ARISTON
HOLDINGS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

Leading Agro-industrial Company Since 1947.

ARISTON
HOLDINGS LIMITED

Leading Agro-industrial Company Since 1947.

Contents

Corporate Structure

ARISTON HOLDINGS LIMITED

100%
ARISTON MANAGEMENT SERVICES (PRIVATE) LIMITED

100%
CLAREMONT ORCHARDS 1988 (PRIVATE) LIMITED
Agriculture

100%
SOUTHDOWN HOLDINGS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
Property owning company

100%
CLEARWATER TEA MANUFACTURING COMPANY (PRIVATE) LIMITED
Property owning company

100%
ROSCOMMON DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (PRIVATE) LIMITED
Property owning company

50%
CLAREMONT ORCHARDS HOLDINGS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

This is a property owning company. During the year, Ariston Holdings disposed 50% of its shareholding to a Netherlands based private company, Tuinbouw Zonder Grenzen B.V. The company is now a Joint Venture in the Group.

100%
CLAREMONT ESTATE
A division of Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited

This estate was situated in the Nyanga area on the Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited property. Its unique micro climate made it suitable for horticultural production. During the year, the estate was transformed into a joint venture.

100%
SOUTHDOWN ESTATE
A division of Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited

Comprises three estates in the picturesque Chipinge and Chimanimani areas of Zimbabwe with 1,200 hectares of tea, 450 hectares of macadamia nuts, 60 hectares of bananas and 12 hectares of avocados. This division is also involved in the packaging of tea for the domestic market. Infrastructural development includes tea factories, a macadamia drying facility, schools, clinics and workers' housing.

100%
Kent ESTATE
A division of Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited

The estate is situated in Norton. It produces irrigated crops and dry land crops, and over one million broilers a year.

55%
CLAREMONT POWER STATION
Joint venture with Goldsaif (Private) Limited

A joint venture between Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited and Goldsaif (Private) Limited engaged in electricity generation at the micro-hydro facility located at Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited.

50%
MOMBE SHOMA FARMING (PRIVATE) LIMITED
Joint venture with Family van Leenhoff

A joint venture between Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited and Family van Leenhoff engaged in Commercial Cattle ranching at Kent Estate.

Financial Highlights

For the year ended 30 September 2021

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
	2021	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
GROUP SUMMARY (ZWL)				
Revenue	1,231,443,337	938,910,329	1,030,219,824	339,581,572
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) excluding fair value adjustments	244,170,166	191,086,277	201,059,769	67,837,467
Finance costs	(42,356,488)	(34,197,524)	(35,886,644)	(14,293,212)
(Loss)/ profit before taxation	(286,009,952)	77,699,460	387,583,621	167,774,322
(Loss)/ profit attributable to shareholders	(19,752,513)	217,018,554	338,749,227	135,850,588
Cash generated from/ (utilised in) operating activities	97,101,680	301,715,887	(53,071,682)	(132,842,775)
Capital expenditure	(125,999,231)	(121,908,015)	(83,694,405)	(33,491,783)
Cash resources net of short-term borrowings and short-term lease liabilities	(98,028,061)	16,651,050	(98,028,061)	10,987,236
Total assets employed	2,601,865,974	2,966,764,175	1,262,764,622	708,455,479
ORDINARY SHARE PERFORMANCE				
Number of ordinary shares in issue	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595
Weighted average number of shares in issue	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595
Basic earnings per ordinary share (ZWL dollars)	(0.0121)	0.1334	0.2082	0.0835
Ordinary shareholders' equity per ordinary share (ZWL dollars)	1.0550	1.0680	0.3170	0.1090
Market price per ordinary share at year end (ZWL dollars)	3.80	1.37	3.80	1.37
FINANCIAL STATISTICS				
Interest cover (times)	(5.75)	3.27	11.80	12.74
Ordinary shareholders' equity to total assets (%)	66.01	58.56	40.87	25.04
Return on shareholders equity (%)	(1.15)	12.49	65.63	76.58

Directorate and Administration

DIRECTORS

Non-Executive

A.C. Jongwe	Chairman
I. Chagonda	
C.P. Conradie	
T.C. Mazingi	
J.W. Riekert	

Executive

P.T. Spear	Group Chief Executive Officer

BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit and Risk Committee

I. Chagonda	Chairman
C.P. Conradie	
A.C. Jongwe	
J. W. Riekert	

Human Resources and Remuneration Committee

C.P. Conradie	Chairman
A.C. Jongwe	
T.C. Mazingi	
P.T. Spear	

Operations/Technical Committee

T.C. Mazingi	Chairperson
C.P. Conradie	
A.C. Jongwe	
P.T. Spear	

SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Head Office

P.T. Spear	Group Chief Executive Officer
R.A. Chinamo	Group Finance Director
B.T. Kagondo	Group Human Resources Executive

Operations

E. Chafewa	Safety, Health and Environment Manager	Southdown Estates
W. Chibonda	Estate Manager	Roscommon Estate
S. Dhliwayo	Estate Manager	Clearwater Estate
E. Makandwa	Estate Manager	Claremont Estate
W. Mangezi	Manager	Blended Tea Factory
G. Manyukwa	Engineer	Southdown Estates
J. Mbewe	Operations Manager	Kent Estate
I. Mukandi	Estates General Manager	Southdown Estates

REGISTERED OFFICE

18 Coghlan Road
Greendale
P. O. Box 4019
Harare

COMPANY SECRETARY

R.A. Chinamo

SHARE TRANSFER SECRETARIES

ZB Transfer Secretaries (Private) Limited
21 Natal Road
P.O. Box 2540
Avondale
Harare

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants
Arundel Office Park, Building 4
Norfolk Road, Mount Pleasant
P.O Box 453
Harare

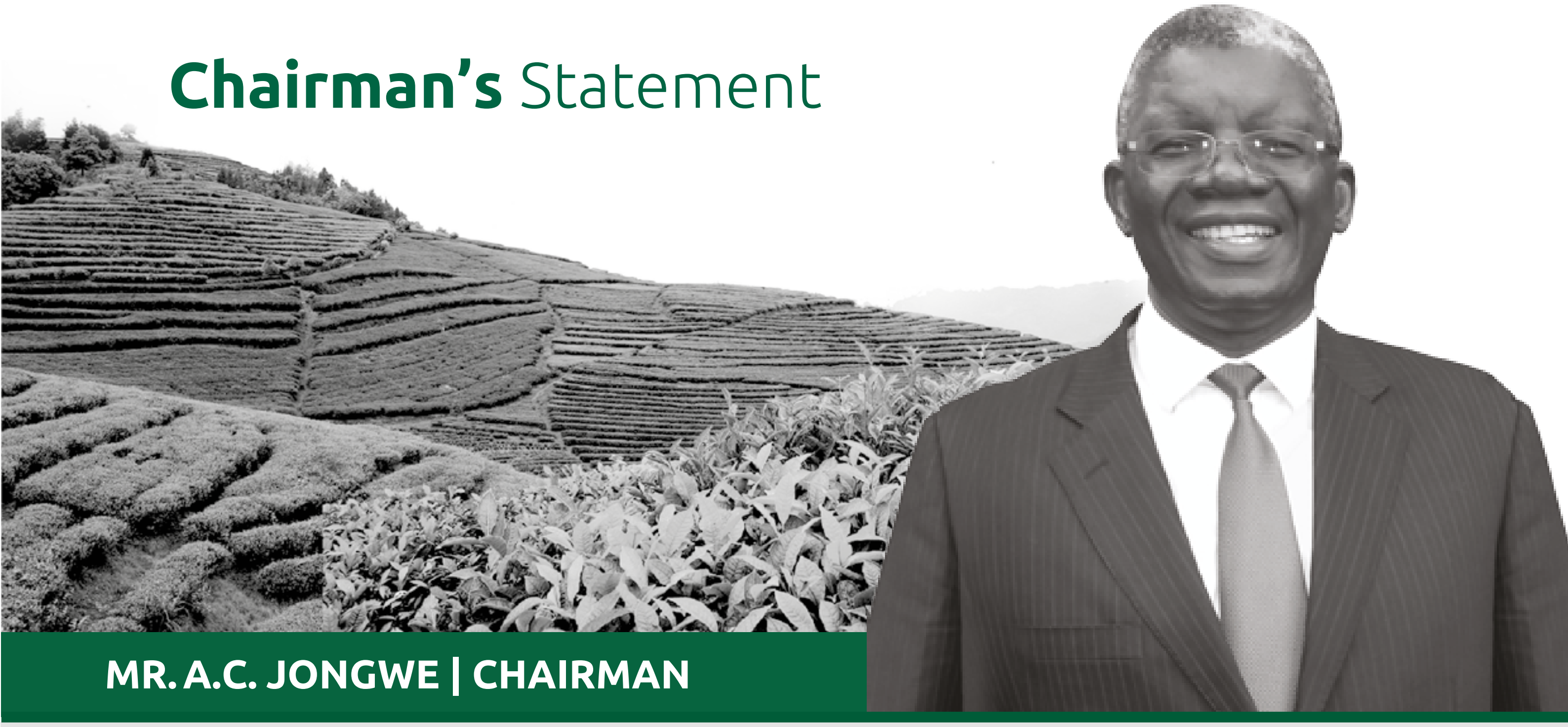
BANKERS

CABS Zimbabwe Limited
CBZ Bank Limited
Nedbank Zimbabwe Limited
Stanbic Bank Limited

LAWYERS

Artherstone and Cook Legal Practitioners
Praetor House
119 J. Chinamano Avenue
P. O. Box CY 1254
Causeway
Harare

Chairman's Statement



MR. A.C. JONGWE | CHAIRMAN

Revenue for the year ended 30 September 2021 reflects a growth of 31% when compared to prior year. The revenue growth was mainly driven by increase in sales of products grown and consumed in the local market.

INTRODUCTION

The 2020/2021 agricultural season had milder temperatures and greater rains than prior period. This enabled quality and yields to improve in the tree crops.

As stated in our half year results commentary, the continued existence of the COVID-19 pandemic had negative impact on global economies resulting in unsettled markets. Demand for good quality macadamia nuts held firm although there was a slight weakening in the prices for smaller and lower quality nuts. Overall selling prices for the local sales remained relatively stable, although timing of lockdowns had an effect on sales of fresh fruit. Yields and pricing for cereals which are grown for the local market were good. This has enabled improved contribution by local product sales to the Group results.

During the period, the Group disposed of 50% of its shareholding in Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited for 2,000,000 United States Dollars only (equivalent to ZWL170,846,800) to Tuinbouw Zonder Grenzen, a company registered in the Netherlands. Part of the rationale for the transaction was to raise funding for further investment into macadamia nut orchards in Chipinge and Chimanimani. Further, the transaction enabled the entry of a foreign shareholder who has undertaken to provide significant funding for expansion of Claremont orchards into high value fruit and flower offering primarily for the export market. It is envisaged that the sum of the two investments will provide Ariston shareholders with greater value than current. Regulatory approval for the transaction has been received and the sale proceeds were received shortly after year-end.

GROUP PERFORMANCE

Revenue for the year ended 30 September 2021 reflects a growth of 31% when compared to prior year. The revenue growth was mainly driven by increase in sales of products grown and consumed in the local market. There has been increased focus on growing the contribution of local perennial crops so as to increase capacity utilisation and broaden the Group's product offering. Current year gross margin was maintained at the same level as in prior year of 55%.

Current year profit from operations declined to 11% of revenue compared to 21% of revenue experienced in the prior year comparative period due to the impact of the missmatch arising from revenue from exports where RBZ retention at 40% is being paid at a rate significantly lower than that being charged by suppliers resulting in erosion of value. In the year under review approximately 20% was lost from the revenue line as a result of the 40% RBZ retention. After taking into account fair value adjustments and the monetary loss, the Group realised an inflation adjusted loss before interest and tax of $244 million, compared to a profit of $112 million for the prior comparative period. Losses were made on fair value adjustments due to these being denominated in USD and the USD Interbank rate lagging behind inflation index. Inflation adjusted interest expense grew by 24% to $42 million in the current reporting period. The increase was driven by interest on local borrowings. Overall the Group posted an inflation adjusted loss after tax of $19 million, compared to prior comparative period's profit of $217 million.

Chairman's Statement - Continued

The Group's balance sheet continued to improve in the period under review as shown by the continued improvement in the quick ratio from 0.77 to 1.16. Proceeds from the disposal of 50% of Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited are not included in the cash balances as the proceeds were received after year-end upon obtaining Exchange Control approval. The receivable amount was included in the trade and other receivables balance at year-end.

OUTLOOK

Cool and wet weather has been experienced in Chipinge and Chimanimani. We hope that these favourable weather conditions continue as they will result in improved yields and quality of both macadamia and tea. The proceeds from the sale of shares in Claremont Orchards Holdings will be used in developing new and improving established macadamia orchards.

DIVIDEND

The Board is proposing a final dividend of 5.80 Zimbabwean cents per share payable in respect of all ordinary shares of the Company. The dividend will be payable to all the shareholders of the Company registered at the close of business on 6 May 2022. The payment of this final dividend will take place on or around 27 May 2022. The shares of the Company will be traded cum-dividend on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange up to the market day of 4 May 2022 and ex-dividend from 9 May 2022.

DIRECTORATE

There have been no changes in the directorate in the period under review.

APPRECIATION

I would like to extend my appreciation to all our customers, suppliers, staff, shareholders, strategic partners and my fellow Board directors for their continued support for the business.

ALEXANDER CRISPEN JONGWE
CHAIRMAN

20 DECEMBER 2021

Group Operational Overview

MR. P. T. SPEAR | CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Current year tea production volume improved by 6% due to wetter and cooler weather conditions experienced. Production volume recovered to 2,748 tonnes compared to 2,582 tonnes produced in the prior comparative period.

INTRODUCTION

Cooler temperatures and more rains were experienced in the 2020/2021 season as compared to the prior period. This resulted in improved quality and yields. During the year, the Group disposed of 50% of its shareholding Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited to Tuinbouw Zonder Grenzen, a company registered in the Netherlands. The proceeds from the disposal will be used to develop the macadamia orchards in Chipinge and Chimanimani.

VOLUMES AND OPERATIONS

Tea

Current year tea production volume improved by 6% due to wetter and cooler weather conditions experienced during the period under review than during the same period in prior year. Production volume recovered to 2,748 tonnes compared to 2,582 tonnes produced in the prior comparative period. Shortage of harvesting labour led to loss of approximately 300 tonnes of tea not being harvested in the current year. Changes have since been made to production processes so as to mechanise some of the processes thereby leaving labour for harvesting. It is anticipated that labour shortage will persist for the foreseeable future in the areas where we operate. Export tea volumes declined by 27% which was alleviated by a 34% increase in local sales volume. Export tea average selling prices declined by 8% due to subdued global economic activity as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Current year average selling prices for local tea sales improved by 83.3% compared to prior year.

Macadamia

Production volume improved by 27% from prior year's 1,063 tonnes to 1,292 tonnes in the current year.

Average selling prices for exports declined by 7.5%. While the average selling price for large nuts remained the same as in prior period, the price for the small nuts and lower quality nuts came under pressure, thereby weighing down on average selling price.

Fruit

The fruit category's production volumes of 2,729 tonnes for the current year improved by 17% from 3,195 tonnes produced in the prior comparative period and yields from the young orchards continue to improve.

The selling period for stone fruit coincided with the lockdown promulgated by Government in January 2021. This had an adverse effect on fruit uptake in the market. Unfortunately, most of the export markets were also depressed due to COVID-19 lockdowns implemented in various countries. As a result, stone fruit sales volume suffered a 13% decline compared to the prior comparative period. Pome fruit were unaffected. The category in total registered a 10% increase in average selling price when compared with the prior comparative period.

Group Operational Overview - Continued

Other Products

Other products making up 21% of revenue comprise potatoes, soya beans, seed maize, commercial maize, seed sugar beans, avocado, bananas and poultry. These have been growing progressively over the years with increasing significance to the Group's revenue. These continue to contribute positively to the Group's profitability. It is the Group's strategy to continue to grow this category so as to broaden and reduce the Group's concentration risk in its product offering which has remained predominantly macadamia and tea.

OUTLOOK

The season in Chipinge and Chimanimani where the majority of our operations are located has commenced on a good note. The weather has been cool and wet. It is hoped that this weather persists as it leads to better yields and quality of both macadamia and tea.

With receipt of the sale of shares proceeds, the Group will be planting additional orchards of macadamia nuts under irrigation as well as improvement in mechachanisation of farm processes. Changes made to production processes enabled by mechanisation have improved tea yields and quality. It is too early in the season to get a clear indication on the new season export tea or macadamia prices.

APPRECIATION

Management is grateful for the support given to the business by the Chairman, Board, shareholders, employees and other stakeholders.

PAUL TIMOTHY SPEAR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

20 DECEMBER 2021

Report of the Directors

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report, together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2021.

Going concern considerations

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the company will continue in existence for the foreseeable future.

The directors have assessed the ability of the company to continue operating as a going concern and have concluded that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate. However, the directors believe that under the current economic environment a continuous assessment of the ability of the company to continue to operate as a going concern shall continuously be performed to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption that has been applied in the preparation of these financial statements.The directors have also considered the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, noting no significant disruption in operations.

CAPITAL

Authorised

The authorised capital of the Company remained at 2,000,000,000 shares of ZWL0.001.

Issued

The issued share capital of the Company remained at 1,627,395,595 shares of ZWL0.001.

Unissued

At 30 September 2021 unissued share capital comprised of 372,604,405 (2020: 372,604,405) shares of ZWL0.001 each and of these, 29,370,286 (2020: 29,370,286) shares were under the control of directors, 23,075,000 (2020: 23,075,000) shares were set aside under the Senior Staff Share Option Scheme (2003, 2005 and 2011) and 320,159,119 (2020: 320,159,119) shares were set aside under the 2016 Ariston Share Ownership Trust.

Reserves

The movement in the reserves of the Group and the Company are shown on pages 24 to 25 of these financial statements.

GROUP FINANCIAL RESULTS

The results for the year were as follows:

	Inflation Adjusted	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**
(Loss)/ profit before taxation	(286,009,952)	77,699,460
Income tax credit	266,257,439	139,319,094
(Loss)/ profit for the year	(19,752,513)	217,018,554

	Historical cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**
Profit before taxation	387,583,621	167,774,322
Income tax (expense)	(48,834,394)	(31,923,734)
Profit for the year	338,749,227	135,850,588

DIVIDENDS

The Board is proposing a final dividend of 5.80 Zimbabwean cents per share payable in respect of all ordinary shares of the Company. The dividend will be payable to all the shareholders of the Company registered at the close of business on 6 May 2022. The payment of this final dividend will take place on or around 27 May 2022. The shares of the Company will be traded cum-dividend on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange up to the market day of 4 May 2022 and ex-dividend from 9 May 2022.

DIRECTORATE

In accordance with article 107 of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. J. W. Rierkert and Mrs. T. Mazingi retire by rotation, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS

At 30 September 2021, the directors held directly and indirectly the following number of shares in the Company:

Director	At 30/09/21	At 30/09/20
Mr. I. Chagonda	-	-
Mr. C.P. Conradie	-	-
Mr. A. C. Jongwe	-	-
Mrs. T.C. Mazingi	658,870	658,870
Mr. J.W. Riekert	-	-
Mr. P.T. Spear	29,536,312	29,536,312

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Non-executive directors' remuneration is subject to shareholder approval.

AUDITORS

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, as part of ordinary business, shareholders will be requested to approve fees for the auditors for the year ended 30 September 2021 and to appoint auditors for the ensuing year.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

MRS. R.A. CHINAMO
COMPANY SECRETARY

20 DECEMBER 2021

Directors' Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The directors of the Group are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and the preparation and integrity of the consolidated annual financial statements and related information. The Group's independent external auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have audited the consolidated financial statements and their report appears on pages 14 to 20.

The directors are required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), Zimbabwe Stock Exchange and Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe to maintain adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group at the end of the financial period and the performance and cash flows for the period.

In preparing the accompanying financial statements, International Financial Reporting Standards have been applied, reasonable, and prudent judgements and estimates have been made. The financial statements incorporate full and responsible disclosure in line with the accounting philosophy of the Group.

The directors are also responsible for the systems of internal control. These are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance as to the reliability of the consolidated financial statements, and to adequately safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of assets, and to prevent and to detect material misstatement and loss. The systems are implemented and monitored by suitably trained personnel with an appropriate segregation of authority and duties.

Nothing has come to the attention of the directors to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The directors have assessed the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern by reviewing the prospects of the Group. These assessments considered the Group's financial performance for the year ended 30 September 2021, the financial position as at 30 September 2021 and the current and medium term forecasts for the Group. Based on this background, the directors have every reason to believe that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, these financial results were prepared on a going concern basis.

The Group's financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of Mrs. R.A. Chinamo, CA(Z), and have been audited in terms of section 191 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31).

The financial statements set out on pages 21 to 86 were approved by the Board of Directors and are signed on their behalf by:

A.C. JONGWE
CHAIRMAN

P.T. SPEAR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

20 DECEMBER 2021

Corporate Governance

Ariston Holdings Limited ("the Group") is committed to maintaining the highest levels of integrity and accountability in all its business practices and its corporate governance policy is aimed at these objectives. This is achieved by ensuring the Group is correctly structured and appropriate reporting and control mechanisms are in place.

1. BOARD COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT

The Board of Directors (the Board) is chaired by an independent non-executive director and comprises six non-executive directors (including the chairman) and one executive director.

The Board enjoys a strong mix of skills and experience. It is the primary governance organ. The role of the Board is to determine overall policies, plans and strategies of the Group and to ensure that these are implemented in an ethical and professional manner.

The Board meets regularly, at least four times a year, and guides corporate strategy, risk management practices, annual budgets and business plans.

Special board meetings may be convened on an ad hoc basis when necessary to consider issues requiring urgent attention or decision.

The Company Secretary maintains an attendance register of directors for all scheduled meetings during the year through which directors can assess their devotion of sufficient time to the Group.

The Board has overall responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the Group's accounting and financial reporting systems including the independent audit, and that appropriate systems of control, risk management and compliance with laws are in place.

To ensure effectiveness, Board members have unfettered access to information regarding the Group's operations which is available through Board meetings, Board and Management Committees as well as strategic planning workshops organised by the Group.

The Board appointments are made to ensure a variety of skills and expertise on the Board. A third of the directors are required to retire on a rotational basis each year, along with any directors appointed to the Board during the year.

Executive directors are employed under performance-driven service contracts setting out responsibilities of their particular office.

2. BOARD ACCOUNTABILITY AND DELEGATED FUNCTIONS

The Board is supported by various committees in executing its responsibilities. The committees meet quarterly to assess, review performance and provide guidance to management on both operational and policy issues.

Each committee acts within certain written terms of reference under which certain functions of the Board are delegated with clearly defined purposes. The Board may take independent professional advice at the Group's expense where necessary. The Board monitors the effectiveness of controls through reviews by the Audit & Risk Committee, the Group Internal audit function and independent assessments by the independent external auditors.

Attendance of Directors at board and committee meetings during the year ended 30 September 2021

Director	Board	Audit and Risk Committee	Human Resources and Remuneration Committee	Operations/ Technical Committee
I. Chagonda	4/4	4/4	-	-
C.P. Conradie	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4
A. C. Jongwe	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4
T. C. Mazingi	4/4	-	4/4	4/4
J.W. Riekert	4/4	4/4	-	-
P.T. Spear	4/4	-	4/4	4/4

Corporate Governance - Continued

3. BOARD COMMITTEES

3.1 Audit & Risk Committee

The Audit & Risk Committee is chaired by a non-executive director and the independent external auditors and the Group's internal auditor have unrestricted access to the committee and attend all meetings. The Committee reviews the interim and annual financial statements, the Group systems and controls and ensures that audit recommendations are considered, and implemented where appropriate.

3.2 Human Resources and Remuneration Committee

The Human Resources and Remuneration Committee is chaired by a non-executive director and reviews remuneration levels of members of staff throughout the Group.

This Committee comprises three (3) non-executive directors (one of whom is the Chairperson) and one executive director. This Committee is mandated to deal with staff development and formulate remuneration policies as well as approve remuneration packages for executive directors and senior executives.

The remuneration policy is designed to reward performance, to attract, motivate and retain high calibre individuals who will contribute fully to the success of each of the businesses in which Ariston Holdings Limited operates. The committee draws on external market survey data from independent advisors to ensure that the remuneration policy is appropriate and relevant to the prevailing times.

3.3 Operations/Technical Committee

It is chaired by a non-executive director. The Operations/Technical Committee comprises of three (3) non-executive directors and one executive director. The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in its oversight of the technical and operational risks of the Group in delivering its business plans.

The Committee assesses management's operational policies, strategies, budgets and action plans, reviews implementation or execution and makes recommendations to the Board.

4. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORTING

A decentralised management structure exists with business unit management attending to the daily activities of individual business units.

Annual budgets and plans are compiled by each business unit and reviewed and agreed by the Board.

Each business unit has comprehensive management and financial reporting disciplines, which include monthly management accounts, physical and financial expenditure controls, planned capital expenditure programmes and detailed operating budgets.

The Group maintains internal controls and systems to support these disciplines, and the results of each operation are approved by the Board. Financial progress is monitored monthly and annual forecasts are reviewed quarterly.

The annual financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, as the directors are satisfied that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are based on policies which are reasonable and prudent. The independent auditors are responsible for carrying out independent examination of the financial statements in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and the directors accept responsibility for the preparation of and information presented in the financial statements.

5. OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MEASURES

5.1 Worker Participation

Worker participation and employer/employee relations are handled through regular works councils and worker committee meetings in each operating division. Regular meetings ensure information dissemination, consultation and resolution of conflict areas timeously and to the benefit of all parties.

5.2 Environment

The Group adopts a responsible approach and complies with all regulatory and legislative requirements to ensure the protection and maintenance of the environment in which it operates.

Corporate Governance - Continued

5. OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE MEASURES - CONTINUED

5.3 Social Responsibility

The Group contributes to the social well-being of its employees and their dependents within the communities in which the Group's operations are located. Provision of health, educational, recreational and sporting facilities on the Group's estates provides amenities for employees as well as members of the surrounding communities.

The Group participates in fair trade label programmes and subjects its operations to audit by international organisations, to ensure compliance with the highest standards in its respective operations.

5.4 Related Party Transactions

The Company has a process in place whereby the directors and key management have confirmed that, to the best of their knowledge, the information disclosed in the Group's consolidated financial statements fairly represents their shareholding in the Company, both beneficial and indirect, interest in share options of the Company and the compensation earned from the Company for the financial year. In addition, the directors and key management have confirmed that all interests have been declared

5.5 Insider Trading

No director, officer or employee of the Company may deal directly or indirectly in the Company's shares on the basis of unpublished price-sensitive information regarding its business or affairs. In addition, no director, officer or employee may trade in the Company's shares during closed periods. Closed periods are from the end of the interim and annual reporting periods to the announcement of financial and operating results for the respective periods, and while the Company is under a cautionary announcement.

ALEXANDER CRISPEN JONGWE
CHAIRMAN

PAUL TIMOTHY SPEAR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

20 DECEMBER 2021

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Ariston Holdings Limited

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of Ariston Holdings Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (together the Group) as at 30 September 2021, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and in the manner required by the Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31).

What we have audited

Ariston Holdings Limited's consolidated and separate financial statements set out on pages 21 to 86 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 September 2021;
- the consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

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 and separate financial statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zimbabwe. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Zimbabwe.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Building No. 4, Arundel Office Park, Norfolk Road, Mount Pleasant
P O Box 453, Harare, Zimbabwe
T: +263 (4) 338362-8, F: +263 (4) 338395, www.pwc.com

T I Rwodzi – Senior Partner
The Partnership's principal place of business is at Arundel Office Park, Norfolk Road, Mount Pleasant, Harare, Zimbabwe where a list of the Partners' names is available for inspection.

pwc

Our audit approach

Overview

<table>
<tr>
<td rowspan="3">
</td>
<td>Overall group materiality

• Overall group materiality: ZWL 14 300 498 which represents 5% of inflation adjusted consolidated loss before taxation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group audit scope

• We conducted full scope audits on the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. This was due to the financial significance for one of the subsidiaries as well as to meet statutory audit requirements for the other subsidiaries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key audit matters

• Profit/ (loss) on partial disposal of interest; and
• Valuation of biological assets.</td>
</tr>
</table>

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the consolidated and separate financial statements. In particular, we considered where the directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall group materiality	ZWL14 300 498
How we determined it	5% of consolidated inflation adjusted loss before taxation.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose consolidated inflation adjusted loss before taxation as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for listed profit-oriented companies.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

We conducted full scope audits on the financial statements of the Company and all its subsidiaries due to their financial significance, as well as to meet statutory requirements.

The above, together with additional procedures performed at the Group level, including substantive procedures over the consolidation process, provided us with sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Group to form an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed key audit matter
Profit/ (loss) on partial disposal of interest *This key audit matter relates to the consolidated and separate financial statements* Effective 1 July 2021, the Company sold 50% of its shareholding in a subsidiary, Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited. As a result of this transaction, the Company's remaining interest in this former subsidiary was recognised as a joint venture from 1 July 2021 in the consolidated and separate financial statements, in accordance with IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements. The former subsidiary's results were consolidated in the Group's financial statements, up to the date of loss in control.	We performed the following procedures to audit the profit/ (loss) on partial disposal of interest: • We obtained the signed agreements of sale between the Company and the purchaser of the 50% shareholding to understand the terms and conditions of the sale. • We evaluated management's analysis of the effective date of the transaction, considering the various terms and conditions noted in the sale agreements. • We agreed the selling price used to calculate the profit/(loss) on sale of interest to the sale agreements and subsequent receipt of the consideration received after the year end date to the bank statements, noting no differences.

The profit/(loss) on partial disposal of interest amounted to ZWL170.8 million and (ZWL130.8 million) for the Company and Group respectively, for the year ended 30 September 2021. Refer to Note 12b - Discontinued operation to the consolidated and separate financial statements. Due to the significance of profit/ loss on sale on partial disposal of interest in both the Company's financial performance and the Group's consolidated financial performance, and the level of judgement required to determine the effective date of the transaction as well as the nature of the remaining investment in terms of applicable IFRS standards, we considered this to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements.	• We considered the listing of net assets sold for completeness by referencing the signed sale agreement. • We agreed the carrying amounts of the assets sold to the auditing accounting records of the Company and Group. • We re-performed management's calculation of the inflation adjustments on the net assets sold. No material differences were noted. • We assessed the reasonableness of the fair value of the remaining investment in the Joint venture by agreeing the fair value to the valuation report prepared by an independent valuer as agreed to by the Company and Purchaser of the 50% interest in the sale agreement. • We recomputed the remaining value by applying the remaining % ownership to the fair value determined by the valuation expert. • We re-performed the mathematical calculation of the profit/ loss on partial disposal of interest for the Company and the Group. No material differences were noted. We evaluated the disclosures made in the consolidated and separate financial statements with reference to the requirements of IFRS 3, Business Combinations, and IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, including the disclosures made in relation to the sensitivities of the significant inputs into the valuation. We noted no matters requiring further consideration.
Valuation of biological assets *This key audit matter relates to the consolidated financial statements only.* Livestock, poultry, timber, seasonal crops and produce growing on bearer plants are classified as biological assets and are accounted for in accordance with International Accounting Standard IAS 41, Agriculture. The fair value of the Group's biological assets amounted to ZWL 333.2 million as at 30 September 2021. The value of biological assets is measured at fair value less costs to sell.	We performed the following procedures to assess the appropriateness of the valuation of biological assets: • Evaluated the methods used by the directors in the valuation of biological assets against the requirements of IAS 41, 'Agriculture', as well as against industry practice. No inconsistencies were noted. • Assessed the consistency of the methods and • assumptions used by the directors in the valuation of biological assets by comparing this to those used in the prior year. No changes from previously applied assumptions and methods were noted. • Assessed the reasonableness of assumptions used in the director's valuation model to determine the value of biological assets by performing the following procedures: o For livestock, poultry and timber, the market prices used to determine the fair

The values of livestock, poultry and timber are determined based on the age, size and relevant market prices less costs to sell The values of produce growing on bearer plants, which includes macadamias on trees, tea on bush, fruits on tree and seasonal crops ("produce") are based on the estimated yield (tonnes) from the current crop of unharvested produce, multiplied by the result of the forecast price per crop less estimated costs to sell. This amount is then adjusted by a factor determined by management and the directors to take into account the level of maturity of the crop at the reporting date. Refer to notes 3.6 - Biological assets, 4.1 - Biological assets and 11 - Biological assets to the consolidated financial statements. Due to the level of judgment involved in the valuation of biological assets, the sensitivity of the key inputs and the significance of biological assets to the Group's consolidated financial position, we considered this to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit of the consolidated financial statements.	value were compared to the current market price and the latest invoice for the sale of a similar age livestock, poultry and timber. No material differences were noted. o For produce growing on bearer plants, which includes macadamias on trees, tea on bush, fruits on tree and seasonal crops ("produce") we assessed the reasonableness of estimated yields, forecast prices and selling costs by comparing prior year estimates to current year actuals in order to assess the reasonableness of management's and directors' estimates. o On a sample basis, and using our agricultural expertise, we verified the existence, quality and maturity of the produce by inspecting the crops. We also recalculated how this was reflected in management's maturity factor applied. We noted no aspects in this regard requiring further consideration. o Using our agricultural expertise, we evaluated the reasonableness of the forecasted yields, prices and selling costs against historical data and factoring the current quality of crops into the forecast determination. We also considered the impact of actual sales that took place subsequent to year end. On the basis of this evaluation, we accepted management's forecasts. • We inspected the formulas used in management's models and tested the mathematical accuracy through recalculation. No material differences were noted. • We evaluated the financial statement disclosures against the requirements of IAS 41, Agriculture, including the disclosures related to the sensitivities of the significant inputs into the valuation. No material inconsistencies were noted.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Ariston Holdings Limited Annual Report 2021". The other information does not include the consolidated or the separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated and separate 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 and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated and separate 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. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group and/or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 and the Company'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 and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate 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 and / or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate 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, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate 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.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Esther Antonio
Registered Public Auditor

Partner for and on behalf of
PricewaterhouseCoopers Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Public Accountants and Auditors Board, Public Auditor Registration Number 0661
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Zimbabwe, Public Practice Certificate Number 255940

21 December 2021
Harare
Zimbabwe

Statements of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 September 2021

		INFLATION ADJUSTED			
		Company		Consolidated	
All figures in ZWL	**Notes**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Revenue from contracts with customers	5.1	-	-	1,231,443,337	938,910,329
Cost of production		-	-	(551,426,899)	(424,455,206)
Gross profit		**-**	**-**	**680,016,438**	**514,455,123**
Other operating income		-	-	8,761,912	9,668,700
Operating expenses		(3,424,766)	(1,219,250)	(559,172,726)	(324,304,726)
(Loss)/profit from operations	7	**(3,424,766)**	**(1,219,250)**	**129,605,624**	**199,819,097**
Fair value adjustments	11	-	-	(233,309,966)	(218,708,874)
Exchange differences	7.1	3,006,600	-	675,271	(283,482,011)
Monetary (loss)/gain		(5,359,227)	(122,242,139)	(21,021,908)	397,997,246
Profit/(Loss) on partial disposal of interest	12b	170,760,144	-	(130,764,818)	-
Share of net profit of a joint venture accounted for using the equity method	12	-	-	11,162,333	16,271,526
Profit/ (loss) before interest and taxation		**164,982,751**	**(123,461,389)**	**(243,653,464)**	**111,896,984**
Finance costs	7.2	-	-	(42,356,488)	(34,197,524)
Profit/ (loss) before taxation		**164,982,751**	**(123,461,389)**	**(286,009,952)**	**77,699,460**
Income tax credit	8	66,888	-	266,257,439	139,319,094
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**165,049,639**	**(123,461,389)**	**(19,752,513)**	**217,018,554**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) before tax on comprehensive income		**165,049,639**	**(123,461,389)**	**(19,752,513)**	**217,018,554**
Tax on other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**165,049,639**	**(123,461,389)**	**(19,752,513)**	**217,018,554**
Earnings per share (ZWL dollars)					
Basic earnings per share	9	-	-	(0.0121)	0.1334
Diluted earnings per share	9	-	-	(0.0121)	0.1334

		HISTORICAL COST			
		Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**Notes**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Revenue	5.1	-	-	1,030,219,824	339,581,572
Cost of production		-	-	(432,373,968)	(141,712,154)
Gross profit		**-**	**-**	**597,845,856**	**197,869,418**
Other operating income		-	-	7,321,806	3,722,015
Operating expenses		(2,587,819)	(290,555)	(427,137,221)	(133,753,967)
(Loss)/profit from operations	7	**(2,587,819)**	**(290,555)**	**178,030,441**	**67,837,466**
Fair value adjustments	11	-	-	(38,379,509)	314,229,100
Exchange differences	7.1	3,006,600	-	5,698,381	(204,815,109)
Profit on partial disposal of interest	12b	170,845,139	-	267,860,008	-
Share of net profit of a joint venture accounted for using the equity method	12	-	-	10,260,944	4,816,077
Profit/ (loss) before interest and taxation		**171,263,920**	**(290,555)**	**423,470,265**	**182,067,534**
Finance costs	7.2	-	-	(35,886,644)	(14,293,212)
Profit/ (loss) before taxation		**171,263,920**	**(290,555)**	**387,583,621**	**167,774,322**
Income tax credit/ (expense)	8	1,283	-	(48,834,394)	(31,923,734)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		**171,265,203**	**(290,555)**	**338,749,227**	**135,850,588**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) before tax on comprehensive income		**171,265,203**	**(290,555)**	**338,749,227**	**135,850,588**
Tax on other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		**171,265,203**	**(290,555)**	**338,749,227**	**135,850,588**
Earnings per share (ZWL dollars)					
Basic earnings per share	9	-	-	0.2082	0.0835
Diluted earnings per share	9	-	-	0.2082	0.0835

The above statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive should be read in conjuction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Financial Position

As at 30 September 2021

		INFLATION ADJUSTED			
		Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**Notes**	**30-Sep-21**	**30-Sep-20**	**30-Sep-21**	**30-Sep-20**
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	-	-	1,382,951,918	1,785,384,950
Biological assets	11	-	-	7,045,234	22,939,529
Right of use assets	20	-	-	24,756,943	33,489,761
Investment in joint ventures	12	86,656	-	203,456,792	38,845,717
Investment in subsidiaries	13	295,838	469,150	-	-
		382,494	**469,150**	**1,618,210,887**	**1,880,659,957**
Current assets					
Biological assets	11	-	-	326,180,137	558,658,094
Inventories	14	-	-	171,208,519	221,382,121
Trade and other receivables	15	183,359,310	18,327,930	478,399,909	278,918,188
Cash and cash equivalents	6.5	-	-	7,866,522	27,145,815
		183,359,310	**18,327,930**	**983,655,087**	**1,086,104,218**
TOTAL ASSETS		**183,741,804**	**18,797,080**	**2,601,865,974**	**2,966,764,175**
EQUITY					
Share capital and reserves					
Share capital	16	84,842,977	84,842,977	84,842,977	84,842,977
Share premium		569,425,253	569,425,253	569,425,253	569,425,253
(Accumulated losses)/distributable reserves		(470,600,194)	(635,649,833)	1,063,349,789	1,083,102,302
		183,668,036	**18,618,397**	**1,717,618,019**	**1,737,370,532**
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	19	-	-	247,842,462	333,927,048
Deferred tax	17	-	66,888	213,872,427	504,518,878
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	-	299,120
		-	**66,888**	**461,714,889**	**838,745,046**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	18	73,768	111,795	316,638,483	380,153,834
Borrowings	19	-	-	105,697,208	9,918,140
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	197,375	576,623
		73,768	**111,795**	**422,533,066**	**390,648,597**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**183,741,804**	**18,797,080**	**2,601,865,974**	**2,966,764,175**

The above statements of financial position should be read in conjuction with accompanying notes.

A.C. JONGWE
CHAIRMAN

20 DECEMBER 2021

P.T. SPEAR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

20 DECEMBER 2021

Statements of Financial Position - Continued

As at 30 September 2021

		HISTORICAL COST			
		Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	Notes	30-Sep-21	30-Sep-20	30-Sep-21	30-Sep-20
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	-	-	129,692,398	67,517,701
Biological assets	11	-	-	7,045,234	15,136,705
Right of use assets	20	-	-	710,241	1,007,462
Investment in joint ventures	12	1,661	-	152,998,219	5,555,160
Investment in subsidiaries	13	5,677	8,999	-	-
		7,338	**8,999**	**290,446,092**	**89,217,028**
Current assets					
Biological assets	11	-	-	326,180,137	368,631,898
Inventories	14	-	-	162,283,803	55,449,778
Trade and other receivables	15	183,359,310	12,093,729	475,988,068	177,244,543
Cash and cash equivalents	6.5	-	-	7,866,522	17,912,232
		183,359,310	**12,093,729**	**972,318,530**	**619,238,451**
TOTAL ASSETS		**183,366,648**	**12,102,728**	**1,262,764,622**	**708,455,479**
EQUITY					
Share capital and reserves					
Share capital	16	1,627,395	1,627,395	1,627,395	1,627,395
Share premium		10,922,292	10,922,292	10,922,292	10,922,292
Distributable reserves/ (Accumulated losses)		170,743,193	(522,010)	503,592,280	164,843,053
		183,292,880	**12,027,677**	**516,141,967**	**177,392,740**
LIABILITIES					
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	19	-	-	247,842,462	220,342,572
Deferred tax	17	-	1,283	82,053,349	57,607,967
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	-	197,375
		-	**1,283**	**329,895,811**	**278,147,914**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	18	73,768	73,768	310,832,261	245,989,829
Borrowings	19	-	-	105,697,208	6,544,509
Lease Liabilities	20	-	-	197,375	380,487
		73,768	**73,768**	**416,726,844**	**252,914,825**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**183,366,648**	**12,102,728**	**1,262,764,622**	**708,455,479**

The above statements of financial position should be read in conjuction with accompanying notes.

A.C. JONGWE
CHAIRMAN

20 DECEMBER 2021

P.T. SPEAR
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

20 DECEMBER 2021

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the year ended 30 September 2021

All figures in ZWL	INFLATION ADJUSTED - COMPANY			
	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 30 September 2019	**84,842,977**	**569,425,253**	**(512,188,444)**	**142,079,786**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(123,461,389)	**(123,461,389)**
Balance at 30 September 2020	**84,842,977**	**569,425,253**	**(635,649,833)**	**18,618,397**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	165,049,639	**165,049,639**
Balance at 30 September 2021	**84,842,977**	**569,425,253**	**(470,600,194)**	**183,668,036**

All figures in ZWL	INFLATION ADJUSTED - GROUP			
	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 30 September 2019	**84,842,977**	**569,425,253**	**866,083,748**	**1,520,351,978**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	217,018,554	217,018,554
Balance at 30 September 2020	**84,842,977**	**569,425,253**	**1,083,102,302**	**1,737,370,532**
Total comprehensive income for the year			(19,752,513)	(19,752,513)
Balance at 30 September 2021	**84,842,977**	**569,425,253**	**1,063,349,789**	**1,717,618,019**

The above statements of changes in equity should be in conjuction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity - Continued

For the year ended 30 September 2021

All figures in ZWL	HISTORICAL COST - COMPANY			
	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 30 September 2019	**1,627,395**	**10,922,292**	**(231,455)**	**12,318,232**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(290,555)	(290,555)
Balance at 30 September 2020	**1,627,395**	**10,922,292**	**(522,010)**	**12,027,677**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	171,265,203	171,265,203
Balance at 30 September 2021	**1,627,395**	**10,922,292**	**170,743,193**	**183,292,880**

All figures in ZWL	HISTORICAL COST - GROUP			
	Share capital	Share premium	Accumulated losses	Total
Balance at 30 September 2019	**1,627,395**	**10,922,292**	**28,992,465**	**41,542,152**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	135,850,588	135,850,588
Balance at 30 September 2020	**1,627,395**	**10,922,292**	**164,843,053**	**177,392,740**
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	338,749,227	338,749,227
Balance at 30 September 2021	**1,627,395**	**10,922,292**	**503,592,280**	**516,141,967**

The above statements of changes in equity should be in conjuction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Cashflows

For the year ended 30 September 2021

		INFLATION ADJUSTED			
		Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**Notes**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation		164,982,751	(123,461,389)	(286,009,952)	77,699,460
Monetary loss/ (gain)		5,359,227	122,242,139	21,021,908	(397,997,246)
		170,341,978	(1,219,250)	(264,988,044)	(320,297,786)
Non-cash items	6.1	(5,272,571)	(122,242,139)	574,913,195	691,621,439
Changes in working capital	6.2	(165,069,407)	123,461,389	(212,823,470)	(69,607,762)
Net cash inflow from operating activites		**-**	**-**	**97,101,681**	**301,715,891**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	-	-	(106,057,522)	(107,836,082)
Purchase of bearer plants	10	-	-	(19,941,709)	(14,071,933)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	602,143	-
Cash (utilised in) investing activities		**-**	**-**	**(125,397,088)**	**(121,908,015)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings	6.3	-	-	156,902,089	11,790,475
Repayment of borrowings	6.3	-	-	(147,207,607)	(206,671,940)
Repayment of lease arrangements	6.4	-	-	(678,368)	(10,700,358)
Cash generated from/ (utilised in) financing activities		**-**	**-**	**9,016,114**	**(205,581,823)**
Net cash (outflow)		-	-	(19,279,293)	(25,773,947)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		-	-	27,145,815	52,919,762
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**-**	**-**	**7,866,522**	**27,145,815**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprising:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.5	-	-	7,866,522	27,145,815
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**-**	**-**	**7,866,522**	**27,145,815**

The above statements of cash flows should be read in conjuction with the accompanying notes.

Statements of Cashflows - Continued

For the year ended 30 September 2021

		HISTORICAL COST			
		Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**Notes**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit/ (Loss) before taxation		171,263,920	(290,555)	387,583,621	167,774,322
Non-cash items	6.1	1,661	-	(99,920,185)	(315,620,659)
Changes in working capital	6.2	(171,265,581)	290,555	(340,735,118)	15,003,562
Cash (utilised in) operating activities		**-**	**-**	**(53,071,682)**	**(132,842,775)**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	-	-	(67,885,396)	(27,676,351)
Purchase of bearer plants	10	-	-	(15,809,009)	(5,815,432)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-	448,274	-
Cash (utilised in) investing activities		**-**	**-**	**(83,246,131)**	**(33,491,783)**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from borrowings	6.3	-	-	139,484,873	182,037,229
Repayment of borrowings	6.3	-		(12,832,284)	(1,960,696)
Repayment of lease arrangements	6.4	-	-	(380,486)	(427,999)
Cash generated from financing activities		**-**	**-**	**126,272,103**	**179,648,534**
Net cash (outflow)/ inflow		-	-	(10,045,710)	13,313,976
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		-	-	17,912,232	4,598,256
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**-**	**-**	**7,866,522**	**17,912,232**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year comprising:					
Cash and cash equivalents	6.5	-	-	7,866,522	17,912,232
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**-**	**-**	**7,866,522**	**17,912,232**

The above statements of cash flows should be read in conjuction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 September 2021

1. GENERAL DISCLOSURES

1.1. Country of Incorporation and Main Activities

Ariston Holdings Limited ("the Company"), an investment holding company, its subsidiaries and joint venture companies ("the Group") are incorporated in Zimbabwe. The principal activities of the Group are farming operations which include tea, macadamia, avocados, bananas, stone fruit, pome fruit, livestock, poultry and horticulture. The principal place of business relocated post year-end to 18 Coghlan Road, Greendale, Harare. The ultimate holding company of the Group is Afrifresh Group (Properietary) Limited, a South African company.

Basis of Preparation

Compliance relevant regulations
The consolidated financial statements of the group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The financial statements have also been prepared in terms of section 29(1) of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), Zimbabwe Stock Exchange requirements and the relevant statutory instruments.

1.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and the Group as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and Group operate.

During the 2019 year the functional currency of the Group changed from USD to ZWL as a result of currency changes announced by monetary authorities. Since then the directors have continued to assess as guided by IAS21 and consistent with the guidance issued by the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) whether use of the ZWL as the functional currency of the Group is still appropriate. Based on the assessment, the directors have concluded that the Group's functional currency continues to be the ZWL.

The Group complied with all relevant statutory instruments and Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) in the financial statements preparation in historical cost purposes in that all foreign currency transactions during the year were translated using the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Auction rate. The Auction rate as at year end was USD 1: ZWL 86.9267.

1.3 Borrowing powers

The directors may, at their discretion, borrow an amount equal to double the aggregate of shareholders' funds of the Group.

1.4 Preparer of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared under the supervision of Mrs R.A. Chinamo, CA (Z), and have been audited in terms of section 29(1) of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31). Mrs R.A. Chinamo is registered with the Public Accountants and Auditors Board and her registration number is 3001.

1.5 Significant changes in the current reporting period

The financial position and performance of the group was particularly affected by the following events and transactions during the reporting period:
- the partial disposal of Claremont Orchards Holdings on 01 July 2021 (see note 12b)
- a joint venture arrangement entered into for cattle ranching on 25 February 2021 (see note 12)

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.1 International Financial reporting Standards and amendments effective for the first time for September 2021 year-end

Amendment to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' on the definition of material. Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 and consequential amendments to other IFRSs: use a consistent definition of materiality through IFRSs and the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting; clarify the explanation of the definition of material; and incorporate some of the guidance in IAS 1 about immaterial information. The amended definition is:"Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.

The standard had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

Issued: 22 October 2018
Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

This amendment revises the definition of a business. According to feedback received by the IASB, application of the current guidance is commonly thought to be too complex, and it results in too many transactions qualifying as business combinations. More acquisitions are likely to be accounted for as asset acquisitions. To be considered a business, an acquisition would have to include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The new guidance provides a framework to evaluate when an input and a substantive process are present (including for early stage companies that have not generated outputs). To be a business without outputs, there will now need to be an organised workforce.

The standard had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments',
IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments: Disclosure' – Interest rate benchmark reform (Phase 1)

Issued: September 2019
Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

These amendments provide certain reliefs in connection with interest rate benchmark reform (IBOR). The reliefs relate to hedge accounting and have the effect that IBOR should not generally cause hedge accounting to terminate. However, any hedge ineffectiveness should continue to be recorded in the income statement.

The standard had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 16, 'Leases' COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions Amendment
Issued: June 2020
Effective date: Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The IASB has provided lessees (but not lessors) with relief in the form of an optional exemption from assessing whether a rent concession related to COVID-19 is a lease modification, provided that the concession meets certain conditions. Lessees can elect to account for qualifying rent concessions in the same way as they would if they were not lease modifications. In many cases, this will result in accounting for the concession as a variable lease payment.

The standard had no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS - CONTINUED

2.2 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures', IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' and IFRS 16 'Leases' – interest rate benchmark (IBOR) reform (Phase 2)

Issued: August 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

The Phase 2 amendments address issues that arise from the implementation of the reform of an interest rate benchmark, including the replacement of one benchmark with an alternative one.

The directors anticipate that this standard, in future periods, will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

Amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' on Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current

Issued: January 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The amendment clarifies that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Classification is unaffected by expectations of the entity or events after the reporting date (for example, the receipt of a waiver or a breach of covenant).

The directors anticipate that this standard, in future periods, will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

Amendment to IFRS 3, 'Business combinations
Issued: May 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The Board has updated IFRS 3, 'Business combinations', to refer to the 2018 Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, in order to determine what constitutes an asset or a liability in a business combination.

In addition, the Board added a new exception in IFRS 3 for liabilities and contingent liabilities. The exception specifies that, for some types of liabilities and contingent liabilities, an entity applying IFRS 3 should instead refer to IAS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', or IFRIC 21, 'Levies', rather than the 2018 Conceptual Framework.

The Board has also clarified that the acquirer should not recognise contingent assets, as defined in IAS 37, at the acquisition date.

The directors anticipate that this standard, in future periods, will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
Issued: May 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

This amendment affects IAS 41 Agriculture. Taxation in fair value measurements- The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 that entities exclude cash flows for taxation when measuring the fair value of assets within the scope of IAS 41.

The directors anticipate that this standard, in future periods, will have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS - CONTINUED

2.2 New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' on Proceeds before Intended Use

Issued: May 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The amendment to IAS 16 prohibits an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of PPE any proceeds received from selling items produced while the entity is preparing the asset for its intended use (for example, the proceeds from selling samples produced when testing a machine to see if it is functioning properly). The proceeds from selling such items, together with the costs of producing them, are recognised in profit or loss.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' on Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

Issued: May 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The amendment clarifies which costs an entity includes in assessing whether a contract will be loss-making. This assessment is made by considering unavoidable costs, which are the lower of the net cost of exiting the contract and the costs to fulfil the contract. The amendment clarifies the meaning of 'costs to fulfil a contract'. Under the amendment, costs to fulfil a contract include incremental costs and the allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling the contract.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts

Issued: May 2017
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

The IASB issued IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', and thereby started a new epoch of accounting for insurers. Whereas the current standard, IFRS 4, allows insurers to use their local GAAP, IFRS 17 defines clear and consistent rules that will significantly increase the comparability of financial statements. For insurers, the transition to IFRS 17 will have an impact on financial statements and on key performance indicators.

Under IFRS 17, the general model requires entities to measure an insurance contract at initial recognition at the total of the fulfilment cash flows (comprising the estimated future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk) and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows are remeasured on a current basis each reporting period. The unearned profit (contractual service margin) is recognised over the coverage period. Aside from this general model, the standard provides, as a simplification, the premium allocation approach. This simplified approach is applicable for certain types of contract, including those with a coverage period of one year or less. For insurance contracts with direct participation features, the variable fee approach applies. The variable fee approach is a variation on the general model. When applying the variable fee approach, the entity's share of the fair value changes of the underlying items is included in the contractual service margin. Consequently, the fair value changes are not recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur but over the remaining life of the contract.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

2. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS - CONTINUED

IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts' Amendments

Issued: June 2020
Effective date: Applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

In response to some of the concerns and challenges raised, the Board developed targeted amendments and several proposed clarifications intended to ease implementation of IFRS 17, simplify some requirements of the standard and ease transition. The amendments are not intended to change the fundamental principles of the standard or unduly disrupt implementation already underway.

This amendment is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Statement of compliance

The reporting framework applied in preparing the consolidated financial statements is the International Financial Reporting Standards, (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

3.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the IFRS requirement that they are based on statutory records which are maintained on a historical cost basis except for certain biological assets and financial instruments that are measured at fair value. The amounts measured at historic cost have been adjusted to reflect the effects of the application of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 29 ""Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies"" as more fully described on Note 3.2.1.

Accordingly, the inflation adjusted financial statements are the primary financial statements of the Group. Historic cost financial statements have been provided as supplementary information only.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of IFRS 2 "Share Based Payments", leasing transactions that are within the scope of IFRS16 "Leases", and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 "Inventories" or value in use in IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets".

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, and in accordance with the guidance provided by IFRS13, fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The directors have assessed the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern and believe that the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.2.1 Hyperinflation

On 11 October 2019, the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) announced that the requisite economic factors and characteristics necessary for the application of IAS 29 in Zimbabwe had been met. This pronouncement applies to reporting for financial periods ending on or after 1 July 2019.

This is the third year of application of IAS 29.

The financial statements prepared on the historical cost basis have been adjusted to fully comply with IFRS; these adjustments include the restatement of current financial information to comply with IAS 29 which requires that financial statements be prepared and presented in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date with comparative information being restated in the same manner. The restatements to cater for the changes in the General Purchasing Power of the Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL) are based on indices and conversion factors derived from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) obtained from the Reserve bank of Zimbabwe website, which are shown below:

Month	2021	2020	2021	2020
	Monthly Indices	Monthly Indices	Conversion Factors	Conversion Factors
Sep-20	2,205.24	290.39	1.52	7.59
Oct-20	2,301.67	402.92	1.45	5.47
Nov-20	2,374.24	473.28	1.41	4.66
Dec-20	2,474.51	551.63	1.35	4.00
Jan-21	2,608.79	563.90	1.28	3.91
Feb-21	2,698.89	640.16	1.24	3.44
Mar-21	2,759.83	810.40	1.21	2.72
Apr-21	2,803.57	953.36	1.19	2.31
May-21	2,874.85	1,097.65	1.16	2.01
Jun-21	2,986.44	1,445.21	1.12	1.53
Jul-21	3,062.93	1,958.72	1.09	1.13
Aug-21	3,191.05	2,123.97	1.05	1.04
Sep-21	3,342.02	2,205.24	1.00	1.00

The key procedures applied in the restatement processes are as follows:
- Biological assets, monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date are not restated since they are already stated in terms of the monetary unit at reporting date
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities and components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant monthly conversion factors.
- Comparative information is restated using the inflation indices, in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date.
- The net effect of the inflation adjustments on the net monetary position of the Group is included in the income statement as a monetary gain or loss.

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries) made up to 30 September each year. Control is achieved when a company has power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee); exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns. Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.3.1 Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the noncontrolling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, when applicable, or the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

3.4 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities, and assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes and IAS 19 Employee Benefits respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment at the acquisition date and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.4 Business combinations - continued

When the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at subsequent reporting dates with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group obtains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised at that date.

3.5 Investments in associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates or joint ventures are incorporated in these consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment, or a portion thereof, is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with IFRS 5. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate or a joint venture is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate or joint venture. When the Group's share of losses of an associate or a joint venture exceeds the Group's interest in that associate or joint venture (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or joint venture), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.5 Investments in associates and joint ventures - continued

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for using the equity method from the date on which the investee becomes an associate or a joint venture. On acquisition of the investment in an associate or a joint venture, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The requirements of IAS 36 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate or joint venture. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36 as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised is allocated to the investment as a whole and not to the underlying assets of the investee that make up the carrying amount of the investment, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with IAS 36 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date when the investment ceases to be an associate or a joint venture, or when the investment is classified as held for sale. When the Group retains an interest in the former associate or joint venture and the retained interest is a financial asset, the Group measures the retained interest at fair value at that date and the fair value is regarded as its fair value on initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. The difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture at the date the equity method was discontinued, and the fair value of any retained interest and any proceeds from disposing of a part interest in the associate or joint venture is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate or joint venture. In addition, the Group accounts for all amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate or joint venture on the same basis as would be required if that associate or joint venture had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. Therefore, if a gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income by that associate or joint venture would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities, the Group reclassifies the gain or loss from equity to profit or loss (as a reclassification adjustment) when the equity method is discontinued.

The Group continues to use the equity method when an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate. There is no remeasurement to fair value upon such changes in ownership interests.

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate or a joint venture but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

When a group entity transacts with an associate or a joint venture of the Group, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate or joint venture are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate or joint venture that are not related to the Group.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.6 Biological assets

Biological assets exclude bearer plants and include the following:

Produce on bearer plants	Seasonal crops	Other
tea	potatoes	timber - gum and pine trees
macadamia	commercial maize	poultry
avocado fruit	seed maize	
banana	sugar beans	
	soya beans	
	other fresh produce	

During the year, the Group disposed of its livestock to Mombe Shoma a company that is now in a joint venture arrangement with the Group. The Group also disposed of 50% of its shareholding of Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited, a company that housed the operations of pome and stone fruit. As such these assets were not held by the Group as at year end. (Refer to Note 12b for detail.)

Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell.Costs to sell include the incremental selling costs, and estimated costs to the market, but exclude finance costs and income taxes.

Bearer plants are therefore presented and accounted for as property, plant and equipment, see note 10. However, the fruit growing on the trees are accounted for as biological assets until the point of harvest. Harvested fruits are transferred to inventory at fair value less costs to sell when harvested. Changes in fair value of are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Farming costs such as feeding, labour costs, pasture maintenance, and veterinary services and shearing are expensed as incurred. The cost of purchase of plus transportation charges are capitalised as part of biological assets.

The group does not have contract growers. All farming and breeding activities are done in house by the Group.

Produce growing on bearer plants and seasonal crops

These biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell on initial recognition and at fair values less costs to sell at each period end. Fair value is determined based on current estimated market prices, less estimated harvesting, transport and packaging costs. Other variables used in determining fair values include estimated yield and expected quality.

Poultry and timber

These biological assets are measured at fair value less costs to sell, fair value being determined upon the age, size and relevant market price.

Surpluses or deficits arising from the annual change in the valuation are taken to profit or loss as a fair value adjustment.

3.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they occur.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.8 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the Group's statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets."

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):
- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

By default, all other financial assets are measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

(i) Amortised cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets (i.e. assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition), the effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount of the debt instrument on initial recognition. For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated by discounting the estimated future cash flows, including expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the debt instrument on initial recognition. The amortised cost of a financial asset is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any loss allowance.Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost and at FVTOCI. For financial assets other than purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset, except for financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (see below). For financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If, in subsequent reporting periods, the credit risk on the credit-impaired financial instrument improves so that the financial asset is no longer credit-impaired, interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.8 Financial instruments - Continued

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL, specifically bank and cash balances.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The carrying amount of financial assets that are denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. Specifically;

- for financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss; and
- for financial assets measured at FVTPL that are not part of a designated hedging relationship, exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI, lease receivables and trade receivables. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument.

The Group always recognises lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience. Irrrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Dividend and interest income

Dividends are received from financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) and at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of an investment. In this case, the dividend is recognised in OCI if it relates to an investment measured at FVOCI.

Interest income from financial assets at FVPL is included in the net fair value gains/(losses) on these assets. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss as part of other income. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. Forward-looking information considered includes the future prospects of the industries in which the Group's debtors operate, obtained from economic expert reports, financial analysts, governmental bodies, relevant think-tanks and other similar organisations, as well as consideration of various external sources of actual and forecast economic information that relate to the Group's core operations.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.8 Financial instruments - Continued

(ii) Financial assets at FVTPL - Continued

Significant increase in credit risk - Continued

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the financial instrument's external (if available) or internal credit rating;
- significant deterioration in external market indicators of credit risk for a particular financial instrument, e.g. a significant increase in the credit spread, or the length of time or the extent to which the fair value of a financial asset has been less than its amortised cost;
- existing or forecast adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- an actual or expected significant adverse change in the regulatory, economic, or technological environment of the debtor that results in a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations.

Irrespective of the outcome of the above assessment, the Group presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise.

Despite the foregoing, the Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:
(1) The financial instrument has a low risk of default;
(2) The debtor has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
(3) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

The Group considers a financial asset to have low credit risk when the asset has external credit rating of 'investment grade' in accordance with the globally understood definition or if an external rating is not available, the asset has an internal rating of 'performing'. Performing means that the counterparty has a strong financial position and there are no past due amounts. The Group regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

(ii) Write-off policy

The Group writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.8 Financial instruments - Continued

(iii) Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses - Continued

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities that are not;

(i) contingent consideration of an acquirer in a business combination,
(ii) held-for-trading, or
(iii) designated as at FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments. These foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group exchanges with the existing lender one debt instrument into another one with the substantially different terms, such exchange is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, the Group accounts for substantial modification of terms of an existing liability or part of it as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new liability. It is assumed that the terms are substantially different if the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid net of any fees received and discounted using the original effective rate is at least 10 per cent different from the discounted present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial liability. If the modification is not substantial, the difference between: (1) the carrying amount of the liability before the modification; and (2) the present value of the cash flows after modification should be recognised in profit or loss as the modification gain or loss within other gains and losses.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.9 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred taxes are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the tax is also recognised directly in equity. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is taken into account in calculating goodwill or in determining the excess of the acquiree's interest, in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the business combination.

3.10 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised accumulated impairment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred. Fair value is almost equals to cost.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.10 Property, plant and equipment - Continued

Costs capitalised include all directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the relevant assets to their fully productive state.

Bearer plants are included in property, plant and equipment as defined in IAS 41 Agriculture and are therefore accounted for under the rules for plant and equipment. Immature bearer plants are measured at accumulated cost. After maturity bearer plants are measured at indexed cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognised accumulated impairment recognised in profit or loss. The useful life of the bearer plants is determined in order to depreciate them and this is re-evaluated each year.

The Group's bearer plants at year end comprise tea bushes, macadamia trees, avocado trees and banana trees. During the year, the Group disposed of 50% of its shareholding of Claremont Orchards a company that housed the operations of pome and stone fruit trees. As such these assets were not held by the Group as at year end. Maturity profile relates to the time taken in the growth and development of the bearer plants before they start bearing fruit. The useful lives and maturity profiles of bearer plants are as follows:

	Useful Life	Maturity Profile
Tea bushes	100 years	2 years
Macadamia trees	50 years	6 years
Avocado trees	40 years	5 years
Banana trees	10 years	1 year
Stone fruit trees	25 years	2 years
Pome fruit trees	25 years	5 years

The useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support these useful lives.

Depreciation is not provided on freehold land. Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method to allocate the cost net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as follows;

Plant and equipment	3 - 20 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Freehold improvements	7 – 40 years
Leasehold improvements	10 – 40 years
Buildings	40 years

In 2021 :Assets held under finance lease are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial period. For judgements relating to impairment of items of property, plant and equipment refer to Note 4.4.

An asset's carrying amount is immediately written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Derecognition of property, plant and equipment
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.11 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at indexed cost, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at indexed cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets
An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

3.12 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.13 Leasing

The Group as lessor
Amounts due from lessees under leases are recorded as receivables at the amount of the Group's net investment in the leases. In the case of finance leases, lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Group's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.13 Leasing - Continued

The Group as lessee
Upon lease commencement the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the lease liability plus any initial direct costs incurred by the Group. Adjustments may also be required for lease incentives, payments at or prior to commencement and restoration obligations or similar. After lease commencement, the Group shall measure the right-of-use asset using a cost model, unless: i) the right-of-use asset is an investment property and the Group fair values its investment property under IAS 40; or ii) the right-of-use asset relates to a class of PPE to which the Group applies IAS 16's revaluation model, in which case all right-of-use assets relating to that class of PPE can be revalued.

Under the cost model a right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted at the rate implicit in the lease if that can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group shall use their incremental borrowing rate. Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate are included in the initial measurement of the lease liability and are initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date. Amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees are also included. Variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers payment occurs, unless the costs are included in the carrying amount of another asset under another Standard.

The lease liability is subsequently re-measured to reflect changes in:
- the lease term (using a revised discount rate);
- the assessment of a purchase option (using a revised discount rate);
- the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees (using an unchanged discount rate);
- or future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments (using an unchanged discount rate).

The re-measurements are treated as adjustments to the right-of-use asset.

Lease modifications may also prompt re-measurement of the lease liability unless they are to be treated as separate leases. The group did not have exposures in the areas noted above relating to remeasured of lease liabilities,all contracts had set expiry dates.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when:
- the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the amount of the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Onerous contract
Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.14 Provisions - Continued

Restructurings
A restructuring provision is recognised when the Group has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Group.

3.15 Retirement benefit costs

The Ariston Holdings Limited Group contributes to a defined contribution plan for the benefit of certain eligible employees. The fund is administered by a life assurance society. In addition, all Group employees contribute to the defined contribution scheme established by the National Social Security Authority Act of 1989. Ariston currently has a “paid up” status and the pension fund is being reconstituted.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

3.16 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of indexed cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

The cost of inventories are determined as follows:
Farm produce - Deemed cost when transferred from biological assets to inventory.
Stores and materials - The lower of indexed cost and net realisable value with cost being calculated on a weighted average basis.

3.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers
The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time in accordance with IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

The Group revenue from contracts with customers is derived from the sale of tea, macadamia nuts, fruits and vegetables, poultry and other agricultural produce. Revenue is recognized upon the completion of the performance obligation when the customer collects from the farm.

Sale of goods
Revenue is recognised at a point when the performance obligation is satisfied when the customer collects from the farm. Customers are responsible for their own transportation from the farms. Once the goods leaves the farm gate all the performance obligations would have been satisfied. For international sales the performance obligation is satisfied when goods leave the estates.

There are no significant financing components expected as payment terms granted to customers do not exceed 90 days and accordingly the practical expedient in IFRS 15 has been applied. The transaction price is determined based on set internal standards. Payments is received on delivery. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. The group is in full control of the goods before they are collected by the customer.

Ariston does not make use of contract growers arrangements. All farming activities are done by the Group at their estates.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.17 Revenue recognition - Continued

Sale of goods - Continued

Due to the perishable nature of the farm produces, the goods are inspected before being loaded to the transport provided by the customer. Once the goods leave the farm gate and delivery note is issued, there will be no returns to the farm.

A contract liability for prepayments is recognised at the time of receipt of prepayments from the customer.A contract liability is recognised until the goods are collected by the customer. In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on an agreed payment schedule. If the services rendered by Ariston exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Management has determined that it is highly probable that there will be no rescission of the contracts with customers, and that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur. It is therefore appropriate to recognise revenue on this transaction during 2021 where control of the products has transferred to the customer.

Financing components

The group does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the group does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. In most instances the timing of the delivery of goods is at the discretion of the customer, based on their own demand and capacity. There is no difference between the amount of contract consideration and the amount that would otherwise be paid in cash at the time of performance. Based on the factors noted above no significant financing component were identified in revenue from contract from customers.

3.18 Related party transactions

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation. Transactions with other related parties such as directors, key management and shareholders are made at arm’s length. The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the period for bad or doubtful debts, in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

The directors have assessed the recoverability of the receivables and are confident that the related parties’ balances are recoverable and expected credit losses are immaterial based on past experiences.

3.19 Share based payments

Equity settled share based payments to employees and other providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date using the intrinsic value method.

The establishment of the Share Options Plan was approved by shareholders at the 2011 annual general meeting. Participation in the plan is at the board’s discretion, and no individual has a contractual right to participate in the plan or to receive any guaranteed benefits. Options are granted under the plan for no consideration and carry no dividend or voting rights.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share based payments is expensed on a straight line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting period the Group revises the estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of this revision of the original estimates, it any is, recognised in the profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the share option reserve. The reserve created is transferred to share premium and share capital as options are exercised For options that expire or are for fortified the value relating to the expired or forfeited options is transferred to distributable reserves.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - CONTINUED

3.19 Share based payments - Continued

Equity-settled share based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at fair value, of the goods or services received, except where the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date that the entity obtains the goods or the services the counter party renders the service.

For cash-settled share based payments, a liability is recognised for the goods or services acquired, measured initially at the fair value of the liability. At the end of each reporting period until the liability is settled and the date of settlement, the fair value is remeasured, with any changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss for the year.

3.20 Cost of production

Cost of production is made up of cost of sales which include direct material and labour costs, but also includes indirect costs that can be directly attributed to generation of revenue; for example, depreciation of assets used in the production.

3.21 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than the Group's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described above, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the critical judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainties, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

4.1 Biological Assets

Estimate of biological produce quantities
The biological produce on bearer assets at year-end is based on the estimated production for the produce at the point of maturity and is adjusted accordingly based on the stage of maturity at year-end.

Selling prices
Average selling prices for agricultural produce are quoted in Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL) for locally sold produce and US$ translated to ZWL for exported produce. The current average selling prices at year end are used as the best estimate of future prices. Reference is also made to contracts post year-end which provide market-related information about pricing at year-end.

4.2 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of indexed cost and net realisable value. Adjustments to reduce the cost of inventory to its net realisable value, if required, are made at the product level for estimated excess, obsolescence or damages. Factors influencing these adjustments include changes in demand, physical deterioration and quality issues.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES - CONTINUED

4.3 Allowance for credit losses

When measuring expected credit losses (ECLs), the Group uses reasonable and supportable forward looking information, which is based on assumptions for future movement of different economic drivers and how these drivers will affect each other. Loss given default is an estimate of the loss arising on default. It is based on the difference between the contractual cashflows due and those the lender would expect to receive, taking into account cashflows from collateral and integral credit enhancements. Probability of default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions and expectations of future conditions.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment (impairment and depreciation)

The cost of property, plant and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful life is based on expected usage of the asset and expected physical wear and tear, which depends on operational factors such as the number of shifts for which the asset is to be used and the repair and maintenance programme and technological obsolescence arising from changes and residual value. Management has assumed the residual value approximates nil due to the specialised nature and relative age of the property, plant and equipment with the exception of land and buildings.

Tea bushes, macadamia trees, avocado trees, banana trees, stone fruit trees and pome fruit trees are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position at indexed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment charges under the 'bearer plants' category within property, plant and equipment. An assessment was made in order to determine whether the value of bearer plants were impaired at year-end.

Key assumptions in determining the value in use included:

Estimated annual production
This was based on historical average annual production adjusted for projected growth which provided the best possible estimate of the future generating capacity of the business.

Selling prices
The current average selling prices at year-end were used as the best estimate of future prices. Reference is also made to contracts post year-end which provide market related information about pricing at year-end. Fair value is in most cases almost equal to cost

Discount rate
The discount rate of 26.0% was based on the Group's weighted average cost of capital (WACC) determined basing on the Group's capital structure at year-end. Cost of borrowings was determined as the weighted average costs of the Group's borrowings at year-end. The cost of equity was determined using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM).

4.5 Land

The Group has not recognised the value of land because the current legislation in the country vests all the land in the State. However, the Group still holds title deeds to the land that it operates on. In 2003, the Group entered into an agreement with the Government where it ceded part of the land for resettlement and the Government undertook to preserve the Group's operations on the remaining land. To date, the Group's operations have largely not been affected and the Group is of the view that this will remain so, going forward.

4.6 Determination of the functional currency and exchange rates used

These financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Dollars (ZWL) which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company and the Group as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and Group operate.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES - CONTINUED

4.6 Determination of the functional currency and exchange rates used - Continued

During the 2019 year the functional currency of the Group changed from USD to ZWL as a result of currency changes announced by monetary authorities. Since then the directors have continued to assess as guided by IAS21 and consistent with the guidance issued by the Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) whether use of the ZWL as the functional currency of the Group is still appropriate. Based on the assessment, the directors have concluded that the Group's functional currency continues to be the ZWL.

The Group complied with all relevant statutory instruments and Zimbabwe Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) in the financial statements preparation in historical cost purposes in that all foreign currency transactions during the year were translated using the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Auction rate. The Auction rate as at year end was USD 1: ZWL 86.9267.

4.7 The use of Consumer Prices Indicies (CPI) to determine inflation adjustment factors for application of IAS 29

On application of the requirements of IAS 29, the Group used indices and conversion factors derived from the Consumer Price Index (CPI) information obtained from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe website, to restate financial information to cater for the changes in the General Purchasing Power of the Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL).

4.8 Classification of the Group's Investments in Claremount Power Station and Mombe Shoma as joint ventures

Note 12 describes that Claremount Power Station, Claremont Orchards Holdings and Mombe Shoma are 50% joint ventures of the Group. This is despite the fact that the Group owns a 55% ownership interest in Claremont Power Station. The contractual agreements for these investments and other facts and circumstatnces indicate the parties to the joint arrangements each have 50% voting rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement . The contract arrangements establish that the parties are liable to arrangment only to extent of their respective interests in arrangements, which includes any long term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture. Accordingly, Claremont Power Station, Claremont Orchards Holdings and Mombe Shoma are classified as joint ventures. See note 12 for details.

4.9 Critical judgements in determining the lease term

i) Determining lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). For leases of motor vehicles and equipment, the following factors are normally the most relevant: If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the group is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate). Otherwise, the group considers other factors including historical lease durations and the costs.

The lease term is reassessed if an option is actually exercised (or not exercised) or the group becomes obliged to exercise (or not exercise) it. The assessment of reasonable certainty is only revised if a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs, which affects this assessment, and that is within the control of the lessee. During the current financial year, there were no events that had the financial effect of revising lease terms.

ii) Estimating the amount payable under residual value guarantees

The group initially estimates and recognises amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees as part of the lease liability. Typically the expected residual value at lease commencement is equal to or higher than the guaranteed amount, and so the group does not expect to pay anything under the guarantees. At the end of each reporting period, the expected residual values are reviewed to reflect actual residual values achieved on comparable assets and expectations about future prices.

There were no such arrangements in the period under review.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES - CONTINUED

4.10 Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the group's past history and existing market conditions, as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

5. SEGMENT REPORTING

Description of segments and principal activities

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of Ariston has appointed an executive committee which assesses the financial performance and position of the group, and makes strategic decisions. The executive committee, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, consists of the Chief Executive Officer, the Finance Director and the Human Resources Executive Officer.

For management purposes, the Group is organised into three major operating business units from a product and services perspective. These are Southdown Estates, Claremont Estate and Kent Estate. These business units are the basis on which the Group reports its business segment information.

The principal products and services of each of these divisions are as follows:

1. Southdown Estates - the growing and manufacturing of tea, macadamia nuts, avocados and bananas.
2. Claremont Estate - the growing of pome and stone fruit and commercial maize. The Claremont Estate operations were discontinued during the year. Refer to Note 12b
3. Kent Estate - the growing of horticultural crops and rearing of poultry.
4. Corporate Office - Aristion Management Services -which is responsible for corporate services which serves as the head office,joint venture operations and property owning companies.

The Group does not report by geographical segments as such a split would not be meaningful for the Group's operations and decision-making processes.

The executive committee primarily uses the following measures of profit before interest, revenue and assets to assess the performance of the operating segments. The information about the segments' revenue and assets is received on a monthly basis. Information about segment revenue is disclosed below;

5.1 Segment revenues

	INFLATION ADJUSTED					
	Revenue from external customers		Inter-segment revenue		Total revenue	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Southdown Estates	864,332,748	708,091,196	-	-	864,332,748	708,091,196
Claremont Estate	143,864,057	108,311,582	-	-	143,864,057	108,311,582
Kent Estate	223,246,532	122,507,551	-	-	223,246,532	122,507,551
Total	**1,231,443,337**	**938,910,329**	**-**	**-**	**1,231,443,337**	**938,910,329**

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There was no inter-segment revenue in the period under review (2020: ZWL nil)

5. SEGMENT REPORTING - CONTINUED

5.1 Segment revenues - Continued

	HISTORICAL COST					
	Revenue from external customers		Inter-segment revenue		Total revenue	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Southdown Estates	723,362,541	258,905,298	-	-	723,362,541	258,905,298
Claremont Estate	118,257,239	35,239,467	-	-	118,257,239	35,239,467
Kent Estate	188,600,044	45,436,807	-	-	188,600,044	45,436,807
Total	**1,030,219,824**	**339,581,572**	**-**	**-**	**1,030,219,824**	**339,581,572**

Segment revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There was no inter-segment revenue in the period under review (2020: ZWL nil).

5.2 Revenue from major products and services

The following is an analysis of revenue arising from the Group's major products and services.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Tea	463,584,781	349,517,276	381,800,549	138,753,548
Macadamia nuts	378,978,587	348,295,088	323,289,553	116,077,821
Vegetables and fruits	197,963,583	143,040,723	160,707,995	45,649,067
Poultry	97,450,562	33,812,788	82,512,603	10,415,477
*Other crops	93,465,824	64,244,454	81,909,124	28,685,659
Total	**1,231,443,337**	**938,910,329**	**1,030,219,824**	**339,581,572**

* Other crops, which include avocadoes, commercial maize, seed maize, seed sugar beans, soya beans and potatoes.

Timing of revenue recognition

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
At a point in time	**1,231,443,337**	**938,910,329**	**1,030,219,824**	**339,581,572**

Customers pay a fixed price based on the invoice raised. Payment is not variable. The goods sold by Ariston have been mentioned above and the customer is responsible for delivery of their own goods after they have left the estates.

Once the goods have left the estate, Ariston does not have any obligation or warranties to the customer.

Revenue from external customers comes from the sale of tea, macadamia nuts, fruits and vegetables, poultry and other agricultural produce. This is recognised at a point in time upon delivery, as management considers it as the point the control of the goods is transferred to the customers and the delivery obligation is fulfilled. Settlement of the transaction price is receivable at this point, after derecognising any existing contract liabilities recognised in the past in respect of a portion of the transaction price of such goods transferred.

Management expects that 100% of the transaction price allocated to all undelivered goods as of the year ended 30 September 2021 will be recognised as revenue during the next reporting period.

5. SEGMENT REPORTING - CONTINUED

5.2 Revenue from major products and services - Continued

Information about major customers

Included in inflation-adjusted revenues arising from sales of tea of ZWL464,088,781 (2020: ZWL349,517,276) are revenues of approximately ZWL163,299,031 (2020: ZWL134,613,310) which arose from sales to the Group's largest customer which operates in the retail market.

Included in inflation-adjusted revenues arising from sales of macadamia nuts of ZWL378,978,587 (2020: ZWL348,295,088) are revenues of approximately ZWL297,231,027 (2020: ZWL313,554,317) which arose from sales to two of the Group's foreign customers.

5.3 Major goods and services per primary geographical market

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Zimbabwe	710,572,055	471,191,307	593,839,854	169,267,496
Asia	116,791,038	138,613,407	97,563,949	49,611,459
United Kingdom	104,237,912	143,060,963	87,077,421	51,203,295
Rest of world	299,842,332	186,044,652	251,738,600	69,499,322
	1,231,443,337	**938,910,329**	**1,030,219,824**	**339,581,572**

5.4 Liabilities related to contracts with customers

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Macadamia Nuts	99,252,325	206,674,846	99,221,342	131,519,295
	99,252,325	**206,674,846**	**99,221,342**	**131,519,295**
Current	99,252,325	206,674,846	99,221,342	131,519,295
Non-current	-	-	-	-
	99,252,325	**206,674,846**	**99,221,342**	**131,519,295**

Contract liabilities arise from prepayment of macadamia nuts. The interest charged on prefinancing is included under finance costs.

The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to brought-forward contract liabilities. There was no revenue recognised in the current reporting period that related to performance obligations that were satisfied in a prior year.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Revenue recognised	188,047,444	305,389,424	131,519,295	23,704,579
	188,047,444	**305,389,424**	**131,519,295**	**23,704,579**

5. SEGMENT REPORTING - CONTINUED

5.5 Segment results

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Segment profit/(loss) from operations excluding fair value adjustments				
Southdown Estates	192,279,235	253,951,106	183,584,546	91,292,113
Claremont Estate	1,017,928	11,311,414	2,118,784	(3,709,313)
Kent Estate	47,161,724	(4,573,632)	50,571,263	3,719,900
Ariston Corporate Office	(110,853,263)	(60,869,791)	(58,244,152)	(23,465,234)
	129,605,624	**199,819,097**	**178,030,441**	**67,837,466**
Segment fair value adjustments on biological assets				
Southdown Estates	(102,855,653)	(154,491,876)	35,075,638	221,965,585
Claremont Estate	(108,323,784)	(39,309,718)	(68,749,972)	56,478,081
Kent Estate	(22,130,529)	(24,907,280)	(4,705,175)	35,785,434
Ariston Corporate Office	-	-	-	-
	(233,309,966)	**(218,708,874)**	**(38,379,509)**	**314,229,100**
Segment share of profit of joint venture				
Southdown Estates	-	-	-	-
Claremont Estate	-	-	-	-
Kent Estate	-	-	-	-
Ariston Corporate Office	11,162,333	16,271,526	10,260,944	4,816,077
	11,162,333	**16,271,526**	**10,260,944**	**4,816,077**
Segment finance costs				
Southdown Estates	(19,276,544)	(14,919,009)	(16,769,268)	(8,225,807)
Claremont Estate	(14,593,285)	(11,458,808)	(12,252,393)	(3,639,972)
Kent Estate	(8,177,254)	(7,819,707)	(6,901,070)	(2,427,433)
Ariston Corporate Office	(309,405)	-	36,087	-
	(42,356,488)	**(34,197,524)**	**(35,886,644)**	**(14,293,212)**
Segment income tax credit/ (expense)				
Southdown Estates	155,637,175	81,437,087	(28,718,626)	(18,773,772)
Claremont Estate	57,279,696	29,971,577	(10,569,416)	(6,909,377)
Kent Estate	30,356,743	15,884,153	(5,601,515)	(3,661,789)
Ariston Corporate Office	22,983,825	12,026,277	(3,944,837)	(2,578,796)
	266,257,439	**139,319,094**	**(48,834,394)**	**(31,923,734)**
Segment results before exchange differences and monetary adjustments	**131,358,941**	**102,503,319**	**65,190,838**	**340,665,697**
Exchange differences	675,271	(283,482,011)	5,698,381	(204,815,109)
(Loss)/ profit on partial disposal of interest	(130,764,818)	-	267,860,008	-
Monetary adjustment	(21,021,908)	397,997,246	-	-
(Loss)/ profit for the year	**(19,752,513)**	**217,018,554**	**338,749,227**	**135,850,588**

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in notes 2 to 4. Segment results represents the profit or loss earned by each segment without allocation of inter-segment cost recoveries from the Corporate Office segment; this is the measure reported to the chief operating decision makers for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance. Head office administration costs, investment income and other gains and losses are reported under the Ariston Corporate Office segment.

5. SEGMENT REPORTING - CONTINUED

5.6 Segment assets and liabilities

All figures in ZWL	INFLATION ADJUSTED					
	Assets (excluding inter-segment balances)		Net inter-segment balances		Liabilities (excluding inter-segment balances)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Southdown Estates	1,685,792,352	2,075,100,184	77,777,903	125,411,538	(156,997,058)	(271,760,606)
Claremont Estate	175,205,650	256,552,893	(46,209,133)	(30,935,709)	(28,103,510)	(35,756,400)
Kent Estate	174,939,232	236,831,388	(1,390,625)	(14,041,145)	(7,612,144)	(23,554,552)
Ariston Corporate Office	565,928,740	398,279,710	(30,178,145)	(80,434,684)	(433,505,382)	(393,870,096)
Adjustments and eliminations	-	-	-	-	(258,029,861)	(504,451,989)
	2,601,865,974	**2,966,764,175**	**-**	**-**	**(884,247,955)**	**(1,229,393,643)**

All figures in ZWL	HISTORICAL					
	Assets (excluding inter-segment balances)		Net inter-segment balances		Liabilities (excluding inter-segment balances)	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Southdown Estates	713,115,738	412,650,258	77,777,903	82,753,107	(156,966,078)	(174,466,297)
Claremont Estate	110,195,016	98,447,116	(46,209,133)	(20,413,003)	(28,103,510)	(23,593,944)
Kent Estate	47,912,472	63,763,590	(1,390,625)	(9,265,083)	(7,612,144)	(15,542,528)
Ariston Corporate Office	391,541,396	133,594,515	(30,178,145)	(53,075,021)	(433,505,382)	(259,853,284)
Adjustments and eliminations	-	-	-	-	(120,435,541)	(57,606,686)
	1,262,764,622	**708,455,479**	**-**	**-**	**(746,622,655)**	**(531,062,739)**

Segment assets and liabilities are measured in the same way as in the financial statements. These assets and liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:
- all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than current and deferred tax assets; and
- all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments other than current and deferred tax liabilities; and
- liabilities for which reportable segments are jointly liable are allocated in proportion to segment assets.

5.7 Other segment information

All figures in ZWL	INFLATION ADJUSTED					
	EBITDA excluding fair value adjustments		Depreciation and impairment losses		Additions to non-current assets	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Southdown Estates	2,552,105,814	253,951,106	53,660,610	46,156,920	91,580,862	76,167,684
Claremont Estate	(826,755,669)	11,311,415	14,568,031	14,749,523	13,697,408	36,725,475
Kent Estate	(70,694,976)	(4,573,632)	9,350,792	8,779,253	19,239,647	6,332,446
Corporate Office	(1,410,485,003)	(69,602,612)	35,963,698	21,387,475	1,481,314	526,916
Total	**244,170,166**	**191,086,277**	**113,543,131**	**91,073,171**	**125,999,231**	**119,752,521**

5. SEGMENT REPORTING - CONTINUED

All figures in ZWL	HISTORICAL COST					
	EBITDA excluding fair value adjustments		Depreciation and impairment losses		Additions to non-current assets	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Southdown Estates	174,720,155	91,292,114	4,163,478	1,794,278	57,012,328	20,925,545
Claremont Estate	6,281,733	(3,709,313)	1,319,961	873,366	10,328,325	10,530,769
Kent Estate	44,995,634	3,719,900	674,451	215,150	15,116,454	1,873,035
Corporate Office	(24,937,753)	(23,465,234)	912,110	514,158	1,237,298	162,434
Total	**201,059,769**	**67,837,467**	**7,070,000**	**3,396,952**	**83,694,405**	**33,491,783**

6. CASH FLOW INFORMATION

All figures in ZWL	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
6.1 Non-cash items				
GROUP				
Depreciation and amortisation	97,075,178	91,073,171	6,753,533	3,396,953
Impairment losses recognised	16,467,953	-	316,467	-
Fair value adjustments of biological assets	248,372,252	218,708,874	50,543,231	(314,229,100)
(Profit)/loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(348,199)	113,674	(276,724)	27,565
Share of profit of a joint venture	(11,162,333)	(16,271,526)	(10,260,944)	(4,816,077)
Provision for tax	(24,389,012)	-	(24,389,012)	-
(Profit)/loss on sale of interest in Claremont Orchards Holdings	130,764,818	-	(267,860,008)	-
Non-cash investment in joint venture	139,154,446	-	145,253,272	-
Monetary (loss)/ gain	(21,021,908)	397,997,246	-	-
	574,913,195	**691,621,439**	**(99,920,185)**	**(315,620,659)**
COMPANY				
Monetary (loss)	(5,359,227)	(122,242,139)	-	-
Retained interest in Claremont Orchards (Private) Limited as joint venture	(86,656)	-	(1,661)	-
Derecognition of Claremont Orchards (Private) Limited subsidiary	173,312	-	3,322	-
	(5,272,571)	**(122,242,139)**	**1,661**	**-**
6.2 Change in working capital				
GROUP				
Movements in:				
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	50,173,602	(101,615,057)	(106,834,025)	(49,365,668)
(Increase)/ decrease in trade and other receivables	(199,481,721)	38,162,905	(298,743,525)	(151,493,980)
(Decrease)/ (increase) in trade and other payables	(63,515,351)	(6,155,610)	64,842,432	215,863,210
	(212,823,470)	**(69,607,762)**	**(340,735,118)**	**15,003,562**
COMPANY				
(Increase)/ decrease in other receivables	(165,031,380)	124,198,564	(171,265,581)	290,555
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	(38,027)	(737,175)	-	-
	(165,069,407)	**123,461,389**	**(171,265,581)**	**290,555**

6. CASH FLOW INFORMATION - CONTINUED

All figures in ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2021	Inflation Adjusted 2020	Historical Cost 2021	Historical Cost 2020
6.3 Cashflows arising from borrowings				
Opening balance				
Short term	9,918,140	43,499,403	6,544,509	3,779,711
Long term	333,927,048	495,227,249	220,342,572	43,030,837
	343,845,188	**538,726,652**	**226,887,081**	**46,810,548**
Proceeds from borrowings				
Short term	113,289,985	2,165,424	110,707,320	3,347,732
Long term	43,612,104	9,625,052	28,777,553	178,689,497
	156,902,089	**11,790,476**	**139,484,873**	**182,037,229**
Repayments of borrowings				
Short term	(17,510,917)	(35,746,687)	(11,554,621)	(582,934)
Long term	(129,696,690)	(170,925,253)	(1,277,663)	(1,377,762)
	(147,207,607)	**(206,671,940)**	**(12,832,284)**	**(1,960,696)**
Closing balance				
Short term	105,697,208	9,918,140	105,697,208	6,544,509
Long term	247,842,462	333,927,048	247,842,462	220,342,572
	353,539,670	**343,845,188**	**353,539,670**	**226,887,081**
6.4 Cashflows arising from financing activities				
Opening balance				
Short term	299,120	4,051,635	197,375	352,051
Long term	576,623	7,524,466	380,486	653,809
	875,743	**11,576,101**	**577,861**	**1,005,860**
Repayments of leases				
Short term	(678,368)	(3,752,515)	(380,486)	(154,676)
Long term	-	(6,947,843)	-	(273,323)
	(678,368)	**(10,700,358)**	**(380,486)**	**(427,999)**
Reclassifications				
Short term	576,623	-	380,486	-
Long term	(576,623)	-	(380,486)	-
	-	-	-	-
Closing balance				
Short term	197,375	299,120	197,375	197,375
Long term	-	576,623	-	380,486
	197,375	**875,743**	**197,375**	**577,861**
6.5 Cash and cash equivalents are made up of:				
- cash at bank	7,450,231	21,690,186	7,450,231	14,312,322
- cash on hand	416,291	5,455,629	416,291	3,599,910
	7,866,522	**27,145,815**	**7,866,522**	**17,912,232**

Classification as cash equivalents;

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with 24 hours' notice with no loss of interest. See note 3.8 for the group's other accounting policies on cash and cash equivalents. The Group did not have any restricted cash and cash equivalents.

Notes to the Financial Statements - Continued

For the year ended 30 September 2021

7 PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
This is stated after charging and crediting:				
COMPANY				
- administration expenses	3 424 766	1 219 250	2 587 819	290 555
GROUP				
- auditors' fees	5,016,199	6,851,870	4,145,273	4,068,979
- allowance for credit losses	166,512	252,347	166,512	166,512
- depreciation charge on property,plant and equipment	88,342,360	82,340,353	6,456,312	3,099,728
- depreciation charge on right of use assets	8,732,818	8,732,818	297,221	297,225
- impairment losses recognised in property plant and equipment	16,467,953	-	316,467	-
- profit/ (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	348,199	(113,674)	276,724	(27,565)
- selling and distribution expenses	17,621,981	15,377,703	14,641,209	5,090,493
- staff expenses				
* salaries and wages	121,608,275	101,219,178	103,397,003	86,056,706
* pensions (1)	6,141,406	5,677,858	5,100,946	2,305,570
- directors' emoluments				
* fees	2,776,994	1,944,689	2,409,783	800,947

(1) The pension expense incurred is in respect of mandatory contributions for employees of the Group towards a retirement benefit plan operated by the National Social Security Authority (NSSA).

7.1 Exchange Differences

	Inflation Adjusted 2021	Inflation Adjusted 2020	Historical Cost 2021	Historical Cost 2020
COMPANY				
Realised	-	-	-	-
Unrealised exchange	3,006,600	-	3,006,600	-
	3,006,600	**-**	**3,006,600**	**-**
GROUP				
Realised	9,267,743	(48,806,651)	14,290,856	(49,964,004)
Unrealised exchange	(8,592,472)	(234,675,360)	(8,592,472)	(154,851,105)
	675,271	**(283,482,011)**	**5,698,384**	**(204,815,109)**

7.2 Finance Costs

	Inflation Adjusted 2021	Inflation Adjusted 2020	Historical Cost 2021	Historical Cost 2020
Finance charges payable on borrowings	12,505,606	5,100,571	10,504,957	2,216,062
Finance costs payable on related pary borrowings-Origin Global	18,352,366	14,400,124	15,358,932	5,976,999
Contract liabilities finance charges	11,498,516	14,696,829	10,022,755	6,100,151
Finance costs expensed	**42,356,488**	**34,197,524**	**35,886,644**	**14,293,212**

There were no company finance costs.

8 INCOME TAX

Below is an analysis of the group's income tax expense which. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the group's tax position.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Current tax	(24,389,012)	-	(24,389,012)	-
Deferred tax (note 17)	290,646,451	139,319,094	(24,445,382)	(31,923,734)
	266,257,439	**139,319,094**	**(48,834,394)**	**(31,923,734)**
Profit before tax	(286,009,952)	77,699,460	387,583,621	167,774,322
Reconciliation of income tax expense for the year:				
Notional tax at statutory rates	(70,701,660)	19,207,306	95,810,671	41,473,812
Adjustments relating to:				
Changes in tax rate	-	(25,753,519)	-	(1,027,369)
Assessed losses recognised	-	9,938,757	-	6,558,113
Monetary loss/ (gain)	5,196,616	(98,384,919)	-	-
Unrealised exchange differences	(2,124,059)	(58,011,749)	(2,124,059)	(58,011,749)
Fair value adjustments	57,674,224	54,064,834	9,487,415	(77,677,434)
Tax allowances	(9,376,429)	(2,968,126)	(9,376,429)	(2,968,126)
Non deductible expenses/ (non taxable income)	291,584,384	241,226,509	(136,636,355)	59,729,018
Assessed losses utilised	(5,995,637)	-	(5,995,637)	-
Actual income tax credit/ (expense)	**266,257,439**	**139,319,094**	**(48,834,394)**	**(31,923,734)**

* Non-deductible expenditure consist mainly of depreciation on assets (e.g. bearer plants bought) and expenses which are not deductible for tax. Non taxable income relates to profits on the partial disposal of the subsidiary.

9. EARNINGS PER SHARE

(i) Basic earnings per share

(Loss)/ profit for the period	(19,752,513)	217,018,554	338,749,227	135,850,588
Weighted average number of shares at year end	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**
Basic earnings per share (ZWL)	(0.0121)	0.1334	0.2082	0.0835

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Weighted average number of shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595	1627 395 595	1627 395 595
Weighted average number of shares at year end	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**
Diluted earnings per share (ZWL)	(0.0121)	0.1334	0.2082	0.0835

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements				
At cost	671,718,114	891,871,160	52,419,218	25,666,047
Accumulated depreciation	(427,806,382)	(628,942,545)	(8,405,176)	(12,041,306)
Net carrying amount	**243,911,732**	**262,928,615**	**44,014,042**	**13,624,741**
Plant and equipment				
At cost	1,648,788,255	1,612,053,099	79,258,107	49,876,144
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(1,348,040,708)	(1,303,417,107)	(30,675,279)	(26,035,242)
Net carrying amount	**300,747,547**	**308,635,992**	**48,582,828**	**23,840,902**
Bearer plants				
At cost	912,196,418	1,308,882,486	32,055,973	30,875,702
Accumulated depreciation	(139,422,781)	(157,455,256)	(3,074,466)	(3,316,072)
Net carrying amount	**772,773,637**	**1,151,427,230**	**28,981,507**	**27,559,630**
Motor vehicles				
At cost	176,834,172	169,920,576	11,004,341	4,864,159
Accumulated depreciation	(111,315,170)	(107,527,463)	(2,890,320)	(2,371,731)
Net carrying amount	**65,519,002**	**62,393,113**	**8,114,021**	**2,492,428**
Total property, plant and equipment				
At cost	3,409,536,959	3,982,727,321	174,737,639	111,282,052
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(2,026,585,041)	(2,197,342,371)	(45,045,241)	(43,764,351)
Net carrying amount	**1,382,951,918**	**1,785,384,950**	**129,692,398**	**67,517,701**
Reconciliation of movements for the period				
Carrying amount at the beginning of period	1,785,384,950	1,779,420,727	67,517,701	38,457,898
Additions at cost				
Property plant and equipment excluding bearer plant				
- land, buildings and leasehold improvements	60,878,471	7,765,412	32,139,914	8,824,439
- plant and equipment	37,030,791	97,333,611	29,581,634	18,303,900
- motor vehicles	8,148,260	2,737,059	6,163,848	548,012
	106,057,522	**107,836,082**	**67,885,396**	**27,676,351**
Bearer plants	19,941,709	14,071,933	15,809,009	5,815,432
Total additions	**125,999,231**	**121,908,015**	**83,694,405**	**33,491,783**
Disposals at carrying amount				
land, buildings and leasehold improvements	(42,708,582)	-	(819,387)	-
- cost	(226,898,889)	-	(4,349,142)	-
- accumulated depreciation	184,190,307	-	3,529,755	-
plant and equipment	(253,944)	(113,678)	(171,549)	(27,564)
- cost	(295,635)	(125,147)	(199,671)	(30,346)
- accumulated depreciation	41,691	11,469	28,122	2,782
bearer plants	(380,659,424)	-	(13,755,993)	-
- cost	(416,627,777)	-	(14,628,738)	-
- accumulated depreciation	35,968,353	-	872,745	-
motor vehicles	-	-	-	-
- cost	(1,234,664)	-	(23,666)	-
- accumulated depreciation	1,234,664	-	23,666	-
	(423,621,950)	**(113,678)**	**(14,746,929)**	**(27,564)**
Impairment loss for the year				
land, buildings and leasehold improvements	(16,467,953)	-	(316,467)	-
- cost	(54,132,628)	-	(1,037,601)	-
- accumulated depreciation	37,664,675	-	721,134	-
	(16,467,953)	**-**	**(316,467)**	**-**
Reclassification to Right of Use Assets				
Reclassification as at 1 October 2019	-	(33,489,761)	-	(1,304,688)
	-	**(33,489,761)**	**-**	**(1,304,688)**
Depreciation for the year				
- land, buildings and leasehold improvements	(20,718,819)	(21,855,111)	(614,759)	(424,145)
- plant and equipment	(44,665,292)	(36,399,503)	(4,668,159)	(1,676,427)
- bearer plants	(17,935,878)	(18,484,154)	(631,139)	(650,432)
- motor vehicles	(5,022,371)	(5,601,585)	(542,255)	(348,724)
	(88,342,360)	**(82,340,353)**	**(6,456,312)**	**(3,099,728)**
Carrying amount at end of the period	**1,382,951,918**	**1,785,384,950**	**129,692,398**	**67,517,701**

The Group's bearer plants at year end comprise tea bushes, macadamia trees, avocado trees and banana trees.

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - CONTINUED

Assets pledged as security
Freehold land and buildings with a carrying amount of ZWL76,038,738 (2020: ZWL89,339,782) inflation adjusted have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group (see note 19). The Group is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	INFLATION ADJUSTED						
	Produce growing on bearer plants						
All figures in ZWL	**Tea on bush**	**Macadamia on tree**	**Fruits on tree**	**Livestock and poutry**	**Timber**	**Seasonal crops**	**Total**
30 September 2021							
Fair value at the beginning of the year	15,024,066	383,001,290	116,343,068	53,587,291	7,478,905	6,163,003	581,597,623
Increase due to purchases / physical changes/ establishment	487,998,717	442,013,374	161,022,148	107,656,275	-	134,258,701	1,332,949,215
Decrease due to harvest / physical changes	(24,413,936)	(63,034,787)	-	-	-	(8,462,731)	(95,911,454)
Decreases due to sales / write off	(463,584,781)	(378,978,587)	(161,022,148)	(97,450,562)	-	(125,795,970)	(1,226,832,048)
Decrease due to contribution in Mombe Shoma	-	-	-	(25,267,999)	-	-	(25,267,999)
Net change in fair value less estimated costs to sell	(4,548,892)	(97,873,090)	(108,323,784)	(33,439,793)	(433,671)	11,309,264	(233,309,966)
Fair value at the end of the year	**10,475,174**	**285,128,200**	**8,019,284**	**5,085,212**	**7,045,234**	**17,472,267**	**333,225,371**
Current	10,475,174	285,128,200	8,019,284	5,085,212	-	17,472,267	326,180,137
Non-current	-	-	-	-	7,045,234	-	7,045,234
	10,475,174	**285,128,200**	**8,019,284**	**5,085,212**	**7,045,234**	**17,472,267**	**333,225,371**

	INFLATION ADJUSTED						
	Produce growing on bearer plants						
All figures in ZWL	**Tea on bush**	**Macadamia on tree**	**Fruits on tree**	**Livestock and poutry**	**Timber**	**Seasonal crops**	**Total**
30 September 2020							
Fair value at the beginning of the year	25,966,102	533,301,597	204,254,215	26,029,933	10,591,419	163,233	800,306,499
Increase due to purchases / physical changes	242,369,026	220,584,993	118,306,106	1,441,412	-	326,176,916	908,878,453
Decrease due to harvest / physical changes	(83,302,693)	(44,643,925)	(62,585,172)	(1,091,035)	-	(74,362,931)	(265,985,756)
Decreases due to sales / write off	(159,066,332)	(175,941,069)	(55,720,935)	(350,378)	-	(251,813,985)	(642,892,699)
Net change in fair value less estimated costs to sell	(10,942,037)	(150,300,306)	(87,911,146)	27,557,359	(3,112,514)	5,999,770	(218,708,874)
Fair value at the end of the year	**15,024,066**	**383,001,290**	**116,343,068**	**53,587,291**	**7,478,905**	**6,163,003**	**581,597,623**
Current	15,024,066	383,001,290	116,343,068	38,126,667	-	6,163,003	558,658,094
Non-current	-	-	-	15,460,624	7,478,905	-	22,939,529
	15,024,066	**383,001,290**	**116,343,068**	**53,587,291**	**7,478,905**	**6,163,003**	**581,597,623**

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

	HISTORICAL COST						
	Produce growing on bearer plants						
All figures in ZWL	**Tea on bush**	**Macadamia on tree**	**Fruits on tree**	**Livestock and poutry**	**Timber**	**Seasonal crops**	**Total**
30 September 2021							
Fair value at the beginning of the year	9,913,666	252,724,330	76,769,256	35,359,709	4,934,970	4,066,672	383,768,603
Increase due to purchases / physical changes	405,110,007	381,997,087	132,488,558	90,754,340		114,321,196	1,124,671,188
Decrease due to harvest / physical changes	(23,309,454)	(58,707,534)	-	-	-	(8,233,756)	(90,250,744)
Decreases due to sales / losses	(381,800,549)	(323,289,553)	(132,488,558)	(82,512,603)	-	(106,087,440)	(1,026,178,703)
Decrease due to contribution in Mombe Shoma	-	-	-	(20,405,464)	-	-	(20,405,464)
Net change in fair value less estimated costs to sell	561,504	32,403,870	(68,749,972)	(18,110,770)	2,110,264	13,405,595	(38,379,509)
Fair value at the end of the year	**10,475,174**	**285,128,200**	**8,019,284**	**5,085,212**	**7,045,234**	**17,472,267**	**333,225,371**
Current	10,475,174	285,128,200	8,019,284	5,085,212	-	17,472,267	326,180,137
Non-current	-	-	-	-	7,045,234	-	7,045,234
	10,475,174	**285,128,200**	**8,019,284**	**5,085,212**	**7,045,234**	**17,472,267**	**333,225,371**

	HISTORICAL COST						
	Produce growing on bearer plants						
All figures in ZWL	**Tea on bush**	**Macadamia on tree**	**Fruits on tree**	**Livestock and poutry**	**Timber**	**Seasonal crops**	**Total**
30 September 2020							
Fair value at the beginning of the year	2,256,219	46,339,159	17,747,872	2,261,771	920,296	14,185	69,539,502
Increase due to purchases / physical changes	159,927,789	145,553,542	78,064,572	951,122	-	215,228,629	599,725,654
Decrease due to harvest / physical changes	(54,967,484)	(29,458,402)	(41,296,978)	(719,922)	-	(49,068,560)	(175,511,346)
Decreases due to sales / write off	(104,960,305)	(116,095,141)	(36,767,594)	(231,198)	-	(166,160,069)	(424,214,307)
Net change in fair value less estimated costs to sell	7,657,447	206,385,172	59,021,384	33,097,936	4,014,674	4,052,487	314,229,100
Fair value at the end of the year	**9,913,666**	**252,724,330**	**76,769,256**	**35,359,709**	**4,934,970**	**4,066,672**	**383,768,603**
Current	9,913,666	252,724,330	76,769,256	25,157,974	-	4,066,672	368,631,898
Non-current	-	-		10,201,735	4,934,970		15,136,705
	9,913,666	**252,724,330**	**76,769,256**	**35,359,709**	**4,934,970**	**4,066,672**	**383,768,603**

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

Biological assets comprise of produce growing on the bearer plants, seasonal crops, livestock and poultry and timber. Produce growing on bearer plants is measured at fair value less costs to sell with changes recognised in profit or loss as the produce grows. The fair value was determined by the maturity profile of the produce on the bearer plant at time of reporting and the expected selling price of the produce less costs to sell. The fair value for livestock and poultry and gum trees was determined by reference to the market price.

The Group is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in commodity prices. The Group does not anticipate that commodity prices will decline significantly in the foreseeable future and, therefore, has not entered into derivative or other contracts to manage the risk of a decline in commodity prices. The Group reviews its outlook for commodity prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management. During the dry season the risk of damage from fire is significant. The Group reduces this risk in the best possible manner by implementing appropriate fire prevention measures such as clearing underbrush ahead of the dry season, constructing fire breaks and 24-hour surveillance. Climate and weather changes pose the risk of damage and affect productivity and quality. The Group has not obtained insurance coverage for the plantations as the premium will be excessive in relation to the expected losses. The Group is not involved in any contract farming initiatives. The farming activites are for the group by the group.

The valuation of biological assets is exposed to changes in sensitive parameters such as the average selling prices and mature units.

Below is an analysis of the degree of sensitivity of the profit or loss to a 1% movement in the average selling prices of produce.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Average selling price sensitivity				
Increase in profits	3,658,628	6,422,328	3,658,628	4,237,789
(decrease) in profits	(3,658,628)	(6,422,328)	(3,658,628)	(4,237,789)

Below is an analysis of the degree of sensitivity of profit or loss to a 1% change in the estimated yield of crops at year end.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Yield sensitivity				
Increase in profits	3,332,253	3,843,690	3,332,253	3,434,734
(decrease) in profits	(3,332,253)	(3,843,690)	(3,332,253)	(3,434,734)

Below is an analysis of the degree of sensitivity of profit or loss to a 2% change in the estimated equivalent mature units of growing crops at year end.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Maturity sensitivity				
Increase in profits	6,523,602	10,524,631	6,523,602	6,944,703
(decrease) in profits	(6,523,602)	(10,524,631)	(6,523,602)	(6,944,703)

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

Fair value hierarchy

The note below explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the biological assets that are recognised and measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its non-financial and assets and liabilities into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standards.

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Fair value measurements are categorised into level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are the inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

In determining the fair values of the biological assets as stated above, the Group used the Level 3 fair value hierarchy as shown below;

Level 3 inputs
Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

All figures in ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2021	Inflation Adjusted 2020	Historical Cost 2021	Historical Cost 2020	Observable	Unobservable inputs	Market price	Yield Range	Maturity Range	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
Category	ZWL	ZWL	ZWL	ZWL			ZWL	Unit of measure as shown in Unobservable Input Column	Percentage (%)	Fair value units
Tea on bush	10,475,174	15,024,066	10,475,174	9,913,666	Market price	Yield and maturity per bush in kgs	ZWL 130 - ZWL 150	3,263,375	5-10%	The higher the yield and maturity the higher the fair value
Macadamia on tree	285,128,200	383,001,290	285,128,200	252,724,330	Market price	Yield and maturity per tree in kgs	ZWL 370 - ZWL 390	1,340,000	58%	The higher the yield and maturity the higher the fair value
* Fruits on tree	8,019,284	116,343,068	8,019,284	76,769,256	Market price	Yield and maturity per tree in kgs	ZWL 5 - ZWL 90	1,430,000	0% -92%	The higher the grade and maturity, the higher the market price
Livestock and poultry	5,085,212	53,587,291	5,085,212	35,359,709	Market price	Grade and maturity	Poultry ZWL 35 - ZWL 45	1,410,000	100%	The higher the grade and maturity, the higher the market price
Timber	7,045,234	7,478,905	7,045,234	4,934,970	Market price	Grade and maturity	ZWL 270 - ZWL 290	37,980	100%	The higher the grade and maturity, the higher the market price
**Seasonal crops	17,472,267	6,163,003	17,472,267	4,066,672	Market price	Yield and maturity per hectare	ZWL 100 - ZWL 132,000	60,927	0% - 100%	The higher the crop yield and maturity the higher the fair value
TOTAL	**333,225,371**	**581,597,623**	**333,225,371**	**383,768,603**						

* As at 30 September 2021, the Group's biological assets excludes pome fruit, stone fruit and livestock as at year-end as these were disposed of during the year.

** Seasonal crops are made up commercial maize, maize seed, sugar beans, potatoes, sunflower, soya beans and green mealies

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS - CONTINUED

Fair value less cost to sell are determined with reference to the market for similar produce

Valuation process
The group's executive management team comprising of the finance director and managing director perform the valuations of the group's biological assets for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the Audit and Risk committee (ARC) and Operations and Technical Committees. The valuations are reviewed every six months, as per the group's half-yearly reporting requirements.

The main level 3 inputs used by the group are derived and evaluated as follows, for the following inputs the higher the input the higher the market price:

- Yield is determined based on the age of the plantation, historical yields, climate-induced Variations such as severe weather events, plant losses and new areas coming into production.
- Commodity prices that are quoted prices for the relevant produce.
- Maturity level of the asset which is measured from a range of 0-100%
- Budgeted cost of production based on historical trends and market information
- Forecast market price
- For incremental cost prices the higher cost the lower the fair value. Changes in level 3 fair values are analysed at the end of each reporting period.
- Half-yearly valuation discussion between the Finance Director, Managing Director and the relevant board committees. As part of this discussion a report that explains the reason for the fair value movements is presented.

The fair value estimation of the group's biological assets was not materially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic due to the biological assets and its practice.

12. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

Claremont Power Station is a joint venture of the Group although the Group owns a 55% ownership interest in Claremont Power Station. There is a contractual arrangement with Goldsaif (Private) Limited and other facts and circumstances that indicate that the parties to the joint arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. The contractual arrangement establishes that the parties are liable to the arrangement only to the extent of their respective interests in the arrangements, which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture. Accordingly, Claremont Power Station is classified as a joint venture of the Group.

On 25 February 2021, the Group entered into a joint venture arrangement with Family van Leenhoff for the purposes of cattle ranching in a company called Mombe Shoma. The contractual arrangement states together with other circumstances indicate that both parties have rights to the net assets of the investment. The initial investment was valued at ZWL 31,692,355 and was in the form of contribution of cattle to the Joint Venture. The Group holds a 50% stake in the arrangement. As such, Mombe Shoma is classified as a joint venture of the Group.

On 1 July 2021, the Group disposed of 50% of its shareholding in Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited, a property company. A contractual agreement was entered into with Tuinbouw Zonder Grenzen BV, a company based in Netherlands. The agreement confers to shareholders, rights to net assets of Claremont Orchards. As such, the property company has been classified as a joint venture. The retained investment had a fair value of $121,671,612 at date of change in control. Refer to Note 12b for the impact of the agreement.

Details of the Group's investments in joint ventures at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Name of Joint venture	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests held by the Group		Proportion of voting rights held by the Group	
			2021	2020	2021	2020
Bonemarrow Investments (Private) Limited trading as Claremont Power Station	Hydro Electricity Generation	Zimbabwe	55%	55%	50%	50%
Claremont Orchards Holdings	Property holding	Zimbabwe	50%	100%	50%	100%
Mombe Shoma (Private) Limited	Cattle ranching	Zimbabwe	50%	-	50%	-

The above joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method in these consolidated financial statements.

12. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE - CONTINUED

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Summarised financial information:				
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	38,845,717	22,574,191	5,555,160	739,083
Initial investment at cost	31,692,355	-	25,593,527	-
Retained investment at fair value	121,756,387	-	111,588,588	-
Share of net profit of a joint venture accounted for using the equity method	11,162,333	16,271,526	10,260,944	4,816,077
Carrying amount of the Group's net interest in joint venture	**203,456,792**	**38,845,717**	**152,998,219**	**5,555,160**

The retained investment at fair value represents 50% of the fair value of the assets of the joint venture as determined by an independent valuer as of 30 June 2021.The assets comprise of land and immovable property. The note below explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair value of the remaining investment measured at fair value in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the investment is categorised by the fair value hierachy levels described in Note 11. The fair value of the land and immovable property driving the fair value of the investment was determined using a depreciated cost approach. This is a level 3 measurement as per the fair value hierachy set out in Note 11. The key inputs were the cost of land and cost to build multiplied by the remaining useful life over the full useful life. The higher the cost of land and cost to build, the higher the value. The greater the remaining useful life, the greater the value.

12b Details of partial disposal of interest in Claremont Orchards (Private) Limited

On 3 June 2021 the Group issued a cautionary statement relating to its intention to dispose of 50% shareholding in Claremont Orchards. The disposal was effective on 1 July 2021. This meant that the operations of Claremont Estate which were housed at Claremont Orchards were discontinued on that date. Subsequent to effective date, operations only entailed sale of inventory, collection from debtors and settlement of payables that existed as as effective date. Refer to Note 5 for information on the Claremont Estate operation which was discontinued during the year.

	COMPANY		GROUP	
All figures in ZWL	**Inflation Adjusted**	**Historical Cost**	**Inflation Adjusted**	**Historical Cost**
Summarised financial information:				
Cash consideration receivable	170,846,800	170,846,800	170,846,800	170,846,800
Disposal of investment in subsidiary	(86,656)	(1,661)	-	-
Retained investment at cost (reclassified to joint venture)	(86,656)	(1,661)		
Reclassification from subsidiary to joint venture	86,656	1,661		
Retained joint venture investment at fair value	-	-	121,756,387	111,588,588
Carrying amount of net assets sold	-	-	(423,368,005)	(14,575,379)
Gain/ (loss) on sale	170,760,144	170,845,139	(130,764,818)	267,860,008
Exchange gain on translation of receivable balance at year end	3,006,600	3,006,600	3,006,600	3,006,600

There were no liabilities. Neither biological assets nor inventory were transferred as part of the transaction at the time of sale.

12. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE - CONTINUED

12b Details of partial disposal of interest in Claremont Orchards (Private) Limited - Continued

The carrying amounts of assets as at the date of sale (1 July 2021) were:

	1 July 2021	
All figures in ZWL	**Inflation Adjusted**	**Historical Cost**
Land, buildings and leasehold improvements	42,708,581	819,387
Bearer plants	380,659,424	13,755,992
	423,368,005	**14,575,379**

There were no liabilities. Neither biological assets nor inventory were transferred as part of the transaction at the time of sale.

Assets and liabilities of disposal group classified as held for sale

As at year end, no assets and liabilities were classified as held for sale

13. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

COMPANY

	COMPANY			
	Inflation Adjusted		**Historical Cost**	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Investments in subsidiaries	469,150	469,150	8,999	8,999
Partial disposal of interest in Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited	(86,656)	-	(1,661)	-
Reclassification of retained interest in Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited to joint venture	(86,656)	-	(1,661)	-
	295,838	**469,150**	**5,677**	**8,999**

* the investments are held in the form of unquoted shares in the subsidiaries.

Details of the Group's principal subsidiaries, all incorporated or registered in Zimbabwe as their place of business at 30 September 2021 are as follows:

NAME OF SUBSIDIARY	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY
Claremont Orchards 1988 (Private) Limited	100%	Agriculture
Southdown Holdings (Private) Limited	100%	Property Company
Clearwater Tea Manufacturing Company (Private) Limited	100%	Property Company
Roscommon Development Company (Private) Limited	100%	Property Company
Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited	100%	Owns the following divisions: Southdown Estate, Clearwater Estate, Roscommon Estate, Blended Tea Factory, Claremont Estate, Kent Estate, and Corporate Head Office

Unless otherwise stated, the above subisdiaries have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by the Group and the proportion of ownership interest held equals the voting rights held by the Group.

14. INVENTORIES

All figures in ZWL	Inflation Adjusted 2021	Inflation Adjusted 2020	Historical Cost 2021	Historical Cost 2020
Farm produce	95,911,458	67,105,402	90,250,748	16,807,950
Consumables and materials	75,297,061	154,276,719	72,033,055	38,641,828
	171,208,519	**221,382,121**	**162,283,803**	**55,449,778**

Materials refers to items such as pesticides.The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes ZWLnil (2020: ZWLnil) in respect of write-downs of inventory to net realisable value. Inventory write-downs relate to products that would have gone wholly or partly unsalable and those whose selling prices have declined below the cost. There were no write downs during the period under review.

15. TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Classification

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within 90 days and are therefore all classified as current. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Details about the group's impairment policies and the calculation of the loss allowance are provided below.

Fair values of trade receivables

Due to the short term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Impairment and risk exposure

Information about the impairment of trade receivables and the groups exposure to credit risk and foreign currency risk can be found in note 22.5

	INFLATION ADJUSTED			
	Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	2021	2020	2021	2020
Trade receivables from contracts with customers	-	-	42,288,505	54,366,765
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(5,734)	(4,374)
Net trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**42,282,771**	**54,362,391**
Other Receivables and Prepayments*	183,359,310	18,327,930	436,277,916	224,803,771
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(160,778)	(247,974)
Net other receivables	183,359,310	18,327,930	436,117,138	224,555,797
Trade and other receivables	183,359,310	18,327,930	478,566,421	279,170,536
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(166,512)	(252,348)
Net trade and other receivables	**183,359,310**	**18,327,930**	**478,399,909**	**278,918,188**

**Other Receivables of ZWL9,505,910 (2020: ZWL18,327,930) included under the Company relate to amounts receivable by the Company from Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The balance of ZWL173,853,400 relates to an amount which had not yet been received for the partial disposal of Claremont Orchards. This amount has since been settled.*

79% of the Trade receivables from contract with customers balance relates two major clients. Invoices are settled with 21 days. To date, the customers have not failed to settle the debt beyond current.

15. TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - CONTINUED

	HISTORICAL COST			
	Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Trade receivables	-	-	42,288,505	35,874,042
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(5,734)	(2,886)
Net trade receivables	**-**	**-**	**42,282,771**	**35,871,156**
Other Receivables and Prepayments*	183,359,310	12,093,729	433,866,075	141,537,013
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(160,778)	(163,626)
Net other receivables	**183,359,310**	**12,093,729**	**433,705,297**	**141,373,387**
Trade and other receivables	183,359,310	12,093,729	476,154,580	177,411,055
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	(166,512)	(166,512)
Net trade and other receivables	**183,359,310**	**12,093,729**	**475,988,068**	**177,244,543**

(i) Classification of financial assets at amortised cost

The group classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:
- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
- the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

(ii) Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the group. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained. The non-current other receivables are due and payable within three years from the end of the reporting period.

Further information relating to loans to related parties and key management personnel is set out in Note 24 Related parties.

Included in Other receivables for the Group of ZWL436,428,403 (2020: ZWL 224,803,770) is an amount receivable from a related party of ZWL 230,121,794 (2020:ZWL 179,021,875) which pertains to funds received from customers in advance for macadamia sales. These funds are receivable on demand.

Allowance for credit losses

The Group always measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade and other receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the industry in which the debtors operate and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date.

The Group writes off trade and other receivables when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings.

The following table details the risk profile of trade and other receivables based on the Group's provision matrix.

2021 All figures in ZWL	Expected Total Gross Amount	Expected Credit Loss Rate	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss
Trade receivables			
Foreign debtor (secured by stock on hand)	6,789,960	0%	-
Amount not due & limited risk of default (debtor in current with no history of default)	35,410,154	0.005%	1,771
Amount in 30 days (which is the credit term)	49,253	0.01%	5
31 days to 60 days	31,283	0.5%	156
61 days to 90 days	3,889	1.5%	58
Amount in +120 days	234	5%	12
Amount in +120 days and has high likelihood of default	3,732	100%	3,732
	42,288,505		**5,734**

15. TRADE RECEIVABLES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES - CONTINUED

2021 All figures in ZWL	Expected Total Gross Amount	Expected Credit Loss Rate	Lifetime Expected Credit Loss
Other receivables			
Origin Global Holdings (secured by loan amount)	230,121,794	0%	-
TuinbouwZonderGrenzen	173,853,400	0%	-
Prepayments	28,112,697	0%	-
Staff debtors (in current - fully recoverable through payroll)	1,617,407	0%	-
Amount in +120 days and has high likelihood of default	160,778	100%	160,778
	433,866,076		**160,778**
Total allowance for credit losses			**166,512**

Movement in allowance for credit losses

	GROUP			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Balance at beginning of the year	**252,348**	**9,099,656**	**166,512**	**897,425**
Impairment losses written back	-	(730,913)	-	(730,913)
IAS 29 adjustment	(85,836)	(8,116,395)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**166,512**	**252,348**	**166,512**	**166,512**

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the reporting date. Disclosure on concentration risk is shown on note 5 and note 22.

Trade and other receivables: The group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. To measure the expected credit losses, trade receivables and contract assets have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The group has therefore concluded that the expected loss rates for trade receivables are a reasonable approximation of the loss rates for the contract assets. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 36 months before 30 September 2021 or 1 October 2021 respectively and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The group has identified the GDP and the unemployment rate of the countries in which it sells its goods and services to be the most relevant factors, and accordingly adjusts the historical loss rates based on expected changes in these factors.

Trade receivables and other receivables are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 120 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables and other receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL	NUMBER OF SHARES 2021	NUMBER OF SHARES 2020
Issued shares at the end of the year	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595
Unissued shares		
- Shares under the control of directors	29,370,286	29,370,286
- *Shares allocated to share option scheme	23,075,000	23,075,000
- ** Shares set aside under the 2016 Ariston Share Ownership Trust	320,159,119	320,159,119
	2,000,000,000	**2,000,000,000**

* This class of ordinary shares have been allocated towards a share option scheme which will come into effect when as at any time the Board of Directors resolves to grant Options to subscribe for such number of Ordinary Shares and to such Employee as it may think fit.

** The Ariston Share Ownership Trust was created in response to the Indigenous Act Laws enacted in 2016 which required companies different industries of which one of them is agriculture to set aside shares for employees and the community. Ariston allocated 16% its issued share capital towards this requirement.

*** There was no movement of shares during the year

Share capital and share premium

	GROUP			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Share capital at par value	84,842,977	84,842,977	1,627,395	1,627,395
Share premium	569,425,253	569,425,253	10,922,292	10,922,292

	COMPANY			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Share capital at par value	84,842,977	84,842,977	1,627,395	1,627,395
Share premium	569,425,253	569,425,253	10,922,292	10,922,292

Movement in the number of ordinary shares

	2021	2020
Issued		
At beginning of year	1,627,395,595	1,627,395,595
Share issues	-	-
Share options exercised	-	-
At end of year	**1,627,395,595**	**1,627,395,595**
INFLATION ADJUSTED		
1,627,395,595 ordinary shares of ZWL5.21 cents each 2020 - 1,627,395,595 ordinary shares of ZWL5.21 cents each	84,842,977	84,842,977
HISTORICAL COST		
1,627,395,595 ordinary shares of ZWL0.1 cents each 2020 - 1,627,395,595 ordinary shares of ZWL0.1 cents each	1,627,395	1,627,395

17. DEFERRED TAX

	COMPANY			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Deferred tax liability				
At the beginning of year	66,888	66,888	1,283	1,283
- income statement movement (credit) (i)	(66,888)	-	(1,283)	-
	-	**66,888**	**-**	**1,283**
Analysis of deferred tax liability				
Prepayments and receivables	-	66,888	-	1,283
	-	**66,888**	**-**	**1,283**

	GROUP			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Deferred tax liability				
At the beginning of year	504,518,878	643,837,972	57,607,967	25,684,233
- income statement movement (credit)/debit (i)	(290,646,451)	(139,319,094)	24,445,382	31,923,734
	213,872,427	**504,518,878**	**82,053,349**	**57,607,967**
Analysis of deferred tax liability				
Property, plant and equipment	131,948,135	423,055,219	6,073,401	4,620,392
Biological assets	82,373,312	139,247,256	82,373,312	91,882,640
Right of Use	6,119,916	1,237,840	175,572	50,373
Prepayments and receivables	(41,162)	(62,380)	(41,162)	(41,162)
Provisions	(4,403,715)	(947,308)	(4,403,715)	(625,084)
Unrealised exchange loss	(2,124,059)	(58,011,749)	(2,124,059)	(38,279,193)
	213,872,427	**504,518,878**	**82,053,349**	**57,607,967**
Income tax movement	**290,646,451**	**139,319,094**	**(24,445,382)**	**(31,923,734)**

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	INFLATION ADJUSTED			
	Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Trade	-	-	156,499,845	126,638,209
Other*	73,768	111,795	160,138,638	253,515,625
	73,768	**111,795**	**316,638,483**	**380,153,834**

** included in other payables are contract liabilities arising from transaction price received in advance for ZWL99,252,325 (2020: ZWL206,674,846).*

	HISTORICAL COST			
	Company		Group	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Trade	-	-	156,499,845	83,562,529
Other*	73,768	73,768	154,332,416	162,427,300
	73,768	**73,768**	**310,832,261**	**245,989,829**

** included in other payables are contract liabilities arising from transaction price received in advance for ZWL99,221,342 (2020: ZWL131,519,295).*

Trade payables are unsecured and are usually settled on average 43 days from purchase (2020: 49 days). The carrying amounts of trade and other payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature. No interest is charged on the trade payables.

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES - CONTINUED

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
At 30 September the ageing analysis of trade payables was as follows:				
Current	81,564,611	65,083,183	81,564,611	42,945,296
30-120 days	20,163,659	44,090,194	20,163,659	29,093,021
Above 120 days	54,771,575	17,464,832	54,771,575	11,524,212
	156,499,845	**126,638,209**	**156,499,845**	**83,562,529**
Provisions				
Employee benefits (current)	11,092,214	6,127,673	11,092,214	4,043,360
	11,092,214	**6,127,673**	**11,092,214**	**4,043,360**

The provision for employee benefits represents all accrued annual leave. The entire amount of the provision is presented as current since the group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations.

19. BORROWINGS

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited has borrowing facilities totalling ZWL 355,539,670 (2020: ZWL343,845,188). The utilised portion was:	353,539,670	343,845,188	353,539,670	226,887,081
Secured – at amortised cost				
Loans from banks	89,815,380	6,110,306	89,815,380	4,031,900
Bank overdrafts	18,770,508	9,918,140	18,770,508	6,544,509
Loans from related parties (note 24)	244,953,782	327,816,742	244,953,782	216,310,672
	353,539,670	**343,845,188**	**353,539,670**	**226,887,081**
Split by term				
Amount due for settlement after 12 months	247,842,462	333,927,048	247,842,462	220,342,572
Amount due for settlement within 12 months	105,697,208	9,918,140	105,697,208	6,544,509
	353,539,670	**343,845,188**	**353,539,670**	**226,887,081**
Split by currency				
Borrowings in ZWL	21,659,188	16,028,446	21,659,188	10,576,409
Borrowings in US$	331,880,482	327,816,742	331,880,482	216,310,672
	353,539,670	**343,845,188**	**353,539,670**	**226,887,081**

Fair value

For the majority of the borrowings, the fair values are not materially different from their carrying amounts, since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short-term nature.

The other principal features of the Group's borrowings are as follows.

(i) Bank loans of ZWL 89,815,380 (2020: ZWL 6,110,305) (inflation-adjusted) have been secured by the following:
- Notarial General Covering Bonds covering all movable assets and cession of book debts;
- Joint and several guarantees;
- Negative pledge on unencumbered assets; and
- Notes on hand registered over Southdown Estate.

The average effective interest rate on bank loans approximates 8.5% (2020: 35%) per annum.

(ii) Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand. Overdrafts of ZWL 18,770,508 (2020: ZWL 9,918,140) (inflation-adjusted) have been secured by joint and several guarantees. The average effective interest rate on bank overdrafts approximates 12% to 40% (2020: 12% to 35%) per annum.

(iii) Loans repayable to related parties of the Group are secured by inventories and a mortgage bond over Clearwater Estate and carry interest of 6% (2020: 6%) per annum charged on the outstanding loan balances. The loans are not payable in demand, they are due at the end of the loan agreement.

(iv) Lease liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the leased assets recognised in the financial statements revert to the lessor in the event of default.

The Group did not have any debts covenants

20. LEASES

The Group procured motor vehicles and tractors under lease financing and hire purchase agreements during prior year. Interest payable on the lease arrangements averaged 40% per annum.

The Group will assume ownership of the motor vehicles and tractors at the end of the lease term and when all lease payments have been made.

In the 2020 period, all leases previously classified as finance leases the entity recognised the carrying amount of the lease asset and lease liability immediately before transition as the carrying amount of the right of use asset and the lease liability at the date of initial application. The measurement principles of IFRS 16 were only applied after that date.

This resulted in transfer of assets classied under Property, Plant and Equipment as noted in Note 10 and the resultant lease liabilities being recognised as right-of-use assets immediately after the date of initial application.

The statement of financial position shows the separate line item for the right-of-use assets where the group is a lessee. It comprises the following:

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Right of Use Assets				
Motor Vehicles	8,417,361	11,386,519	241,486	342,538
Plant and equipment	16,339,582	22,103,242	468,755	664,924
	24,756,943	**33,489,761**	**710,241**	**1,007,462**

	Inflation Adjusted		
All figures in ZWL	**Motor Vehicles**	**Plant and Equipment**	**Total**
Transfer from Property, plant and equipment to Right of use asset	14,355,677	27,866,902	42,222,579
Depreciation charge for the year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(2,969,158)	(5,763,660)	(8,732,818)
Balance as at 30 September 2020	**11,386,519**	**22,103,242**	**33,489,761**
Depreciation charge for the year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(2,969,158)	(5,763,660)	(8,732,818)
Balance as at 30 September 2021	**8,417,361**	**16,339,582**	**24,756,943**

	Historical Cost		
All figures in ZWL	**Motor Vehicles**	**Plant and Equipment**	**Total**
Transfer from Property, plant and equipment to Right of use asset	443,593	861,093	1,304,687
Depreciation charge for the year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(101,055)	(196,169)	(297,225)
Balance as at 30 September 2020	**342,538**	**664,924**	**1,007,462**
Depreciation charge for the year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	(101,052)	(196,169)	(297,221)
Balance as at 30 September 2021	**241,486**	**468,755**	**710,241**

20. LEASES - CONTINUED

Lease liabilities are as follows:

	INFLATION ADJUSTED					
	Minimum lease payments		Interest		Present value	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Not later than one year	333,771	843,196	136,396	266,573	197,375	576,623
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	437,404	-	138,284	-	299,120
	333,771	**1,280,600**	**136,396**	**404,857**	**197,375**	**875,743**

	HISTORICAL COST					
	Minimum lease payments		Interest		Present value	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Not later than one year	333,771	556,386	136,396	175,899	197,375	380,487
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	288,621	-	91,246	-	197,375
	333,771	**845,008**	**136,396**	**267,146**	**197,375**	**577,862**

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Current liabilities	197,375	576,623	197,375	380,487
Non-current liabilities	-	299,120	-	197,375
	197,375	**875,743**	**197,375**	**577,862**

Lease liabilities are secured by the assets leased. The liabilities comprise of variable and fixed interest rate arrangements with repayment periods not exceeding five years.

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for all leases which the group is a lessee, it has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising that option.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

20. LEASES - CONTINUED

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. The group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

The Group is not exposed to any of the following which would have an impact on future cash outflows and will have an impact on the measurement of lease liabilites, the lease agreements does not contain;
a) extension or termination options
b) residual value guarantees
c) restrictions or convenants imposed by leases
d) sale and leaseback transactions
e) leases not yet commenced to which the lessee is committed

21. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Significant capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Commitments for capital expenditure approved by the directors:				
- authorised but not contracted	17,557,297	19,911,339	17,557,297	13,138,545
	17,557,297	**19,911,339**	**17,557,297**	**13,138,545**

The commitments will be financed from the Group's resources and existing facilities

As at the date of this report, there are no agreements concluded in respect of any acquisitions.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The group's risk management is predominantly controlled by the group finance function under policies approved by the board of directors. Group finance identifies and , evaluates financial risks in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of financial instruments , and investment of excess liquidity.

The group'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 company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's future financial performance. The primary objective of the financial risk management function are to establish risk limits and to ensure that risk stays within limits.

22.1 Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Ultimate responsibility for market risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate market risk management framework and the market risks are managed through observation of market trends in various factors noted below within approved monetary and exchange control authority parameters.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

22.1 Market risk - Continued

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The company's market risks arise from open positions in (a) foreign currencies and (b) interest bearing assets and liabilities, to the extent that these are exposed to general and specific market movements.

The group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk, primarily the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the relevant group entity. The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable US dollar expenditures.

The US dollar-denominated bank loans are expected to be repaid with receipts from US dollar-denominated sales. The foreign currency exposure of these loans has therefore not been hedged.

22.2 Foreign Currency Risk

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved exchange control policy parameters.

Foreign exchange risk is the risk arising from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and their effect on future commercial transactions or recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The company enters into purchase agreements with foreign entities and is subject to risk from fluctuations in exchange rates. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions, recognised assets and liabilities.

The company is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the United States dollar.

The company does not hedge any of its trade receivables and trade payables that are denominated in foreign currency. Estimated foreign currency exposures in respect of sales and purchases over the following twelve months are also not hedged. Forward exchange contracts are not available in Zimbabwe to enable the hedging of foreign currency risk. Currency risk is, however, managed by ensuring, as far as possible, that available foreign currency denominated liquid assets are reserved for the payment of foreign currency denominated liabilities.

The carrying amounts of the Group’s foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	MONETARY LIABILITIES			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
US$ - denominated interest bearing borrowings reported in ZWL	331,880,482	327,816,742	331,880,482	216,310,672
	331,880,482	327,816,742	331,880,482	216,310,672

	MONETARY ASSETS			
	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
US$ - denominated cash and cash equivalents reported in ZWL	3,864,246	22,012,217	3,864,246	14,524,815
	3,864,246	22,012,217	3,864,246	14,524,815

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

22.2 Foreign Currency Risk - Continued

Exposure to currency risk

The following exchange rates applied during the year ended and at year end:

	Official exchange rates (Interbank)	
	2021	**2020**
ZWL TO USD	86.93	81.50

Sensitivity analysis

A 2% movement in the ZWL of US$, exchange rates at 30 September would have affected equity and profit for the period by the amounts reflected below. This analysis assumes all other variables remain the same.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**Equity**	**Profit/(loss) for the period**	**Equity**	**Profit/(loss) for the period**
2% appreciation effect - 2021	1,683,265,659	1,042,082,793	505,819,128	493,520,434
2% appreciation effect - 2020	1,702,623,121	1,061,440,256	173,844,885	161,546,192
2% depreciation effect - 2021	1,751,970,379	1,084,616,785	526,464,806	513,664,126
2% depreciation effect - 2020	1,772,117,943	1,104,764,348	180,940,595	168,139,914

22.3 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk and currency risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer on factors affecting all financial instruments traded in the market. The trading environment has been characterised by liquidity challenges. Costs of inputs and manpower however, assume a rising trend resulting in the need to set competitive selling prices. Potential customer resistance to high prices and the reduction in sales transaction volumes are potential risks. This risk is mitigated by the fact the group agrees prices with clients before hand. Prices are affected mostly by factors such as quality.

The group does not hold any equity security hence it is not affected by fluctuations in equity securities and thus bears no significant exposure to price risk.

22.4 Credit risk

This refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Group conducts credit assessment on these counterparties based on publicly available information and the Group's own trading records to rate its major customers. The Group's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread among approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved regularly. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. Apart from one customer in the retail market who is also the largest local customer of the Group, the Group does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The Group defines counterparties as having similar characteristics if they are related entities. Concentration of credit risk related to this retail market customer approximates 20% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did not exceed 20% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year. The entity does not hold any security from customers. Refer to Note 15 on Trade and other receivables. The entity has no exposure to credit risk in relation to debt investments.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

22.4 Credit risk - Continued

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Net Trade and Other Receivables	478,399,909	278,918,188	475,988,068	177,244,543
Cash at bank	7,866,522	27,145,815	7,866,522	17,912,232
	486,266,431	**306,064,003**	**483,854,590**	**195,156,775**

The company had no exposure to credit risk arising from financial guarantees for the year 2020: ZWL nil

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents at 30 September 2020 approximates the carrying amount because of their short term nature. The credit quality of financial assets can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

Trade receivables (excluding related parties receivables)

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Counterparties without external credit rating:				
Group 1 - Existing customers with no defaults in the past.	42,288,505	53,823,140	42,288,505	35,515,330
Group 2 - Existing customers with some defaults in the past. All defaults were fully recovered	-	543,625	-	358,712
Group 3 - Existing customers with defaults not recovered.	-	-	-	-
Total trade receivables	**42,288,505**	**54,366,765**	**42,288,505**	**35,874,042**

Cash and cash equivalents

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents as the company holds cash accounts with large financial institutions with sound financial and capital cover.

22.5 Interest rate risk

The Group's policy is to adopt an observation of market dynamics approach to manage interest rate risk while maximising profit.Ultimate responsibility for interest risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate risk management framework to manage the interest risk through a non speculative approach within approved monetary control authority parameters. Interest rates are fixed per contract and are locked in for the duration of the borrowing contract. The risk is assessed before entering into any debt contract to ensure that the Group's cashflow is protected.

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Interest bearing borrowings	353,539,670	343,845,188	353,539,670	226,887,081

Exposure to interest rate risk	**2021**	**2020**
The following average interest rates applied during the year ended and as at 30 September:	35%	35%

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

22.5 Interest rate risk - Continued

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**Equity**	**Profit/(loss) for the period**	**Equity**	**Profit/(loss) for the period**
10% appreciation effect - 2021	1,545,856,218	(17,777,262)	464,527,770	304,874,304
10% appreciation effect - 2020	1,563,633,480	195,316,699	159,653,466	122,265,529
10% depreciation effect - 2021	1,889,379,822	(21,727,764)	567,756,164	372,624,150
10% depreciation effect - 2020	1,911,107,586	238,720,409	195,132,014	149,435,647

Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest. The company finances its operations through a mixture of retained earnings and borrowings. The company borrows principally in United States dollars at fixed and floating interest rates. The interest rate characteristics of new borrowings and the refinancing of existing borrowings are positioned according to expected movements in interest rates. Borrowings from holding company have fixed interest rates as determined from time to time (see note 19) and bears no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

22.6 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Board of Directors, which has built an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may fail to meet its payment obligations when they fall due, the consequences of which may be the failure to meet the obligations to creditors. The company identifies this risk through periodic liquidity gap analysis and the maturity profile of assets and liabilities. Where major gaps appear, action is taken in advance to close or minimise the gaps. Cash flow forecasting is performed in the operating entity. The company monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

22.6 Liquidity risk management - Continued

All figures in ZWL	Weighted average effective interest rate %	1-3 months ZWL	3 months to 1 year ZWL	1-5 years ZWL	5+ years ZWL	Total ZWL
INFLATION ADJUSTED						
2021						
Interest bearing borrowings	13%	105,697,208	-	247,842,462	-	**353,539,670**
Lease Liabilities	40%	65,384	131,991	-	-	**197,375**
Trade and other payables	0%	146,253,670	65,357,248	-	-	**211,610,919**
2020						
Interest bearing borrowings	8%	9,918,140	-	333,927,048	-	**343,845,188**
Lease Liabilites	40%	173,713	402,910	299,120	-	**875,744**
Trade and other payables	0%	358,168,040	21,985,794	-	-	**380,153,834**
HISTORICAL COST						
2021						
Interest bearing borrowings	13%	105,697,208	-	247,842,462	-	**353,539,670**
Lease Liabilities	40%	65,384	131,991	-	-	**197,375**
Trade and other payables	0%	245,475,013	65,357,248	-	-	**310,832,261**
2020						
Interest bearing borrowings	8%	6,544,509	-	220,342,572	-	**226,887,081**
Lease Liabilites	40%	114,625	265,861	197,375	-	**577,862**
Trade and other payables	0%	231,482,449	14,507,380	-	-	**245,989,829**

The Group has access to financing facilities amounting to ZWL353,737,045 (2020: ZWL344,720,932) and ZWLnil (2020: ZWLnil) were unused at the end of the reporting period. The Group expects to meet its obligations from cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

Surplus cash held by the operating entity over and above balance required for working capital management is invested in time deposits, choosing instruments with appropriate maturities or sufficient liquidity to provide sufficient headroom.

22.7 Financial risk management strategies for biological assets

The group is exposed to risks arising from environmental and climatic changes, commodity prices and financing risks. The group's geographic spread of farms allows a high degree of mitigation against adverse climatic conditions such as droughts and floods and disease outbreaks. The group has strong environmental policies and procedures in place to comply with environmental and other laws.

The group is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and sales volume of produce and livestock. Where possible, the group enters into supply contracts for produce and livestock to ensure sales volumes can be met by its customers. The group has long-term contracts in place for supply of produce to its major customers.

The seasonal nature of the business requires a high level of cash flow at different seasons in the year. The group actively manages the working capital requirements and has secured sufficient credit facilities to meet the cash flow requirements to manage this risk. The group follows prudent industry accepted care practices with respect to the use of fertilisers, insecticides and herbicides to control deseases and insect infestation. Refer to note 11 for detail on fair value determination and sensitivities.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - CONTINUED

22.8 Fair values

The carrying amounts of receivables, cash and short-term deposits, payables and accrued expenses, and short-term borrowings approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2018.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt and equity of the Group (comprising issued share capital, share premium, accumulated losses/distributable reserves)

The Group's Board reviews the capital structure of the Group regularly. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at 30 September 2020 was 35% (2020: 182%).

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Debt (i)	353,737,045	344,720,932	353,737,045	227,464,943
Cash and bank balances	(7,866,522)	(27,145,815)	(7,866,522)	(17,912,232)
Net debt	**345,870,523**	**317,575,117**	**345,870,523**	**209,552,711**
Equity (ii)	1,717,618,019	1,737,370,532	516,141,967	177,392,740
Net debt to equity ratio	**20%**	**18%**	**67%**	**118%**

(i) Debt is defined as long and short-term borrowings and lease liabilities.
(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Origin Global Holdings holds 71% of the Company Ordinary shares and the remaining 29% are widely held.

Interest in subsdiaries are disclosed in Note 13.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties.

	INFLATION ADJUSTED			
	Finance cost		Management fee expense	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Group				
Origin Global Holdings Limited (major shareholder)	18,352,366	14,400,124	22,417,303	28,778,199

	HISTORICAL			
	Finance cost		Management fee expense	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Group				
Origin Global Holdings Limited (major shareholder)	15,358,932	5,976,999	18,498,780	8,966,432

24. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES - CONTINUED

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	INFLATION ADJUSTED					
	Receivables		Payables		Borrowings	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Company						
Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited	9,505,910	18,327,930	73,768	111,795	-	-
Group						
Origin Global Holdings Limited (major shareholder)	230,121,794	179,021,875	-	-	244,953,782	327,816,742
Directors and Key Management	-	-	1,464,963	1,160,143	-	-
Ariston Ownership Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-

	HISTORICAL COST					
	Receivables		Payables		Borrowings	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Company						
Ariston Management Services (Private) Limited	9,505,910	12,093,729	73,768	73,768	-	-
Group						
Origin Global Holdings Limited (major shareholder)	230,121,794	118,128,018	-	-	244,953,782	216,310,672
Directors and Key Management	-	-	1,464,963	765,523	-	-
Ariston Ownership Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognised in the current or prior years for bad or doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

The weighted average interest rate on related party borrowings is 6% per annum (2020: 6% per annum). The related party borrowings are payable beyond 12 months from the reporting date, accordingly they are classified as non-current.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	Inflation Adjusted		Historical Cost	
All figures in ZWL	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Short-term benefits	13,890,354	11,547,980	11,555,588	4,155,256
	13,890,354	**11,547,980**	**11,555,588**	**4,155,256**

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the Human Resources and Remuneration Committee having regards to the performance of individuals and market trends.

25. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The employees of the Group are also members of a State-managed retirement benefit plan operated by the National Social Security Authority (NSSA). The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of basic pay to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss amounts to ZWL6,141,406 inflation adjusted (Historical: ZWL5,100,946) representing contributions payable by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the plan.

Due to lack of cash resources in prior periods, the Group accumulated benefit arrears in respect of both the defined contribution retirement plan and NSSA contributions. The Group applied for a 'paid-up' exemption for the defined contribution retirement plan so as to halt the increase in outstanding contributions as well as provide the Group an opportunity to clear its arrears.

26. GOING CONCERN

The Directors of the Group have reviewed the financial impact of the effects of COVID-19 and the related national and global lockdown orders on the business. They have also performed an overall assessment of the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern by reviewing the prospects of the Group. These assessments considered the Group's financial performance for the period ended 30 September 2021, the financial position as at 30 September 2021 and the current and medium term forecasts for the Group. Based on this background, the Directors have every reason to believe that the Group has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, these financial results were prepared on a going concern basis.

26.1 Developments due to outbreak of COVID-19

The spread of COVID-19, since December 2019 has severely impacted many economies around the globe. In many countries, businesses are being forced to cease or limit operations for long or indefinite periods of time. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, include lockdowns, travel restrictions, enhanced hygiene standards, human interaction restrictions and closure of non-essential services have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. Government of Zimbabwe and central bank across have responded with monetary and fiscal interventions to stabilise economic conditions. The directors have assessed these events and currently these have minimal disruption to the entity's operations.

During the prior period, COVID-19 was declared a global pandemic. Further, effective 30 March 2020, the Government of Zimbabwe proclaimed a lockdown in an effort to contain the spread of COVID-19 in the country. The agricultural sector was determined as an "essential service" and thus the Group was able to continue production and sales on all its Estates. In order to ensure the safety of our employees and other stakeholders, various measures were implemented in line with the World Health Organisation guidelines.

During the year the group did not receive any form of government grants directly or indirectly.

COVID-19 FINANCIAL IMPACTS

We are continually monitoring the COVID-19 outbreak and associated developments following the declaration of a National State of Disaster and the enforcement of the national lockdown from 30 March 2020.

The Group followed guidance from the World Health Organization and complied with the requirements implemented by the government. We executed our own contingency plans to mitigate the potential impact of the pandemic and the lockdown on our employees and operations. The pandemic has had no significant financial impact on the Group.

Impact on short-term liquidity and working capital

All these projects were undertaken with internally generated funds. Borrowings were kept at a minimum in the period under review. However, the Group maintained its offshore long term loan which is the one generating the unrealised exchange losses. The Group continued to invest heavily in capital expenditure which were primarily funded from own internally generated funds. This allowed for sufficient liquid funds and access to overdraft facilities to enable the operating entities within the Group to meets their short-term obligations as they become due. There was minimal impact on fair values based on market considerations.

26. GOING CONCERN - CONTINUED

26.1 Developments due to outbreak of COVID-19 -Continued

Impact on solvency and going concern considerations

Net debt At 30 September 2021, the Group's financing arrangements consisted of term loan funding, asset-based finance facilities, overdraft facilities and undrawn forward exchange and general banking facilities totalling ZWL346 Million from ZWL318 million.

To ensure the Group has a comprehensive understanding of any potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern we performed a thorough forecast and observations. Impacts on performance of possible future events were considered and corresponding implications by going through the risk management frameworks.

Sustaining Ariston post-COVID-19

We continue to position the Group to do "business unusual" in unpredictable operating conditions.

27. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

During the period, the Group disposed of 50% of its shareholding in Claremont Orchards Holdings (Private) Limited for USD2,000,000 (two million United States Dollars only) to Tuinbouw Zonder Grenzen (TZG), a company registered in the Netherlands. As at year end, the Group was awaiting approval from Exchange Control before the funds could be transferred into the Group's bank account. As such, an amount of ZWL173,853,400 was recognised as a receivable. Shortly after year-end, approval was granted and TZG made the full payment of USD2,000,000 in October 2021. The amount of ZWL177,466,612 (being USD2,000,000 translated at interbank rate) has been recognised, with a ZWL3,613,212 being recognised as an exchange gain.

Shareholders' Profile
For the year ended 30 September 2021

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDERS

SIZE OF SHAREHOLDING	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	% NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	% OF SHARES HELD
1-5,000	1,103	63.90	1,365,215	0.08
5,001-10,000	166	9.62	1,153,253	0.07
10,001-50,000	275	15.93	5,359,791	0.33
50,001-100,000	63	3.65	3,301,365	0.20
100,001- and over	119	6.89	1,616,215,971	99.32
	1,726	**100.00**	**1,627,395,595**	**100.00**

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDERS GROUP	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS	% NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	% OF SHARES HELD
COMPANIES	233	13.50	132,087,374	8.12
ESTATES	2	0.12	10,000	0.00061
INDIVIDUALS	1,323	76.65	51,068,999	3.14
INSURANCE COMPANIES	5	0.29	83,002,472	5.10
INVESTMENT, TRUST AND PROPERTY COMPANIES	15	0.87	2,964,183	0.18
NOMINEE COMPANY	57	3.30	121,831,877	7.49
NON RESIDENT TRANSFERABLE	62	3.59	1,155,979,935	71.03
PENSION FUNDS	29	1.68	80,450,755	4.94
	1,726	**100.00**	**1,627,395,595**	**100.00**

Shareholders' Profile - Continued

For the year ended 30 September 2021

TOP TWENTY SHAREHOLDERS

HOLDER NAME	TOTAL HOLDING	% OF TOTAL ISSUED SHARES
ORIGIN GLOBAL HOLDINGS LIMITED	1,154,636,981	70.95
STANBIC NOMINEES (PRIVATE) LIMITED - NNR A/C 110008380002	82,314,586	5.06
BARATO INVESTMENTS LIMITED	70,324,454	4.32
NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY AUTHORITY-NPS	54,413,428	3.34
NSSA-NATIONAL PENSION SCHEME	47,530,830	2.92
SPEAR PAUL	27,191,812	1.67
OLD MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE OF ZIMBABWE LIMITED	26,873,477	1.65
NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY AUTHORITY (W.C.I.F.)	24,321,664	1.49
STANDARD CHARTERED NOMINEES (PVT) LTD-NNR	22,954,852	1.41
WORKERS COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND	11,596,485	0.71
BETAVEST (PRIVATE) LIMITED	7,232,200	0.44
ECONET GROUP ZIMBABWE PENSION FUND-FML A/C 140043880025	6,250,000	0.39
STANBIC NOMINEES (PVT) LTD A/C 110008090011	5,812,036	0.36
QUANTAFRICA WEALTH MANAGEMENT	5,752,900	0.35
ZB FINANCIAL HOLDINGS GROUP PENSION FUND	3,601,482	0.22
PUBLIC SERVICE PF-PLATINUM	3,468,600	0.21
MIMOSA MINING PENSION FUND-IMARA	3,361,240	0.21
PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL DISTRIBUTORS	3,066,300	0.19
NYARADZO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY	2,877,311	0.18
MUNSTER INVESTMENTS (PVT) LTD	2,481,060	0.16
TOTAL HOLDING OF TOP TWENTY SHAREHOLDERS	**1,566,061,698**	**96.23**
REMAINING HOLDING	**61,333,897**	**3.77**
TOTAL ISSUED SHARES	**1,627,395,595**	**100.00**

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the seventy-fifth (75th) Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Ariston Holdings Limited ("the Company") will be held in the Centenary Room, Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street Extension, Harare, Zimbabwe on the 24 February 2022 at 15:000hrs to consider the following business.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. Financial Statements

To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021, together with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon.

2. Re-election of directors

To elect directors who retire by rotation, in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association. In accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), the directors will be elected as separate resolutions;

2.1 Mr J W Riekert retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election.
2.2 Mrs T Mazingi retires by rotation and being eligible offers herself for re-election

3. Director's remuneration
To approve directors' fees for the year ended 30 September 2021.

4. Auditors

4.1 To approve the remuneration of the independent auditors for the year ended 30 September 2021 and;
4.2 To appoint external auditors of the company for the ensuing year. Messrs PriceWaterhouseCoopers have indicated their willingness to be appointed as independent auditors of the company for the ensuing year.

5. Dividend
To approve the proposed final dividend of ZWL0.058 per share payable to registered shareholders on 27 May 2022.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Proxies
A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting may appoint one or more proxies to attend, vote and speak on his/her behalf. A proxy need not be a member of the Company. A member wishing to appoint a proxy must lodge the completed proxy form at the registered office of the Company or the office of the Transfer Secretaries (ZB Transfer Secretaries (Private) Limited, 21 Natal Road, Avondale, Harare) not less than 48 hours before the appointed time for holding of the meeting.

By order of the Board

R.A. Chinamo
Company Secretary

REGISTERED OFFICE
18 Coghlan Road
Greendale
P.O. Box 4019
Harare

20 DECEMBER 2021

Notice to Shareholders - Continued

ATTENDANCE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) BY WEBINAR

In the interest of health and safety considerations given Covid-19, Shareholders who prefer to attend the meeting by Webinar are welcome to do so. An electronic link will be sent to the registered Shareholder where email details have been made available to the Transfer Secretaries. For those shareholders who have not provided email details to the Transfer Secretaries, please may you ensure that you provide these details so that you are able to participate in the AGM via electronic means You may send your request to the following: *achinamo@ariston.co.zw* and/ or *brightb@ariston.co.zw* no later than 22 February 2022, 14:00hrs. In order to utilise this facility. Shareholders are urged to send their requests to the above emails before the above noted deadline. Further, completed proxy forms can be sent to the same email and also to the Transfer Secretaries on *RMutakwa@zb.co.zw.*

ARISTON
HOLDINGS LIMITED

Registered Office: 18 Coghlan Road, Greendale, P.O. Box 4019, Harare

PROXY FORM

For use at the seventy-fifth (75th) Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of Ariston Holdings Limited to be held in the Centenary Room, Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street Extension, Harare, Zimbabwe on 24 February 2022 at 15:000hrs.

I/We...

of..being the registered holder/s

of...ordinary shares in

Ariston Holdings Limited do hereby appoint:-

1. ....or failing him/her,

2. ....or failing him/her,

the Chairman of the AGM, as my/our proxy to vote on my/our behalf at the seventy-fourth AGM of Ariston Holdings Limited to be held in the Centenary Room, Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street Extension, Harare, Zimbabwe on 24 February 2022 and at any adjournment thereof and to vote for me/us on my/our behalf or to abstain from voting as indicated below:

	FOR	AGAINST	ABSTAIN
1. Adoption of the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2021 together with the reports of the directors and auditors thereon			
2. Election of directors			
2.1 Appointment of director, J. W. Riekert			
2.2 Appointment of director, T. Mazingi			
3. Approval of directors' fees for the year ended 30 September 2021			
4. Auditors			
4.1 Approval of fees for the auditors for the year ended 30 September 2021			
4.2 Appointment of auditors, PwC offer themselves for re-appointment			
5. Approval of proposed final dividend of ZWL0.058 per share payable to registered shareholders on 27 May 2022			

Signature of Shareholder.. **Date**..

AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

The Company Secretary
Ariston Holdings Limited
Registered Office:
P.O. Box 4019
Harare
Zimbabwe

The Company Secretary
Ariston Holdings Limited
Registered Office:
18 Coghlan Road
Greendale
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