Annual Report
2024

UNIFREIGHT

Contents

Navigating our report

This report is designed for a better digital experience and ease of use. The digital navigation feature helps the reader to move easily between different sections or topics in this and other reports.

Interactive PDF

Back | Home/ contents | Previous | Forward

This page reference icon is applied throughout the report to improve usability and shows the integration between relevant elements of this report.

Indicates where further information can be found online.

Find out how we are Swifting and more at https://www.unifreight.co.zw/

SWIFT EXPRESS

- Courier Services
- Overnight
- 24HR to major destinations
- Depot to Door available
- E-commerce
- Inter-City Delivery

SWIFT FREIGHT

- Full Truck Loads
- Consolidated Loads
- Cross Border
- 4PL

SWIFT CONTRACT

- People Carriers
- Warehousing
- Specialised Fleet
- Dedicated Contracts

01. Overview

Company Profile

Founded in 1946 and listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, Unifreight is a proudly Zimbabwean leader in road freight and logistics.

Unifreight has three operational brands under its corporate umbrella, namely Skynet Worldwide Express, Bulwark Transport and Swift Transport, with Bulwark offering dedicated and tailored fleet solutions, Skynet offering international and domestic courier services as well as air freight, and Swift Transport providing consolidated road freight and distribution solutions across Zimbabwe. Through these three premier brands, customers from all industries can be assured that no matter the logistics problem, Unifreight Africa Limited will provide the transport solution.

In keeping up with an ever changing and increasingly technologically driven world. The emphasis has been on innovating and providing more technological and convenient solutions to customers, with the focus being on retail solutions and e-commerce platforms. The Unifreight hub and spoke model is unique to the brand, and ensures that consignments are delivered to all major cities within 24 hours and smaller towns within 48 hours. This is made possible by the largest depot network of any other transporter in Zimbabwe. Unifreight has 35 depots strategically located throughout the country.

Unifreight Africa Limited has six engineering workshops are situated at select depots around the country, ensuring the Unifreight Fleet is maintained and serviced on a regular basis and safe on every route countrywide, with a truck never further than 3 hours away from technical assistance. Unifreight Africa Limited boasts an impressive fleet of vehicles that are driven by an experienced and a well-trained team of drivers, who are routinely trained and tested through the in-house driving school. Unifreight prides its self on investing and empowering members of its team, with training programs implemented at every level as part of the Unifreight culture.

Our Vision Mission & Values

Mission

We are the Logistics market leaders providing a full range of value distribution solutions throughout Zimbabwe. By having a passionate and inspired culture of going the extra mile, thereby creating value and exceptional service for all our stakeholders.

Vision

To become the major freight and logistics company in Zimbabwe and the Southern African region.

Values

WE SOLVE PROBLEMS by delivering on our promises with united focused teamwork through offering logistics solutions.

Unifreight Core Values

Accountability

Building and living a culture of accountability is the founding principle of our business ethos. Accountability works in all directions with unity of purpose. We hold ourselves and each other responsible to deliver on our promise, continually earning our place as a trusted and honourable part of our community.

Teamwork

Teamwork is intrinsic to our business and glues together our many operating functions and wide depot network. Building on the synergies, skills, strengths and diversity of our team makes us a cohesive unit that is far greater than the sum of its parts, and ensures we consistently deliver a world class product regardless of the environment and challenges we may face.

Going the extra mile

We aim to exceed all expectations by going beyond the call of duty, showing initiative and breaking the boundaries of mediocrity, to ensure our team and customers are presented with extraordinary results and exceptional value.

Commitment

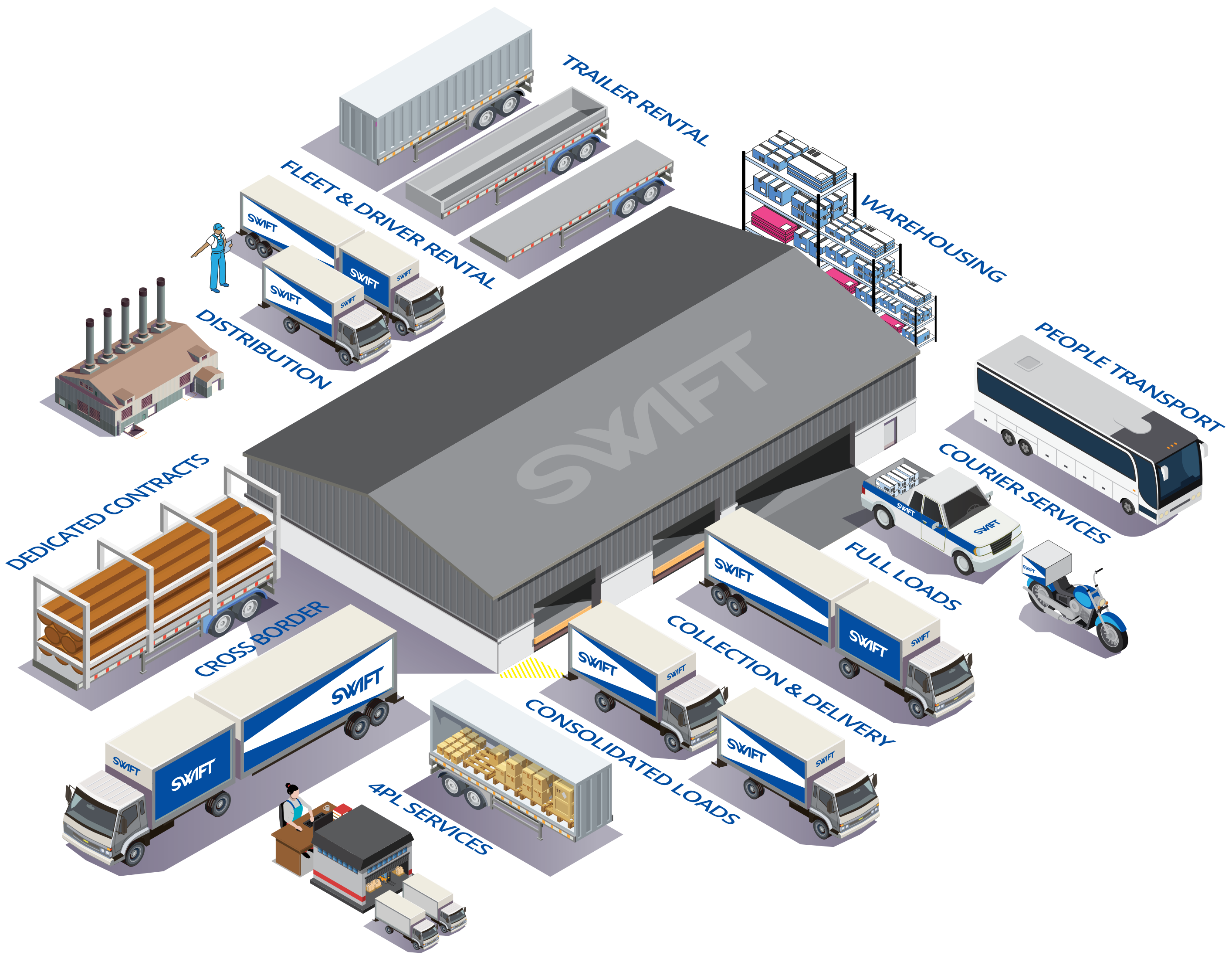
We are committed to ensuring delivery of quality service on time, every time, to our valued customers in an ethical and profitable manner. We commit to creating an environment where we can grow mutually beneficial, long term relationships with all our partners, and where our work and our brand becomes a guarantee of excellence. We agree to, and uphold our Code of Honour.

Honesty

Honesty is what our reputation is built on, both in the words we speak and the actions we take. We deliver our service consistently in an open, transparent, straightforward, reliable and ethical way. We see honesty as more than just telling the truth – it is acknowledging reality and facts, and seeing things as they are, not as we perceive them to be.

Our pledge is to continually strive to be a trustworthy entity in our community, country and region by promoting honesty and renouncing immoral practices.

What We Swift

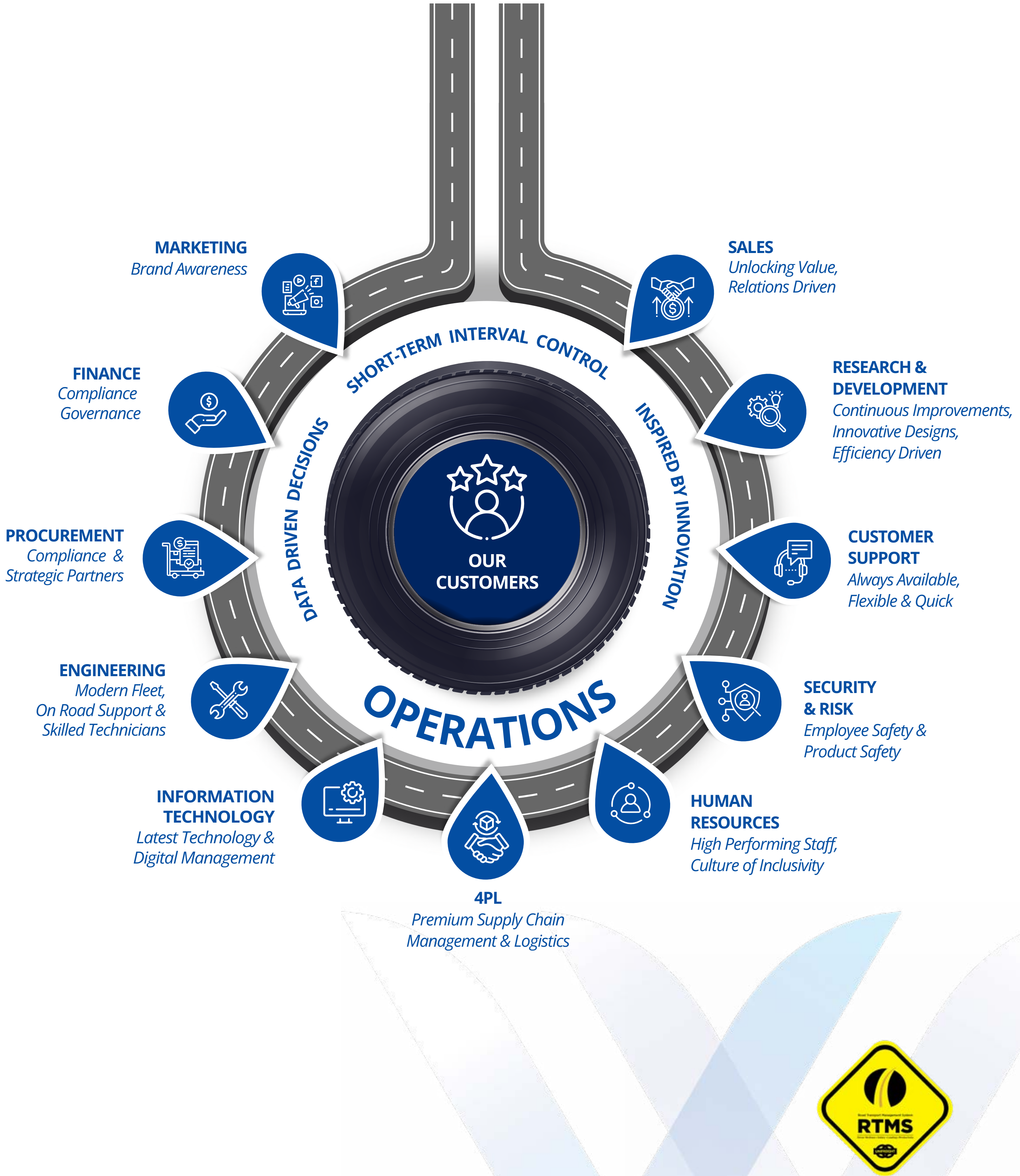


OVER **220** VEHICLES

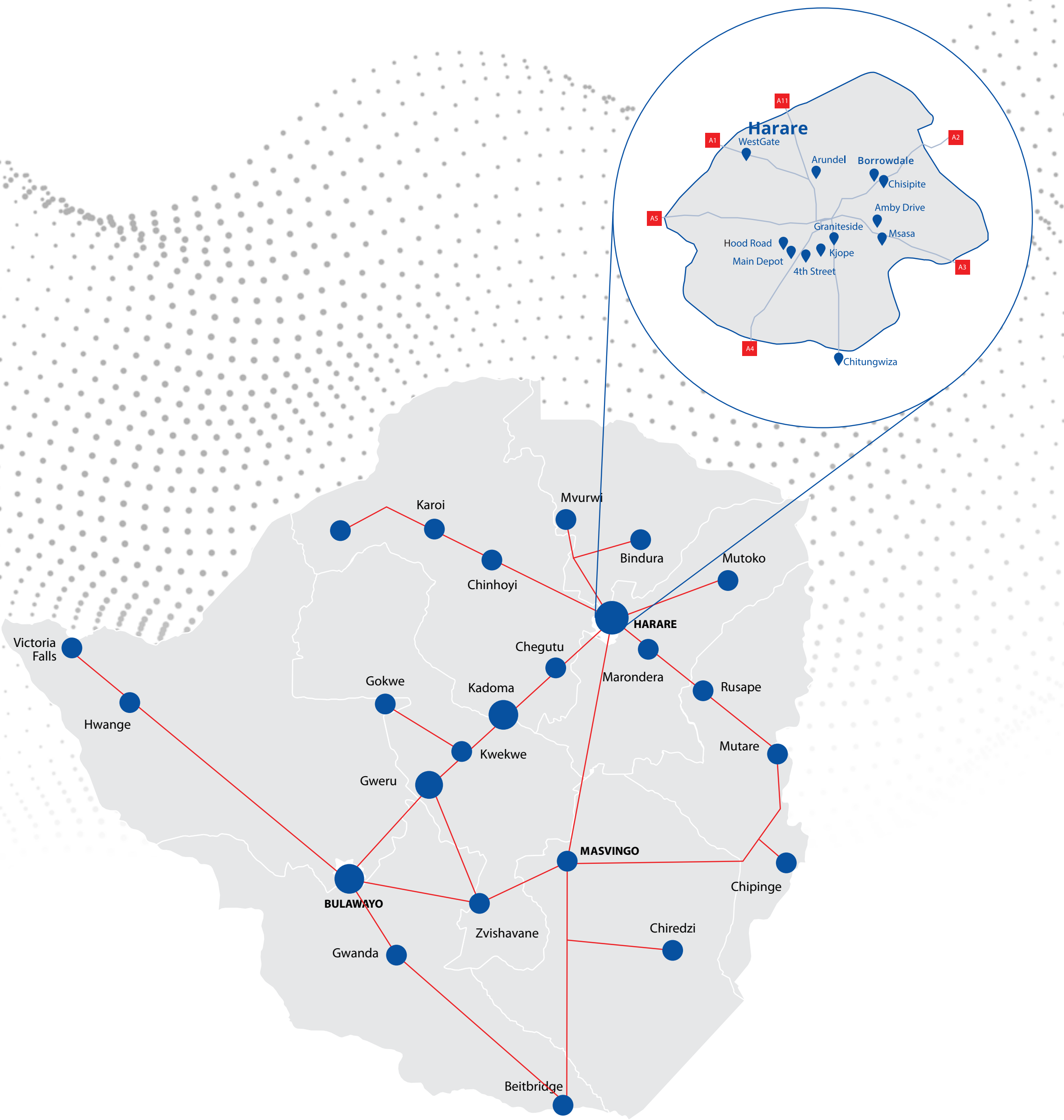
OVER **300** TRAILERS

OVER **800** STAFF

How We Swift



Where We Swift



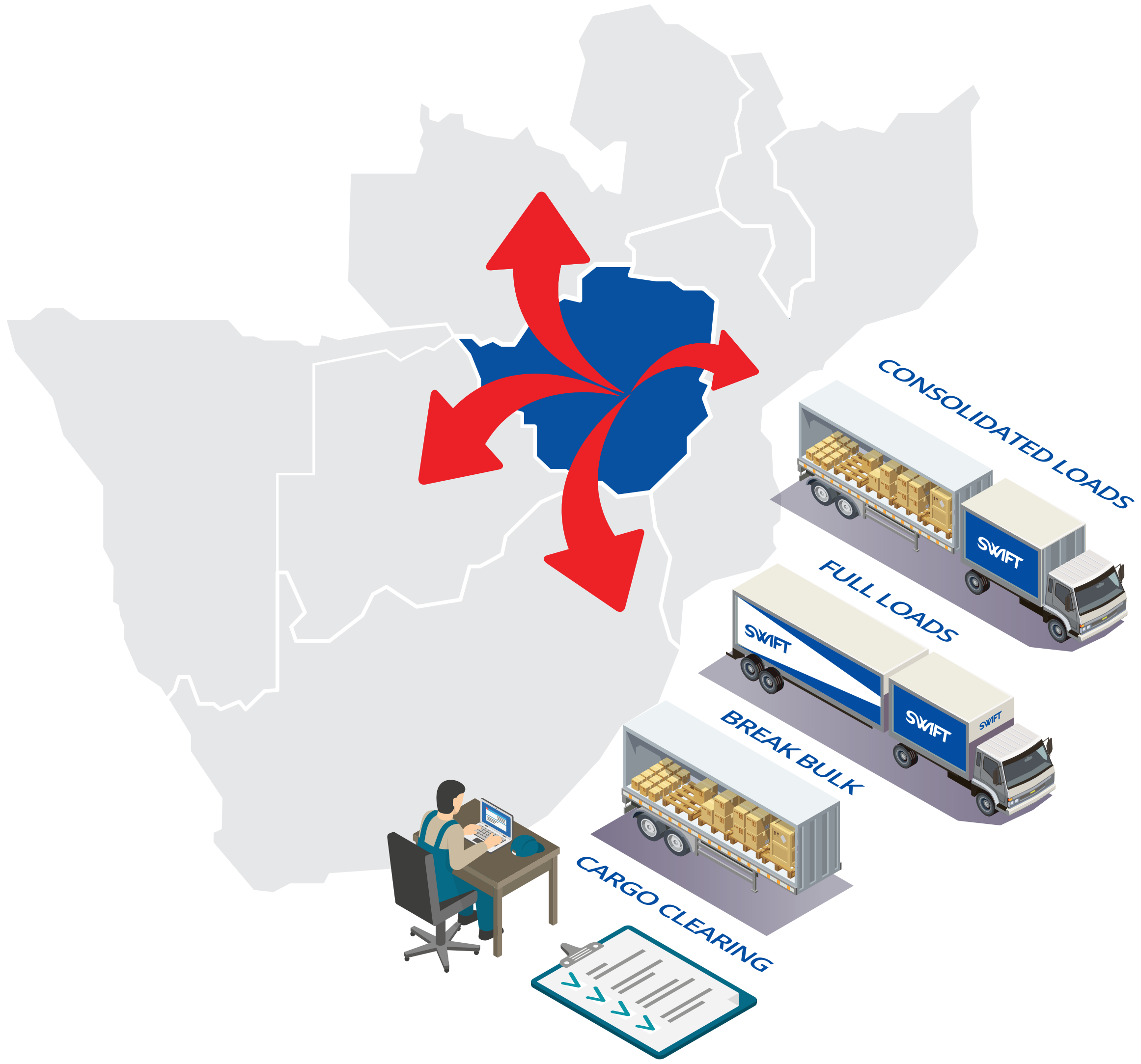
OVER **40** OUTLETS

OVER **20** WAREHOUSES

5 WORKSHOPS

Cross Border

From Zimbabwe to Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Botswana, Swift facilitates seamless cross-border movement of goods.



Chairman's Statement

Unifreight Africa is pleased to report a major increase in tobacco transport volumes, which significantly exceeded prior-year levels.

Dear Shareholder,

Overview

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Unifreight Africa Limited, I am pleased to present the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. During the period under review, Unifreight made significant strides in strengthening its operational foundations, expanding its service offerings, and navigating a challenging macroeconomic environment. Our continued focus on strategic initiatives enabled us to achieve notable progress while positioning the company for sustainable growth in the future.

The year was marked by a strategic effort to broaden our presence in both cross-border logistics and fourth-party logistics (4PL) services. These two areas were key focal points in the latter part of 2024 and have already demonstrated considerable potential in diversifying our revenue streams. The progress achieved thus far reinforces our conviction that ongoing investment in cross-border routes and integrated 4PL solutions will be instrumental to driving the Group's performance in 2025 and beyond.

Operational Performance

A key strategic milestone was achieved in the latter half of the 2024 financial year, being the aggressive expansion of our cross-border freight operations. By enhancing the number of vehicles onto the Beira corridor, we improved turnaround times and overall operational efficiency. Concurrently, we established a new 4PL business unit where we are managing full supply chain operations for select clients. This offering further increases our value proposition and creates stronger, longer-term partnerships with customers.

In an effort to meet rising demand and strengthen our cross-border operations, Unifreight Africa acquired an additional 30 FAW FT360 trucks in 2024. These assets are being deployed on foreign contracts, thereby reinforcing our commitment to serving the region with consistent, high-quality logistics services. This fleet expansion enables us to serve more routes efficiently while reinforcing our competitive advantage in the marketplace.

The Group secured favorable banking solutions during the reporting period, providing critical support to our working capital requirements and operating expenses. These financing facilities have empowered Unifreight Africa to balance short-term obligations against our ongoing expansion, ensuring the Company remains well-positioned to seize market opportunities as they arise.

Chairman's Statement (continued)

Financial Performance

The financial results have been prepared on an inflation adjusted basis, in compliance with IAS 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies". The Inflation Adjusted opening balances have been converted using the guidance issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants Zimbabwe [ICAZ] through their technical paper 'Considerations for transition to ZiG,' which was issued in 2024, and as such we advise shareholders to exercise caution in interpreting the comparatives to financials due to distortions emanating from the technical complexities associated with the conversion from the Zimbabwean dollar (ZWL) to the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG).

Revenues for the year were at ZWG743m driven by a good tobacco season and new business from Cross Border and 4PL divisions, which boosted in Q4. The business continues to expand and diversify its revenue streams as a way to dilute risk.

Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation (EBITDA) of ZWG261.5m was recorded during the period under review and the business closed with an overall profit before taxation of ZWG71.3m [10% of turnover]. The business revalued its assets at the end of the financial year in line with the policy resulting in a revaluation surplus of ZWG137m. The overall comprehensive income after other comprehensive income was ZWG441m.

Total assets of the Group closed at ZWG1.9Bln, mainly driven by the introduction of an additional 30 new trucks to the local business in Q4:2024. Current ratios are low at 1.08:1 mainly due to USD denominated loans which are relatively short term in nature. Based on the forecast cash-flows, this position should improve in the second half of the 2025 financial year.

Cash generated from operating activities was positive in 2024 at ZWG284m.

Capital expenditure incurred relates to purchase of additional vehicles for local business Fleet. This was financed through a 3-year finance lease facility with FAW South Africa. Resultantly, borrowings at the end of the financial period closed at ZWG149m.

Dividend

Following careful consideration of the Group's performance and future capital requirements, the Board has resolved to declare a dividend of USD200,000 (US$0.001878 per share) for the financial year ended 31 December 2024. This declaration reflects our confidence in Unifreight Africa's underlying financial resilience and operational prospects. At the same time, we remain mindful of our strategic priorities namely, the continued expansion of cross-border operations and 4PL services which require a careful allocation of capital. The Board will continue to assess the dividend policy to ensure it remains aligned with the Group's evolving financial position, profitability, and broader growth objectives. Further details regarding the payment schedule will be communicated in due course.

Outlook

Unifreight Africa is pleased to report a major increase in tobacco transport volumes, which significantly exceeded prior-year levels. Building upon the achievements of 2024, the Company has secured additional agreements that will result in a 50% increase in tobacco volumes during the 2025 marketing season. This increase was achieved through investment into increased assets and a firm demand for our reliable and cost effective service offering to the tobacco merchants.

Looking ahead to 2025, Unifreight Africa will reinforce its operational capacity through the planned acquisition of an additional 50 FAW trucks, ensuring we remain well-positioned to meet both cross-border and domestic transport requirements. We also anticipate a substantial increase in volumes passing through the Beira corridor, which will be coordinated under our expanding 4PL division.

Despite potential challenges arising from inflationary pressures and currency volatility, we remain confident that our strategic focus on creating a more sustainable business model through diversification into foreign business and cost management strategies will make the business more resilient to economic shocks and uncertainties. Our key objectives for the coming year include growing our regional footprint via cross-border expansion, increasing the volume of the 4PL model, efficiently managing the projected surge in tobacco volumes, and reinforcing our dominance in the Less than Load (LTL) space in Zimbabwe.

Appreciation

On behalf of the Board, I would like to express our sincere gratitude to our customers, partners, and shareholders for their continued support and trust in Unifreight Africa. I also wish to thank our employees, management, and executive team for their unwavering commitment and hard work during this period.

Conclusion

The Board is encouraged by the accomplishments recorded in 2024 and remains committed to building on this momentum in the year ahead. We believe that our strategic focus on cross-border expansion and integrated 4PL services will serve as a stable platform for continued growth and value creation. We appreciate your ongoing trust and look forward to reporting on further progress in due course.

Yours sincerely,

Peter Annesley
Chairman

Chief Executive Officer's Report

As we enter 2025, we are confident that **"the game has changed, and Unifreight is winning."**

Revenue: ZWG 743 million for 2024, driven by a strong tobacco season and new cross-border and 4PL business.

35%

EBITDA: ZWG 261.5 million in 2024.

Acknowledgements

2024 was a year of major milestones for Unifreight Africa that could only be achieved through the unwavering support of our Board, executive team, staff, and stakeholders. I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to you all. Your dedication and resilience in a challenging operating environment ensured we remained on course and achieved success.

Overview

In 2024, Unifreight Africa made great strides in solidifying its position as a dominant force in Zimbabwe's transport and logistics sector. A key focus was broadening our presence in cross-border freight and Fourth-Party Logistics (4PL) sectors. These strategic initiatives have already demonstrated considerable potential to continue diversifying our revenue streams toward a more sustainable model. To support the growth, we expanded our fleet with 30 new FAW 28.380 FT trucks further improving our capacity.

Our rapid growth has also earned external recognition. Unifreight Africa was honored to be featured in the Financial Times list of Africa's fastest-growing companies. This recognition is a direct result of our successfully executed strategy and the hard work of our team. This recognition has further reinforced our confidence that the ongoing investments we are making as a group will continue to drive performance in 2025 and beyond.

Business Performance Summary

Financial Performance: The financial year 2024 saw a good performance in revenues and profitability, reflecting the impact of our strategic initiatives. Key highlights include:

- **Revenue:** ZWG 743 million for 2024, driven by a strong tobacco season and new cross-border and 4PL business.
- **EBITDA:** ZWG 261.5 million in 2024, reflecting a healthy margin improvement to 35%.
- **Profitability:** Profit before tax was ZWG 71.3 million (10% net margin) for 2024.

These strong results were achieved despite inflationary pressures, and were supported by disciplined cost control and efficiency gains across the Group. Notably, our staff-to-asset ratio was reduced from 4.3 to 2.6 staff per vehicle, showing our success creating a leaner and more productive operation.

Chief Executive Officer's Report (continued)

Tobacco Volume Growth: Tobacco transportation remained a core sector of our business in 2024. After the bumper 2023 season in which Unifreight transported 38 million kilograms of tobacco from regional floors. During 2024, we leveraged our expanded fleet and strong client relationships to move 55 miilion kilograms of tobacco. Looking ahead, the 2025 season will see us moving 85 million kgs, more than double what we moved in 2023. This exceptional growth trajectory is a direct result of our market leadership in the tobacco sector and demand for our reliable, cost-effective services.

New 4PL Business Unit: As part of our diversification strategy, Unifreight successfully launched a Fourth-Party Logistics (4PL) unit in late 2024. This division manages end-to-end supply chain operations for select clients, acting as a logistics partner. The 4PL unit has hit the ground running and has already handled substantial volumes. Over the next 12 months, the new 4PL business is projected to move over 300,000 tonnes of freight for various customers, unlocking significant new revenue streams.

Operational Efficiency Gains: Across all business units, we have maintained an emphasis on cost containment and productivity. In 2023 we saw repair and maintenance costs drop from 12.5% to under 7% of revenue due to fleet renewal and cost containment strategies. This efficiency trend has continued in 2024 where we have optimized workforce allocation, achieving great improvement's in the staff to vehicle ratio. Our focus on data driven fleet management has started to pay dividends and these efficiency gains, together with growing revenues, have improved Unifreight's profitability and sustainability.

Outlook and Strategy

Unifreight Africa has been undergoing a strategic transformation to ensure sustainable growth and resilience in a difficult economic enviroment. A critical part of this strategy is the evolution of our business model. In 2021, approximately 87% of our revenue came from the traditional Less-Than-Truckload segment, a concentration that posed sustainability risks through high exposure to the Zimbabwean retail market. By 2025, we have successfully reshaped our revenue mix. LTL is now expected to contribute roughly one-third of total revenues, down from its former dominance. This deliberate shift has been achieved by aggressively growing other segments (cross-border transport and 4PL logistics). Importantly, this diversification has not come at the expense of LTL's absolute performance. Our LTL revenues have still grown by about 10% compared to 2021 levels, even as its share of the pie has reduced. In effect, we have reduced our exposure to the domestic retail freight cycle and broadened our base, which makes the business more resilient against sector-specific downturns. The LTL division remains a core division which we plan to launch a new customer-facing mobile application in Q4 2025 for our LTL services. This will allow clients to get instant quotes, track consignment, and manage pickups/deliveries in real time. This digital platform is expected to enhance customer experience and loyalty in our LTL and courier segments.

Key strategic objectives for the coming year include growing our regional presence through further cross-border route expansion, scaling up 4PL volumes, and reinforcing our dominance in the LTL and express courier space, not just locally within Zimbabwe, but regionally as well.Our vision is to offer end-to-end logistics solutions that rival the best in the industry, driving sustainable growth and value creation for our shareholders.

Economic Outlook

The macroeconomic environment in Zimbabwe underwent notable changes in 2024, which have had implications for our industry. Early in the year, government introduced a new currency, the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG). This move stabilized exchange rates and slowed inflation by providing a more predictable business environment. However as the year progresses, significant economic headwinds emerged, A severe El Niño induced drought struck the agriculture sector. Agricultural output was estimated to have shrunk by about 15% and led to a 65% surge in food imports and contributed to a sharp deceleration in GDP growth. Zimbabwe's GDP growth fell from 5.3% in 2023 to approximately 2% in 2024. The drought's impact was compounded by renewed currency volatility in the latter part of 2024. After a period of relative calm, the ZWG came under pressure and by late September 2024 the central bank was forced to devalue the official exchange rate (from about ZWG 13 to 24 per USD) following rapid depreciation on parallel markets.

This in turn spiked inflation to 7.3% in October 2024 and as a result of this, our monetary policy was tightened. The central bank hiked interest rates from 20% to 35% and reduced liquidity in the market. It is also worth noting that as of late 2024, the local currency (ZWG) contributed only 13.5% of the total money supply (M3), the remainder being foreign currency deposits. This shows that Zimbabwe's economy remains heavily dollarized despite the introduction of ZWG. This partial dollarization provides a cushion for us in terms of revenue stability, however, the ongoing arbitrage between USD and ZWG continues to affect formal retail trade.

Conclusion

In summary, Unifreight Africa has emerged from 2024 stronger, more diversified, and more efficient than ever. We have transformed our business model to reduce risk and capitalize on new opportunities, all while continuing to grow our core services. The achievements of the past year, from record freight volumes to the launch of new services and improved financial results position us well for the future. Despite a challenging economy, we have demonstrated agility and resilience. As we enter 2025, we are confident that "the game has changed, and Unifreight is winning." We will continue to innovate and adapt, guided by our strategic vision of being the leading transport and logistics provider in Zimbabwe and a notable player in the region.

Thank you to our shareholders and partners for your continued trust and support. We remain committed to delivering value and excellence as we embark on the next stage of our journey.

R.P.A Clarke
Chief-Executive Officer

02. Governance

Corporate Information

The Company is incorporated in Zimbabwe with its subsidiaries operating in Zimbabwe.

Business
The Group's core business is transport and logistics offering freight and courier services.

Main Board
P. J. Annesley - Chairman
H. J. Crabbe
B. N. Ndebele
M. A. Kalweit
R. P. A. Clarke - Chief Executive Officer
J. N. Fambawaputa – Chief Finance Officer

Board Committees

Audit and Finance Committee
B. N. Ndebele - Chairman
M. A. Kalweit
P. A. Annesley

Human Resources and Remuneration Committee
M. A. Kalweit - Chairman
H. J. Crabbe
P. A. Annesley

Administration

Transfer Secretaries
First Transfer Secretaries (Pvt) Limited,
No 1 Armagh Avenue,
Eastlea, Harare

Principal Bankers
Banc ABC Zimbabwe
NMB Bank Limited

Registered Offices
Corner Orme\Willow Roads,
New Ardbennie, Harare.
Telephone: (+263) 4 621 015-21 or 08677000777
Email: solutions@unifreight.co.zw
Website: www.unifreight.co.zw

Company Secretary
Michael T. J. Mnemo

Auditors
Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants
Camelsa Business Park, 135 Enterprise Road,
Highlands, Harare

Group Structure

Unifreight Africa Limited
Holding Company and Zimbabwean operating company, branded principally as Swift and Bulwark.

Trek Transport (Private) Limited t/a Skynet Worldwide Express
International Courier Service - Subsidiary

Clan Properties (Private) Limited, Kirkman & Kukard (Private) Limited
Property - owning Companies - Subsidiaries

Foreign Subsidiary
Unifreight Cargo (Botswana) (Proprietary) Limited
Cross border road freight haulage and logistics - Subsidiary

Clan Services (Private) Limited - Subsidiary
Clan Transport Company (Private) Limited - Dormant Subsidiary
Investment Companies

Corporate Governance Statement

Strong Corporate governance is about having clear and systematic decision-making processes, providing clarity about responsibilities, avoiding conflicts of interest and ensuring satisfactory internal control, risk management, transparency and accountability.

As a listed transport operating entity, Unifreight Africa Limited (UAL) complies with the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Requirements, the Companies and Other Business Entities Act, the Road Traffic Act, and all other applicable statutes and regulations specific to our industry. We also comply with principles, practices and governance outcomes of the King Code on Corporate Governance, and adhere to International best practice and corporate governance standards to ensure we remain part of the fast changing global village as far as corporate governance in concerned.

Strong Corporate governance is about having clear and systematic decision-making processes, providing clarity about responsibilities, avoiding conflicts of interest and ensuring satisfactory internal control, risk management, transparency and accountability. As UAL, we are alive to the importance of corporate governance within our business operations, and its effect on our sustainability. Our governance structures are therefore set up to support effective decisionmaking,foster acorporateculturealigned with vision and mission, support Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles, and align to evolving best practice. The objective of these structures is thus to maintain and increase Shareholder value, ensure a prudential and ethical basis for the Company's conducts and activities, and ensure compliance with the Company's legal and regulatory objectives.

The current global environment is characterised by an increasingly complex set of pressures and demands from various stakeholder groups, heightened expectations for corporate citizenship and radical uncertainty about the future. As a result of this, it has become common practice for management to keep the Board up-to-date on the situation regarding each stakeholder group. The continued uncertainty, has also amplified the need for deliberative discussions to effectivley deal with increased scrutiny from multiple audiences and the need to perform well for all stakeholders. The role of the Board has evolved and requires a closer working relationship with management on strategy and performance, overseeing increased risk and compliance issues, policies and stakeholder management.

Board of Directors

The Board is composed of highly experienced members, who have the knowledge, skills and background to fulfil their responsibilities. All members have a duty to act with independence of mind in the best interest of the Company. The Independent Non-Executive Directors are of the appropriate calibre and diversity for their views to carry significant weight in the Board's deliberations and decisions, and this ensures robust and forthright debate occurs on all issues of material importance to the Company and to eliminate group-think.

Corporate Governance Statement (continued)

The roles of Chairman and CEO are completely separate and no individual has unfettered control over decision-making. The Board remains responsible to Shareholders for the setting and review of the strategic direction, monitoring of operational performance and management, risk management processes and policies, compliance and setting of authority levels as well as the selection and appointment of new directors. The Board is also responsible for the integrity and quality of communication with stakeholders, including employees, regulators and shareholders. All Directors have direct access to the advice and service of the Company Secretary and to information on the Group's affairs. Each Director is elected by members in a general meeting with one-third retiring by rotation each year and in the case of new directors, at the expiry of their first year.

Directors' Interests

Directors are required to advise in writing of any material interest in any contract of significance with the Group or its subsidiaries.

Board Committees

The Board is assisted in the discharge of its responsibilities by two of its Committees which are accountable to the Board. These Committees are chaired by Non Executive Directors who exercise independent judgment.

Finance, Audit and Risk Committee

An independent Non Executive Director chairs the Finance, Audit and Risk Committee. It assists the Board in the discharge of its duties relating to accurate financial reporting to all stakeholders, compliance and effectiveness of accounting, business risks, management of information systems, internal controls and control processes, as well as enhancing the reliability, integrity, objectivity and fair presentation of the Company's affairs.

Human Resources and Remuneration Committee

This Committee is chaired by an independent Non Executive Director. The CEO and CFO are invited to its meetings but do not participate in any discussions on their remuneration. The Committee is responsible for setting the remuneration of senior executives and fixing the remuneration packages of individual directors within agreed terms of reference, in order to avoid potential conflicts of interest. It is also responsible for the welfare of all employees and keeps track of the initiatives of Management to keep staff morale and productivity high.

For and on behalf of the Board

M. T. J. Mnemo
Company Secretary

03. Sustainability

Sustainability

Environmental Indicators

The following environmental indicators have been mandated by Practice Note 16:

GRI	Indicator
301-1	Materials used by weight or volume
301-2	Recycled input materials used
301-3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization
302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization
302-3	Energy intensity
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption
302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource
303-2	Management of water discharge related impacts
303-3	Water withdrawal
303-4	Water discharge
303-5	Water consumption
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts
306-2	Management of significant waste related impacts
306-3	Waste generated
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal
306-5	Waste directed to disposal
305-1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions
305-2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions
305-3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions
305-4	GHG emissions intensity
305-5	Reduction of GHG emissions
305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)
305-6	Nitrogen Oxides (NO$_x$), sulfur Oxides (SO$_x$), and other significant air emissions

Sustainability (continued)

Materials

GRI 301-1 - Materials used by weight or volume

An effective procurement system is essential for Unifreight as it directly impacts the ability to operate efficiently, control costs, and maintain quality standards. By streamlining the process of sourcing, purchasing, and managing supplies, an effective procurement system ensures that Unifreight can obtain the goods and services they need at the right price and time, avoiding costly delays and supply chain disruptions. Additionally, it helps build stronger relationships with suppliers, negotiate better contracts, and maintain transparency and compliance with regulatory requirements. Ultimately, a robust procurement system supports overall business growth by optimizing resource allocation, reducing waste, and improving profitability.

It is impossible to disclose all materials procured by Unifreight due to the sheer volume, complexity, and diversity of the items involved in the procurement process. Unifreight source a vast array of goods and services, ranging from raw materials to specialized components, across multiple suppliers, regions, and industries. Additionally, some materials may be subject to confidentiality agreements, trade secrets, or proprietary technologies, making full disclosure legally or strategically impractical.

GRI 301-2 - Recycled input materials used

Using recycled input materials whenever available is crucial for promoting sustainability and reducing the environmental impact of service delivery. Recycled materials help conserve natural resources by reducing the demand for virgin raw materials, which often require energy-intensive extraction and processing. This practice also minimizes waste, diverting materials from landfills and reducing pollution associated with waste disposal. Additionally, using recycled materials can lower the carbon footprint, as recycling typically requires less energy than producing new materials. By integrating recycled inputs, Unifreight not only contributes to environmental preservation but also demonstrates corporate social responsibility, meeting the growing consumer and regulatory demand for eco-friendly practices.

Unifreight reconditions tyres which enhances cost-efficiency, sustainability, and operational reliability. Tyre reconditioning, or retreading, extends the life of tyres by refurbishing their tread, reducing the need for frequent replacements and lowering overall maintenance costs. This practice also contributes to environmental sustainability by minimizing tyre waste and reducing the consumption of raw materials needed to produce new tyres. Furthermore, reconditioned tyres maintain performance and safety standards, ensuring that the logistics fleet operates efficiently without compromising safety.

Supporting Data

Re-conditioned Tyres:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Tyres used (number)	1,196	1,059	1,618	2,530	
Total reconditioned Tyres (number)	337	313	423	573	
% Tyres reconditioned	28%	29%	26%	23%	

GRI 301-3 - Reclaimed products and their packaging materials

Not applicable to Unifreight due to it being a service provider.

Sustainability (continued)

Energy

GRI 302-1 - Energy consumption within the organization

Energy consumption within Unifreight is a critical factor that influences both operational costs and environmental impact. Unifreight relies heavily on energy for transportation, warehousing, and facility operations. Fuel consumption by vehicles, represents a significant portion of energy use, driving the need for strategies that improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions. In depots, energy is consumed through lighting, cooling, and machinery, making energy-efficient technologies and practices vital for reducing consumption. Implementing energy management systems, optimizing route planning and truck / trailer configurations to reduce fuel use, and investing in driver training are some of the key strategies that Unifreight adopts to manage its energy footprint.

Supporting Data

Energy Consumption within the organization:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Electricity (MWh)	-	-	-	-	-
Diesel (litres)	2,859,936	3,519,670	2,620,283	2,536,208	2,265,457
Petrol (litres)	82,629	115,414	143,772	150,997	178,464

GRI 302-2 - Energy consumption outside of the organization

Not measured at this time.

GRI 302-3 - Energy intensity

Energy intensity can vary depending on aspects such as the fuel efficiency of the vehicles used, route optimisation, schedule, weather, load management, aerodynamics and driver training. Unifreight endeavours to manage this as effectively as possible as it has a direct impact on the environment, the cost, delivery schedule and client satisfaction.

Unifreight have calculated the energy intensity ratio as follows: the amount of fuel required to move one kilometre (litres per km).

Supporting Data

	Quantitative KPI Information				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Absolute energy consumption (numerator): Fuel consumed by fleet (litres)	2,942,565	3,635,084	2,764,055	2,686,205	2,443,921
Organization-specific metric (denominator): Total distance travelled (kms)	8,598,553	9,999,444	12,059,413	13,229,397	10,836,026
Energy intensity ratio: (the amount of fuel required to move 1 kilometre) (litres per km)	0.34	0.36	0.23	0.20	0.23

GRI 302-4 - Reduction of energy consumption

Unifreight invests time and resources into improving the fuel efficiency of its fleet through initiatives such as maintenance programs, route optimisation, driver behaviour training and aerodynamics.

Sustainability (continued)

Maintenance programs significantly improve the fuel efficiency of the Unifreight fleet. Regular maintenance ensures that key components of vehicles, such as the engine, tires, and transmission, are operating at their optimal levels. For example, properly inflated tires reduce rolling resistance, which helps improve fuel economy. Regularly servicing the engine, including changing filters and oils, ensures that the engine runs smoothly and efficiently, reducing fuel consumption. Additionally, maintenance programs can identify and address issues like misaligned wheels, which can cause the truck to use more fuel, or clogged fuel injectors, which can reduce engine efficiency. Overall, consistent maintenance not only enhances fuel efficiency but also extends the lifespan of the truck and reduces the likelihood of costly breakdowns.

Route optimization is a key strategy for reducing energy consumption. By using data, Unifreight can plan the most efficient routes for their deliveries, minimizing travel distance and time. This approach reduces fuel consumption by ensuring that vehicles take the shortest and least congested paths, avoiding unnecessary stops and starts that can increase energy use. Additionally, route optimization helps in reducing idle time, lowering the wear and tear on vehicles, and improving overall fleet efficiency. By factoring in variables like traffic patterns, road conditions, and delivery windows, Unifreight can further enhance their energy efficiency.

Driver behaviour also plays a pivotal role in reducing energy consumption. Efficient driving practices, such as maintaining steady speeds, avoiding rapid acceleration and harsh braking, and adhering to optimal speed limits, can significantly lower fuel consumption. Additionally, minimizing idling time and using cruise control where appropriate can further enhance fuel efficiency. Drivers who are trained in eco-driving techniques contribute not only to reduced energy use but also to less wear and tear on vehicles, leading to lower maintenance costs. Monitoring and providing feedback on driving habits, allows Unifreight to identify areas for improvement and reward drivers who consistently demonstrate energy-efficient behaviours. By focusing on driver training and behaviour, Unifreight can achieve substantial reductions in fuel consumption, decrease emissions, and enhance overall sustainability.

Another aspect that Unifreight considers is aerodynamics of cargo. Aerodynamics through load design can significantly improve the fuel efficiency of vehicles. Optimizing how cargo is loaded and arranged can reduce air resistance and drag, leading to better fuel economy. For example, ensuring that cargo is evenly distributed and fits snugly within the truck's cargo area can help streamline airflow around the vehicle. Using aerodynamic load covers or specialized trailers that conform to the shape of the cargo can further reduce drag.

By focusing on the driver, the route, the truck and its load, Unifreight have achieved notable improvements in fuel efficiency, which has led to significant cost savings and reduced environmental impact.

Supporting Data
Fuel efficiency on the productive fleet:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Fuel use (Km/litre)	2.703	2.491	3.915	4.396	3.377

The fuel efficiency drop from 2021 to 2023 is due to de-fleeting of older Scania fleet and investment in the more cost effective FAW trucks.

GRI 302-5 - Reductions in energy requirements of products and services

See 302.4 above.

Sustainability (continued)

Water

Increasing water scarcity due to changing rainfall patterns, pollution and ageing infrastructure, requires a responsible approach to ensure that this fundamentally important resource is competently managed.

GRI 303-1 - Interactions with water as a shared resource

For businesses, interactions with water as a shared resource present both opportunities and challenges. Water is essential in many industries, whether for manufacturing, cooling, processing, or as a raw material. However, because water is a shared resource, businesses must navigate the complexities of competing demands from other users, including agriculture, communities, and ecosystems. According to the World Resources Institute, the biggest change in water demand between now and 2050 will occur in Sub-Saharan Africa. While most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are not extremely water-stressed right now, demand is growing faster there than any other region in the world. By 2050, water demand in Sub-Saharan Africa is expected to skyrocket by 163%.

In response, this requires Unifreight to adopt sustainable water management practices, such as reducing consumption, improving efficiency, and minimizing pollution. By recognizing water as a shared resource, Unifreight can contribute to long-term environmental sustainability while also securing their operational needs.

Water management strategies within Unifreight's depots are essential for promoting sustainability and operational efficiency. Depots, which often involve large-scale vehicle maintenance, cleaning, and facility operations, can consume high volumes of water. To manage this resource effectively, Unifreight implements strategies such as installing water-efficient fixtures, and monitoring usage through meters to help reduce overall consumption.

GRI 303-2 - Management of water discharge related impacts

Managing water discharge impacts within Unifreight's depots is crucial for minimizing environmental harm and ensuring regulatory compliance. Water discharge from activities such as vehicle washing, equipment maintenance, and stormwater runoff carry pollutants, including oils, chemicals, and sediments, into water discharge systems. To mitigate the potential impacts, depots regularly inspect and maintain drainage systems. Monitoring discharge quality and adhering to local environmental regulations are key components of effective water discharge management.

As water scarcity within Zimbabwe is becoming a higher priority, Unifreight have commenced a water sustainability project to pro-actively address water management at their depots in a holistic manner. In FY25, this will include:

- An assessment of water discharge to determine where oil water separators should be installed to enhance the quality of water leaving the site; and
- An assessment of cleaning products utilised within the depots to ascertain if there are more environmentally friendly alternatives.

GRI 303-3 - Water withdrawal

By managing water withdrawal thoughtfully, a logistics depot can support both its operational needs and the long-term sustainability of the local environment. As part of Unifreight's water sustainability project to pro-actively address water management at their depots, the following initiatives will be undertaken in FY25, namely:

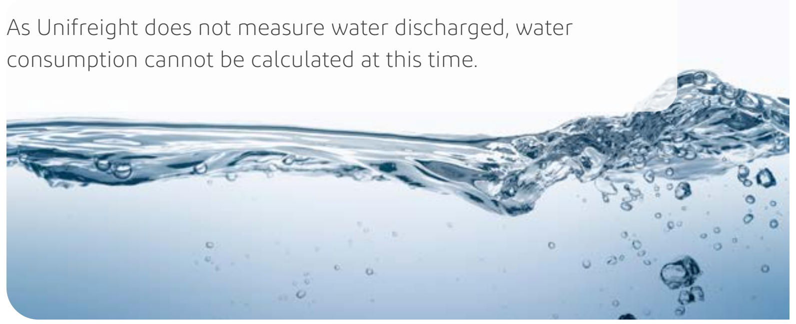
- An assessment of borehole water use at depots to understand current water volumes abstracted.

GRI 303-4 - Water discharge

Unifreight does not measure water discharged at this time.

GRI 303-5 - Water consumption

As Unifreight does not measure water discharged, water consumption cannot be calculated at this time.



Sustainability (continued)

Waste

GRI 306-1 - Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts

Unifreight generates various types of waste, ranging from solid and liquid to hazardous materials. The most common wastes include used tires, engine oils, lubricants, packaging materials, and worn-out vehicle parts. Managing these wastes effectively minimises environmental impact, ensures regulatory compliance, and promotes sustainability within operations.

GRI 306-2 - Management of significant waste related impacts

Waste management within Unifreight is managed by the individual depots. As waste management is key to minimising environmental impacts, Unifreight have embarked on a waste management project to assess all waste streams and apply the waste hierarchy. By analysing the types and quantities of waste generated, each depot can identify opportunities to reduce, reuse, recycle, and recover materials, in line with the waste hierarchy's prioritization. This assessment allows the identification of inefficiencies in their processes, uncovering areas where waste can be minimized or where materials can be diverted from landfills. The waste hierarchy prioritizes waste reduction at the source, followed by reuse and recycling, with disposal being the last resort.

Unifreight will report progress made with respect to waste management in FY25.

GRI 306-3 - Waste generated

Current waste generation within Unifreight is measured by the skip load. Weighing waste will be implemented in FY25.

GRI 306-4 - Waste diverted from disposal

Waste oil, generated from vehicle maintenance and operations, poses significant environmental risks if not handled properly, including soil and water contamination. By partnering with specialised third-party recyclers, Unifreight can ensure that used oil is collected, processed, and repurposed safely and efficiently. These recyclers often re-refine the waste oil into new lubricants, fuels, or other industrial products, reducing the need for virgin oil production and conserving natural resources.

GRI 306-5 - Waste directed to disposal

Please see GRI 306.3 above.

Sustainability (continued)

Emissions

Unifreight has not calculated its carbon footprint for FY24. This is an aspect which will be undertaken in FY25 to establish its baseline. The focus for FY24 was on identifying all emission sources and ensuring data integrity.

GRI 305-1 - Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions

Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions within Unifreight are the greenhouse gases emitted directly from sources that the company owns or controls. These emissions primarily stem from the combustion of fossil fuels in the company's fleet of trucks, vans, and other vehicles used for transporting goods. Additionally, Scope 1 emissions can result from onsite fuel usage, such as diesel generators. Managing and reducing these emissions is critical for the company's sustainability efforts, as Scope 1 emissions significantly contribute to the overall carbon footprint.

Unifreight has not tracked these in the past and the plan is to begin tracking in 2026.

GRI 305-2 - Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions

Indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions within Unifreight are the greenhouse gases associated with the consumption of purchased electricity. These emissions occur at the facilities where the electricity is generated, rather than directly at the company's own sites, making them indirect but still crucial to the Unifreight's overall carbon footprint.

GRI 305-3 - Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions

Unifreight does not capture and calculate scope 3 data at this time. This is something that will be considered going forward in FY2026.

GRI 305-4 - GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions intensity will be calculated in FY25 once a carbon footprint baseline has been established.

GRI 305-5 - Reduction of GHG emissions

A reduction in fuel consumption has a direct and significant impact on reducing GHG emissions for Unifreight. Since fuel combustion in vehicles is a primary source of direct (Scope 1) greenhouse gas emissions, using less fuel directly decreases the amount of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other harmful gases released into the atmosphere. This reduction not only lowers the company's carbon footprint but also contributes to broader environmental goals, such as mitigating climate change and improving air quality.

GRI 305-6 - Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)

Some of the air conditioning units installed within Unifreight are old and still use HFC's. These are being fazed out at the end of their life and replaced with environmentally friendly alternatives.

GRI 305-6 - Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), sulfur Oxides (SO_x), and other significant air emissions

The transportation sector is a significant contributor to global CO_2 emissions. In addition to CO_2 emissions, freight transportation generates other pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur oxides (SO_x), particulate matter (PM), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

Unifreight are currently focused on identifying all emission sources and ensuring data integrity and aims to quantify its NO_x and SO_x emissions in FY25.

Sustainability (continued)

Social indicators

The following Social indicators have been mandated by Practice Note 16:

GRI	Indicator
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover
403-9	Work-related injuries
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs

Employment

GRI 401-1 - New employee hires and employee turnover

Unifreight values its employees as they are vital to the success and growth of the business. Employees drive daily operations, deliver products and services, and interact with customers. Their skills, knowledge, and dedication directly impact the quality of work, customer satisfaction, and overall efficiency of Unifreight. A motivated and engaged workforce can lead to higher productivity, better teamwork, and a positive workplace culture, which are all essential for achieving long-term business objectives. In essence, employees are the lifeblood of Unifreight, and their contributions are crucial for its sustained success. Employee turnover is closely monitored by the Unifreight team. Monitoring staff turnover is crucial for understanding the health of the business. High turnover rates can signal underlying issues such as employee dissatisfaction, poor management, inadequate compensation, or a lack of career development opportunities. These problems can lead to decreased morale, lower productivity, and increased costs associated with recruiting, hiring, and training new employees. Additionally, frequent turnover disrupts team dynamics and can negatively impact customer relationships and overall service quality. By closely monitoring turnover, Unifreight can identify patterns, address root causes, and implement strategies to retain valuable employees, thereby fostering a stable, experienced, and motivated workforce that drives long-term success.

Supporting Data

Employment:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Employees (Avg)	798	824	809	804	800
New hires	75	159	104	86	195
Leavers	206	129	109	109	202
% Turnover	25.81	15.66	13.47	13.56	25.25

Sustainability (continued)

Occupational Health and Safety

GRI 403-9 - Work-related injuries

Effective health and safety management adds significant value to Unifreight by creating a safe and secure working environment, which in turn enhances employee well-being and productivity. By prioritising health and safety, Unifreight has reduced the risk of workplace accidents, injuries, and illnesses.

There were 3 fatalities during the 2024 reporting year. In all instances, Unifreight responded with transparency, compassion, and a thorough investigation to understand the root cause and prevent future occurrences. Additionally, it offered support to the affected families and colleagues, acknowledging the profound impact of the loss.

Injury statistics are a valuable tool for preventing further injuries in the workplace by providing insights into patterns, causes, and high-risk areas. By analysing this data, Unifreight can identify recurring issues, such as specific tasks, locations, or times that are associated with higher injury rates. This allows for targeted interventions, whether through revising safety protocols, enhancing employee training, or improving equipment and work conditions. Injury statistics also help in monitoring the effectiveness of implemented safety measures, enabling continuous improvement. Regularly reviewing and acting on these statistics fosters a proactive safety culture within Unifreight, where potential hazards are addressed before they result in harm, ultimately reducing the overall incidence of workplace injuries and creating a safer environment for all employees.

Supporting Data

Fatalities and Injuries:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Fatalities	-	-	-	-	-
Total number of Injuries	19	7	11	5	5
Total number of Lost Time Injuries (LTI)	12	0	5	1	1

Sustainability (continued)

Training and Education

GRI 404-1 - Average hours of training per year per employee

Training and education of employees within the Unifreight are essential for fostering a skilled, knowledgeable, and adaptable workforce. By providing employees with ongoing learning opportunities, Unifreight ensures that its staff remain proficient in their roles, stay updated on the latest industry practices, and are able to navigate new technologies and processes. This not only enhances job performance and productivity but also empowers employees to take on more complex tasks and responsibilities, contributing to their professional growth and career advancement. Additionally, a well-trained workforce is better equipped to maintain high safety standards, reduce errors, and deliver consistent quality, which can lead to higher customer satisfaction.

Tracking training metrics provides valuable insights into the effectiveness of Unifreight's education programs and helps ensure that employees are gaining the skills and knowledge necessary to perform their jobs effectively. By monitoring metrics such as participation rates, completion rates, assessment scores, and the impact on job performance, Unifreight can evaluate whether its training initiatives are meeting their objectives and identify areas for improvement. This data-driven approach informs decisions about where to allocate resources, which training programs to enhance or expand, and how to tailor learning experiences to better meet employee needs.

Supporting Data

Training and Education:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total hours of training	58,528	216,424	18,512	376,592	114,672
Total hours of training per employee	72	263	23	466	141

Driver Training:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total hours of training	6,300	7,040	7,040	7,040	7,040
Total hours of training per employee	80-100	80-100	80-100	80-100	80-100

Sustainability (continued)

Gender Diversity

5 GENDER EQUALITY

GRI 405-1 - Diversity of governance bodies and employees

Employing women in the logistics sector brings diverse perspectives, innovation, and a wider talent pool to an industry traditionally dominated by men. As the logistics sector evolves with advancements in technology and automation, there is a growing need for a workforce that reflects a broad range of skills and experiences. Women can contribute significantly to various roles, from operational management to strategic planning and problem-solving, driving efficiency and growth. Additionally, promoting gender diversity in logistics helps break down stereotypes and creates a more inclusive work environment, which can enhance employee morale and attract top talent.

Employing women as drivers, however, presents several challenges that need to be addressed to ensure a supportive and equitable work environment. Women drivers may face challenges related to physical requirements and safety concerns, particularly in roles that involve long hours or high-stress conditions. Additionally, there can be a lack of adequate facilities and support systems, such as restrooms and parking areas designed for women, which can impact their comfort and job satisfaction. Addressing these issues requires targeted policies, inclusive practices, and a supportive workplace culture to ensure that women drivers are valued, respected, and provided with the necessary resources to succeed in their roles. Investing in women drivers is an area Unifreight is focussing on especially within their smaller collection and delivery fleet.

Supporting Data

Total Employees Gender ratio:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Male	706	779	734	730	735
Female	51	61	64	74	65
Total Employees	757	840	798	804	800
% Women	6.7	7.3	8	9.2	8.1

Sustainability (continued)

Local Community

GRI 413-1 - Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs

2024 Overview

At Swift Transport, our commitment extends far beyond the efficient movement of goods; it is deeply rooted in our purpose to unite and empower Africa, fostering economic growth and contributing to a sustainable and bright future. As a proudly Zimbabwean brand operating for almost eight decades, we understand that true delivery excellence encompasses not just logistics, but also a profound responsibility to the communities we serve. In 2024, our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives reflected this unwavering dedication, demonstrating our role as a safe set of hands for both our customers' cargo and the well-being of our society.

Our core operations inherently drive economic activity, and in 2024, Swift Transport proudly moved a significant 36 tonnes of goods, encompassing 32,824 individual items, with an impressive total value of USD$70,473.23. This vital movement of goods facilitated commerce, supported livelihoods, and ensured essential supplies reached their destinations across the region. Beyond our logistical prowess, we actively invested in various community and environmental initiatives, embodying our solutions-driven approach to societal challenges. We believe in giving back to the fabric of our nation, supporting a diverse range of organizations that align with our values and contribute to a healthier, more vibrant Zimbabwe.

Throughout the year, Swift Transport was honoured to provide support to several commendable organizations. Our donations extended to sports development through the Zimbabwe Triathlon, promoting health and national pride. We also contributed significantly to animal welfare, aiding the SPCA and the Animal Friend Foundation in their crucial work. Our commitment to public safety and community infrastructure was demonstrated through support for the Zimbabwe Royal Police and the Harare City Council. Furthermore, we extended our reach to charitable causes like Old Legs and Mobi Kitchen, addressing immediate needs within vulnerable communities. Education received our attention through Rudland School, while our dedication to environmental stewardship was evident in our support for the Conservation Wildlife Fund. Lastly, we contributed to general community welfare by assisting The Friendlies. Each contribution underscores our mission to connect the African continent through unparalleled solutions, ensuring that every delivery also fuels positive social impact. We remain steadfast in our vision to be the most reliable and leading freight and logistics company on the African continent, a vision inextricably linked to our ongoing commitment to corporate social responsibility and the prosperity of our shared future.

Supporting Data

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total expenditure on social/local contribution activities (USD)	70,473	402,868	642,015	327,800	561,627
Total amount of goods donated to/transported for local charities (tonnes)	36	183	292	149	255
Number of Unifreight Employees participating in social contribution activities?	43	43	-	-	-

Sustainability (continued)

Governance Indicators

The following governance indicators have been mandated by Practice Note 16:

GRI	Indicator
2-9	Governance structure and composition
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts
2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body
2-1	Organizational details
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations

Board Composition

GRI 2-9 - Governance structure and composition

Unifreight's governance structure refers to the system by which Unifreight is directed, controlled, and held accountable. It includes the framework of rules, practices, and processes that define how decisions are made, who has authority and responsibility, and how those in positions of power are held accountable. This structure involves the board of directors, executive management, and the various committees, each with defined roles and responsibilities. This governance structure ensures transparency, fairness, and ethical conduct, aligning Unifreight's objectives with stakeholder interests while mitigating risks.

Table of attendance at Board meetings in 2024.

	Main Board Meetings - 2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Peter Annesley	√	√	√	√
Belmont Ndebele	√	√	√	√
Mark Kalweit	√	√	√	√
Hannah Crabbe	√	√	√	√
Richard Clark	√	√	√	√
Jackson Fambawaputa	√	√	√	√

Board Of Directors

Peter John Annesley
Chairman

Peter John Annesley has over 30 years' experience in financial services as well as business advisory services. Peter has held positions in an executive capacity. He holds a Degree in Mechanical Engineering and a Master's Degree in Business Administration both from the University Of Cape Town School Of Business. Peter has participated in corporate and investment banking, creation of financial instruments and capital raising initiatives, property development and infrastructure funding. Peter is also an active player in the service delivery of premium standard HealthCare in Harare whilst being a citizen of and residing in Zimbabwe.

Mark Andrew Kalweit
Non Executive Director

Mr. Mark Andrew Kalweit is a Technology Innovator and Entrepreneur. He has over twenty plus years' experience in the ICT industry. Mark's expertise is founded on a clear vision to develop successful customer relationships by delivering on projects with exceptional technical acumen in this Digital Landscape. Mark has held various executive positions in private organisations. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe

Hannah Jayne Crabbe
Non Executive Director

Hannah holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours Business Marketing and Management from the Oxford Brookes University Business School (United Kingdom). She has vast experience in business related areas such as strategy, product and brand management, digital marketing, operations and research methods which she attained in her past experience.

Belmont Njabulo Ndebele
Non Executive Director

Belmont has over 25 years of banking and financial services sector experience 20 of which have been held in an executive capacity. He holds a Masters of Science and a Bachelor of Science Honours degree in Economics from the University of Zimbabwe. He also holds various qualifications in Leadership, Strategy, Corporate Governance, Treasury, Trade and Structured Finance. He also sits on the boards of various listed and non-listed entities in Zimbabwe. He also serves on the Advisory board of a world renowned university based in India. He is a citizen of and resides in Zimbabwe.

Board Of Directors (continued)

Richard Peter Alan Clarke
Group Chief Executive Officer

Richard was educated at St. Georges College and then Rhodes University to study a BSSCI (Economics). He returned to Zimbabwe to work at Imara Africa as a Business Analyst for companies listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) before joining National Tested Seeds as Business Development Manager. Richard then joined Mt Meru Group as a Regional General Manager handling their trading portfolio where he received one on one mentoring by Gazelles International and completed their Scaling Up 2.0 leadership course. He then went on to join Dallaglio where he performed a dual role as Group Procurement Manager and as General Manager of an affiliated SBU. Here Richard continued his development through the Sabre 1000-day CEO course and had the priviledge of working with some of Zimbabwe's leaders of industry. Richard was appointed CEO on 1 January 2023.

Jackson Nyakupfawa Fambawaputa
Group Chief Financial Officer

Jackson is a Chartered Accountant and a holder of a Master's Degree in Business Leadership (MBL) through UNISA School of Business Leadership. He trainedarticles with Price Waterhouse Coopers Chartered Accountants before joining and working for various organisation prior to his appointment as CFO on 1 June 2022. He has over 15 years' experience in Financial Accounting, General Administration, Advisory Services, Treasury Management Strategic Business Management and Company Secretarial duties

Sustainability (continued)

Board Committees

GRI 2-13 - Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts

Devolution of responsibility to board committees is undertaken where specific duties and decision-making powers are delegated from the main board of directors to specialised committees. Each committee is composed of board members with expertise in the relevant area, enabling more in-depth scrutiny and informed decision-making. By delegating responsibilities, the board ensures that complex issues receive the attention they require while maintaining oversight through regular reports and updates from the committees. This structure enhances governance by improving efficiency, enabling more focused discussions, and ensuring that critical areas of Unifreight's operations are managed by those best equipped to do so.

Finance, Audit and Risk Committee **Members:** Belmont Njabulo Ndebele – Chairman Mark Andrew Kalweit – Member Peter John Annesley – Member	The Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee is a key component of the board's governance structure, tasked with overseeing the organization's financial integrity, risk management, and audit processes. This committee is responsible for reviewing and monitoring financial statements, ensuring that they are accurate and comply with relevant accounting standards. It also plays a critical role in overseeing the internal and external audit functions, ensuring that audits are conducted thoroughly, and any issues are addressed promptly. Additionally, the committee is charged with identifying, assessing, and managing potential risks that could impact Unifreight, ranging from financial risks to operational and strategic threats. By providing focused oversight in these areas, the Finance, Audit, and Risk Committee helps safeguard Unifreight's assets, ensures compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, and enhances the overall governance and risk management framework.
Human Resources and Renumeration Committee Members: Mark Andrew Kalweit – Chairman Hannah Jayne Crabbe – Member Peter John Annesley – Member	The Human Resources and Remuneration Committee is a crucial element of a board's governance structure, focusing on the Unifreight's human capital and compensation strategies. This committee is responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of HR policies, ensuring they align with the Unifreight's objectives and culture. It plays a key role in setting and reviewing the remuneration packages of senior executives, including salaries, bonuses, and other incentives, to ensure they are competitive and aligned with performance goals. The committee also ensures that the Unifreight's remuneration practices are fair, transparent, and comply with relevant regulations. Additionally, it oversees talent management, succession planning, and employee development initiatives, ensuring that Unifreight attracts, retains, and motivates the best talent. Through its work, the Human Resources and Remuneration Committee helps to create a positive and productive work environment that supports the Unifreight's long-term success.

	Human Resources & Remuneration Committee - 2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Mark Kalweit	√	√	√	√
Hannah Crabbe	√	√	√	√
Peter Annesley	√	√	√	√

	Finance, Audit & Risk Committee – 2024			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Belmont Ndebele	√	√	√	√
Mark Kalweit	√	√	√	√
Peter Annesley	√	√	√	√

Collective knowledge of the highest Governance Body

GRI 2-17 - Collective knowledge of the highest governance body

Included within Board composition and introductions on page 34.

Profile Disclosure

GRI 2-1 - Organizational details

Included within the annual report on page 17.

Compliance with laws and regulations

GRI 2-27 - Compliance with laws and regulations

Unifreight's compliance with laws and regulations is fundamental to its operations, ensuring that it conducts business legally and ethically. Compliance programs have been put in place to monitor and enforce adherence to these regulations, overseen by the Company Secretary. Regular training, audits, and risk assessments are essential components of these programs, helping to identify and mitigate potential legal risks. By maintaining strict compliance, Unifreight not only avoids legal penalties and reputational damage but also builds trust with stakeholders, including customers, employees, investors, and regulators.

04. Financial Statements

Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024.

The consolidated financial statements of Unifreight Africa Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Share capital details	Number of ordinary shares
Authorised share capital: Ordinary shares at $0.01 each	140,000,000
Issued and fully paid share capital: Ordinary shares at $0.01 each	106,474,237
Authorised but unissued shares under the control of the Directors: Ordinary shares at $0.01 each	33,525,763

Reserves
The movement on Capital and Reserves is reflected in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Dividend
The Board of Directors declared a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024, payable to all ordinary shareholders, in the sum of US$200,000.00 (US$0.001878 per share).

Directors fees
Members will be asked to approve the payment of Directors' fees in respect of the year ended 31 December 2024.

Auditors
Members will be asked to approve the remuneration of the Auditors for the past year, Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants.

Members will be asked to re-appoint Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants as the Auditors for the year 2025.

For and on behalf of the Board

P. J. Annesley
Chairman
8 July 2025

M. T. J. Mnemo
Company Secretary
8 July 2025

GrantThornton

Grant Thornton
Camelsa Business Park
135 E.D. Mnangagwa Road
PO Box CY 2619
Causeway, Harare
Zimbabwe
T +263 (242) 442511-4 / +263 8677009063 F +263 (242) 442517 / 496985
E infO@zw.gt.com
www.grantthornton.co.zw

Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Unifreight Africa Limited and its subsidiaries

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Inflation Adjusted Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion
We have audited the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements of Unifreight Africa Limited and its subsidiaries set out on **pages 44 to 79,** which comprise the consolidated inflation adjusted statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated inflation adjusted statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated inflation adjusted statement of changes in equit8 and the consolidated inflation adjusted statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements, including a summar8 of the Group's significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements present fairl8, in all material respects, the financial position of Unifreight Africa Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Qualified Opinion

<u>Non-compliance with International Accounting Standard OAS/ 21 - The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</u>

Change in functional and presentation currency
On 5 April 2024, the Government of Zimbabwe through Statutory Instrument 60 of 2024 introduced a new currency, Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG). The statutory instrument provided that, for accounting and other purposes, all assets and liabilities that were immediately before the effective date valued and expressed in Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL), were to be deemed to be values in ZWG, translated using the formula stipulated in the statutory instrument.

Accordingly, the Group changed its functional and presentation currency from Zimbabwe Dollars ZWL) to Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) with effect from 5 April 2024. A change in functional currency entails all amounts, including comparatives being translated from ZWL to ZWG in accordance with IAS 21 - The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (IAS 21). The Group's previous functional currency (ZWL) was a currency of a hyperinflationary economy. As such, IAS 21 requires that the ZWL inflation adjusted amounts for the period prior to the change in functional currency, and the previously stated comparative consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements be translated to ZWG at the closing exchange rate at the date of change in functional currency.

In preparing the ZWG comparatives for the statement of financial position, management translated the comparative financial statements to ZWG, by separating the balances with underlying USD amounts and ZWL balances without underlying USD amounts. The underlying USD balances were then translated to ZWG using the interbank exchange rate between USD and ZWG as at 5 April 2024. The ZWL denominated balances were inflation adjusted using the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) as at 31 March 2024 and then translated to ZWG using the formula stipulated in Statutory Instrument 60 of 2024. This constitutes a departure from the requirements of IAS 21.

The balances as at 31 December 2024 for vehicles and equipment, inventory, cash and cash equivalents, loans and borrowings, trade payables, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities contain material amounts carried forward from 31 December 2023. As a result, the balances as at 31 December 2024 and the comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2023 may contain material misstatements arising from the translation of the previously stated ZWL comparative consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements to ZWG on change of the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

Exchange rates applied to translate USD transactions and balances
During the prior years and current year, the Group's USD transactions and balances were translated into the functional and presentation currency of the Group using internally generated exchange rates, which were not considered appropriate spot exchange rates for translations as required by IAS 21. Had the appropriate spot exchange rates been used, some elements of the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements would have been materially different.

There have been no restatements to the prior year financial statements in accordance with IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors; and these consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements may contain material misstatements arising from the carry over effects of the non-compliance with IAS 21 during the year ended 31 December 2023.

Had the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IAS 21, some elements would have been materially affected. The effects of the non-compliance with the requirements of IAS 21 have been considered to be material but not pervasive to the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements as a whole.

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 Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements. Except for the matters described in the Basis of Qualified opinion section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers ▪ There is a presumed fraud risk with regards revenue recognition as required by International Standard on Auditing (ISA 240 Revised). There is a risk that the revenue is presented at amounts higher than what has been actually generated by the Group. ▪ The Group is in the business of providing transport and logistics services. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are delivered to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. ▪ The Group also has revenue generated from prepacks and driving schools. These goods and services are paid for in advance. The Group recognises revenue when payment is received. ▪ Revenue recognition was identified as a risk area requiring special audit consideration.	**Our audit procedures included the following:** ▪ Tested the general and application controls around the revenue systems of the Group and reviewed the controls. ▪ Performed revenue analytics to identify anomalies in the revenue and corroborated by tracing to supporting documentation on the explanations provided. ▪ Performed gap detection and duplicates test. ▪ Reviewed whether the revenue recognition criteria is appropriate and in line with the requirements of IFRS 15. Based on the audit work performed and the assumptions made, we satisfied ourselves that the Group's revenue recognition is in accordance with IFRS 15.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Chairman's report, Chief Executive Officer's report, Corporate Governance report, and the Sustainability report, which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information does not include the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Inflation Adjusted Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated inflation adjusted 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, individuallti or in the aggregate,

theti could reasonablti be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated inflation adjusted 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 inflation adjusted financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.
- Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements, including the disclosures, arid whether the consolidated inflation adjusted 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 inflation adjusted financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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 those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when. in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion, the consolidated inflation adjusted financial statements have been properly prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this Independent Auditor's Report is Farai Chibisa.

Grant Thornton

Farai Chibisa
Partner

Registered Public Auditor (PAAB No: 0547)

Grant Thornton **28 March 2025**
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors
HARARE

Statement of Financial Position

As At 31 December 2024

	Notes	Inflated audited December 2024 ZWG	Inflated audited December 2023 ZWG
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Vehicles and equipment	6	942 902 154	830 976 047
Investment properties	7	221 040 000	179 019 929
Investment in equity instruments	10.2	16 403 525	77 700 554
Right of use of asset	9	439 535 885	444 992 134
Intangible assets	8	5 777 943	5 777 943
		1 625 659 507	1 538 466 607
Current assets			
Inventories	11	23 303 516	109 047 326
Trade and other receivables	12	214 445 659	163 435 704
Cash and cash equivalents	13	42 221 920	47 480 408
		279 981 095	319 963 438
Total assets		1 905 640 602	1 858 430 045
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	14	4 102 339	4 102 33
Share premium	14	7 935 518	7 935 518
Non distributable reserve	14	78 122 453	139 549 377
Revaluation reserve		318 784 845	212 315 067
Fair value reserve for financial assets at FVOCI		-	37 263 277
Retained earnings		1 157 852 259	838 373 855
		1 566 797 414	1 239 539 433
Non current liabilities			
Lease liability	16	12 007 595	52 723 660
Loans and borrowings	9	52 004 915	77 011 454
Deferred tax liabilities	17	14 662 481	271 090 856
		78 674 991	400 825 970
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	15	109 361 462	126 340 274
Income tax payable		18 201 660	6 271 128
Lease liability	9	35 451 399	30 455 000
Loans and borrowings	16	97 153 676	54 998 240
		260 168 197	218 064 642
Total equity and liabilities		1 905 640 602	1 858 430 043

P. J. Annesley
Chairman

R. P. A. Clarke
Chief Executive Officer

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	Inflated audited December 2024 ZWG	Inflated audited December 2023 ZWG
Revenue	5	743 931 563	1 048 893 273
Operating expenses	20	(661 451 671)	(837 489 914)
Movement in expected credit losses	12	11 046 535	(10 727 164)
Other operating income	19	167 956 704	424 025 695
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation		**261 508 759**	**624 701 892**
Finance costs	22	(11 616 933)	(33 581 617)
Depreciation	6,9	(68 130 272)	(62 551 638)
Monetary gain		(110 426 610)	404 023 165
Profit before taxation		**71 329 944**	**932 591 902**
Income tax credit/(expense)	23	272 182 212	(200 892 963)
Profit for the year		**343 512 156**	**731 698 840**
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net (loss)/gain on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	10.2	(40 328 128)	60 007 216
Revaluation gain	6	137 360 423	212 315 067
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**97 032 295**	**272 322 282**
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**440 544 451**	**1 004 021 122**
Earnings per share			
- Basic earnings for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		413.76	942.97
- Diluted (loss)/earnings for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		413.76	942.97
- Headline earnings/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (cents)		2.18	(10.47)

Statement Of Changes In Equity

as at 31 December 2024

Statement Of Changes In Equity (Continued)

as at 31 December 2024

	Inflation Adjusted							
	Share capital ZWG	Share premium ZWG	Non distributable reserves ZWG	Revaluation Reserve ZWG	Fair value of financial assets at FVOCI reserve ZWG	Equity portion of shareholders ZWG	Retained earnings ZWG	Total equity ZWG
Balance as at 1 January 2023	4 102 339	7 935 518	139 549 377	-	(22 743 939)	34 403 055	106 675 015	269 921 365
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	731 698 840	731 698 840
Net gain on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	60 007 216	-	-	60 007 216
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	212 315 067	-	-	-	212 315 067
Reclassification of shareholders loan	-	-	-	-	-	(34 403 055)	-	(34 403 055)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	4 102 339	7 935 518	139 549 377	212 315 067	37 263 277	-	838 373 855	1 239 539 433
Balance as at 1 January 2024	4 102 339	7 935 518	139 549 377	212 315 067	37 263 277	-	838 373 855	1 239 539 433
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	343 512 156	343 512 156
Net loss on equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(37 263 277)	-	(24 033 752)	(61 297 029)
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	106 469 778	-	-	-	106 469 778
Effects of transition of functional currency	-	-	(61 426 924)	-	-	-	-	(61 426 924)
Balance as at 31 December 2024	4 102 339	7 935 518	78 122 453	318 784 845	-	-	1 157 852 259	1 566 797 414

1964 — 1972 — 1976 — 1981 — 1986 — 1987 — 1991 — 1995 — 2013 — 2016 — 2019 — 2023



Statement Of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	December 2024 ZWG (Inflation adjusted)	December 2023 ZWG (Inflation adjusted)
Profit before tax from continuing operations		71 329 944	935 750 080
Adjusted for:			
Monetary loss/(gain)		110 426 609	(407 181 437)
- Fair value gains on investment properties		-	(104 782 758)
- Unrealised exchange gains		-	(20 127 788)
- Depreciation	6,9	68 130 272	62 551 637
- Loss/(profit) on disposal of vehicles and equipment		5 382 012	(8 805 647)
- Net finance cost		-	33 581 617
Changes in working capital:			
- Decrease/(increase) in Inventories		85 743 810	(91 606 102)
- (Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(51 019 955)	45 954 151
- (Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables		(16 978 812)	81 868 895
Cash generated from operations		**273 013 880**	**527 202 648**
Cash generated from operations		273 013 880	527 202 648
Interest paid		-	(7 896 167)
Taxation		11 930 532	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		**284 944 412**	**519 306 481**
Purchase of vehicles and equipment	6	(37 416 968)	(508 759 607)
Proceeds from sale of vehicles and equipment		1 462 742	-
Increase in right of use asset		5 456 249	-
Proceeds from sale of investment property, vehicles and equipment		-	27 665 743
Net cash utilised in investing activities		**(30 497 977)**	**(481 093 864)**
Proceeds from borrowings	16	40 000 000	57 258 616
Principal payment of lease liabilities		(2 556 842)	(11 722 770)
Repayments of borrowings	16	(21 242 090)	(81 391 069)
Net cash generated/(utilised) in financing activities		**16 201 068**	**(35 855 223)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**272 519 887**	**2 357 394**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		47 480 408	5 148 839
Effects of currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		-	(4 183 727)
Effects of change in functional currency		(61 426 924)	-
Effects of IAS 29 on cash and cash equivalents		(216 351 451)	44 157 902
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	13	**42 221 920**	**47 480 408**

Statement Of Accounting Policies

for the period ended 31 December 2024

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Unifreight Africa Limited (formerly Pioneer Corporation Africa Limited) was incorporated in Zimbabwe in 1970. It is the holding company of a Group of companies primarily involved in the road transport industry whose main activities include inter-city freight consolidations, the distribution of general goods, and a courier service. Swift the Group's principle revenue generating brand turned 70 years in 2016.

The Company is incorporated in Zimbabwe. Other entities in the Group are incorporated in Botswana. The company is listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange

These Group consolidated financial statements are presented in Zimbabwean Gold and were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 25 March 2025.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the international Accounting Standards Board (IASB) with the exception to IAS 21 Effects of Changes in Exchange Rates on accounting for change in functional currency, IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies. The accounting policies are applied consistently throughout the Group. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) and all values are rounded to the nearest 1 000 dollars except where otherwise stated.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using the general purchasing power of the functional currency for the purposes of fair presentation in accordance with IAS 29 (Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies) using the back stop date of 1 January 2019. This historical cost information has been restated for changes in the general purchasing power of the Zimbabwe Gold and as a result are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements represent the primary financial statements of the Group. The historical cost financial statements have been provided by way of supplementary information.

2.1.1 (a) Inflation adjustment

The Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) in their circular 01/19 communicated that the factors and characteristics to apply IAS 29, Financial Reporting in Hyper-Inflationary Economies had been met in Zimbabwe. The pronouncement require that entities reporting in Zimbabwe apply the requirements of IAS 29 with effect from 1 July 2019.

IAS 29 requires that the financial statements prepared in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date and the corresponding figures for the previous period be stated in the same terms. The restatement has been calculated by means of conversion factors derived from the consumer price index. The Group used the following inflation adjustment factors derived from the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCTL) as published by the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTATS. The following factors were applied:

Period / Month	Factor
December 2023	7.8227
January 2024	5.1815
December 2024	1.0000

The main procedures applied for the above-mentioned restatements are as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities that are carried at amounts current at the reporting date are not restated because they are already expressed in terms of the monetary unit current at the reporting date. Monetary items are money held and items to be recovered or paid in money.
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are not carried at amounts current at the reporting date and components of shareholders' equity are restated by applying the relevant monthly conversion factors.
- Comparative financial information was converted using an adjusting factor of 7.8227 based on the Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCTL) to hyper-inflate the amounts.
- All items of the income statements are restated by applying the relevant monthly, yearly average or year-end factors.

The inflation effects on cash and cash equivalents were shown separately in the reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents. The Group considered the broad objectives of IAS 29 and IAS 7 to appropriately present and disclose the effects of inflation on cash and cash equivalents.

IAS 29 requires that the restated amount of a non-monetary item be reduced, in accordance with the appropriate IFRSs, when it exceeds its recoverable amount. Accordingly, The Group assesses that the restated values of inventory are not above what it expects to realise from the sale of the inventory in the ordinary course of business. The restated carrying of vehicles and equipment is tested for impairment in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36, Impairment of assets.

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

(b) Going concern.

The Directors assess the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern at the end of each financial year. As at 31 December 2024, the Directors have assessed the Group will continue operating as a going concern in the near foreseeable future and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is therefore still appropriate.

2.1.2 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures.

2.1.2 (a) New and ammended standards adopted by the Group

The following new standards, issued by IASB amendments and interpretations are effective for the first time for periods beginning on or after 1 November 2023 have no material effect on the Group.

International Financial Reporting Standards and amendments effective for the first time in 2024 year-ends

Number	Effective date	
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (Amendments to IFRS 4)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	IFRS 17 requires insurance liabilities to be measured at a current fulfilment value and provides a more uniform measurement and presentation approach for all insurance contracts. These requirements are designed to achieve the goal of a consistent, principle-based accounting for insurance contracts. IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts as of 1 January 2023. The amendments have no impact on the Group's financial statements
Amendments to IAS 12, Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	The amendments require companies to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. The amendments have no impact on the Group's financial statements.
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	Under the amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements the classification of certain liabilities as current or non-current may change (e.g. convertible debt). In addition, companies may need to provide new disclosures for liabilities subject to covenants. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.
Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.	The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. The amendments have no impact on the Group's financial statements.
Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. The amendments have no impact on the Group's financial statement.
Amendments to IAS 21: Lack of Exchangeability	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	The IASB's amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates require disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.
Amendment to IFRS 16 - Leases on sale and leaseback	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

Number	Effective date	
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 on Supplier finance arrangements	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.	On May 25, 2023, the IASB issued the final amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 which address the disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency of supplier finance arrangements and their effects on a company's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)	Annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. Earlier application is permitted.	Under the amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements the classification of certain liabilities as current or non-current may change (e.g. convertible debt). In addition, companies may need to provide new disclosures for liabilities subject to covenants. The Group is currently assessing the impact the amendments will have on its financial statements.

2.2 Consolidation, Business Combinations and Goodwill

a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Unifreight Africa Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group 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.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee.
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements.
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income and financial position from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group 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 the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between continuing operations of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it:

- Derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary.
- Derecognises the carrying amount of any non – controlling interest.
- Derecognises the cumulative translation differences, recorded in equity
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received
- Recognises the fair value of any investment retained
- Recognises any surplus or deficit in profit or loss.
- Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss or retained earnings, as appropriate, as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

(b) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability will be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash generating unit retained.

2.3 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the CEO who makes strategic decisions.

2.4 Foreign currency translation

(a) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Conversion from Zimbabwean Dollar to Zimbabwean Gold

Following the Introduction of the Zimbabwean Gold Currency by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) on 5 April 2024 and the Statutory Instrument (SI) 60 of 2024, all the previously existing Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL) balances were converted into ZWG as at that date.

The swap rate of ZWG 1: ZW$ 2,498.7242 was used as guided by the closing interbank exchange rate and the price of gold as at that date. The previously reported balances for June (income statement) and transactions between 1 January 2024 and 31 March 2024 were Inflated to the 31st of March 2024. These amounts were converted using the same rate for adoption as the comparative balances and current results in the Condensed financial results for the period ended 30 June 2024. The transactions that occurred between 1 April 2024 and 30 June 2024 have not been restated using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) given that the ZWG has not as yet exhibited all the characteristics that would indicate that it is a currency of a hyperinflationary economy. For the opening balances in the balance sheet, management also Inflated to the 31st of March 2024, however for certain balances that management could determine a USD balance as at the 31st of December 2024, management used the initial official rate by the RBZ of USD1:13.5 so as to regularise the opening balance.

(b) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (all of which are a currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(i) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
(ii) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
(iii) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.5 Vehicles and equipment

Effective the 1 January 2023 Vehicles and equipment were being recognised using the revaluation model as per IAS 16 Property, plant and equipment. Restatements were done in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. So now, Property, plant and equipment is being stated at revalued amount, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. When significant parts of property, vehicles and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, vehicles and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Motor vehicles	3 - 20 years
Equipment, furniture and fittings	3 - 10 years

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

An item of vehicles and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of vehicles and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2.6 Investment property

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both; and that is not occupied by the companies in the Group, is classified as investment property.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and borrowing costs. Borrowing costs include those incurred for the purpose of acquiring, constructing or producing a qualifying asset. After initial recognition, investment property is remeasured on an annual basis at fair value and the gains and losses are recognised as other income in the statement of Profit or loss.

Investment properties are derecognised either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised in profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. If owner-occupied property becomes an investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy stated under property, vehicles and equipment up to the date of change in use.

Investment property comprises land and buildings. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on buildings is calculated using the straight-line method over 50 years.

Refer Note 2.19 for impairment of investment properties

2.7 Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

2.7.1 Financial assets

Initial recognition and measureme

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as Financial assets at amortised cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Further disclosures relating to impairment of financial assets are also provided in the following notes:

- Critical accounting estimates and assumptions - Note 4
- Trade receivables - Note 12

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The Group used year on year inflation and Consumer price index as forward looking factors for the purpose of calculating ECL. The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.7.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

Financial liabilities at armotised cost

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans, borrowings and deferred consideration.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.7.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.8 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method for Uniforms and Stationery. Cost of Spares, Fuel, tyres, oils and lubricants is determined using the first in first out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position compriseconsist of cash,short-term deposits and bank overdraft with a maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents is as defined above net of bank overdrafts.

2.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2.11 Current and deferred tax

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

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 profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. The adjustment is either treated as a reduction in goodwill (as long as it does not exceed goodwill) if it was incurred during the measurement period or recognised in profit or loss.

The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Value Added Tax

Revenue,expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax,except:

a) where the value added tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authorityt,in which case the value added tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable.

b) Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of value added tax included. The net amount of value added tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivable or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.12 Employee benefits

(a) Pension obligations

The Group provides for pensions on retirement for all employees by means of a defined contribution pension fund which is administered by a Board of Trustees.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. The contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(b) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the group recognises costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, then they are discounted.

2.13 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The Group's provisions is made up of expenses incurred by the group of which suppliers have not provided invoices.

2.14 Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

Group as a lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies 2.19 Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The Group's lease liabilities are disclosed as lease liabilities (see Note 9).

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of land and buildings (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments below ZWG2 603 are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of lowvalueassets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.15 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's board of directors.

2.16 Fair value measurement

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Group's executive committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement. The executive committee comprises of the Group CEO and heads of the various business units.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the executive committee after discussion with and approval by the Group's finance and audit committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The executive committee decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the executive committee analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the executive committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The executive committee, in conjunction with the Group's external valuers, also compares the changes in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the valuation committee and the Group's external valuers present the valuation results to the finance and audit committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

2.18 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

2.18 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)
for the period ended 31 December 2024

determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the statement of profit or loss in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at financial year end, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

2.20 Discontinued operations and assets and liabilities held for sale

The Group classifies assets and liabilities as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the sale, excluding the finance costs and income tax expense.

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale or distribution is highly probable and the asset or liability is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the sale will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of the classification.

Property, vehicles and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortised once classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statement of financial position

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount as profit or loss after tax from discontinued operations in the profit or loss.

2.21 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group is in the business of providing transport and logistics. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when goods are delivered to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements.

Transport and logistics services

This revenue can be disaggregated into, transport and courier, dedicated and specialised and International distribution. All these services are provided in Zimbabwe and revenue is recognised at a point in time when delivery is made to the customer. The normal credit term is 14 to 30 days upon delivery. In determining the transaction price , the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, noncash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk(including currency risk, interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group therefore adopts a non-speculative approach in managing risk whilst maximising profits.

Risk management is carried out by the Board's finance and risk Committee under policies approved by the board of directors. Group treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Group's operating units. The board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk,

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

use of non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, debt and equity investments and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 31 December in 2024 and 2023.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2024 and 2023.

(I) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenues or expenses are denominated in a different currency).
The Group hedges this risk by borrowing Zimbabwe Gold denominated loans to finance expenses denominated in a different currency.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of USD1 301 864.66, 891 577.77 Rands,720 Pula and GBP230 (2022: USD78 780.39 and 44 385.50 Rands). The Group also has trade payables of USD1 301 864.66, 891 577.77 Rands (2023: USD 1 200 436.17 and 1 923 498.98 Rands). The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the US$ and Rand exchange rate.

	Change in rates	Effect on profit/ (Loss) before tax
2024	+10%	7 356 764
	-10%	(7 356 764)
2023	+10%	17,406,665
	-10%	(17,406,665)

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. There is no impact on equity.

The Group manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in the interest rates, the same assumptions used for foreign exchange risk have been applied:

	Change in rates	Effect on profit/ (Loss) before tax
2024	1%	116,169
	-1%	(116,169)
2023	1%	189,452
	-1%	(189,452)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions. Management assess the quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set by the Audit and Finance Committee of the Board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored.

Trade receivables and contract assets

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables and contract assets are regularly monitored and any freight services to major customers are generally covered by service level agreements. At 31 December 2024, the Group had 12 customers ZWG43 399 214(2023: ZWG313 069) that owed it more than ZW$500 million each and accounted for approximately 37% (2023: 37%) of all the receivables and contract assets outstanding. There were 27 customers (2023: 0 customers) with balances greater than ZW$200 million accounting for just over 27% (2023: 0%) of the total amounts of receivable and contract assets.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for all customers. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written-off if past due for more than one year and are not

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

subject to enforcement activity. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 12. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables and contract assets as high, as its customers are located in one jurisdiction which is faced with deteriorating economy and operate in largely controlled market.

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets using a provision matrix. The full extent of Covid-19 and its effect on repayments by customers is still being assessed by the Group.

	Current ZWG	30 Days ZWG	60 Days ZWG	90 Days ZWG	Total ZWG
31 December 2024					
Expected credit loss rate	21%	7%	6%	6%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	9 520 199	11 432 932	6 565 437	2 271 258	29 789 826
Expected credit loss	1 987 818	838 034	400 492	138 547	3 364 890
31 December 2023					
Expected credit loss rate	7%	8%	8%	100%	
Estimated total gross carrying amount at default	65 388	69 913	71 586	918 555	1 125 442
Expected credit loss	4 660	5 328	5 586	919 677	935 251

3.1(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management includes maintaining sufficient cash, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve which comprises undrawn borrowing facility, cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flow and funds from the major shareholder.

The table below shows the maturity profile of the Group's liabilities based on undiscounted contractual cash flows.

	Up to 1 month ZWG	2 to 6 months ZWG	6 months to 1year ZWG	1 to 5 years ZWG	Total ZWG
At 31 December 2024					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	10 247 055	8 539 212	1 707 842	-	109 361 462
Lease liabilities	67 381	351 256	454 788	15 102 533	47 458 994
Borrowings	4 728 623	23 643 113	28 371 735	88 202 682	149 158 591
Total liabilities	**15 043 059**	**32 533 581**	**30 534 365**	**103 305 215**	**305 979 047**
At 31 December 2023					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	43 888 789	26 733 658	5 346 730	-	75 969 177
Lease liabilities	210 949	1 099 675	1 423 802	47 281 406	50 015 832
Borrowings	1 709 299	74 019 346	888 231	2 761 356	79 378 232
Total liabilities	**45 809 037**	**101 852 679**	**7 658 763**	**50 042 762**	**205 363 241**

Statement Of Accounting Policies (continued)

for the period ended 31 December 2024

3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is total group borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is the sum of Share capital and all reserves of the Group. The gearing ratio at 31 December 2023 was 53% (2022 - 35%).

	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Total borrowings	149 158 591	132 009 694
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(42 221 920)	(47 480 408)
Net debt	106 936 671	84 529 286
Total equity	1 566 797 415	1 239 539 433
Total capital	1 673 734 086	1 324 068 719
Gearing ratio	6%	6%

4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(a) Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the transport and logistics industry, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

(b) Income taxes

The Group is subject to income taxes in a number of jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. Refer Note 17 and Note 23 for more information on income taxes.

(c) Useful lives and values of vehicles and equipment

The Group management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for its property, equipment and vehicles and intangible assets. This estimate is based on projected lifecycles for these assets. Management will increase the depreciation charge where useful lives are less than previously estimated lives, or it will write off or write down technically obsolete or non-strategic assets that have been abandoned or sold. Refer Note 6 for the carrying amount of property, vehicles and equipment and accounting policy Note 2.5 for useful lives.

(d) Going concern

The Directors assess the ability of the Group to continue operating as a going concern at the end of each financial year.

Directors considered the following events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt about the going concern assumption:

- Arrears or discontinuance of dividends.
- Inability to pay creditors on due dates.
- Inability to comply with other terms of loan agreements.
- Change from credit to cash-on-delivery transactions with suppliers.
- Inability to obtain financing for essential new product development or other essential investments.

Operating
- Shortages of important supplies.
- Loss of key management without replacement.
- Loss of a major market, franchise, license, or principal supplier.
- Labor difficulties.

Other
- Pending legal or regulatory proceedings against the entity that may, if successful, result in claims that are unlikely to be satisfied.
- Non-compliance with capital or other statutory requirements.

As a 31 December 2024, the Directors have assessed the Group will continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is therefore still appropriate.

(e) Impairment of intangible and non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow (DCF) model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to intangible assets with indefinite useful lives recognised by the Group.

(f) Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods 'covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered 'by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension options. The Group applies 'judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew ' the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to 'exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease 'term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability 'to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew (e.g., construction of significant leasehold 'improvements or significant customization to the leased asset).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of land and buildings with 'shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., three to five years). The Group typically exercises its option to renew for 'these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on operations if a replacement asset is not 'readily available. The renewal periods for leases of land and buildings with longer non-cancellable periods '(i.e., 10 to 15 years) are not included as part of the lease term as these are not reasonably certain to be 'exercised.

(g) Property lease classification – Group as lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group 'has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease 'term not constituting a major part of the economic life of the commercial property and the present value of 'the minimum lease payments not amounting to substantially all of the fair value of the commercial property, 'that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of these properties and accounts 'for the contracts as operating leases.

(h) Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). 5(a) Revenue from contracts with customers

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

5 REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

5(a.1) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with customers:

	Inflation Adjusted			
	Transport and courier ZWG	Dedicated and specialised ZWG	International distribution logistics ZWG	Total ZWG
2024				
Type of service				
Transport and logistics	563 569 160	48 699 393	131 712 960	743 981 513
Geographical markets				
Zimbabwe	563 569 160	48 699 393	15 684 178	627 952 731
Mozambique	-	-	54 633 219	54 633 218
Zambia	-	-	51 723 654	51 723 654
Malawi	-	-	9 671 910	9 671 910
Timing of revenue recognition				
Services transferred at a point in time	563 569 160	48 699 393	131 712 960	743 981 513
2023				
Type of service				
Transport and logistics	973 695 062	72 091 134	3 107 077	1 048 893 273
Geographical markets				
Zimbabwe	968 997 200	72 091 134	3 107 077	1 044 195 411
Mozambique	1 458 718	-	-	1 458 718
Zambia	2 304 460	-	-	2 304 460
South Africa	934 684	-	-	934 684
Timing of revenue recognition				
Services transferred at a point in time	973 695 062	72 091 134	3 107 077	1 048 893 273

5(a.2) Contract balances

	Inflation adjusted	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Trade receivables	157 312 182	88 755 718

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 14 to 30 days. In 2024, ZWG3 287 502 540 (2023: ZWG1 227 157 973) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

5(a.3) Performance obligations

Freight delivery

The performance obligation is satisfied at the time of delivery of freight and payment is generally due within 7 to 30 days from delivery.

5b Segment Information

The Group has been restructured and reorganised to show a one-company-one-focus business, providing a transport and logistics solution.

The investment property companies' performance is shown as a separate segment.

The segment results for the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Inflation Adjusted		
	Transport and logistics solution ZWG	Investment property ZWG	Consolidated ZWG
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024			
Total revenue continuing operations	743 981 513	-	743 981 513
Operating costs	(656 808 045)	(4 672 948)	(661 480 993)
Dividend received	-	-	-
Other operating income	108 217 667	59 739 037	167 956 704
Movement in expected credit losses	11 046 535	-	11 046 535
EBITDA	206 437 670	55 066 089	261 503 759
Net finance costs	(11 616 933)	-	(11 616 933)
Depreciation	(68 130 272)	-	(68 130 272)
Monetary gain	(110 426 609)	-	(110 426 609)
Net profit before income tax	**16 263 856**	**55 066 089**	**71 329 945**
Income tax credit	272 182 212	-	272 182 212
Profit for the year	**288 446 068**	**55 066 089**	**343 512 157**

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024

	Inflation Adjusted		
	Transport and logistics solution ZWG	Investment property ZWG	Consolidated ZWG
Assets			
Non-current assets	1 518 013 733	107 645 774	1 625 659 507
Current assets	243 537 873	36 443 222	279 981 095
Total assets	**1 761 551 606**	**144 088 996**	**1 905 640 602**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities	78 664 031	10 960	78 674 991
Current liabilities	259 509 435	658 762	260 168 197
Total liabilities	**338 173 466**	**669 722**	**338 843 188**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

5b Segment Information (continued)

	Inflation Adjusted		
	Transport and logistics solution ZWG	Investment property ZWG	Consolidated ZWG
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2023			
Total revenue continuing operations	1 048 893 273	-	1 048 893 273
Operating costs	(837 193 481)	(296 431)	(837 489 912)
Other operating income	395 577 408	28 448 287	424 025 695
Dividend received	-	-	-
Movement in expected credit losses	(10 727 164)	-	(10 727 164)
EBITDA	5 596 041	4 958 740	624 701 892
Net finance costs	(33 581 617)	-	(33 581 617)
Depreciation	(62 551 638)	-	(62 551 638)
Monetary gain	240 759 962	163 263 204	404 023 166
Net profit before income tax	150 222 748	168 221 944	932 591 803
Income tax credit	(204 847 143)	3 954 180	(200 892 963)
Profit for the year	2 882 035	7 317 518	731 698 840

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2023

	Inflation Adjusted		
	Transport and logistics solution ZWG	Investment property ZWG	Consolidated ZWG
Assets			
Non-current assets	973 801 094	564 665 513	1 538 466 607
Current assets	314 162 004	5 801 434	44 555 919
Assets held for sale	-	-	-
Total assets	1 287 963 098	570 466 947	1 583 022 526
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities	400 562 022	263 948	400 825 970
Current liabilities	216 379 279	1 685 363	218 064 642
Total liabilities	616 941 301	1 949 311	618 890 612

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

6 VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

	Inflation adjusted		
	Motor vehicles ZWG	Equipment, furniture and fittings ZWG	Total ZWG
At 1 January 2023			
Cost	174 640 834	21 283 873	195 924 707
Accumulated depreciation	(87 824 655)	(13 008 320)	(100 832 975)
Net carrying amount	**86 816 179**	**8 275 553**	**95 091 732**
Year ended 31 December 2023			
Opening net book amount	86 816 179	8 275 553	95 091 732
Additions	506 668 816	2 090 791	508 759 607
Revaluation surplus	251 706 357	30 327 472	282 033 829
Disposals	**(5 402 748)**	**-**	**(5 402 748)**
Cost	(5 418 565)	-	(5 418 565)
Accumulated depreciation	15 817	-	15 817
Depreciation charge	(48 291 178)	(1 215 195)	(49 506 373)
Closing net carrying amount	**791 497 426**	**39 478 621**	**830 976 047**
At 1 January 2024			
Cost	927 597 442	53 702 136	981 299 578
Accumulated depreciation	(136 100 016)	(14 223 515)	(150 323 531)
Net carrying amount	**791 497 426**	**39 478 621**	**830 976 047**
Year ended 31 December 2024			
Opening net book amount	791 497 426	39 478 621	830 976 047
Additions	36 003 383	1 413 585	37 416 968
Revaluation surplus	131 183 078	6 177 345	137 360 423
Disposals	**(6 736 676)**	**(45 923)**	**(6 782 599)**
Cost	(7 142 037)	(57 022)	(7 199 059)
Accumulated depreciation	405 361	11 099	416 460
Depreciation charge	(51 508 417)	(4 560 268)	(56 068 685)
Closing net carrying amount	**900 438 794**	**42 463 360**	**942 902 154**
At 31 December 2024			
Cost	1 087 641 866	61 236 044	1 148 877 910
Accumulated depreciation	(187 203 072)	(18 772 684)	(205 975 756)
Net carrying amount	**900 438 794**	**42 463 360**	**942 902 154**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

7 INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	Inflation adjusted Total ZWG
At 1 January 2023	
Cost	101 902 914
Year ended 31 December 2023	
Opening carrying amount	101 902 914
Disposal	(27 665 743)
Fair value gains	104 782 758
Closing carrying amount	**179 019 929**
At 1 January 2024	
Cost	179 019 929
Year ended 31 December 2024	
At 31 December 2024	179 019 929
Fair value gains	42 020 071
Closing carrying amount	**221 040 000**

	Inflation adjusted	
	December 2024 ZWG	December 2023 ZWG
Rental income derived from investment properties	6 789 098	12 154 143
Expenses generating rental income	(2 758 230)	(3 636 925)
Expenses that did not generate rental income	(1 032 707)	(1 664 921)
	2 998 161	**6 852 297**

8 INTANGIBLE ASSET

	Inflation adjusted	
	December 2024 ZWG	December 2023 ZWG
Carrying amount at 1 January	5 777 943	5 777 943
Carrying amount at 31 December	5 777 943	5 777 943

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

8 INTANGIBLE ASSET (CONTINUED)

The intangible asset was acquired in a business combination and relates to the intellectual property rights in relation to the SWIFT name. The intangible asset has been evaluated as having an indefinite useful life as the brand name is very popular in Zimbabwe and is expected to continue as such for the foreseeable future. The Group performed its annual impairment test for its intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and there was no impairment recorded. The Group based the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit on a value in use calculation. The following key assumptions were used in the value in use calculation:
- Carrying amount of the intangible asset was allocated to the SWIFT cash generating unit.
- Discount rate of 45%.
- Growth rates used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the forecast period of 10%.
- After incorporating any consequential effects, the assumptions change after 5 years.

9 LEASES

The Group has lease contracts for various land and buildings used in its operations. Leases of land and buildings generally have lease terms between 5 and 10 years. The Group's obligations under its leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. Generally, the Group is restricted from assigning, and subleasing the leased assets.

There are several lease contracts that include extension options and which are further discussed below.

Set out below are the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

	Inflation adjusted Land and buildings ZWG
Right of use asset	
As at 1 January 2023	**60 333 225**
Adjusted Modification balance	384 658 909
Modification	397 704 174
Depreciation expense	(13 045 265)
As at 31 December 2023	**444 992 134**
As at 1 January 2024	444 992 134
Modification	(9 069 616)
Foreign exchange gains	15 674 954
Depreciation expense	(12 061 587)
As at 31 December 2024	**439 535 885**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

9 LEASES (CONTINUED)

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	Inflation adjusted
	Land and buildings ZWG
2024	
Lease liability	
As at 1 January	83 178 660
Interest accrual	(4 960 321)
Foreign exchange losses	11 190 292
Modification	9 069 616
Payments	(17 856 428)
Total	**80 621 819**
Non-current	12 007 595
Current	35 451 399
As at 31 December	**47 458 994**
2023	
As at 1 January	24 221 848
Interest accrual	1 326 322
Prior period error adjustment	556 938
Modification	66 777 521
Payments	(9 703 969)
Total	**83 178 660**
Non-current	52 723 660
Current	30 455 000
As at 31 December	**83 178 660**

Weighted Average Borrowing rate of 15.9% was used to discount future lease payments.
The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

	Inflation adjusted	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	(12 061 587)	(13 045 265)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(4 960 321)	1 326 322
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**(17 021 908)**	**(11 718 943)**

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of ZWG 17 856 428 (2023: ZWG 13 316 219).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

9 LEASES (CONTINUED)

Group as a lessor

The Group has entered into operating leases on its investment property portfolio consisting of certain office, residential and warehousing buildings (see Note 7). These leases have terms 1 year. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions. Rental income recognised by the Group during the year is ZWG12 127 606 (2023: ZWG7 308 360.34).

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	Inflation adjusted	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Within one year	3 253 540	16 939 523

10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	Inflation adjusted	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments and VAT receivable)	213 003 282	163 347 235
Cash and cash equivalents	42 221 920	47 478
	255 225 202	**163 394 713**
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Loans and borrowings	149 158 592	132 009 693
Trade and other payables	109 361 462	126 340 274
	258 520 054	**258 349 967**

10.1 Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

		Inflation adjusted	
		2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Fair value hierarchy			
Assets at fair value			
Investment property	Level 3	221 040 000	179 019 929
Investment in equity instruments			
Zimplow Limited	Level 1	16 403 525	77 700 554

This investment was irrevocably designated at fair value through OCI as the Group considers these investments to be strategic in nature.

The fair value of these equity shares are determined by reference to published price quotations in an active market.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

10 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY (CONTINUED)

10.2 Investment in equity instruments

Movement in listed equity investment balance is as follows:

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Balance as at 1 January	**77 700 554**	**14 535 066**
Fair value movement	(61 297 029)	63 165 488
Fair value movement net of tax	(58 232 177)	60 007 216
Deferred tax (asset)/ liability	(3 064 852)	3 158 272
Balance as at 31 December	**16 403 525**	**77 700 554**

11 INVENTORIES

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Spares, fuel and stationery	23 303 516	109 047 326

Inventories are written-off when they are either damaged or they have become wholly or partially obsolete. There are no inventories pledged as security for liabilities for the year 2024 and 2023.

Inventories with a carrying amount of ZWG59 197 840 (2023: ZWG38 816 711) were recognised as an expense.

12 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Current		
Trade receivables	157 312 182	147 604 889
Receivables due from related parties	61 760 914	2 928 671
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(6 069 814)	(17 116 349)
Trade receivables - net	**213 003 282**	**133 417 211**
Prepayments	1 452 377	88 469
Other debtors	-	29 930 024
	214 455 659	**163 435 704**

Trade and other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 days.

The carrying amounts of the Group's trade and other receivables are denominated in Zimbabwean Dollars (ZWG) and United States Dollars (USD).

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of receivable mentioned above.

The Group does not hold any collateral as security.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

12 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:		
Write offs	17 116 349	6 389 185
Recovered during the year	(11 046 535)	10 727 164
At 31 December	**6 069 814**	**17 116 349**

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in operational expenses in the statement of comprehensive income. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off, when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash. The other classes within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired assets.

13 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:		
Bank overdrafts (see Note 16)		
Cash and cash equivalents	**42 221 920**	**47 480 408**

14 SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Share capital

	Number of shares	Ordinary shares ZWG	Share premium ZWG	Non-distributable Reserve ZWG
At 31 December 2023	106 474 237	4 102 339	7 935 518	139 549 377
At 31 December 2024	106 474 237	4 102 339	7 935 518	78 122 453

The total number of authorised ordinary shares is 140 000 000 shares with a par value of 13.56 cents.

There are 33 525 763 unissued shares which are under the control of the directors as at reporting date. All issued shares are fully paid.

Non Distributable Reserve

The Group applied a policy that if the underlying asset that caused the reserve is realised then the respective Non-Distributable Reserve is reclassified directly to Retained earnings for possible distribution. Realistation happens when the related asset from which the reserve emanated is sold.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

15 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Current		
Trade payables	22 642 215	101 719 614
Trade payables due to related parties	1 310 246	1 205 776
Other payables	70 828 166	22 244 392
Social security and other statutory liabilities	14 580 835	1 170 492
	109 361 462	**126 340 274**

Trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally on 30 day terms.

Non-current trade and other payables are non-interesting bearing and will be settled within one to five years.

16 BORROWINGS

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Other borrowings		
Non-current		
Loans and borrowings	52 004 915	77 011 454
Current		
Loans and borrowings	97 153 676	54 998 240
	149 158 591	**132 009 694**
Total borrowings	**149 158 591**	**132 009 694**
The following is the reconciliation of loans and borrowings for statement of cash flows purposes:		
Balance as at 1 January	132 009 693	185 804 968
Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)	(1 609 012)	627 576 680
Effects of loan restructuring	-	(657 239 503)
Proceeds from borrowings	40 000 000	57 258 616
Payment of borrowings	(21 242 090)	(81 391 069)
Balance as at 31 December	**152 639 987**	**132 009 692**

Shareholders' loans

The loans are from the major shareholders and are denominated in United States Dollars. These loans are unsecured, interest free and are not to be repaid or demanded in the near foreseeable future. The shareholder loans were used to fund the capital expenditure requirements of the business. These loans were all reclassified to equity in 2016.

Loans and borrowings

Loans and borrowings relate to finance lease arrangements entered into to procure revenue generating vehicles. The amounts are effectively secured as the rights to the leased asset revert to the lessor in the event of default. The interest rates are between 10 - 200% and the liabilities will be repaid in full by December 2026..

The bank overdraft limit was ZWG500,000 at an annual interest rate of 10.5%. The Group did not have an overdraft facility as at 31 December 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

17 DEFERRED TAX

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
The gross movement on the deferred tax is as follows:		
At beginning of year	271 090 856	11 669 852
Movement in temporary differences current year (Note 23)	(290 383 872)	186 543 972
Movement through other comprehensive income (Note 10.1)	33 955 497	72 877 032
At end of year	**14 662 481**	**271 090 856**
Deferred tax relates to the following:		
Vehicles and equipment	27 668 133	181 910 603
Investment properties	2 101 004	3 855 853
Right of use of asset	(272 812)	95 087 682
Lease liability	(14 833 844)	(12 921 554)
Investment in equity instruments at FVOCI	-	3 158 272
	14 662 481	**271 090 856**

18 RETIREMENT BENEFITS

18.1 Defined contribution fund

The Group operates a defined contribution plan pension scheme. A Board of Trustees administers the fund. All full time and permanent employees are eligible for membership. The plan is funded by contributions by the companies in the Group and eligible employees. The company does not carry any risk associated with the pension fund. All risk is carried by the members and the company's liability is limited to the company's contribution to the fund.

18.2 National Social Security Authority

The Group and all its employees based in Zimbabwe contribute to the National Social Security Scheme promulgated under the National Social Security Act of 1989.The Group's obligation is limited to specific contributions as legislated from time to time.

19 OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Profit on disposal of vehicles and equipment	-	14 351 131
Other income	1 182 396	8 805 647
Investment property income	6 789 098	12 154 143
Fair value gains	42 020 071	104 782 758
Foreign exchange gains	117 965 139	283 932 016
	167 956 704	**424 025 695**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

20 OPERATING EXPENSES

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Employee benefit expenses (Note 21)	224 273 470	303 676 310
Vehicle operating expenses	84 937 804	77 612 730
Inventory recognised as an expense	1 337 440	-
Fuel used	119 306 163	277 948 921
Depot/site operating expenses	108 923 782	129 000 993
IT and communication expenses	4 437 620	5 714 585
Forwarding and agent expenses	84 375 978	4 298 431
Freight movement expenses	5 219 505	2 752 608
Advertising and marketing expenses	7 612 778	5 934 377
Printing and stationary	-	30 411
Audit fees	2 859 504	3 722 025
Loss on disposal of vehicles and equipment	5 428 228	-
Bank charges	-	18 059 437
Net foreign exchange losses	12 768 721	-
Legal fees	-	8 739 084
	661 480 993	**837 489 912**

21 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
Wages and salaries (including all directors' fees and emoluments)	216 834 292	293 603 330
Pension contributions - defined contribution plan	2 853 519	3 863 793
Social security contributions	4 585 659	6 209 187
	224 273 470	**303 676 310**
Average number of people employed	743	803

22 INTEREST EXPENSE

	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
- bank borrowings	6 656 612	21 065 841
- lease liabilities	4 960 321	12 515 776
	11 616 933	**33 581 617**

23 INCOME TAX

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Major components of income tax are:		
Normal income tax:		
- Current income tax	18 201 660	14 348 991
Deferred tax:		
- Movement in temporary differences (Note 17)	(290 383 872)	186 543 972
	(272 182 212)	**200 892 963**

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

23 INCOME TAX (CONTINUED)

The tax on the Group's profit before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the weighted average tax rate applicable to profit of the consolidation entities as follows:

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Profit before tax from continuing operations	71 329 945	935 750 080
(Loss) before tax from discontinued operations	-	-
	71 329 945	**935 750 080**
Tax calculated at 24.72%	**17 632 763**	**231 317 420**
Other non-taxable income	(6 070 699)	(6 431 767)
Loss on net monetary position	25 886 821	(100 655 251)
- Other non-deductible expenses	(312 452 371)	76 662 561
Tax expense	**(273 592 849)**	**200 892 963**

The Group has no assessed tax losses that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose.

24 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. In 2024, the company had no category of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent:		
Continuing operations	343 512 157	731 698 840
Earnings attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	**343 512 157**	**731 698 840**

There has been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

There are no instruments that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the periods presented.

	Inflation adjusted 2024 ZWG	Inflation adjusted 2023 ZWG
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic, headline and diluted EPS	106 474 237	106 474 237

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

25 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no capital commitments approved for 2024 and 2023.
The Group is a defendant in various labour disputes with former employees. The cases are at various stages. The total being claimed in all these cases is ZWG 90 793 895. The cases have been assessed and the probability of an outflow is minimal.

26 RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	Inflation adjusted	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
- Purchase of vehicle/spares/services from Scanlink (Private) Limited	3 551 742	19 189 459
- Tyres from Tredcor	762 581	9 085 282
- Rental charges by Unifreight Limited	2 306 075	12 006 555
	6 620 398	**40 281 296**

Goods and services are purchased based on the price list in force and terms that would be available to third parties on an arms-length basis

(ii) Year end balance arising from purchases of goods and services
Payables to related parties

	Inflation adjusted	
	2024 ZWG	2023 ZWG
- Scanlink (Private) Limited	524 711	2 731 902
- Trentyre	99 170	516 328
- Unifreight Limited	524 711	2 731 902
- Clan Properties	3 403 253	-
- KK Properties	1 678 769	-
- Unifreight Cargo (PTY) Limited	32 879 571	-
	39 110 185	**5 980 132**
(iii) Year end balance arising from sales of goods and services		
Receivables due from related parties		
- Skynet	1 350 124	-
	1 350 124	**-**
(v) Directors' shareholdings		
All other Directors have no shareholdings either directly or indirectly.		
(vi) Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	73 663 474	2 584 829

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2024

27 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Operating Companies	Business
Unifreight Cargo Botswana (Proprietary) Limited (100%) (2024 - 100%)	Cross border freight haulage and logistics
Clan Transport Company (Private) Limited (100%) (2022 - 100%)	Dormant
Trek Transport (Private) Limited t/a Skynet Worldwide Express (100%) (2022 - 100%)	Courier services
Clan Properties (Private) Limited (100%) (2022 - 100%)	Property-owning
Kirkman & Kukard (Private) Limited (100%) (2022 - 100%)	Property-owning
Clan Services (Private) Limited (100%) (2022 - 100%)	Dormant

Notice to Shareholders

NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF UNIFREIGHT AFRICA LIMITED
Incorporated in the Republic of Zimbabwe (Unifreight or Company) Registration number: 304/1970

Notice is hereby given that the 55th Annual General Meeting of members will be held in the History Boardroom of the Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street Extension & Josiah Tongogara Avenue, Harare or through https://polling.fts-net.com/Identity/Account/Login on 29 August 2025 at 10.00am to conduct the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. Constitution Of Meeting
   1.1 To table forms of proxy.
   1.2 To declare the meeting constituted.

2. Financial Statements and The Reports of The Directors and Auditors
   To consider and adopt the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 together with the reports of the Directors and Auditors.

3. Directorate
   To note that in terms of article 99 of the Articles of Association, one-third of the Directors shall retire from office and be eligible for re-election. Belmont Njabulo Ndebele and Mark Andrew Kalweit retire by rotation and, both being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The re-election shall be done under separate resolutions.

4 Directors' Fees
   To approve Directors fees for the year ended 31 December 2024.

5. Auditors
   5.1 To approve the remuneration of the Auditors, Grant Thornton Chartered Accountants for the year ended 31 December 2024.
   5.2 To reappoint Grant Thornton as Auditors for the ensuing year, being their fourth year as Auditors of the Company.

6. Dividend
   To note that the Board of Directors declared a final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024, payable to all ordinary shareholders, in the sum of US$200,000.00 (US$0.001878 per share).

7. Any Other Business
   Any other business that may be transacted at an Annual General Meeting.

FORM OF PROXY
A form of proxy, in which are set out the relevant instructions for its completion, is available on request from the Company's Transfer Secretaries or the registered office of the Company, for use by such shareholder of the Company who is unable to attend the AGM but who wishes to be represented thereat. Completion of a form of proxy will not preclude such shareholder of the Company from attending and voting (in preference to the appointed proxy) at the AGM.

The instrument appointing a proxy and the authority (if any) under which it is signed must be received by the Company's transfer secretaries or at the Company's registered offices (Attention: The Company Secretary) at the addresses given below no later than 48 (forty-eight hours) before the time appointed for the holding of the AGM.

OFFICE OF THE ZIMBABWE TRANSFER SECRETARIES	REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY
First Transfer Secretaries (Private) Limited No 1 Armagh Avenue, Eastlea Harare	Unifreight Africa Limited Corner Orme & Willow Roads New Ardbennie, Harare

By Order of the Board

M. T. J. Mnemo
Company Secretary

8 July 2025

Proxy Form

UNIFREIGHT AFRICA LTD

(A public company incorporated in the Republic of Zimbabwe under company registration number 304/1970) ("Unifreight Africa Limited" or "the Company")

PROXY FORM

For use by the Company's shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held in the History Boardroom of the Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street Extension & Josiah Tongogara Avenue, Harare on 29 August 2025 at 10.00am to conduct the following business.

Each member entitled to attend and vote at the AGM is entitled to appoint one person as his/her proxy, who need not be a member of the Company, to attend, speak and vote in his/ her stead at the AGM.

I/We (Name in block letters) ______________________________

Of______________________________

Being the holder of______________________________shares in the Company hereby appoint

1.______________________________of.______________________________or failing him/her

2.______________________________of______________________________

As my/our proxy to act for me/us at the AGM for the purpose of considering and, if deemed fit, passing, with or without modification, the resolutions to be proposed thereat, and at each adjournment or postponement thereof, and to vote for and/or against the resolutions and/or abstain from voting in respect of the shares in the issued share capital of the Company registered in my/our name in accordance with the following instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIGNING AND LODGING THIS PROXY FORM

1. A shareholder may insert the name of a proxy or the names of two alternative proxies of the shareholder's choice in the space provided. The person whose name appears first on the form of proxy will, unless his/her name has been deleted, be entitled to act as proxy to the exclusion of those whose names follow.

2. A shareholder's instructions to the proxy must be indicated by the insertion of the relevant number of votes exercisable by that shareholder in the appropriate space/s provided as well as by means of a cross whether the shareholder wishes to vote, for, against or abstain from the resolutions. Failure to comply with the above will be deemed to authorise the proxy to vote or abstain from voting at the AGM as he/she deems fit in respect of all the shareholder's votes exercisable threat. A shareholder or his/her proxy is not obliged to use all the votes exercisable by the shareholder or by his/her proxy, or cast them in the same way.

3. A deletion of any printed matter and the completion of any blank spaces need not be signed or initialled. Any alteration or correction must be initialled by the signatory/ies.

4. The Chairman shall be entitled to decline to accept the authority of a person signing the proxy form:
   i. under a power of attorney
   ii. on behalf of a company

   Unless that person's power of attorney or authority is deposited at the offices of the Company's transfer secretaries, or the registered office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the meeting.

5. If two or more proxies attend the meeting then that person attending the meeting whose name appears first on the proxy form and whose name is not deleted, shall be regarded as the validly appointed proxy.

6. When there are joint holders of shares, any one holder may sign the form of proxy. In the case of joint holders, the senior who tenders a vote will be accepted to the exclusion of other joint holders. Seniority will be determined by the order in which names stand in the register of members.

7. The completion and lodging of this form of proxy will not preclude the member who grants this proxy form from attending the AGM and speaking and voting in person thereat to the exclusion of any proxy appointed in terms hereof should such member wish to do so.

8. In order to be effective, completed proxy forms must reach the Company's transfer secretaries or the registered office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the AGM.

9. Please ensure that name(s) of the member(s) on the form of proxy and the voting form are exactly the same as those on the share register.

10. Please be advised that the number of votes a member is entitled to be determined by the number of shares recorded on the share register 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.

Design and Layout by WeTwo Studios.

UNIFREIGHT

Contact us
Address: Corner Orme & Willow
New Ardbennie, Harare
Tel: +263 242 621 015-20
Toll Free: +263 867 700 777
WhatsApp: +263 773 799 477
Email: info@unifreight.co.zw
Website: www.unifreight.co.zw

RTMS