium given to residential tenants unable to make rental and mortgage payments during the Covid-19 virus induced Lockdown period.

As per tradition, the Group will perform full-scope independent valuations at the end of its financial year.

Operations

Despite the difficult operating environment, the response measures put in place by your Group saw the Group withstanding some of the pressures. The Group managed to maintain occupancy levels at 77% as at 31 March 2020. The periodic maintenance of buildings, coupled with the Group's superior customer management, saw some of its strategic tenants increasing space uptake within the portfolio. Some tenants left the portfolio mainly due to business closures. Management continues to build a strong leasing pipeline to ensure portfolio optimization going forward.

Rental collections closed the period at 90%, up from 84% in the prior year as the optimization of the business operational processes continues to pay-off. Management will continue to ensure a rigorous tenant on-boarding process to achieve quality growth going forward. In line with its strategic focus area on income streams diversification, the Group grew its third-party business portfolio during the period.

Projects

Whilst the property development sub-market remains unsupportive of new stock creation, the Group is proceeding with some of its low-risk projects. The Bluff Hill cluster housing project will commence soon after the Lockdown, having already secured the major building materials. The Charter House reconfiguration design works are complete. Feasibility studies are on-going to determine the viability of a co-working hub in order to optimize the Group's CBD portfolio. The Group secured its mixed-use development permit for the 42-hectare site in Ruwa. The Group will continue to scout for strategic land banks to support its diversification and growth thrust.

Share buyback

The total shares purchased as at 31 March 2020 stood at 169 267 806 shares, representing 9% of total issued share capital of Mashonaland Holdings Limited. No shares were purchased during the period under review. There still remains a balance of 30 732 194 shares on the currently approved share buyback scheme.

Outlook

Going forward, the economic outlook remains highly uncertain as it is riddled with multiple macro-economic, fiscal and monetary challenges. The Covid-19 virus pandemic, whose overall impact and duration remains unknown, further worsens the prospects for economic recovery in the short- to medium-term. In light of these realities, the Group's thrust going into the future is on preservation of shareholder value and ensuring future fit through regular building maintenance and talent retention. The Group will continue with its portfolio performance optimization, diversification and governance strategic focus areas within well-defined risk parameters.

Dividend declaration

Your Directors have declared an interim dividend of ZWL\$0.515 cents per ordinary share in issue. A separate dividend notice will be issued in due course.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank our tenants, suppliers and other stakeholders for their continued support. Special mention goes to our members of staff for their dedication to duty especially during these very difficult times. My appreciation also goes to fellow Directors for their guidance.

Harare
24 June 2020

R Mutandagayi
Chairman



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Independent Auditor's Report on Review of Inflation Adjusted Interim Financial Information To the Shareholders of Mashonaland Holdings Limited

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying inflation adjusted abridged consolidated interim results of Mashonaland Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group") as at 31 March 2020 and the related inflation adjusted interim consolidated statement of comprehensive income, inflation adjusted interim consolidated statement changes in equity and inflation adjusted consolidated interim statement of cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 "Interim Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Basis of qualified conclusion

Impact of incorrect date of application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" ("IAS 21") and IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" ("IAS 29") on comparative financial information

On 20 February 2019, a currency called the RTGS Dollar was legislated through Statutory Instrument 33 of 2019 ("SI 33/19") with an effective date of 22 February 2019. SI 33/19 fixed the exchange rate between the RTGS Dollar and the USD at a rate of 1:1 for the period up to its effective date. The rate of 1:1 is consistent with the rate mandated by the RBZ at the time it issued the bond notes and coins into the basket of multi currencies. The below events were indicative of economic fundamentals that would require a reassessment of the functional currency as required by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates":

- The Group transacted using a combination of United States Dollars (USD), bond notes and bond coins. Acute shortage of USD cash and other foreign currencies in the country, resulted in an increase in the use of different modes of payment for goods and services, such as settlement through the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system and mobile money platforms. During the year there was a significant divergence in market perception of the relative values between the bond note, bond coin, mobile money platforms, RTGS FCA in comparison to the USD. Although RTGS was not legally recognised as currency up until 22 February 2019, the substance of the economic phenomenon, from an accounting perspective, suggested that it was currency.

**Independent Auditor’s Report on Review of Inflation Adjusted Interim Financial Information
To the Shareholders of Mashonaland Holdings Limited**

Basis of qualified conclusion (continued)

Impact of incorrect date of application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 21 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates” (“IAS 21”) and IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” (“IAS 29”) on comparative financial information (continued)

- In October 2018, Groups were instructed by the Reserve Group of Zimbabwe (“RBZ”) to separate and create distinct Group accounts for depositors, namely, RTGS FCA and Nostro FCA accounts. This resulted in a separation of transactions on the local RTGS payment platform from those relating to foreign currency (e.g. United States Dollar, British Pound, and South African Rand).

Prior to this date, RTGS FCA and Nostro FCA transactions and balances were co-mingled. As a result of this separation, there was an increased proliferation of multi-tier pricing practices by suppliers of goods and services, indicating a significant difference in purchasing power between the RTGS FCA and Nostro FCA balances, against a legislative framework mandating parity. The Directors had not re-assessed the change in functional currency for the year ended 30 September 2019. Because the Group transacted using a combination of United States Dollars (USD), bond notes and coins, Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system and mobile money platforms during the period from 1 October 2018 to 22 February 2019, the decision to change the functional currency only on 22 February 2019 in accordance with SI 33/19 resulted in misstatement to the financial performance and cash flows of the Group, as transactions denominated in USD were not appropriately translated during that period.

During the prior year, the factors and characteristics to apply IAS 29 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies” were met in Zimbabwe. As a result, the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) pronounced that entities reporting in Zimbabwe were required to apply the requirements of IAS 29 with effect from 1 July 2019.

The Directors applied the requirements of IAS 29 from the date of change in functional currency adopted of 22 February 2019. However, in accordance with IAS 21 the date of change in functional currency should be 1 October 2018. Consequently the changes in the general pricing power of the functional currency should apply from 1 October 2018.

Had the Group applied the requirements of IAS 21 and IAS 29, many of the elements of the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements for the comparative period would have been materially impacted and therefore the departure from the requirements of these standards is considered to be pervasive. The financial effects on the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements of this departure were not determined. An adverse opinion was issued on the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2019.

Furthermore, our opinion in the current period’s financial results is modified because of the possible effects of the matter on the comparability of the current year’s financial results with that of the prior year.

Qualified conclusion

Based on our review, with the exception of the matter described in the preceding paragraph, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information of Mashonaland Holdings Limited does not present fairly, in all material respects, the inflation adjusted consolidated financial position of the entity as at 31 March 2020, and of its inflation adjusted consolidated financial performance and its inflation adjusted consolidated cash flows for the six-month period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**Independent Auditor's Report on Review of Inflation Adjusted Interim Financial Information
To the Shareholders of Mashonaland Holdings Limited**

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 10 and Note 16 of the inflation adjusted consolidated interim financial statements, which describe the complexities involved in the valuation of the Group's investment property and the uncertainties related to the possible effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on the Group, and the Group's inability to quantify the possible impact. Our opinion is not further modified in respect of this matter.

Deloitte & Touche

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Date: 24 June 2020