



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 2022, 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 25 to 78 comprise:

- the consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 30 September 2022;
 - 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.
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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.

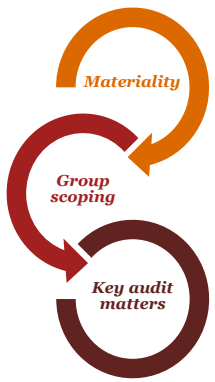
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Clive K Mukondiwa – Senior Partner

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.

Our audit approach

Overview

	<p>Overall group materiality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall group materiality: ZWL60,927,041 , which represents 5% of inflation adjusted consolidated loss before taxation.
	<p>Group audit scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We conducted full scope audits on the financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. This was due to either their financial significance or to meet statutory audit requirements.
	<p>Key audit matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Valuation of biological assets; and Change in Accounting Policy - Revaluation of property, plant and equipment...

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.

<i>Overall group materiality</i>	ZWL 60,927,041
<i>How we determined it</i>	5% of consolidated inflation adjusted loss before taxation.
<i>Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>We chose 5% which is consistent with quantitative materiality thresholds used for listed profit-oriented companies.</p>



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 either their financial significance, or to meet statutory audit 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 the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of Biological Assets</p> <p>This key audit matter relates to the consolidated financial statements only.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The fair value gain of the Group’s biological assets amounted to ZWL 530,925,561 and the value of the biological assets was ZWL 1,798,521,961 as at 30 September 2022.</p> <p>The value of biological assets is measured at fair value less costs to sell.</p> <p>The values of livestock, poultry and timber are determined based on the age, size and relevant market prices less costs to sell</p> <p>The values of produce growing on bearer plants, which includes macadamia nuts 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</p>	<p>We performed the following procedures to assess the appropriateness of the valuation of biological assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For livestock, poultry and timber, the market prices used to determine the fair value were compared to the current market price and the latest invoice price for the sale of a similar age livestock, poultry and timber. No material differences were noted. • For produce growing on bearer plants, which includes macadamias on trees, tea on bush, fruits on tree and seasonal

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 judgement 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.

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.

- On a sample basis, and using our agricultural expertise, we reviewed 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.
- Using our agricultural expertise, we evaluated the reasonableness of the forecast 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.

Change in Accounting Policy - Revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment

As from the year ended 30 September 2022, buildings, leasehold improvements and plant and machinery were measured using the revaluation model in accordance with International Accounting Standard "IAS 16", *Property, Plant and Equipment*. This was a change in accounting policy for the group as these categories were previously stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Computer equipment, furniture, bearer plants and motor vehicles remain stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment.

We performed the following procedures to assess the appropriateness of the revaluation of property, plant and equipment:

- We evaluated the methods used by the external valuers in the valuation of property, plant and equipment against the requirements of IAS 16, '*Property, Plant and Equipment*', as well as against industry practice. No inconsistencies were noted.
- We assessed the reasonableness of assumptions used in the management expert's valuation model to determine the value of buildings, leasehold improvements and plant and machinery by performing the following procedures:
 - For buildings and improvements, the price per square metre used in the application of the depreciated replacement cost to determine the fair

The revaluation of buildings, leasehold improvements, plant and machinery was carried out as at 30 September 2022 by EPG Global Real Estate, an independent valuer. The valuer applied the Depreciated Replacement Cost as a basis of valuation. This is the cost of erecting and or acquiring, installing and commissioning a new or modern substitute asset with the same or similar productive capacity as the existing one, together with associated charges directly related to the installation of the asset but excluding finance charges. The said cost is then depreciated according to age, obsolescence, use and condition.

The Group's total revaluation surplus amounted to ZWL 6,550,229,007 (after tax) as at 30 September 2022.

Refer to notes 3.10 - Property, plant and Equipment, 4.4 and 10B- Property, plant and equipment (impairment, depreciation and revaluation).

Due to the significant assumptions and estimates applied by the valuers in the revaluation process, including the method of fair valuation we considered this to be a matter of most significance to the current year audit of the consolidated financial statements.

value were compared to those used by other listed entities in the same industry for reasonableness. No material differences were noted.

- We performed a sensitivity analysis on the revalued amount to confirm the impact of movements in the price per square metre on the valuation.
- We compared the useful lives in the valuation report to the prior year useful lives and industry competitors for reasonability. No material differences were noted.
- We compared the estimated remaining useful lives determined by the expert to the remaining useful lives as determined by management and as recorded in the asset register for reasonability.
- We inspected the formulas used in management's models and tested the mathematical accuracy through recalculation. No material differences were noted.
- We verified the completeness of the revaluation schedule by agreeing it to the group's asset register. No material exceptions were noted
- We evaluated the financial statement disclosures against the requirements of IAS 16, *Property, plant and equipment*, and IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* including the disclosures related to the sensitivities of the significant inputs into the valuation. No material inconsistencies were noted.
- We inspected the formulas used in the revaluation of property, plant and equipment and tested the mathematical accuracy through recalculation. No material differences were noted.
- We evaluated the financial statement disclosures against the requirements of IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. 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 2022* ". 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.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads '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

29 December 2022

Harare
Zimbabwe