NMBZ HOLDINGS LIMITED

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ENQUIRIES:
NMBZ HOLDINGS LIMITED

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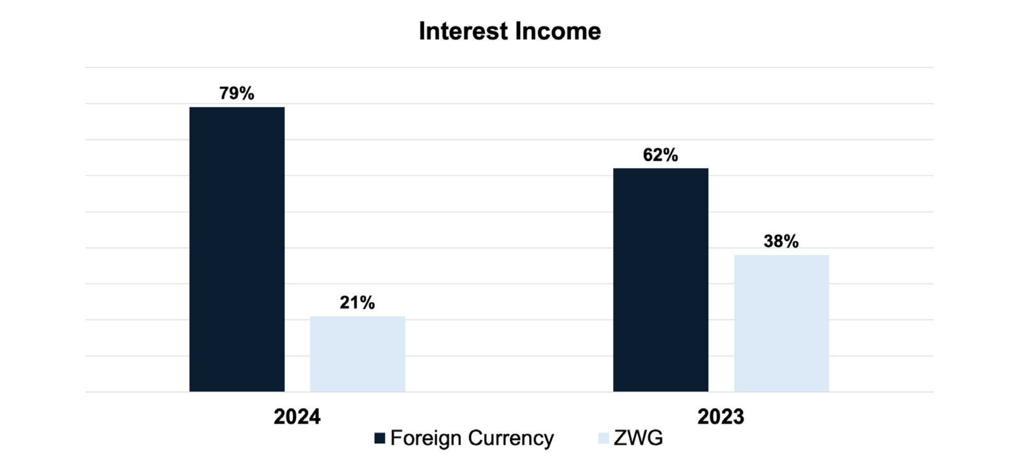
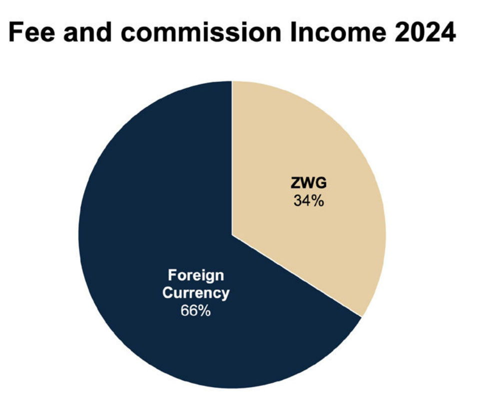
AUDITED ABRIDGED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

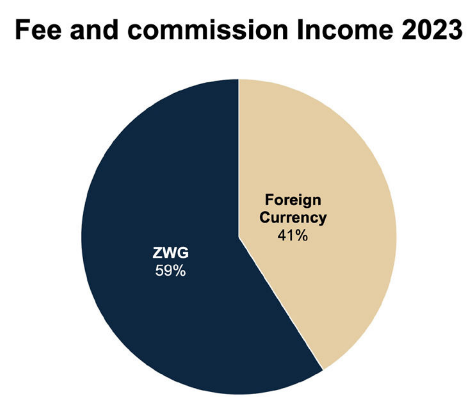
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

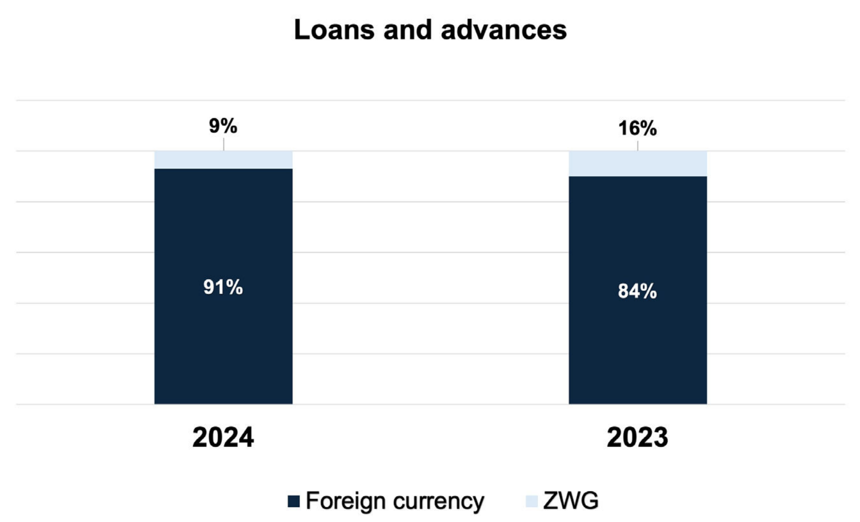
	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Operating income before impairment charges and loss on net monetary position	1 034 822	1 724 168	2 056 707	180 098
Total comprehensive income	1 968	1 424 355	2 002 125	187 279
Basic earnings per share (cents)	10	292	406	38
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	10	289	406	37
Deposits from customers	2 384 539	2 297 989	2 384 539	211 520
Total loans and advances	2 783 355	2 150 185	2 783 355	197 916
Total shareholders' funds and shareholders' liabilities	2 309 393	2 341 887	2 211 151	205 165

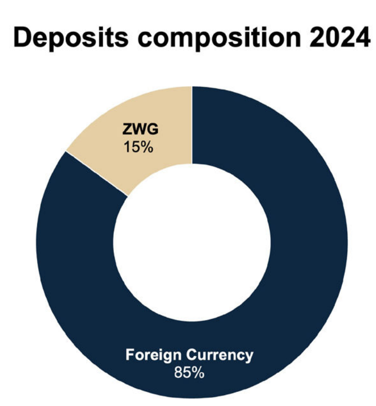
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

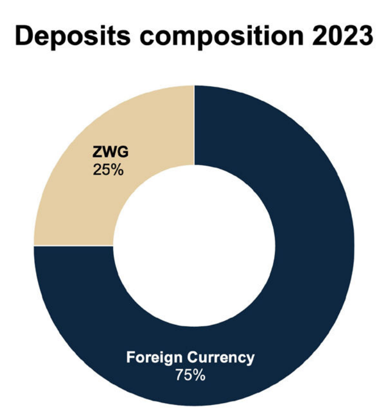


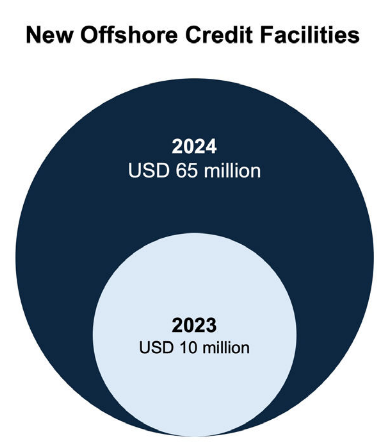












CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Operating Environment

The year started on a challenging note with elevated month-on-month inflation of 6% in January 2024 before later declining to 3.7% as of December. In response to the economic challenges and pricing distortions, the Central Bank announced a set of measures in its monetary policy on 05 April 2024. This resulted in the recalibration of the monetary policy framework, leading to the introduction of a new currency (Zimbabwe Gold) backed by a composite of minerals and foreign currency reserves. In the third quarter of 2024, the central authority devalued the new currency and announced a cocktail of measures to stabilise the local currency.

Key notable measures included a bank policy rate review from 25% to 35%, statutory reserves increase to 30% for both ZWG and USD and an upward review in savings deposit rates. The measures saw inflation dissipating and closing the year at 3.7%. There has since been notable stability of the exchange rate.

Global Economy Outlook

The global economy demonstrated resilience with moderate growth at 3.2% and easing inflation. Geopolitical tensions and uncertainties continued to shape the economic landscape. In 2025, the global economy is forecast to grow by 3.3% underpinned by easing global inflation and increased aggregate demand. However, high debt overhang in many economies, uncertainty around USA foreign policies and geopolitical tensions are the major downside to the global growth prospects.

Economic Outlook

Despite the economic headwinds in 2024, the economy continues to show signs of resilience and recovery. The economy in 2025 is projected to grow by 6% compared to 2% in 2024 owing to a good agricultural season, improved power generation, price stability, and increased capacity utilization. The late onset of the rains, erratic power supplies, high informalisation, exchange volatility and global economic developments pose the biggest downside risk to the 2025 growth prospects.

Group Results

The country changed its currency from ZWL to ZWG during the period under review hence the results are presented in the ZWG currency. The Public Accountants and Auditors Board (PAAB) issued guidance to reporting entities whose functional currency in 2024 was ZWG, to the effect that there was no evidence that the economy was no longer hyperinflationary. To this end, inflation adjusted financial statements have been prepared in compliance with IAS29. For the period 1 January to 31 March 2024 as well as prior year comparatives, the resultant numbers were then divided by the ZWL/ZWG exchange rate to arrive at January to March current year numbers and ZWG prior period comparatives.

Financial Performance

Revenue for the period was ZWG 2.4 billion, up 26% from ZWG 2 billion for the prior year, largely driven by gains on foreign exchange positions.

The Group achieved profit after tax of ZWG 42.8 million compared to ZWG1.2 billion for the previous period.

Financial Position

Total assets closed the period at ZWG 7.1 billion, up 8% from ZWG 6.5 billion for the comparative period. The increase was largely funded by an increase in foreign credit lines as well as deposits. The Group raised foreign lines of credit of over USD 65 million during the period under review.

Loans and advances stood at ZWG 2.8 billion as at 31 December 2024, up from ZWG 2.2 billion as at 31 December 2023. The increase is largely attributable to the deployment of foreign credit lines in funding exporters in various sectors of the economy. The NPL ratio stood at 3.4%, a moderate deterioration from the previous period although it is still within the acceptable benchmark of 5%. The deterioration is largely a result of a few companies that have experienced financial stress due to challenges resulting from the operating environment. The bank continues to exercise prudence in loan underwriting and monitoring.

The Bank maintained a sound liquidity position throughout the year and was consistently above the statutory minimum of 30%.

Capital

Our capital remains robust anchored on USD denominated assets. The capital adequacy ratio of the banking subsidiary remained strong at 32.36% compared to a regulatory minimum of 12%. The banking subsidiary remained adequately capitalised to cover all risks and was compliant with the minimum capital requirement of USD 30 million.

Sustainability

At NMBZ Holdings, we are committed to creating sustainable value for all our stakeholders. Our ability to drive inclusive growth stems from our strong governance and focus on positively changing the environment and the communities we operate in. Our strong corporate governance and responsible business culture are the foundation for long-term sustainable growth. Each quarter, the Board evaluates management's progress in integrating the Bank's high-impact goals, which are in line with the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In November 2024, NMB Bank was accepted to the Sustainability Standards and Certification Initiative (SSCI). The Bank is now pursuing the SSCI certification which is anchored on value creation through addressing the following areas; Governance, Management, Technology, Business Models, Operations, Products, Stakeholder relations and Human Capital. Our primary objective is to promote a net positive societal effect by encouraging responsible financial practices. Our approach focuses on reducing carbon emissions, sustainable financing and managing other environmental issues, while supporting our customers and communities with growing opportunities.

We are committed to fostering innovative solutions that help facilitate the transition towards a low carbon economy. To achieve this, we have adopted a strategic approach that involves channeling resources towards initiatives prioritising sustainability, environmental preservation, and eco-friendly practices. Our initiatives are carefully designed to manage and minimise the environmental and social impacts of financial activities. At the close of the year 2024, 83% of our suppliers had been evaluated for environmental and social performance which is more than the 76% that were evaluated in the previous year 2023. The Group remained committed to reducing scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions throughout the value chain. Tracked carbon footprint included emissions drawn from different emission sources. We account for emissions from sources owned by the organisation such as motor vehicles and generators. We also account for purchased energy, in particular electricity.

In line with our quest for ensuring diversity amongst our workforce, we continued to strive towards providing equal opportunities for both males and females. The proportion of females in the workforce remained at 43% like the previous year whilst males stood at 57%. We remain committed to attain perfect gender parity.

With regards to governance and ethics, our Board is committed to mainstreaming sustainability into our operations and continues to provide oversight of the operations. We maintain a "zero-tolerance stance" on corruption, bribery, and unethical practices. To this effect, the organization trained employees during compliance week on financial crimes and ethics.

NMBZ will continue to implement proactive strategies that not only ensure the continuity and growth of the company but also the positive impact of our operations on the environment and other social considerations.

Dividend

The directors have resolved to declare a final dividend of USD 0.22 cents per share. A notice with all relevant details will be sent to shareholders in this regard.

Outlook

The Group will continue to forge ahead with implementation of its growth strategy despite headwinds in the operating environment. Sustainability will remain a key focus area as well as client and stakeholder engagement. Fundraising will remain a key area of focus to ensure client financial needs are met especially in terms of patient capital and capex financing.

Appreciation

I would like to express my profound gratitude to our valued clients, funding partners, shareholders, regulatory authorities and other key stakeholders for their continued support. I also appreciate my fellow board members, management and staff for their continued diligence, dedication and relentless effort in a challenging operating environment.

PEARSON GOWERO
CHAIRMAN
03 APRIL 2025

Continued from Page 1

NMBZ Holdings Limited

Abdridged Audited Consolidated Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2024

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S STATEMENT

Introduction

In 2024, we saw progress in implementing our strategic priorities, including business model transformation, next generation technologies and enhancing customer experience. We took further steps to strengthen our new subsidiaries, XPlug Solutions, NMB Properties and the Microfinance division and saw them extend their reach to new markets and other regional countries. Sustainability remained a key focus area as we continue to implement measures to incorporate sustainability best practices in our operations. We continued to invest in our staff through various training programs and other learning platforms. The period saw us implementing a new Core Banking System. This has created a solid foundation to enhance both our customer and employee experience, strengthen the security of the Bank, and enabling us to adopt technologies that are shaping the future of business and society.

Zimbabwe's economic growth in 2024 was impacted by several factors, including the El Niño-induced drought, lower mining prices, and macroeconomic instability. As a result, real GDP growth slowed down to 2% in 2024, compared to 5.3% in 2023 and 6.1% in 2022. The agriculture sector faced challenges due to an El-Nino-induced drought, resulting in a projected growth decline. However, the sector is expected to rebound in 2025, as we have received normal to above-normal rainfall in the later part of the season. The mining sector's contribution to the economy increased, with growth projected at 2.3% in 2024 and 5.6% in 2025. Overall, Zimbabwe's economic performance in 2024 was marked by resilience in the face of significant challenges, with key sectors like agriculture and mining playing crucial roles in driving growth.

Performance Review

The Group continues to operate profitably despite pressures on costs and non-funded income. In order to strengthen its core business, the Group has been aggressive in raising external lines of credit to support productive sectors with long term funding. For the period under review, the Group generated operating income amounting to ZWG 2.1 billion compared to ZWG 2.7 billion for the previous year. There was an increase of 8% in operating costs largely reflecting the challenging macro-economic environment.

BUSINESS REVIEW

NMB Bank Limited

NMB Bank business units registered the following achievements during the period under review:

Digital Banking

The bank's digital platforms continued to perform well providing much needed convenience to our customers. We added new billers on our platforms including Councils such as City of Harare providing convenience to ratepayers in settling their bills. The bank will continue to innovate in the digital space in line with our clients' expectations.

Consumer Banking

Customers continue to enjoy our channels including the virtual banking platform which provides unparalleled convenience. We opened our dedicated Business & NGO Centre at our Borrowdale Branch with a modern look and feel to complement our umatched service excellence. We also opened a much bigger Bindura Branch in order to serve the Mashonaland Central community. Our wide agency network continues play a key role in financial inclusion as customers from all corners of the country can now access banking services within their localities. We are present in 129 Zimpost outlets as well as Wallet Exchange, Access Forex, Chicken Slice outlets and a few others.

Business Banking

Over the past 12 months, Business Banking has solidified its position in key market segments, particularly agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing. Our continued focus on foreign lines of credit with favorable tenors has enhanced our reach and impact. We have successfully expanded our portfolio while maintaining high asset quality, demonstrating resilience in a challenging economic environment. Our commitment to sound risk management practices, including rigorous underwriting and credit monitoring, remains key. As we move forward, we are putting greater emphasis on deeper, multi-product client relationships, rather than monoline lending-only relationships. This will enhance our value proposition to customers across all of our channels. We remain dedicated to supporting the growth and financial stability of our customers across diverse sectors.

Microfinance

The microfinance division continued to grow its footprint across the market. Growth was mainly driven by asset financing loans made to low-income customer segments. Business loans to micro enterprises are also being prudently underwritten with a special focus on women owned businesses. Significant progress was made in terms of digitizing the lending operation for efficiency as well as customer convenience.

Xplug Solutions Limited

Technology remains a key enabler of our growth strategy, and Xplug, our technology subsidiary, is at the forefront of this transformation. Through cutting-edge fintech solutions, robotic process automation (RPA), and custom software development, we are empowering businesses across Africa to thrive in the digital economy. Xplug has expanded its regional reach and is now working and supporting banks in Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi, delivering innovative solutions that enhance financial inclusion and operational efficiency.

In Rwanda, Xplug deployed an agency banking solution and workflow system, streamlining financial processes for financial institutions. Our RPA solutions are enhancing automation and efficiency for clients in Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. Additionally, in Mozambique, we are deploying mobile banking channels for a financial institution, expanding digital banking access in the region. Locally in Zimbabwe, the company has deployed digital platforms, a medical aid system and member administration portals among others.

The company continues to leverage on technology to unlock new opportunities, drive economic growth, and shape the future of digital financial services in Africa.

NMB Properties Limited

NMB Properties has been focused on completing key projects under its management, including an 18 cluster development which is nearing completion. NMB Properties, working with a number of partners has a project pipeline that includes cluster home developments, residential stands and a shopping centre. The establishment of NMB Properties has positioned the Group for sustained growth in the real estate sector.

Strategic Priorities

The Group remains on a growth trajectory with focus on bolstering the core banking business, establishing wider regional presence with the technology subsidiary and consolidating balance sheet growth through the property company. The target is to structure appropriate funding for our clientele base, with the bank well on course to drawdown USD100 million from different providers of offshore lines of credit in 2025. In 2024, we raised over USD65 million in direct funding and trade finance limits from offshore Developmental Finance Institutions. (DFIs). These include among others, Proparco from France ($25m), BII from United Kingdom ($10m), TDB ($15m) and AfDB ($15m). With the two new subsidiaries established in 2023 now fully operational, we remain focused on our diversification drive as we explore opportunities to reach new markets.

Corporate Social Investment

Our CSR strategy is rooted in our belief that success is deeply anchored on the well-being of our stakeholders, including our employees, customers, communities, and the environment. Our main focus is to create long-term value and positive impact for these stakeholders.

Key Highlights

Environment

The Group supported the FOTE Walkathon held on 30 November 2024 in Mutare. This initiative aligns with the Bank's ESG focus, to combat deforestation and promote reforestation. This partnership strengthened ties with the environmental stakeholders. The Bank is exploring a long-term partnership to enhance its sponsorship on this initiative.

Community Development

Together with other partners, the group supported the Blue Month Lunch held on 29 November 2024. This fundraising event raised awareness about men's health, cancer awareness and research and generated funds for chemotherapy drugs donated to Mpilo Hospital. The event provided a networking platform with key stakeholders and opportunities for future collaboration and it demonstrated the Bank's commitment to community health and well-being.

The Group continues to support KidsCan activities in support of kids living with cancer. We remain committed to this partnership.

Outlook

In the face of ongoing geopolitical conflicts and rapidly evolving client preferences, NMBZ continues to be resilient, adaptable, and positioned for the future. The Group will continue to explore opportunities both locally and regionally. Through our fintech, Xplug Solutions Limited, we have already made strides in the region by supporting the digitization of a number of banks. Our retail business will continue focused in growing our primary clientele base. Our agency banking model has created capacity for us to service even more clients and drive financial inclusion. Cybersecurity remains a key area of focus in terms of having comprehensive safeguards as we strengthen our cybersecurity posture as well as continuously educating our staff on this subject. Ultimately we look forward to delivering value to all our stakeholders in a sustainable way.

Appreciation

I would like to express my gratitude to all our key stakeholders and particularly to our clients for the continued sterling support. I thank the NMBZ Board for their immense support during the period under review. The NMBZ team has exhibited great tenacity as they show up and relentlessly deliver exceptional service to all of our stakeholders. I am grateful for the passion and deep expertise that they bring every day.

GERALD GORE
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
03 APRIL 2025

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

1. RESPONSIBILITY

The Directors of the Group are mandated by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) of Zimbabwe to maintain adequate accounting records and to prepare consolidated and separate financial statements that present a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company at the end of each financial year. The information contained in these consolidated and separate financial statements has been prepared on a going concern basis and is in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) of Zimbabwe, the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) of Zimbabwe and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

2. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The board is responsible for ensuring that effective internal control systems are implemented within the Group. The Group maintains internal controls and systems designed to provide reasonable assurance of the integrity and reliability of its records, safeguard the assets of the Group and prevent and detect fraud and errors. The Audit Committee in conjunction with the external and internal auditors of the Group reviews and assesses the internal control systems of the Group in key risk areas.

3. GOING CONCERN

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Group and its subsidiaries to continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern is still appropriate.

4. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Compliance with local legislation

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) of Zimbabwe and the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Rules of 2019. In addition, the Group's Banking subsidiary is generally compliant with the following statutes:

- RBZ Banking Regulations, Statutory Instrument 205 of 2000;
- Bank Use Promotion and Suppression of Money Laundering (Chapter 24:24);
- Exchange Control Act (Chapter 22:05);
- Deposit protection Act (Chapter 24.29);
- National Payments Systems Act (Chapter 24:23);
- Capital Adequacy and prudential lending guidelines.

Compliance with IFRS

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared with the aim of complying fully with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and have been able to achieve this with the exception of IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement, IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in accounting estimates and errors and the consequential impact on IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies as indicated in the Independent Auditor's Report.

The consolidated and separate Bank's financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 03 April 2025.

VIOLET MUTANDWA
Company Secretary
Harare
03 APRIL 2025

Continued from Page 2

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

The Group and Company's consolidated and separate inflation adjusted financial statements from which these abridged consolidated financial statements have been extracted, have been audited by the Group's external auditors KPMG Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe), who have issued a qualified opinion as a result of the following matters: non-compliance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors" and IFRS 9, "Financial instruments" on the inappropriate accounting of treasury bills; and on the inability to obtain audit evidence over foreign exchange gains/losses for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024. The audit report also includes key audit matters in respect of valuation of freehold land and buildings and investment property and expected credit loss allowances on loans and advances. The auditor's opinion on the Group and Company's consolidated and separate inflation adjusted financial statements is available for inspection at the Holding Company's registered office.

The auditors' report has been made available to management and the directors of NMBZ Holdings Limited. The engagement partner responsible for the audit is Themba Mudidi (PAAB Practice Certificate Number 0437).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		Inflation adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost*	
	Note	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000 restated***	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000 restated***
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method	3	463 004	556 276	301 572	28 845
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method	4	(123 386)	(129 237)	(74 319)	(5 863)
Net interest income		**339 618**	**427 039**	**227 253**	**22 982**
Fee and commissions income	5.1	920 257	995 067	607 543	55 131
Net foreign exchange gains	5.2	1 178 875	557 125	1 170 876	54 554
Revenue		**2 438 750**	**1 979 231**	**2 005 672**	**132 667**
Other (losses)/income	5.3	(388 347)	687 465	730 300	99 751
Operating income		**2 050 403**	**2 666 696**	**2 735 972**	**232 418**
Operating expenditure	6	(1 015 581)	(942 528)	(679 265)	(52 320)
Operating income before impairment charge and net monetary loss		**1 034 822**	**1 724 168**	**2 056 707**	**180 098**
Expected credit impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost		(87 119)	(36 498)	(152 445)	(5 988)
Loss on net monetary position		(827 640)	(286 170)	-	-
Profit before tax		**120 062**	**1 401 500**	**1 904 262**	**174 110**
Taxation	7.1	(77 263)	(203 093)	(219 967)	(19 808)
Profit for the period		**42 799**	**1 198 407**	**1 684 295**	**154 302**
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation (losses)/gains on land and buildings, net of tax**	5.4	(40 831)	225 948	317 831	32 977
Total comprehensive income for the period		**1 968**	**1 424 355**	**2 002 125**	**187 279**
Earnings per share (ZWG cents)					
- Basic	8.3	10	292	406	38
- Diluted	8.3	10	289	406	37
- Headline	8.3	88	172	276	20

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with IFRS® Accounting Standards in that it has not taken into account the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 - Financial Reporting for hyperinflationary economies. As a result the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historical financial information.

** The revaluation gains/(losses) on land and buildings will not be recycled into profit or loss in the subsequent reporting period. They will however be recycled through equity.

*** This is due to the currency conversion in the current year from ZWL to ZWG (refer to Note 2.1)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost*	
	Note	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000 restated***	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000 restated***
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS					
Share capital		414	414	(0)	-
Share Premium		127 688	116 494	10 623	1 270
Treasury shares reserve		(9)	(9)	-	-
Functional currency translation reserve		33 194	33 194	5	5
Revaluation reserve		300 569	341 400	353 909	36 078
Share Option Reserve		7 772	6 701	1 026	144
Retained earnings		1 810 857	1 812 440	1 816 680	164 791
Total equity		**2 280 485**	**2 310 634**	**2 182 242**	**202 288**
Subordinated term loan	10	28 909	31 253	28 909	2 877
Total shareholders' funds and shareholders' liabilities		**2 309 393**	**2 341 887**	**2 211 151**	**205 165**
LIABILITIES					
Deposits	11	2 384 539	2 297 989	2 384 539	211 520
Other liabilities		248 886	431 916	248 886	39 184
Borrowings	12	2 022 462	1 144 750	2 022 462	105 369
Current tax liabilities	7.3	13 352	17 860	13 352	1 644
Deferred tax liabilities	14	97 679	297 183	88 824	23 261
Total liabilities		**4 766 918**	**4 189 699**	**4 758 063**	**380 979**
Total shareholders' funds and liabilities		**7 076 311**	**6 531 586**	**6 969 214**	**586 144**
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	15	2 255 704	1 532 122	2 255 704	141 027
RBZ Digital Gold Tokens		4 655	85 076	4 655	7 831
Investment securities	13	432 539	646 337	432 539	59 493
Loans and advances	16	2 783 355	2 150 185	2 783 355	197 916
Other assets	17	234 875	236 598	231 747	20 690
Trade and other investments		6 845	11 161	6 845	1 027
Investment properties	20	827 214	1 165 674	827 214	107 295
Intangible assets	21	58 983	14 673	25 847	7
Property and equipment	22	472 143	689 760	401 310	50 858
			-		-
Total assets		**7 076 311**	**6 531 586**	**6 969 214**	**586 144**

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with IFRS® Accounting Standards in that it has not taken into account the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 - Financial Reporting for hyperinflationary economies.As a result the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historical financial information.

*** This is due to the currency conversion in the current year from ZWL to ZWG (refer to Note 2.1).

Continued from Page 3

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

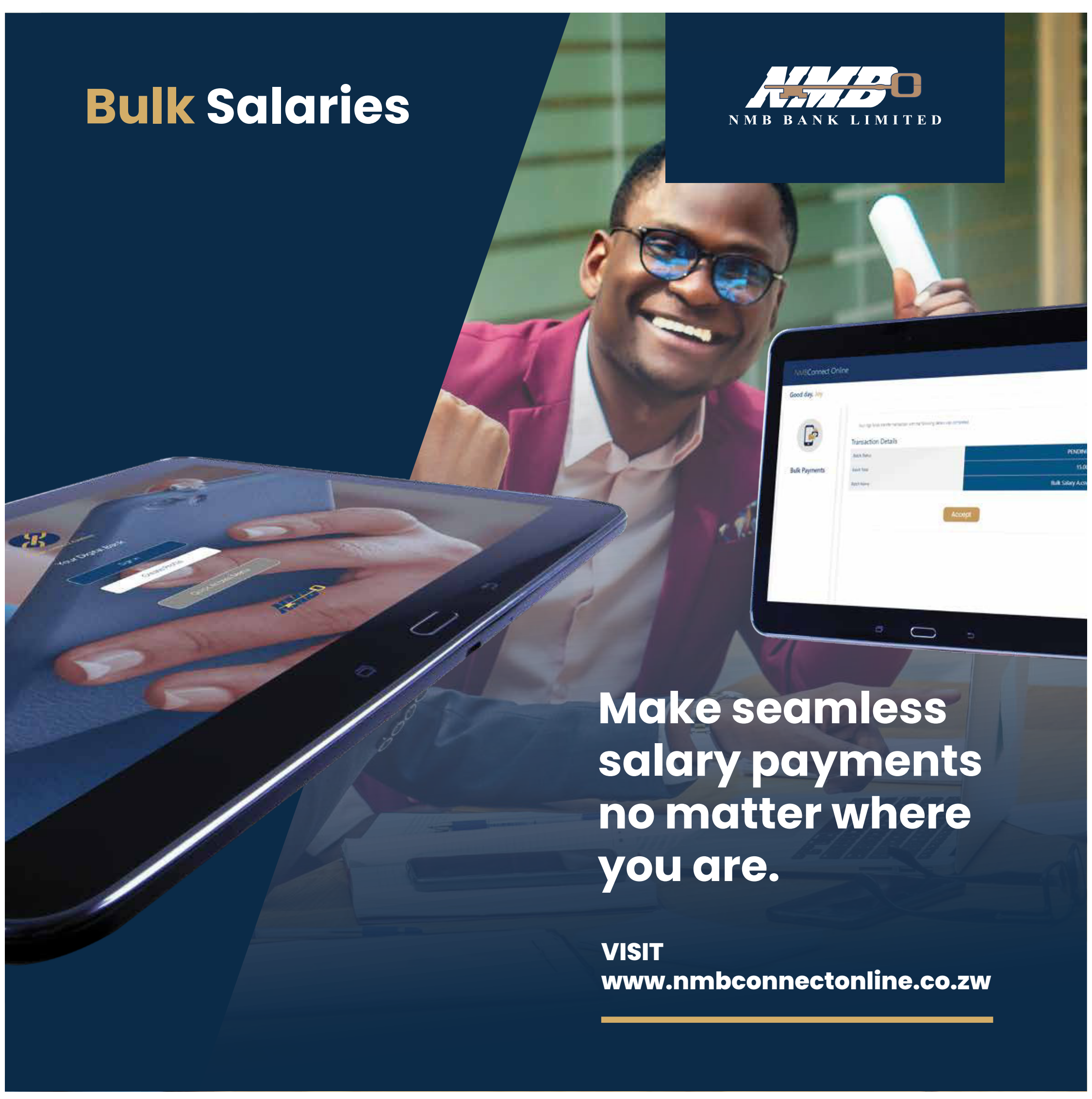
Inflation Adjusted

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Functional Currency Translation Reserve	Share Option Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	414	90 899	(9)	33 194	5 375	115 452	646 039	891 364
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 198 408	1 198 408
Revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	225 948	-	225 948
Share options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share buy back	-	(17)	-	-	-	-	(1 972)	(1 989)
Scrip dividends paid	-	25 612	-	-	-	-	(25 612)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4 422)	(4 422)
Employee share schemes – value of employee services	-	-	-	-	1 327	-	-	1 327
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**414**	**116 494**	**(9)**	**33 194**	**6 702**	**341 400**	**1 812 441**	**2 310 636**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	42 799	42 799
Revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	(40 831)	-	(40 831)
Share options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share buy back	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scrip dividends paid	-	11 194	-	-	-	-	(11 194)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(33 189)	(33 189)
Employee share schemes – value of employee services	-	-	-	-	1 070	-	-	1 070
Balance at 31 December 2024	**414**	**127 688**	**(9)**	**33 194**	**7 772**	**300 569**	**1 810 857**	**2 280 484**

Unaudited Historical Cost*

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Treasury Shares	Functional Currency Translation Reserve	Share Option Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	69	-	5	52	3 101	12 072	15 299
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	154 303	154 303
Revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	32 977	-	32 977
Share options exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share buy back	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	(181)	(183)
Scrip dividends paid	-	1 203	-	-	-	-	(1 203)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(200)	(200)
Employee share schemes – value of employee services	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	92
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**-**	**1 270**	**-**	**5**	**144**	**36 078**	**164 791**	**202 288**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 684 295	1 684 295
Revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	317 831	-	317 831
Share options exercised	(0)	-	-	-	0	-	-	-
Share buy back	(0)	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Scrip dividends paid	-	9 352	-	-	-	-	(9 352)	-
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23 053)	(23 053)
Employee share schemes – value of employee services	-	-	-	-	882	-	-	882
Balance at 31 December 2024	**(0)**	**10 623**	**-**	**5**	**1 026**	**353 909**	**1 816 680**	**2 182 242**

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with IFRS® Accounting Standards in that it has not taken into account the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 - Financial Reporting for hyperinflationary economies.As a result the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historical financial information.



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost*	
		31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit before taxation		120 062	1 401 501	1 904 262	174 111
Non-cash items:					
Net monetary loss		827 640	286 170	-	-
Depreciation (excluding right of use assets)	6	30 817	23 798	6 695	624
Depreciation –Right of use assets	6	8 869	12 421	1 618	184
Amortisation of intangible assets	6	6 504	6 027	3 976	2
Impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost		87 119	36 498	152 445	5 988
Investment properties fair value (gains)/ losses	20	429 233	(618 208)	(706 770)	(94 817)
Trade and other investments fair value gains adjustment		(134)	(26 365)	(5 818)	(925)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of property and equipment	5.3	-	(1 147)	-	(51)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of investment properties	5.3	-	352	-	(102)
Profit on disposal of non-current assets held for sale		-	(14 446)	-	(1 330)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain		(1 152 718)	(687 961)	(1 152 718)	(63 324)
Non-cash employee benefits expense – share-based payments		652	1 327	652	92
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities		358 046	419 967	204 343	20 452
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Increase/(decrease) in customer deposits		86 550	1 186 156	2 173 019	190 223
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities		(169 389)	185 540	223 343	34 464
Increase in loans and advances		(717 831)	(1 154 757)	(2 735 426)	(179 332)
Increase in other assets		1 723	(51 848)	(211 057)	(17 287)
Net cash generated/(used) from operations		**(440 900)**	**585 058**	**(345 777)**	**48 520**
Taxation					
Corporate tax paid		(107 863)	(88 206)	(81 686)	(6 230)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operations		**(548 763)**	**496 852**	**(427 463)**	**42 290**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of intangible assets	21	(50 814)	-	(29 816)	-
Acquisition of investment securities	13	(32 343)	(1 506 198)	(20 000)	(52 856)
Disposal of investment securities		59 665	-	38 468	-
Acqusitions of RBZ digital gold tokens		-	(18 780)	-	(1 729)
Disposal of RBZ digital gold tokens		80 421	-	3 176	-
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment		-	1 147	-	51
Acquisition of property and equipment	22	(67 203)	(38 814)	(57 626)	(1 680)
Proceeds on disposal of investment properties		3 397	16 876	3 397	1 045
Acquisition of investment properties	20	-	(91 776)	-	(4 540)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(6 878)**	**(1 637 545)**	**(62 401)**	**(59 709)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of lease liabilities		(13 642)	(16 065)	(13 642)	(857)
Cash dividend paid		(33 189)	(4 422)	(23 053)	(200)
Issue of shares		-	-	-	-
Borrowings repaid	12	(381 812)	(125 197)	(298 426)	(6 677)
Borrowings raised	12	1 177 588	1 177 441	953 257	103 532
Share buyback		-	(1 989)	-	(183)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		**748 946**	**1 029 768**	**618 137**	**95 615**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		193 305	(110 925)	128 274	78 197
Net foreign exchange and monetary adjustments on cash and cash equivalents		530 277	1 193 032	1 986 402	54 210
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		1 532 122	450 015	141 027	8 620
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**15**	**2 255 704**	**1 532 122**	**2 255 704**	**141 027**
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON OPERATING CASHFLOWS FROM INTEREST					
Interest received		455 130	561 671	265 608	75 318
Interest paid (excluding interest on leases)		(3 655)	(107 619)	15 973	(3 874)

*The historical amounts are shown as supplementary information. This information does not comply with IFRS® Accounting Standards in that it has not taken into account the requirements of International Accounting Standard 29 - Financial Reporting for hyperinflationary economies.As a result the auditors have not expressed an opinion on this historical financial information.

Continued from Page 4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The NMBZ Holdings Limited Group (the Group) comprises the company (NMBZ Holdings Limited) and wholly owned subsidiaries, NMB Bank Limited (the Bank), NMB Properties Limited and Xplug Solutions Limited.

NMB Bank Limited was established in 1993 as a merchant bank incorporated under the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) of Zimbabwe and is now registered as a commercial bank in terms of the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) of Zimbabwe. It operates through a branch and agency network in Harare, Bulawayo, Masvingo, Kwekwe, Mutare, Gweru, Bindura, Chitungwiza, Victoria Falls and Chinhoyi.

NMB Properties Limited is a property development and services company established in 2023. It was set up to broaden the NMBZ Holdings product offering suite and optimize a significant portfolio of properties and real estate opportunities within and beyond the Group.

Xplug Solutions Limited is a subsidiary of NMBZ Holdings Limited whose main thrust is to use technology to transform any size of business into achieving business growth, agility and composability.

The Holding Company is incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe and is an investment holding company. Its registered office address is 19207 Liberation Legacy Way, Borrowdale, Harare. The Bank is exposed to the following risks in its operations: liquidity risk, credit risk, market risk, operational risk, foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

2. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated and separate financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS ® Accounting Standards and its interpretations as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) of Zimbabwe and the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) of Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) Listing Rules of 2019. the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25)

The consolidated and separate financial statements including comparatives, have been prepared under the inflation-adjusted accounting basis in two stages, following a change in functional currency from the Zimbabwe Dollar (ZWL) to the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) on 05 April 2024. The Group's functional currency effectively became ZWG as of that date.

In management's assessment, the ZWG remains subject to hyperinflation as the criteria specified in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 29 still persist within the Zimbabwean economy.

To comply with IAS 29 accounting requirements, the Group continued to apply the movement in Total Consumption Poverty Line Index as it considered this to be the most appropriate index in the continued absence of a pure ZWL Consumer Price Index up to 31 March 2024.

The indices used in the restatement of financial statements are shown below

Dates	Indices	Conversion factor
31-Dec-22	31	13,672.91
31-Dec-23	65,703	6.53
31-Mar-24	429,220	1.00

The indices have been applied to the historical costs of transactions and balances as follows:

- All comparative figures as of and for the period ended 31 December 2023, have been restated by applying the change in the ZWL inflation index to 31 March 2024;
- Income statement transactions have been restated by applying the change in the index from the approximate date of the transactions to 31 March 2024;
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities have been restated by applying the change in the index from the date of the transaction to 31 March 2024;
- Property and equipment and accumulated depreciation have been restated by applying the change in the index from the date of their purchase or re-assessment to 31 March 2024;
- Equity has been restated by applying the change in index from the date of issue to 31 March 2024;

Following these restatements, all inflation-adjusted ZWL transactions, balances and comparatives as at 05 April 2024 were converted to ZWG at the conversion date exchange rate of ZWG 1: ZWL 2 498.7242. As management assessed the ZWG to be subject to hyperinflation for the period 06 April to 31 December 2024, all transactions from the period 06 April to 31 December 2024 have been inflation-adjusted to the index as at 31 December 2024, as have all balances as at 31 December 2024.

In applying IAS 29 to the income statement for the period between 06 April and 31 December 2024, the Group applied the official ZIMSTAT-published Consumer Price Index as this was now readily available following the introduction of the ZWG.

The indices used in the restatement of financial statements are shown below

Dates	Indices	Conversion factor
31-Mar-24	100	1.66
31-Dec-24	166	1.00

The indices have been applied to the historical costs of transactions and balances as follows:

- Following the above process of converting ZWL transactions and balances to ZWG, all comparative figures as of and for the period ended 31 December 2023, have been restated to the 31 December 2024 index by applying the change in the index from 31 March 2024 to 31 December 2024;
- Income statement transactions from 06 April to 31 December 2024 have been restated by applying the change in the index from the approximate date of the transactions to 31 December 2024;
- Non-monetary assets and liabilities have been restated by applying the change in the index from the date of the transaction to 31 December 2024;
- Property and equipment and accumulated depreciation have been restated by applying the change in the index from the date of their purchase or re-assessment to 31 December 2024;
- Equity has been restated by applying the change in index from the date of issue to 31 December 2024;
- 2024 historical cost transactions for the period 01 January to 05 April 2024 were converted at the conversion date exchange rate of ZWG 1: ZWL 2 498.7242 are restated ZWL balances that have been converted to ZWG using the conversion date exchange rate of ZWG1:ZWL 2 497.7242
- All 2023 historical cost transactions and balances are restated ZWL balances that have been converted to ZWG using the conversion date exchange rate of ZWG1:ZWL 2 497.7242

Functional and presentation currency

For the purposes of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of the Group are expressed in Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) which is the functional currency of the Group, and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Comparative financial information

The Group financial statements comprise the consolidated and separate statements of financial position, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows. The comparative information covers a period of twelve months.

2.2. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated and separate financial statements comprise of the financial statements of the Group and company. All companies in the Group have a December year end. Inter-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

2.2.1. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method as at the acquisition date – i.e. when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those investees controlled by the Group. The Group controls an investee if it is exposed to, 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 subsidiary. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements, using the acquisition method, from the date that control effectively commences until the date that control effectively ceases.

In the holding company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost.

Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

2.3. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), which is the respective functional currency of Group entities at the spot exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortised cost in the foreign currency translated at the spot exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date on which the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are generally recognised in profit or loss.

2.4. TAXATION

Income tax

Income tax expenses comprise current, capital gains and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using the tax rate of 25.75%, which is the rate enacted at the reporting date in Zimbabwe. Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends by the Bank are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised. These amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss because they generally relate to income arising from transactions that were originally recognised in profit or loss.

Pillar 2 Taxes

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) introduced the Pillar 2 framework, which establishes a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15% for multinational enterprises (MNEs) with consolidated revenue exceeding EUR 750 million. This framework aims to ensure that large MNEs pay a minimum level of tax on income arising in each jurisdiction in which they operate.

As of the reporting date, the Pillar 2 taxes are not applicable to the Group. This is due to the following reasons:

1. Revenue Threshold: The consolidated revenue of the Group does not exceed the EUR 750 million threshold specified under the Pillar 2 framework.
2. Effective Tax Rate: The effective tax rate of the Group in its operating jurisdiction of Zimbabwe meets or exceeds the minimum 15% rate stipulated by the Pillar 2 framework.

Given these factors, the Group is not subject to the Pillar 2 top-up tax but it will continue to monitor developments in international tax regulations and assess the potential impact of any future changes.

2.5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Measurement Methods

Amortised cost and effective interest rates

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, an adjustment for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the Bank revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in profit or loss.

Interest Income

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets, except for:
- Financial assets that have subsequently become credit-impaired (or 'stage 3'), for which interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e net of the expected credit loss provision) and recognised under suspended interest as highlighted in the Non-performing loans section of this note.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Bank commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Bank measures a financial asset or financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss; transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the financial asset or financial liability respectively, such as fees and commissions. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for financial assets measured at amortised cost and investments in debt instruments measured at FVOCI, which results in an accounting loss being recognised in profit or loss when an asset is newly originated.

When the fair value of financial assets and liabilities differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the entity recognises the difference as follows:

a) When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognised as a gain or loss.
b) In all other cases, the difference is deferred and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortised over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs, or realised through settlement. The Group holds treasury bills that were issued in lieu of loan settlement that are measured at Level 3. The fair value differences arising are deferred until maturity of the instruments

Financial Assets

(i) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Group classifies its financial assets in the measurement categories:

- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- Amortised cost.

The classification requirements for debt and equity instruments are described below:

Debt instruments

Debt instruments are those instruments that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans, government and corporate bonds and trade receivables purchased from clients in factoring arrangements without recourse.

Classification and subsequent measurement of debt instruments depend on:

- the Bank's business model for managing the asset; and
- the cash flow characteristics of the asset.

Based on these factors, the Group classifies its debt instruments into one of the following three measurement categories:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'), and that are not designated at FVTPL, are measured at amortised cost. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by an expected credit loss allowance. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest and similar income using the effective interest rate method. All the Group's loans and advances and investment securities are measured under this classification

Business Model: Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether financial instruments' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI" test). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Continued from Page 5

Equity instruments

Equity instruments are instruments that meet the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective; that is, instruments that do not contain a contractual obligation to pay and that evidence a residual interest in the issuer's net assets. Examples of equity instruments include basic ordinary shares.

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value through profit or loss, except where the Group's management has elected, at initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Group holds shares in SWIFT that are classified under equity instruments measured at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on equity investments at FVTPL are included in the 'Other Income' line in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on the following financial instruments that are not measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

- loans and advances to banks;
- loans and advances to customers;
- debt investment securities;
- loan commitments issued; and
- financial guarantee contracts issued.

No impairment loss is recognised on equity investments.
ECLs are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- 12-month ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date, (referred to as Stage 1); or
- Full lifetime ECL, i.e. lifetime ECL that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument, (referred to as Stage 2 and Stage 3).

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Expected Credit Losses

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses. These are measured as the present value of the difference between the cash flows due to the Group under the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive arising from the weighting of multiple future economic scenarios, discounted at the asset's Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

For undrawn loan commitments, the ECL is the difference between the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to the Group if the holder of the commitment draws down the loan and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive if the loan is drawn down; and

For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The Group measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of loans that share similar economic risk characteristics. The measurement of the loss allowance is based on the present value of the asset's expected cash flows using the asset's original EIR, regardless of whether it is measured on an individual basis or a collective basis.

Credit-impaired financial assets

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
d) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or
f) the purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses.

It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event—instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired.

2.6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with central bank and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Group in the management of its short term commitments.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

2.7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. The previous remaining carrying amount is derecognized. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

Land and buildings are measured at fair value that is the revalued amount less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Revaluation of property is performed at the end of each reporting period, by a registered professional valuer.

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the revaluation reserve included in the equity section of the statement of financial position, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation reserve, the decrease in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity as the asset revaluation reserve, the decrease in other comprehensive income reduces the amount accumulated in equity as the asset revaluation reserve. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

An annual transfer from the asset revaluation reserve to retained earnings is made for the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the assets and depreciation based on the assets original cost. Additionally, accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Upon disposal, any revaluation reserve relating to the particular asset being sold is transferred to retained earnings.

An item of property and plant and equipment 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 or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Residual values and the useful life of assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Where the residual value of an asset increases to an amount that is equal to or exceeds its carrying amount, then the depreciation of the asset ceases. Depreciation will resume only when the residual value decreases to an amount below the asset's carrying amount.

Owned assets

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of attributable overheads which are directly attributable to the assets.

Depreciation

Depreciable amount is the cost of an asset or other amount substituted for cost less its residual value. Depreciation is provided to write off the depreciable amount of property and equipment over their estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values at the following rates per annum, on a straight-line basis.

Asset Class	Depreciation Rate
Computers	20%
Motor Vehicles	25%
Furniture and Equipment	20%
Buildings	2%

Land and capital work-in-progress are not depreciated.

2.8. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The Group receives collateral from counter-parties in form of immovable property and other approved qualifying collateral as security against loan advances in the normal course of the business. It is not the intention of the Group to recover loans advanced through collateral disposal, as the Group will always consider all the options available to recover loans advanced to customers, by considering the borrowers' changed circumstances and cashflows and to find out whether restructuring options will result in the customers settling their outstanding obligations to the Group.

However, in the unlikely event that the Group is left with no option, except to dispose the loan collateral security, and all the formalities have been completed by the borrower to have the collateral transferred to the Group, such collateral will not become part of the Group's asset portfolio. The Group will initiate the process of disposal of the recovered collateral in order to clear the customer's outstanding obligations with the Group.

Such immovable properties and the other approved qualifying collateral will be accounted for under Non-current assets held for sale, given the timing differences between the dates the immovable asset is recovered by the Group and the time it will be finally disposed off.

Initial measurement is the fair value less cost to sell of which the fair values are through a professional valuer. Subsequently the Group will measure the carrying amount subject to changes in fair value less cost to sale of these assets. In the current year, the Group has no non-current assets held for sale.

2.9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. Subsequently the assets are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment loss.

Capitalisation of new core banking system

On 31 March 2024, the Group's banking subsidiary transitioned its core banking system from the Temenos T24 system to the Intellect Digital Core system (IDC). This change aligns with the Group's long-term strategic objectives aimed at enhancing operational efficiency, improving customer experience, and supporting future growth initiatives. The implementation of IDC is expected to provide advanced technological capabilities, streamline processes, and offer greater flexibility in meeting the evolving needs of our customers. The new core banking system has been capitalised in accordance with the IAS 36 requirements for purchased intangible assets.

Amortisation of intangible assets

The depreciable amount of an intangible asset with a finite useful life is allocated on a straight line basis over its useful life. The amortisation rate is as follows:

Asset Class	Depreciation Rate
Computer Software	20%

2.10. LEASES

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease, or it contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

As lessor

Leases where the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

As lessee

In terms of IFRS 16, the Group recognises lease liabilities in relation to both short-term and long-term leases. These liabilities are measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

Measurement of right-of-use assets

The associated right-of-use assets for property leases are measured on a prospective basis. The right-of-use assets are measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. In circumstances where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. The Group revalues its land and buildings that are presented within property and equipment and it has elected not to do so for the right-of-use buildings held by the Group.

2.11. IMPAIRMENT OF NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

The carrying amounts of the Group's non-financial assets other than consumables are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amounts are estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of their fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the functions of the impaired asset, except for property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist, or may have decreased. If such an indication exists the Group estimates the assets 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 assets 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 exceeds 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 profit or loss.

2.12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met, and excludes the costs of day to day servicing of an investment property.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Rental income from investment properties is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise. Revaluation is done at the end of each year by a registered independent professional valuer.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

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 and equipment up to the date of change in use.

2.13. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

In the ordinary course of business, the banking subsidiary give financial guarantees, consisting of letters of credit, guarantees and acceptances. Financial guarantees are initially recognised in the financial statements at fair value, being the premium received. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group's liability under each guarantee is measured at the higher of the amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in profit or loss, and the best estimate of expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee.

Any increase in the liability relating to financial guarantees is recognised in the profit or loss. The premium received is recognised in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the life of the guarantee, or in full, depending on the conditions attached to the guarantee.

2.14. WRITE-OFFS

Financial assets are written off where the recovery efforts have been pursued actively over one year without success or when it is uneconomical and inefficient to keep carrying the debt in the books as the chances of recovery become slim. Such accounts become subjects of write-backs in the event of recovery.

Partial write-offs may be possible in cases where collateral security held is inadequate to expunge the debt in full.

2.15. FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

Fee and commission income arising from arrangement fees, drawdown fees, and other related loan origination fees are recognised as follows:

- Initial Recognition: These fees are recognized as part of the effective interest rate (EIR) calculation under IFRS 9 if they are an integral component of the financial instrument. If not recognized under IFRS 9, they are accounted for under IFRS 15.
- Revenue Recognition under IFRS 15: When not included in the EIR calculation, these fees are recognized as revenue when the related service is performed, which is typically at the point in time when the loan is originated and the bank's performance obligation is satisfied.

Other fees and commission – including retail banking customer fees, corporate banking and credit related fees, fees from financial guarantee contracts, commission from international banking activities and fees from corporate finance – are recognised at a point in time as the related services are performed. Transaction-related fees are typically collected at the point of transaction while ledger fees are collected on a monthly basis, reflecting the ongoing nature of the service.

If a loan commitment is not expected to be drawn down of a loan, then the related commitment fees are recognised on a straight line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commitment expense relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are received.

This policy ensures compliance with IFRS 15 by recognizing revenue when the performance obligations are satisfied, either at a point in time or over time, depending on the nature of the service provided.

2.16. INTEREST INCOME

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Interest income includes income arising out of the banking activities of lending and investing.

Continued from Page 6

2.17. INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense arises from deposit taking and borrowings. The expense is recognised in profit or loss as it accrues, taking into account the effective interest cost of the liability.

2.18. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Retirement benefits are provided for the Group's employees through a defined contribution plan and the National Social Security Authority Scheme.

Defined Contribution Plan

Obligations for contribution to the defined contribution pension plan are recognised as an expense in profit or loss as they are incurred.

The cost of retirement benefits applicable to the National Social Security Authority, which commenced operations on 1 October 1994 is determined by the systematic recognition of legislated contributions.

Short term employee benefits/and share based payments

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Share based payments

The Group issues share options to certain employees in terms of the Employee Share Option Scheme which is an equity settled share-based payment scheme.

Share options are measured at fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value determined at the grant date of the options is expensed over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and other behavioural considerations.

2.19. PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in profit or loss net of any reimbursements.

2.20. SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS AND SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITIES

Shareholders' funds and shareholders' liabilities refers to the total investment made by the shareholders in the Group and it consists of share capital, share premium, share options reserve, functional currency translation reserve, retained earnings and subordinated loans. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. Income tax relating to transaction costs of an equity transaction is accounted for in accordance with IAS 12.

Treasury shares

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognised at cost and deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognised in the share premium.

2.21. USE OF ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

In preparation of the consolidated and separate financial statements, Directors have made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The Directors have not identified any key assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 December 2024 is included in the following notes.

Land and buildings

The properties were valued by an independent professional valuer. The determined fair value of land and buildings is most sensitive to significant unobservable inputs. The property market is currently not stable due to liquidity constraints. Refer to Note 26 for more information on the nature and carrying amounts of the Land and Buildings as well as the inputs used.

Investment properties

Investment properties were valued by an independent professional valuer. The properties market is currently not stable due to liquidity constraints. Refer to Note 24 for more information on the nature and carrying amounts of the Investment Property as well as the inputs used.

Impairment losses on loans and advances

The Group reviews its individually significant loans and advances at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss. In particular, judgement by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss.

In estimating these cash flows, the Group makes judgements about the borrower's financial situation ,the net realisable value of collateral ,forward-looking information, including projected inflation rates, central bank interest rate policy, exchange rates, and GDP(gross domestic product) and the retail and corporate counterparty credit ratings. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance. Loans and advances that have been assessed individually and found not to be impaired and all individually insignificant loans and advances are then assessed collectively, in groups of assets

Going concern

The Directors have assessed the ability of the Group and Company to continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is still appropriate. In arriving at this conclusion the Directors have considered various factors such as:

1. The Group's sustained profitability over the years, including in the current year
2. The Group's healthy capital position which surpasses the regulatory minimum capital requirements
3. The Group's stable loan book, including a solid pipeline lined up for 2025

Determination of the functional currency

The 2024 Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) issued on the 5th of April 2024 ushered in a new domestic currency. The new currency, known as the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), is defined as a structured currency. As per the MPS, the structured currency is generally defined as a currency that is pegged to a specific exchange rate or currency basket and backed by a bundle of foreign exchange assets (potentially including gold). This means that a Central Bank can only issue domestic notes and coins when fully backed by a foreign "reserve" currency or foreign exchange assets and that the currency is fully convertible into the reserve currency on demand.

The structured currency is anchored by a composite basket of foreign currency and precious metals (mainly gold) held as reserves for this purpose by the RBZ.

As per Statutory Instrument 60 of 2024 Presidential Powers (Temporary Measures) (Zimbabwe Gold Notes and Coins) Regulations, 2024, (SI 60 of 2024) the current Zimbabwe dollars (ZWL) were effective the 5th of April 2024 converted into the new ZWG. Furthermore, SI 60 of 2024 states that the ZWG shall be the unit of account for transactions previously denominated in Zimbabwe dollars. For accounting and other purposes (including the discharge of financial or contractual obligations), all assets and liabilities that were, immediately before the effective date, valued and expressed in Zimbabwe dollars, shall be deemed to be valued in ZWG as converted in terms of section 6(1) of SI 60 of 2024.

In light of the developments summarised above, the Directors concluded that the Group's functional currency had changed from the Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) to the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) with effect from 06 April, 2024.

The Directors considered the requirements of IAS 21 in evaluating the appropriateness of the ZWG as its functional currency for the 9 months to 31 December 2024 in light of the prevailing multicurrency environment. IAS 21.9 lists the primary factors to be considered in determining the functional currency as:

a) The currency:
   - That mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (this will often be the currency in which sales for goods and services are denominated and settled.)
   - Whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determine the sales prices of its goods and services?
b) The currency that mainly influences labour, material, and other costs of providing goods or services.
c) Secondary indicators may also provide evidence of an entity's functional currency per IAS 21.10:
d) The currency in which funds from financing activities are generated
e) The currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

In applying the above, the Group assessed that 29% of its total revenue and 42% of its total expenses were in local currency. However, the competitive forces and regulations determining the pricing of the Group's interest and non-interest revenue are mixed, with interest revenue being determined by the currency of the underlying loans and non-interest revenue being determined by the underlying transaction currency.

Secondary considerations showed mixed indicators as the Group received offshore funding which facilitated foreign-currency denominated loans. Locally, the bank also accesses short-term funds on the interbank market in local currency. As the overall indicators were mixed, management applied judgment and determined that the ZWG remains appropriate as the functional currency.

Lease arrangements

The Directors have exercised significant judgement on determining whether the various contractual relationships which the Group is party to, contain lease arrangements which fall into the scope of IFRS 16. Significant judgement was also exercised in determining whether the Group is reasonably certain that it will exercise extension options present in lease contracts as well.

2.22. STANDARDS ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE

a) New standards and amendments – applicable 1 January 2024

The following IFRS® Accounting Standards and amendments are effective for the first time for the December 2024 year-end reporting period.

Standard	Effective Date	Executive Summary
Lease liability in sale and leaseback – amendments to IFRS 16	1 January 2024	In September 2022, the IASB finalised narrow-scope amendments to the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions in IFRS 16 Leases which explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback after the date of the transaction. The amendments specify that, in measuring the lease liability subsequent to the sale and leaseback, the seller-lessee determines 'lease payments' and 'revised lease payments' in a way that does not result in the seller-lessee recognising any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use that it retains. This could particularly impact sale and leaseback transactions where the lease payments include variable payments that do not depend on an index or a rate. No significant impact has resulted from these amendments.
Classification of liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2024	Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has removed the requirement for a right to be unconditional and instead now requires that a right to defer settlement must exist at the reporting date and have substance. Similar to existing requirements in IAS 1, the classification of liabilities is unaffected by management's intentions or expectations about whether the company will exercise its right to defer settlement or will choose to settle early. A company will classify a liability as non-current if it has a right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting date. This right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement. After reconsidering certain aspects of the 2020 amendments1, the IASB reconfirmed that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date. No significant impact has resulted from these amendments.
Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Supplier Finance Arrangements	1 January 2024	In response to investors' calls for more transparency of supplier finance arrangements' impacts on the financial statements, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has amended IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for companies that enter into these arrangements. However, they do not address the classification and presentation of the related liabilities and cash flows. No significant impact has resulted from these amendments as the Group has not entered into these arrangements
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture	1 January 2024	These amendments address the accounting for transactions involving the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture in transactions where an investor sells or contributes assets to its associate or joint venture. The amendments aim to eliminate diversity in practice and ensure consistent accounting treatment for these types of transactions. In such cases, if the assets sold or contributed constitute a business, the investor recognises the full gain or loss on the transaction. If the assets do not constitute a business, the investor recognises only the portion of the gain or loss attributable to the unrelated investors in the associate or joint venture. No significant impact has resulted from these amendments as the Group has not entered into any such transactions.

Continued from Page 7

b) Forthcoming requirements

The following standards and interpretations had been issued but were not mandatory for reporting periods ending on 31 December 2024.

Standard	Effective Date	Executive Summary
Lack of Exchangeability - Amendments to IAS 21	1 January 2025	Under IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, a company uses a spot exchange rate when translating a foreign currency transaction. However, in rare cases, it is possible that one currency cannot be exchanged into another. This lack of exchangeability might arise when a government imposes controls on capital imports and exports, for example, or when it provides an official exchange rate but limits the volume of foreign currency transactions that can be undertaken at that rate. Consequently, market participants are unable to buy and sell currency to meet their needs at the official exchange rate and turn instead to unofficial, parallel markets. Although few jurisdictions are affected by this, it can have a significant accounting impact for those companies affected. In August 2023, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended IAS 21 to clarify: • when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and • how a company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. A currency is exchangeable into another currency when a company is able to exchange that currency for the other currency at the measurement date and for a specified purpose. When a currency is not exchangeable, a company needs to estimate a spot rate. A company's objective when estimating a spot rate is only that it reflects the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions. The amendments contain no specific requirements for estimating a spot rate. Therefore, when estimating a spot rate a company can use: 1. an observable exchange rate without adjustment; or 2. another estimation technique. In light of historical challenges around exchangeability in the Zimbabwean context, this standard may be applicable to the group in the event of these issues recurring. Management will continue to assess the potential impact of the amendment to IAS 21 on the Group's foreign currency denominated transactions and balances. The Group has not early-adopted this amendment to the standard.
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2026	*Financial assets with an ESG-linked feature could meet SPPI* The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has now amended IFRS 9 Financial Instruments following its post-implementation review (PIR) of the classification and measurement requirements. The amendments include guidance on the classification of financial assets, including those with contingent features. The IASB has also amended IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Companies will now be required to provide additional disclosures on financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features. Under IFRS 9, it was unclear whether the contractual cash flows of some financial assets with ESG-linked features represented SPPI, which is a condition for measurement at amortised cost. This could have resulted in financial assets with ESG-linked features being measured at fair value through profit or loss. Although the new amendments are more permissive, they apply to all contingent features, not just ESG-linked features. While the amendments may allow certain financial assets with contingent features to meet the SPPI criterion, companies may need to perform additional work to prove this. Judgement will be required in determining whether the new test is met. The amendments introduce an additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs – e.g. where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract. Under the amendments, certain financial assets including those with ESG-linked features could now meet the SPPI criterion, provided that their cash flows are not significantly different from an identical financial asset without such a feature. The amendments also include additional disclosures for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features that are: 1. not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs; and 2. are not measured at fair value through profit or loss *Settlement of financial liabilities by electronic payments* The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to clarify when a financial asset or a financial liability is recognised and derecognised and to provide an exception for certain financial liabilities settled using an electronic payment system. Companies can choose to apply the exception for electronic payments on a system-by-system basis. Given the widespread use of electronic payment systems, determining whether the exception criteria would be met for each one may require significant time and effort. If the derecognition exception criteria are not met, determining the settlement date may also present challenges and companies may be required to change their existing systems and processes. However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities. The exception allows the company to derecognise its trade payable before the settlement date, when it uses an electronic payment system that meets all of the following criteria: 1. no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction; 2. no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and 3. the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant. No significant impact has resulted from these amendments. The Group has not early-adopted this amendment to the standard.
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards – Amendments to: IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows	1 January 2026	The IASB's amendments remove the conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured. Under IFRS 15, a trade receivable may be recognised at an amount that differs from the transaction price – e.g. when the transaction price is variable. Conversely, IFRS 9 requires that companies initially measure trade receivables without a significant financing component at the transaction price. The IASB has amended IFRS 9 to require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15. If a lease liability is derecognised, then the derecognition is accounted for under IFRS 9. However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification is accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. The IASB's amendment states that when lease liabilities are derecognised under IFRS 9, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss. However, the amendment does not address how to distinguish between derecognition and modification of a lease liability. The IASB has indicated that it may consider this issue as part of a future project. The amendments apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Earlier application is permitted. The amendment on derecognition of lease liabilities applies only to lease liabilities extinguished on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the amendment is first applied. No significant impact has resulted from these amendments. The Group has not early-adopted this amendment to the standard.

Standard	Effective Date	Executive Summary
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027	Under current IFRS® Accounting Standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. IFRS 18 promotes a more structured income statement, as set out below. In particular, it introduces a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be classified into three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities. All companies are required to report the newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal – an important measure for investors' understanding of a company's operating results – i.e. investing and financing results are specifically excluded. This means that the results of equity-accounted investees are no longer part of operating profit and are presented in the 'investing' category. IFRS 18 also requires companies to analyse their operating expenses directly on the face of the income statement – either by nature, by function or on a mixed basis. Under the new standard, companies need to choose the presentation method that provides the 'most useful structured summary' of those expenses. If any items are presented by function on the face of the income statement (e.g. cost of sales), then a company provides more detailed disclosures about their nature. Companies often use 'non-GAAP' information to explain their financial performance because it allows them to tell their own story and provides investors with useful insight into a company's performance. IFRS 18 now requires some of these 'non-GAAP' measures to be reported in the financial statements. It defines MPMs2 as a subtotal of income and expenses that: 1. is used in public communications outside the financial statements; and 2. communicates management's view of financial performance. For each MPM presented, companies will need to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information and how it is calculated, and to reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards. Such disclosure will enhance transparency and will afford users better information on companies' financial performance. To provide investors with better insight into financial performance, the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether material information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes. Companies are discouraged from labelling items as 'other' and will now be required to disclose more information if they continue to do so. This standard is expected to impact the Group's presentation and disclosure of financial statements as the changes are pervasive across all entities. The Group has not early-adopted this amendment to the standard.
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027	Subsidiaries of companies using IFRS® Accounting Standards can substantially reduce their disclosures and focus more on users' needs following the release of IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, from the International Accounting Standards Board. A subsidiary that does not have public accountability, and has a parent that produces consolidated accounts under IFRS Accounting Standards, is permitted to apply IFRS 19. Subsidiaries that currently apply the IFRS for SMEs® Accounting Standard or local GAAP in their statutory financial statements will no longer need to prepare two sets of accounts for group reporting purposes if IFRS 19 is applied. IFRS 19 allows eligible subsidiaries to apply IFRS Accounting Standards with the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19. A subsidiary may choose to apply the new standard in its consolidated, separate or individual financial statements provided that, at the reporting date: 1. it does not have public accountability; 2. its parent produces consolidated financial statements3 under IFRS Accounting Standards. A subsidiary applying IFRS 19 is required to clearly state in its explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards that IFRS 19 has been adopted. The Group has not early-adopted this amendment to the standard.

3. INTEREST REVENUE CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Loans and advances to banks	14 719	30 421	9 225	1 708
Loans and advances to customers	444 987	492 455	290 850	25 580
Investment securities	3 297	33 400	1 496	1 557
	463 004	**556 276**	**301 572**	**28 845**

4. INTEREST EXPENSE CALCULATED USING THE EFFECTIVE INTEREST METHOD

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Due to banks	21 148	53 961	12 910	2 035
Due to customers	12 445	20 509	7 914	1 105
Other borrowed funds	87 684	49 517	52 173	2 470
	121 277	123 987	72 998	5 610
Lease liability finance costs*	2 109	5 250	1 321	253
	123 386	**129 237**	**74 319**	**5 863**

* Finance costs related to the lease liability do not represent the cost of funding asset creation that is the Loan book.

Continued from Page 8

5. NON-INTEREST INCOME AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

5.1. FEES AND COMMISSION INCOME

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Retail banking customer fees	583 246	605 811	385 251	34 627
Corporate banking credit related fees	44 103	20 051	27 687	944
Financial guarantee fees	20 791	61 795	9 642	3 264
International banking commissions	138 910	16 664	102 057	855
Digital banking fees	133 208	290 747	82 908	15 441
	920 257	**995 067**	**607 543**	**55 131**
Timing of revenue recognition:				
- At a point in time	876 154	975 016	579 857	54 187
- Over time	44 103	20 051	27 687	944
	920 257	**995 067**	**607 543**	**55 131**

5.2. Net foreign exchange gains

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Foreign exchange gains relating to revaluation of gold tokens	-	66 438	-	6 081
Net exchange gains on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities	1 178 875	490 687	1 170 876	48 473
	1 178 875	**557 125**	**1 170 876**	**54 554**

5.3. OTHER INCOME

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Fair value gains on investment properties	(429 233)	618 207	706 770	94 816
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	-	1 147	-	51
(Loss)/ profit on disposal of investment properties	-	(352)	-	102
Rental income	6 762	7 928	4 571	442
Recoveries	8 787	71	3 695	3
Auction proceeds	23 338	47 970	17 714	3 294
Other operating income	2 000	12 494	(2 450)	1 043
	(388 347)	**687 465**	**730 300**	**99 751**

5.4. Other comprehensive income

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Revaluations (losses)/gains of land and buildings	(160 090)	308 789	321 108	44 401
Tax effect	119 259	(82 841)	(3 278)	(11 424)
	(40 831)	**225 948**	**317 831**	**32 977**

6. OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The net operating income is after charging the following:

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Administration costs	481 424	444 868	340 839	26 864
Audit fees: - Current year*	7 376	7 333	4 491	358
Amortisation of intangible assets	6 504	6 027	3 976	2
Depreciation (excluding right of use assets)	30 817	23 798	6 695	624
Depreciation – right of use assets	8 869	12 421	1 618	184
Directors' remuneration	9 115	12 020	5 823	649
- Fees for services as directors	8 123	11 217	5 142	610
- Expenses	992	803	681	39
Staff costs – salaries, allowances and related costs**	471 476	436 061	315 822	23 639
	1 015 581	**942 528**	**679 265**	**52 320**

*Audit-related fees paid to KPMG Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) and Ernst & Young Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) amount to ZWG 7 376m an ZWG 7 333m respectively and fees paid for non-audit services amount to ZWG 281 242 and ZWG 173 000 respectively. The detailed disclosure of the audit fees is an International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA) requirement and not that of IFRS ® Accounting Standards

**Included in Staff costs - salaries, allowances and related costs are employee benefit costs relating share based payments amounting to ZWG911 230 (2023: ZWG5 314 187).

7. TAXATION

7.1. Income tax charge

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Income tax expense				
Current tax	157 509	103 884	157 509	9 562
Deferred tax	(80 245)	99 209	62 458	10 246
	77 263	**203 093**	**219 967**	**19 808**

7.2. Reconciliation of income tax charge/(credit)

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Based on results for the period at a rate of 25.75% (2023:25.75%)	30 916	346 451	490 347	43 040
Tax effect of:				
- Income not subject to tax*	(640 733)	(1 631 910)	(640 733)	(46 318)
- Non-deductible expenses**	294 643	1 185 148	294 643	20 722
- Reassessment provision***	84 890	-	84 890	-
- Effect of exchange rate movements	307 547	303 404	(9 181)	2 364
	77 263	**203 093**	**219 967**	**23 086**

*Income not subject to tax includes coupon interest from Treasury Bills and income from mortgages for the Group as well as non-deductible income attributable to the unwinding of share based payments for the company.

** Non-deductible expenses include provisions, disallowable pension deductions and depreciation.

In the current year, the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) performed a re-assessment of the Group's tax submissions for the periods 2019 to 2023. From its preliminary findings, ZIMRA disallowed certain expenses incurred by the group for tax purposes due to different interpretations of the Income Tax Act (Chapter 23.06).

As at reporting date, the Group has made a provision for the additional tax of ZWG 94 498 648 inclusive of penalties and interest and has included the portion relating to the principal amount of ZWG 41 698 375 in the current year tax expense while the penalty and interest portion in its operating expenses. Discussions are currently underway with ZIMRA.

7.3. Current tax liabilities

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
At 1 January	17 860	(919)	1 644	(18)
Monetary adjustment	(16 216)	43 316	-	-
Effect of exchange rate movement	(37 937)	(40 215)	(64 115)	(1 671)
Charge for the year	157 509	103 884	157 509	9 562
Payments during the year	(107 863)	(88 206)	(81 686)	(6 229)
	13 352	**17 860**	**13 352**	**1 644**

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of NMBZ Holdings Limited by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of NMBZ Holdings Limited adjusted for the after tax effect of:

- any dividends or other items related to dilutive potential ordinary shares deducted in arriving at profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity;
- any interest recognised in the period related to dilutive potential ordinary shares; and
- any other changes in income or expense that would result from the conversion of the dilutive potential ordinary shares; by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

8.1. EARNINGS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Profit for the period	42 799	1 198 407	1 684 295	154 302
Headline earnings	365 825	712 575	1 147 859	82 113

8.2. NUMBER OF SHARES

8.2.1. Basic earnings per share

	31 Dec 2024 Shares	31 Dec 2023 Shares
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share		
Number of shares at beginning of period	410 940 547	398 195 181
Share options exercised	3 751 245	3 643
Shares issued - scrip dividend	509 552	13 529 471
Share buy back	(7 642)	(787 748)
	415 193 701	**410 940 547**

8.2.2. Diluted earnings per share

	31 Dec 2024 Shares	31 Dec 2023 Shares
Number of shares for basic earnings	415 193 701	410 940 547
Effect of dilution:		
Share options approved but not granted (ESOS)	-	4 211 471
	415 193 701	**415 152 018**

Continued from Page 9

8.2.3. Headline earnings

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Headline earnings				
Profit for the period	42 799	1 198 407	1 684 295	154 302
Add/(deduct) non-recurring items				
Trade and other investments fair value gains	(134)	(26 365)	(5 818)	(925)
Fair value gains on investment property	429 233	(618 207)	(706 770)	(94 816)
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	-	(1 147)	-	(51)
Loss/(profit) on disposal of investment properties	-	352	-	(102)
Tax effect thereon	(106 073)	159 535	176 152	23 705
	365 825	**712 575**	**1 147 859**	**82 113**

Headline earnings is a non-IFRS performance measure and the Group has determined it in accordance with ZSE Listing Requirements.

8.3. EARNINGS PER SHARE (ZWG CENTS)

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Basic	10	292	406	38
Diluted	10	289	406	37
Headline	88	172	276	20

9. SHARE CAPITAL

9.1. AUTHORISED

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 Shares '000	31 Dec 2023 Shares '000	31 Dec 2024 Shares '000	31 Dec 2023 Shares '000
Ordinary shares of ZWG 0.00000011 each	600 000	600 000	600 000	600 000

9.2. ISSUES AND FULLY PAID

9.2.1. Ordinary shares

	31 Dec 2024 Shares '000	31 Dec 2023 Shares '000
Balance at 01 January	442 304	411 216
Share options exercised	7 502	44
Scrip dividends	2 226	31 891
Share buy back	(13)	(846)
Balance at 31 December	**452 019**	**442 304**

Of the unissued ordinary shares of 165 million shares (2023 - 196 million), options which may be granted in terms of the 2024 ESOS amount to 4 041 219.13 (2023 – 13 684 418).

Subject to the provisions of section 214 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) of Zimbabwe, the unissued shares are under the control of the directors.

10. SUBORDINATED LOAN

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
At 1 January	31 253	19 353	2 877	371
Monetary adjustment	(28 377)	(15 326)	-	-
Exchange revaluation	26 033	27 226	26 032	2 506
	28 909	**31 253**	**28 909**	**2 877**

In 2013, the Bank received a subordinated term loan amounting to USD 1.4 million from a Development Financial Institution which has a seven year maturity date (13 June 2020) from the first disbursement date.

The above liability would, in the event of the winding up of the issuer, be subordinated to the claims of depositors and all other creditors of the issuer. The Group defaulted on principal repayments with respect to this subordinated loan during the year ended 31 December 2019 as a result of the prevailing nostro funding challenges affecting the economy. No interest were paid during the period under review. Some repayments were made to the loan during the period under review.

On 22 February 2019, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) issued an Exchange Control directive, RU 28 of 2019 which established an interbank foreign exchange market to formalise the buying and selling of foreign currency through the Banks and Bureaux de change. In order to establish an exchange rate between the current monetary balances and foreign currency, the Monetary Authorities denominated the existing RTGS balances in circulation, as RTGS dollars.

The RBZ pegged the initial trades at USD/RTGS$1:2.5. In order to manage the transition, the RBZ also advised on the same date that all foreign liabilities or legacy debts due to suppliers and service providers, declared dividends e.t.c would be treated separately after registering such debts with the RBZ Exchange Control Department for an orderly expunging of these debts.

Consequently, the Group registered its legacy debts, which included the subordinated term loan and offshore lines of credit and transferred the ZWL$ equivalent of these debts at a rate of USD/ZWL$1:1 to the RBZ in terms of the RBZ directive. These legacy debts and the related amounts transferred to the RBZ in terms of the RBZ directive on the legacy debts, have been translated using the interbank rate at reporting date. The RBZ approved the legacy debt in respect of the subordinated term loan and the Bank received treasury bills worth US $1.4 million.

11. DEPOSITS

11.1. Deposits and current accounts from customers

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Current and deposit accounts from customers	2 384 539	2 297 989	2 384 539	211 520

11.2. MATURITY ANALYSIS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Less than 1 month	2 286 184	2 154 298	2 286 184	198 294
1 to 3 months	47 086	91 264	47 086	8 400
3 to 6 months	28 047	7 533	28 047	693
6 months to 1 year	14 024	8	14 024	1
1 to 5 years	9 199	44 886	9 199	4 132
Over 5 years	-	-	-	-
	2 384 539	**2 297 989**	**2 384 539**	**211 520**

The maturity analysis covers the Group's total deposits only and does not include other trade payables.

11.3. Sectoral analysis of deposits

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Agriculture	317 703	304 761	317 703	28 051
Banks and other financial institutions	199 745	191 608	199 745	17 637
Distribution	425 735	408 393	425 735	37 591
Individuals	195 152	187 202	195 152	17 231
Manufacturing	253 235	242 919	253 235	22 360
Mining companies	83 845	80 430	83 845	7 403
Municipalities and parastatals	320 603	307 543	320 603	28 308
Services	335 108	360 663	335 108	33 198
Transport and telecommunications	253 415	214 470	253 415	19 741
	2 384 539	**2 297 989**	**2 384 539**	**211 520**

12. BORROWINGS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Banks and financial institutions	118 362	120 411	118 362	11 083
Offshore borrowings	1 898 596	1 024 339	1 898 596	94 286
Other institutions	5 503	-	5 503	-
	2 022 462	**1 144 7510**	**2 022 462**	**105 369**
Opening balances of borrowings	1 144 750	444 528	105 370	8 515
Loans raised	1 177 589	1 177 441	953 257	103 532
Repayments made	(381 812)	(125 197)	(298 426)	(6 677)
Monetary adjustment	81 934	(352 022)	1 262 260	-
Closing balance	**2 022 462**	**1 144 750**	**2 022 462**	**105 370**

Included in Offshore borrowings are loan balances of ZWG 170 231 812 (2023 ZWG 173 227 821) and ZWG 90 841 256 (2023 ZWG 93 404 221) due to Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij Voor Ontiwikkelingslanden (FMO) and Swedfund respectively, which are part of the Group's Blocked Funds.

Consequently, in terms of section 52 of the Finance Act no 7 of 2021, the bank was issued with Treasury Bills amounting to USD 13 840 413 at a 0% coupon rate with maturity varying maturity profiles of between three to twenty years in respect of the legacy debts the three funders. Of these, USD 3 032 906 have been redeemed, leaving a balance of USD 10 807 507.

13. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Amortised cost – Gross	646 338	350 049	59 493	6 705
Acquisitions	32 343	1 506 198	20 000	52 856
Disposals	(59 665)	-	(38 468)	-
Received in lieu of loan settlement	61 792	-	56 044	-
Monetary Adjustment	(245 811)	(1 207 712)	-	-
Revaluation of foreign-denominated bills	-	-	337 928	-
Impairment allowance – Stage 1 (Note 19.3)	(2 458)	(2 198)	(2 458)	(68)
	432 539	**646 337**	**432 539**	**59 493**

The Group holds Treasury Bills and Government Bonds amounting to ZWG 432 538 000 (2023: ZWG 646 337 000) with interest rates ranging from 0% to 9.5%. The Treasury Bills are measured at amortised cost in line with the Group's business model to collect contractual cashflows and the contractual terms are such that the financial assets give rise to cashflows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Of this amount a total of ZWG 285 788 311 (2023: ZWG 173 227 821) are with respect to treasury bills in lieu of blocked funds.

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 Shares	31 Dec 2023 Shares	31 Dec 2024 Shares	31 Dec 2023 Shares
Interest income from investment securities	3 297	33 400	1 496	1 557

13.1. Fair values of financial instruments

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Group determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Continued from Page 10

Valuation models

The Group measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1:	inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;
Level 2:	inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data; and
Level 3:	inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value measurement that reflects the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

During the reporting periods ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Financial instruments measured at fair value – fair value hierarchy

	Inflation Adjusted			
	2024 ZWG '000	Level 1 ZWG '000	Level 2 ZWG '000	Level 3 ZWG '000
Trade and other investments	6 845	-	-	6 845

	Inflation Adjusted			
	2023 ZWG '000	Level 1 ZWG '000	Level 2 ZWG '000	Level 3 ZWG '000
Trade and other investments	11 161	-	-	11 161

During the reporting periods ended 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The fair values of the assets and liabilities disclosed below approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature thus no fair value disclosures have been made.

Below is a list of the Group's financial investments not measured at fair value, but whose carrying amounts approximate fair value.

	Inflation Adjusted					
2024	**Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others**	**FVOCI - Debt Instruments**	**FVOCI - Equity Instruments**	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**
	ZWG'000	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	2 255 704	-	2 255 704
RBZ digital tokens	4 655	-	-	-	-	4 655
Loans, advances and other accounts	-	-	-	3 018 230	-	3 018 230
Investment securities	-	-	-	432 539	-	432 539
Total	**4 655**	**-**	**-**	**5 706 472**	**-**	**5 711 127**
Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	2 022 462	2 022 462
Deposits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	2 633 425	2 633 425
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4 655 887**	**4 655 887**

	Inflation Adjusted					
2023	**Mandatorily at FVTPL - Others**	**FVOCI - Debt Instruments**	**FVOCI - Equity Instruments**	**Financial assets at amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total**
	ZWG'000	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**	**ZWG'000**
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1 532 122	-	1 532 122
RBZ digital tokens	85 076	-	-	-	-	85 076
Loans, advances and other accounts	-	-	-	2 386 783	-	2 386 783
Investment securities	-	-	-	646 337	-	646 337
Total	**85 076**	**-**	**-**	**4 565 242**	**-**	**4 650 318**
Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	1 144 750	1 144 750
Deposits and other liabilities	-	-	-	-	2 729 905	2 729 905
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 874 655**	**3 874 655**

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with the Central Bank, other banks and cash on hand with original maturities of three months or less. These balances are subject to insignificant risk of change in their fair value. It is the Directors' assessment that the carrying amount of these balances approximates their fair value at any given time.

Loans, advances and other assets

The estimated fair value of loans, advances and other assets is estimated to approximate the carrying amount due to non-availability of benchmark interest rates to discount the expected future cash flows thereof. The Directors believe that current interest rates are market related and would re-issue the loans at the same interest rate if needed. It is from this assessment that Directors believe that the carrying amount of these balances reasonably approximate fair value as discounting the future cash flow using the current interest rates would not result in significant differences from the carrying amount.

Investment securities

These financial assets consist of open market treasury bills and Non negotiable certificate of deposits with the Government (government bonds). There is currently no observable active market for these instruments; or a reliable proxy to discount the expected future cash flows. Treasury bills are denominated in both USD and ZWG, whilst the Non-negotiable certificate of deposits (NNCDs) are in ZWG only. Directors believe that the carrying amount approximates fair value on these instruments. In performing this assessment, Directors have determined that interest rates are consistent with the latest transactions that the Group entered into and the average tenor of the portfolio was short-term in nature.

Trade and other investments

These are equity investments held by the Group in a third part entity. There is currently no observable active market for these equities or a reliable proxy to discount the expected future cash flows. In performing this assessment, Directors have determined that interest rates are consistent with the latest transactions that the Group entered into. The issuer advises the Group of the equities' value and this value is significantly unobservable as the equities are not traded on an active market. The fair value would therefore, increase or decrease depending on the movements in the issuer's net carrying assets value.

Deposits and other liabilities

The estimated fair value of deposits with no stated maturity, which includes non-interest bearing deposits, is the amount repayable on demand. The estimated fair value of fixed interest-bearing deposits approximates the carrying amount as interest rates quoted are market related. It is the view of Directors that the carrying amounts of these assets and liabilities reasonably approximate fair values.

14. DEFERRED TAX

The following table shows deferred tax (assets)/liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position and changes recorded in the statement of financial position and changes recorded in the income tax expense:

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Income tax expense				
Allowance for impairment losses on financial assets	(37 693)	(18 539)	(37 693)	(1 707)
Prepayments and other assets	-	3 043		-
Lease liabilities		(5 435)	-	(443)
Right of use assets	-	5 888	-	129
Intangible assets	(5 758)	3 778	897	2
Staff loans IFRS 9 adjustments	43	470	43	43
Quoted and other investments	342	558	342	51
Investment properties	111 519	162 500	111 519	14 638
Property and equipment	49 024	168 820	33 514	12 599
Deferred income	(636)	(2 496)	(636)	(82)
Staff loans IFRS 9 Fair value adjustment	-	(299)	-	(27)
Provisions	(19 162)	(21 105)	(19 162)	(1 942)
Closing deferred tax liabilities/(assets)	97 679	297 183	88 824	23 261
Opening balance at 1 January	297 183	113 258	23 261	1 591
Current year charge/(credit)	(199 504)	182 050	65 563	21 670
Relating to profit or loss (note 7.1)	(80 245)	99 209	62 286	10 246
Relating to other comprehensive income (note 5.3)	(119 259)	82 841	3 278	11 424

15. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Balances with the Central Bank**	654 204	799 418	654 204	73 584
Current, nostro accounts* and cash	1 491 257	678 356	1 491 257	62 440
Interbank placements	110 243	54 348	110 243	5 003
Expected Credit loss allowance	-	-	-	-
	2 255 704	**1 532 122**	**2 255 704**	**141 027**

*Nostro accounts are foreign domiciled bank accounts operated by the Group for the facilitation of offshore transactions on behalf of clients.

**Balances with the Central Bank, other banks and cash are used to facilitate customer and the Group's transactions which include payments and cash withdrawals.

16. TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Fixed term loans – Corporate	1 388 022	1 542 026	1 388 022	141 937
Fixed term loans – Retail	757 861	598 703	757 861	55 108
Mortgages	44 477	8 798	44 477	810
Overdrafts	592 996	658	592 996	61
	2 783 355	**2 150 185**	**2 783 355**	**197 916**

Continued from Page 11

16.1. MATURITY ANALYSIS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Less than 1 month	215 687	473 979	215 687	43 628
1 to 3 months	411 606	570 801	411 606	52 540
3 to 6 months	231 505	45 076	231 505	4 149
6 months to 1 year	595 958	268 493	595 958	24 714
1 to 5 years	1 511 631	791 836	1 511 631	72 885
	-	-	-	-
	2 966 387	2 150 185	2 966 387	197 916
Allowances for impairment losses on loans and advance	(183 032)	(96 306)	(183 032)	(6 630)
ECL at 1 January	(96 306)	(33 504)	(96 306)	(642)
Monetary adjustment	-	(27 343)	-	-
ECL charged through profit or loss	(87 119)	(36 498)	(87 119)	(6 048)
Bad debts written off	393	1 039	393	60
	2 783 355	2 053 879	2 783 355	191 286
Other assets	234 874	236 598	231 746	20 690
	3 018 229	**2 290 477**	**3 015 101**	**211 976**

16.2. Sectoral analysis of utilisations

	Inflation Adjusted			
	2024 ZWG '000	%	2023 ZWG '000	%
Agriculture	930 741	33%	675 670	31%
Conglomerates	324 824	12%	57 423	3%
Distribution	154 424	6%	272 657	13%
Food & Beverages	36 559	1%	48 336	2%
Individuals	755 499	27%	357 492	17%
Manufacturing	353 679	13%	258 293	12%
Mining	106 384	4%	138 918	6%
Services and other	121 245	4%	341 398	16%
	2 783 355	**100%**	**2 150 187**	**100%**

The material concentration of loans and advances is with Agriculture at 33% (2023 - 26%).

16.3. Impairment analysis of financial assets measured at amortised cost

	Inflation Adjusted			
	Stage 1 ZWG '000	Stage 2 ZWG '000	Stage 3 ZWG '000	Total ZWG '000
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2024	2 339 545	95 505	27 234	2 462 284
Monetary adjustment	510 171	20 826	5 939	536 936
Transfers	(21 323)	12 670	8 653	(0)
- to 12 months to ECL	169	(154)	(15)	-
- to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(16 832)	16 837	(5)	(0)
- to lifetime ECL credit impaired	(4 660)	(4 013)	8 673	-
Net movement in financial assets	**161 986**	**6 613**	**1 886**	**170 484**
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**2 990 378**	**135 614**	**43 711**	**3 169 704**
Loss allowance analysis				
At 1 January 2024	42 249	10 349	19 408	72 006
- ECL – Loans, advances & guarantees	39 023	10 252	18 856	68 131
- Guarantees and facilities approved not drawn down	343	-	-	343
- ECL – Investment securities	2 117	14	327	2 458
- ECL – Interbank placements	766	83	225	1 074
Monetary adjustment	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(935)	212	722	0
- to 12 month ECL	12	(5)	(7)	-
- to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(822)	825	(2)	0
- to lifetime ECL credit impaired	(124)	(607)	732	-
Net increase/(decrease) in ECL	**40 046**	**17 256**	**29 818**	**87 119**
Loans and advances	34 584	17 256	29 818	81 658
Guarantees and facilities approved not drawn down	1 528	-	-	1 528
Investment securities	3 447	-	-	3 447
Interbank placements	93	-	-	93
Bad debts written off	393	-	-	393
Revaluation exchange on loans and advances ECL		-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**81 360**	**27 817**	**49 948**	**159 125**
Loans and advances	72 673	27 720	49 396	149 789
Guarantees and facilities approved not …drawn down	1 871	-	-	1 871
Investment securities	5 564	14	327	5 905
Interbank placements	859	83	225	1 167
Bad debts written off	393	-	-	393
	81 360	**27 817**	**49 948**	**159 125**

Continued from Page 12

	Inflation Adjusted			
	Stage 1 ZWG '000	Stage 2 ZWG '000	Stage 3 ZWG '000	Total ZWG '000
Gross carrying amount at 1 January 2023	1 118 557	25 476	10 905	1 154 938
Monetary adjustment	(885 785)	(20 174)	(8 635)	(914 594)
Transfers	(7 589)	4 921	2 669	1
- to 12 months to ECL	491	(84)	(407)	-
- to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(5 239)	5 241	(1)	1
- to lifetime ECL credit impaired	(2 841)	(236)	3 077	-
Net movement in financial assets	**2 114 362**	**85 282**	**22 295**	**2 221 939**
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**2 339 545**	**95 505**	**27 234**	**2 462 284**
Loss allowance analysis				
At 1 January 2023				
- ECL – Loans, advances & guarantees	19 454	9 738	7 355	36 547
- Guarantees and facilities approved not drawn down	16 873	9 641	6 803	33 317
- ECL – Investment securities	(224)	-	-	(224)
- ECL – Interbank placements	2 040	14	327	2 381
- to 12 month ECL	765	83	225	1 073
Monetary adjustment	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(121)	591	(470)	-
- to 12 month ECL	808	(48)	(760)	-
- to lifetime ECL not credit impaired	(653)	654	(1)	-
- to lifetime ECL credit impaired	(276)	(15)	291	-
Net increase/(decrease) in ECL	**22 916**	**20**	**12 523**	**35 459**
Loans and advances	22 272	20	12 523	34 815
Guarantees and facilities approved not drawn down	567	-	-	567
Investment securities	77	-	-	77
Interbank placements	-	-	-	-
Bad debts written off	-	-	-	-
Revaluation exchange on loans and advances ECL	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**42 249**	**10 349**	**19 408**	**72 006**
Loans and advances	39 023	10 252	18 856	68 131
Guarantees and facilities approved not …drawn down	343	-	-	343
Investment securities	2 117	14	327	2 458
Interbank placements	766	83	225	1 074
	42 249	**10 349**	**19 408**	**72 006**

16.4. LOANS TO OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Included in advances and other accounts are loans to officers:-				
At 1 January	1 191	3 674	109	70
Monetary adjustment	1 082	(3 602)	-	-
Net additions during the year	1 682	1 119	3 846	39
	3 955	1 191	3 955	109
Expected credit loss allowance on loans to officers	-	-	-	-
	3 955	**1 191**	**3 955**	**109**

16.5. The terms and conditions applicable to loans and advances are as follows:

Product	Tenure	Interest Rate
Overdraft	Payable on demand	Penalty interest rate of five percentage points above loan rate up to a maximum penalty rate of 20% per annum.
Loan	Loan payable over a maximum period of 120 months (includes mortgage loans)	From 12% per annum up to a maximum of 20% per annum. Loans to employees and executive Directors are at an interest rate that considers the relevant risk of staff which is usually lower than the other markets for individual customers.
Bankers Acceptances	Loan payable over a minimum period of 30 days up to 90 days.	From 10% pa to 20% per annum.

17. OTHER ASSETS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Trade and other receivables	218 056	232 540	214 926	20 358
Consumable stocks	16 820	4 058	16 820	332
	234 875	**236 598**	**231 747**	**20 690**

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Services deposits*	103 792	70 895	103 792	6 526
Prepayments and stocks**	69 649	122 056	66 520	10 463
Other receivables****	61 434	43 647	61 434	3 702
	234 874	**236 598**	**231 746**	**20 691**

*Service deposits relate to amounts pledged as collateral for VISA and the RTGS accounts.

** Prepayments and stocks are in respect of services, utilities and consumables for the Group.

**** Included in other receivables are RBZ Auction Funds receivable as well as miscellaneous suspense accounts

18. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Balance at 1 January	-	7 953	-	152
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-
Monetary adjustment	-	(6 298)	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	(1 655)	-	(152)
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**

19. INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

19.1. INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS

	NMBZ Holdings Limited	NMB Bank Limited	NMB Properties Limited	Xplug Solutions Limited
	2024 ZWG '000	2024 ZWG '000	2024 ZWG '000	2024 ZWG '000
NMBZ Holdings Limited				
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Shared Services Charge	-	-	-	-
NMB Bank Limited				
Shared Services Charge	-	-	(1)	(17)
NMB Properties Limited				
Revenue	-	328	-	-
Xplug Solutions Limited				
Revenue	-	1,922	-	-

	NMBZ Holdings Limited	NMB Bank Limited	NMB Properties Limited	Xplug Solutions Limited
	2023 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000
NMBZ Holdings				
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Shared Services Charge	-	-	-	-
NMB Bank Limited				
Revenue	-	-	-	-
Shared Services Charge	-	-	(82)	-
NMB Properties				
Revenue	-	341	-	-
Shared Services Charge	-	-	-	-
Xplug Solutions				
Revenue	-	45	-	-

19.2. INTERCOMPANY BALANCES

	NMBZ Holdings Limited	NMB Bank Limited	NMB Properties Limited	Xplug Solutions Limited
	2024 ZWG '000	2024 ZWG '000	2024 ZWG '000	2024 ZWG '000
	(Payable to)/ Receivable from	(Payable to)/ Receivable from	(Payable to)/ Receivable from	(Payable to)/ Receivable from
NMBZ Holdings Limited	-	53 090	-	-
NMB Bank Limited	(53 090)	-	(3 973)	(20 348)
NMB Properties Limited	-	3 973	-	-
Xplug Solutions Limited	-	20 348	-	-

	NMBZ Holdings Limited	NMB Bank Limited	NMB Properties Limited	Xplug Solutions Limited
	2023 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000
	(Payable to)/ Receivable from	(Payable to)/ Receivable from	(Payable to)/ Receivable from	(Payable to)/ Receivable from
NMBZ Holdings Limited	-	5 067	-	-
NMB Bank Limited	(5 067)	-	(6 317)	(5 851)
NMB Properties Limited	-	6 317	-	-
Xplug Solutions Limited	-	5 851	-	-

20. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
At 1 January	1 165 674	472 566	107 295	9 052
Additions	-	91 776	-	4 540
Transfer from WIP	94 170	-	16 545	-
Disposals	(3 397)	(16 876)	(3 397)	(1 114)
Fair value gains	(429 233)	618 208	706 770	94 817
At 31 December	**827 213**	**1 165 674**	**827 214**	**107 295**

Investment properties comprise commercial properties and residential properties that are leased out to third parties and land held for future development. No properties were encumbered.

Rental income amounting to ZWG 4 892 859 (2023: ZWG4 767 127) was received and no operating expenses were incurred on the leased investment properties in the current year due to the net leasing arrangement on the properties.

The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop the investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements. The Group has determined that the highest and best use of its properties held is its current use

Measurement of fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of the Group's investment properties as at 31 December 2024 has been arrived at on the basis of valuations carried out by independent professional valuers, Integrated Properties Real Estate (Private) Limited. The valuation which conforms to International Valuation Standards, was in terms of the policy as set out in the accounting policies section and was derived with reference to market information close to the date of the valuation.

Continued from Page 13

Level 3

The fair value for investment properties of ZWG 827 214 000 (2023: ZWG 1 165 674) has been categorised under level 3 in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used for the valuation technique described below.

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of immovable properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
The direct comparison method was applied on all residential properties.	• Weighted average expected market rental growth (5%); • Average market yield of 10%.	The estimated fair value would increase / (decrease) if: • expected market rental growth were higher/ (lower) and; • the risk adjusted discount rates were lower/ (higher).

Change in rate	Changes in fair value following changes in:	
	Expected market rental growth	Discount rates
5%	41 361	45 497
3%	24 816	28 952
1%	8 272	12 408
-1%	(8 272)	(12 408)
-3%	(24 816)	(28 952)
-5%	(41 361)	(45 497)

21. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Inflation Adjusted	Historical Cost
	ZWG '000	ZWG '000
Cost		
Balance 1 January 2023	48 537	14
Acquisitions	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	48 537	14
Acquisitions	50 814	29 816
Balance at 31 December 2024	**99 351**	**29 830**
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance 1 January 2023	27 837	5
Amortisation for the year	6 027	2
Balance at 31 December 2023	33 864	7
Amortisation for the period	6 504	3 976
Balance at 31 December 2024	**40 368**	**3 983**
Carrying amount		
At 31 December 2024	58 983	25 847
At 31 December 2023	14 673	7

* Included in the cost of the intangible assets are fully depreciated intangible assets with a cost of ZWG 23 363. All intangible assets are acquired. The Group has no internally generated intangible assets or intangible assets arising from a business combination

22. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Inflation Adjusted						
	Capital Work in Progress	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Equipment	Right of Use Assets**	Freehold Land & Buildings*	Total
	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000
Cost/Revaluation amount							
At 1 January 2023	74 066	75 656	11 909	30 958	33 122	221 068	446 779
Additions	2 279	12 274	13 767	10 494	-	-	38 814
Capitalisations	(3 040)	-	-	-	-	-	(3 040)
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	14 081	-	14 081
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	308 789	308 789
Disposals	-	-	(805)	-	-	-	(805)
At 31 December 2023	**73 305**	**87 930**	**24 871**	**41 452**	**47 203**	**529 857**	**804 618**
Additions	20 865	5 732	38 364	2 243	-	-	67 203
Capitalisations	(94 170)	-	-	-	-	-	(94 170)
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	-	(160 090)	(160 090)
Disposals	-	-		-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**93 662**	**63 235**	**43 695**	**47 203**	**369 767**	**617 562**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	**-**	**38 504**	**4 908**	**22 203**	**11 914**	**1 863**	**79 392**
Charge for the year – Property and equipment	-	11 839	4 186	4 032	-	3 794	23 851
Charge for period – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	11 786	-	11 786
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	636	-	636
Disposals	-	-	(805)	-	-	-	(805)
At 31 December 2023	**-**	**50 343**	**8 289**	**26 235**	**24 336**	**5 657**	**114 860**
Charge for the year – Property and equipment	-	14 142	8 033	5 173	-	3 470	30 817
Charge for period – Right of use assets	-				8 869		8 869
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-						-
Revaluation						(9 127)	(9 127)
Disposals	-						-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**64 485**	**16 322**	**31 408**	**33 205**	**-**	**145 419**
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2024	-	29 177	46 913	12 287	13 998	369 767	472 143
At 31 December 2023	**73 305**	**37 587**	**16 582**	**15 217**	**22 867**	**524 200**	**689 758**

*Assets measured using the revaluation model

** Right-of-Use Assets recognised in respect of leased properties in which the Group is a lessee. The Right-of-Use Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term including extension options where the Group is certain to exercise such and the useful life of the underlying asset.

	Unaudited Historical Cost						
	Capital Work in Progress	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Furniture & Equipment	Right of Use Assets**	Freehold Land & Buildings*	Total
	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000	ZWG '000
Cost/Revaluation amount							
At 1 January 2023	436	351	107	66	149	4 258	5 368
Additions	142	530	449	558	-	-	1 680
Capitalisations	(196)	-	-	-	-	-	(196)
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	44 401	44 401
Revaluations	-	-	-	-	586	-	586
Disposals	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
At 31 December 2023	**382**	**882**	**556**	**624**	**735**	**48 659**	**51 839**
Additions	20 865	4 543	22 577	1 762	7 878	-	57 626
Capitalisations	(21 247)						(21 247)
Remeasurement – Right of use assets							-
Revaluations						321 108	321 108
Disposals							-
At 31 December 2024	**-**	**5 425**	**23 134**	**2 387**	**8 613**	**369 767**	**409 326**
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2023	**-**	**44**	**9**	**14**	**40**	**59**	**165**
Charge for the year – Property and equipment	-	118	94	61	-	349	622
Charge for period – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	184	-	184
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Disposals	-	-	(0)	-	-	-	(0)
At 31 December 2023	**-**	**162**	**103**	**74**	**233**	**408**	**980**
Charge for the year – Property and equipment	-	548	2 939	297	-	2 905	6 689
Charge for period – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	533	-	533
Remeasurement – Right of use assets	-	-	-	-	298	-	298
Revaluation							
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2024	-	710	3 041	371	1 064	3 313	8 500
Carrying amount							
At 31 December 2024	-	4 715	20 092	2 016	7 549	366 454	400 826
At 31 December 2023	**382**	**720**	**454**	**550**	**502**	**48 250**	**50 858**

*Assets measured using the revaluation model

** Right-of-Use Assets recognised in respect of leased properties in which the Group is a lessee. The Right-of-Use Assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term including extension options where the Group is certain to exercise such and the useful life of the underlying asset.

Fair value hierarchy

Immovable properties were revalued as at 31 December 2024 on the basis of valuations carried out by independent professional valuers, Integrated Properties Real Estate (Private) Limited. The valuation which conforms to International Valuation Standards, was in terms of the policy as set out in the accounting policies section. All movable assets are measured at their carrying amounts which are arrived at by the application of a depreciation charge on their cost values over the useful lives of the assets.

The valuation of land and buildings was arrived by applying yield rates of 10% on rental levels of between ZWG 78 and ZWG 468 per square metre.

Level 3

The fair value of immovable properties of ZWG 366 454 023 (2023: ZWG 524 000 000) has been categorised under level 3 in the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used for the valuation technique described below.

The following shows reconciliation between the opening and closing balances for level 3 fair values:

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
At 1 January	529 857	221 068	48 659	4 258
Transfers from work in progress	-	-	-	44 401
Revaluation gain	(160 090)	308 789	-	-
Depreciation	-	(5 657)	(3 313)	(408)
Balance at 31 December	**369 767**	**524 200**	**45 345**	**48 251**

Valuation technique and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of immovable properties, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
The direct comparison method was applied on all residential properties.	• Average property prices for comparable property transactions	None
The income approach was applied on all commercial and industrial properties	• Weighted average expected market rental growth (5%); • Average market yield of 10%.	The estimated fair value would increase / (decrease) if: • expected market rental growth were higher/ (lower); and • the risk adjusted discount rates were lower/ (higher).

Change in rate	Changes in fair value following changes in:	
	Expected market rental growth	Discount rates
5%	18 488	20 337
3%	11 093	12 942
1%	3 698	5 547
-1%	(3 698)	(5 547)
-3%	(11 093)	(12 942)
-5%	(18 488)	(20 337)

Continued from Page 14

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Guarantees	104 118	82 790	104 118	7 620
Facilities approved but not drawn down	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses on facilities approved but not drawdown	-	-	-	-
Expected credit losses on guarantees	(1 871)	(343)	(1 871)	-
Balance at 31 December	**102 247**	**82 447**	**102 247**	**7 620**

The Group enters into various irrevocable commitments and contingent liabilities in its normal course of business in order to meet financial needs of customers. These obligations are not recognised on the statement of financial position, but contain credit risk and are therefore part of the overall risk of the Group.

Guarantees commit the Group to make payments on behalf of clients in the event of specified acts. Guarantees carry the same credit risk as loans and advances to customers.

Facilities approved but not drawn down represent contractual commitments to advance loans and revolving credits. These have fixed expiry dates and may expire without being drawn upon, hence total contract amounts do not necessarily represent future cash requirements.

24. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

As at 31 December 2024, the Group is still in negotiations to acquire a complementary business as notified to the investing public via Cautionary Announcements, the first of which was published on 06 March 2024. The Group has set aside capital commitments for this acquisition which are expected to be settled once the acquisition is finalised. Further details regarding this acquisition will be communicated to the investing public.

25. RELATED PARTIES

As required by IAS 24 Related Party Disclosure, the Board's view is that non-executive Directors, executive Directors and executive management constitute the key management of the Group. Accordingly, key management remuneration is disclosed below.

25.1. Compensation of key management personnel of the Group

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Short term employee benefits	106 026	115 625	73 152	2 542
Post employment benefits	9 632	4 314	6 324	125
Termination benefits	1 082	2 097	651	124
	116 741	**122 036**	**80 127**	**2 791**

25.2. Balances of loans to Directors, officers and others

Loans to Directors and officers or their companies are included in advances and other accounts (note 19).

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Executive directors	1 632	709	1 632	163
Officers	33 668	28 835	33 668	6 632
Directors' companies	-	-	-	-
Officers companies	-	-	-	-
	35 300	29 544	35 300	6 795
Expected credit loss allowance – Stage 1	(1 822)	(1 525)	(1 822)	
	33 478	**28 019**	**33 478**	**6 795**

26. EXCHANGE RATES

The following exchange rates have been used to translate the foreign currency balances to ZWG dollars at year end:

		31 Dec 2024 Mid - rate ZWG	31 Dec 2023 Mid - rate ZWL
United States Dollar	USD	26.44	6104.72
British Sterling	GBP	32.38	7783.65
South African Rand	ZAR	1.37	333.33
European Euro	EUR	26.85	6753.98
Botswana Pula	BWP	1.84	455.51

27. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For management purposes, the Group is organised into six operating segments based on products and services as follows:

Consumer Banking & Value Added Services	Individual customers deposits and consumer loans, overdrafts, credit card facilities and funds transfer facilities.
Business Banking	Loans and other credit facilities and deposit and current accounts for corporate and institutional customers.
Treasury & International Banking	Money market investment, securities trading, accepting and discounting of instruments and foreign currency trading.
Microfinance	Handles the group's microlending business
Real Estate	Development of investment properties for sale & rental purposes
Xplug	The group's fintech subsidiary
Digital Banking	Handles the Group's Digital Grouping products including Card and POS services.

Items classified under other include intra-segment transactions and balances or items that cannot be directly apportioned to any specific segment. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. Income taxes are managed on a Group basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

Interest income is reported net as management primarily relies on net interest revenue as a performance measure, not the gross income and expense.

Transfer prices between operating segments are at arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Group's total revenue in 2023 or 2024.

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments and service units:

	Inflation Adjusted								
	Consumer Banking & Value Added Services	Business Banking	Treasury & International Banking	Digital Banking	Real Estate	Microfinance	Xplug	Shared/ Other/Intra-segment	Total
	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000
For the year ended 31 December 2024									
Income									
Third party income	746 807	458 398	579 211	597 027	(398 640)	196 782	13 126	-	2 192 711
Inter-segment income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and similar expense	(46 510)	(28 548)	(36 072)	-	-	(12 255)	-	-	(123 386)
Net operating income	**700 298**	**429 849**	**543 139**	**597 027**	**(398 640)**	**184 526**	**13 126**	**-**	**2 069 325**
Other material non-cash items									
Staff costs	(209 814)	(93 251)	(37 300)	(55 950)	(23 313)	(46 625)	(5 223)	-	(471 476)
Administration expenses	(220 855)	(98 158)	(39 263)	(58 895)	(24 539)	(49 079)	(587)	-	(491 375)
Other operating expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7 384)	(187 052)	(194 436)
Impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost	(32 839)	(20 157)	(25 470)	-	-	(8 653)	-	-	(87 119)
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6 762)	(6 762)
Depreciation of right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23 338)	(23 338)
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6 504)	(6 504)
Segment profit/(loss)	**236 790**	**218 284**	**441 106**	**482 182**	**(446 492)**	**80 169**	**(68)**	**(223 656)**	**788 315**
Income tax charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 146	17 146
Loss on net monetary position	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(842 216)	(842 216)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**236 790**	**218 284**	**441 106**	**482 182**	**(446 492)**	**80 169**	**(68)**	**(206 510)**	**(36 755)**
As at 31 December 2024									
Assets and liabilities									
Total assets	**1 786 236**	**1 096 409**	**1 385 374**	**1 427 987**	**827 214**	**470 668**	**23 023**	**-**	**7 016 910**
Total liabilities	**1 349 506**	**828 339**	**1 046 654**	**1 078 848**	**22 838**	**355 591**	**22 608**	**-**	**4 704 384**

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments and service units:

	Inflation Adjusted								
	Consumer Banking & Value Added Services	Business Banking	Treasury & International Banking	Digital Banking	Real Estate	Microfinance	Xplug	Other	Total
	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000	ZWG'000
For the year ended 31 December 2023									
Income									
Third party income	597 810	406 241	174 105	429 806	39 011	17 275	-	1 131 686	2 795 934
Inter-segment income	-	-	-	-	1 723	-	-	-	-
Interest and similar expense	**(44 562)**	**(65 576)**	**(19 098)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(129 237)**
	553 247	340 665	155 007	-	-	-	-	1 131 686	2 666 697
Net operating income									
Other material non-cash items									
Staff costs	(93 236)	(63 358)	(27 154)	(67 034)	(6 084)	(2 694)	-	(176 501)	(436 061)
Administration expenses	(95 119)	(64 638)	(27 702)	(68 387)	(6 207)	(2 749)	-	(180 065)	(444 868)
Other operating expenses	(13 171)	(8 950)	(3 836)	(9 469)	(859)	(381)	-	(24 933)	(61 599)
Impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(21 296)**	**(14 086)**	**(77)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1 039)**	**(36 498)**
Depreciation of property and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(23 798)**	**(23 798)**
Depreciation of right of use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(11 786)**	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(6 027)**	-
Segment profit/(loss)	**291 213**	**176 683**	**81 134**	**228 626**	**20 573**	**9 189**	**-**	**593 206**	**1 400 624**
Income tax charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(217 364)**	**14 270**
Revaluation of land and buildings, net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**333 194**	**1 414 894**
As at 31 December 2023									
Assets and liabilities									
Total assets	**1 040 558**	**1 644 028**	**945 401**	**320 341**	**34 779**	-	-	**2 546 477**	-
Total liabilities	**1 726 962**	**1 222 422**	**784 824**	**115 602**	-	-	-	**339 888**	-

*The disclosure has been updated from prior year to include segment information relating to Staff costs, Administration expenses and Other operating expenses in order to comply with the requirements of IFRS 8.23(e) and the IFRIC agenda decision issued.

28. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, the Group has not identified any significant subsequent events that would require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Continued from Page 15

NMB Bank Limited
Abdridged Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2024

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

		Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	Note	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method		463 004	556 276	301 572	28 845
Interest expense calculated using the effective interest method		(123 386)	(129 237)	(74 319)	(5 863)
Net interest income		339 618	427 039	227 253	22 982
Fee and commissions income		920 257	995 067	607 543	55 131
Net foreign exchange gains		1 178 875	557 125	1 170 876	54 554
Revenue		2 438 750	1 979 231	2 005 672	132 667
Other income	a	(328 879)	611 153	665 317	90 960
Operating income		2 109 871	2 590 384	2 670 989	223 627
Operating expenditure	b	(999 253)	(931 928)	(668 181)	(53 987)
Operating income before impairment charge and loss on net monetary position		1 110 618	1 658 456	2 002 807	169 640
Expected credit impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost		(87 119)	(36 498)	(152 445)	(5 988)
Loss on net monetary position		(895 019)	(293 595)		-
Profit before tax		**128 480**	**1 328 363**	**1 850 362**	**163 652**
Taxation		(98 906)	(184 200)	(217 643)	(18 069)
Profit for the period		**29 574**	**1 144 163**	**1 632 719**	**145 583**
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation (losses)/gains on land and buildings, net of tax	c	(40 831)	225 948	317 831	32 977
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period		**(11 257)**	**1 370 111**	**1 950 550**	**178 560**
Earnings per share (ZWG cents)					
- Basic	d	179	6 932	9 892	882

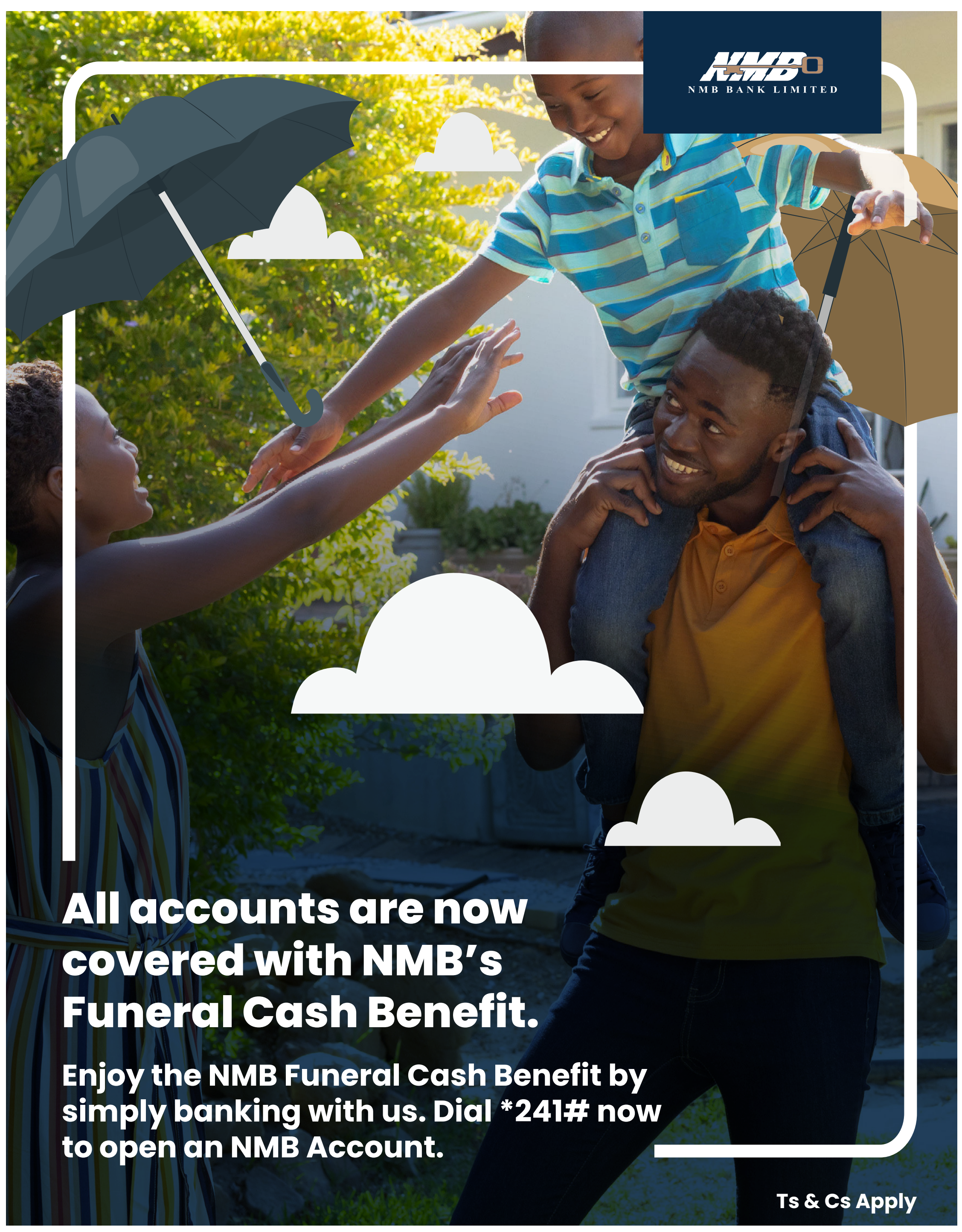
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

		Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	Note	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Share capital		84	84	-	-
Share Premium		148 650	148 650	13	13
Functional currency translation reserve		33 194	33 194	5	5
Revaluation reserve		300 559	341 390	353 909	36 078
Employee share option reserve		7 412	6 313	1 054	143
Retained earnings		1 754 223	1 724 649	1 790 410	160 090
Total shareholders' funds		**2 244 122**	**2 254 280**	**2 145 391**	**196 329**
LIABILITIES					
Deposits		2 402 783	2 305 393	2 402 783	212 202
Other liabilities		167 707	425 679	167 707	39 182
Borrowings		2 022 462	1 144 750	2 022 462	105 369
Current tax liabilities		14 096	17 860	14 096	1 644
Deferred tax liabilities		93 115	270 976	84 260	20 849
Subordinated term loan		28 909	31 253	28 909	2 877
Amount owing to Holding company		-	(5 066)	-	(466)
Total liabilities		**4 729 072**	**4 190 845**	**4 720 217**	**381 657**
Total shareholders' funds and liabilities		**6 973 194**	**6 445 125**	**6 865 608**	**577 986**
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	f	2 255 704	1 532 120	2 255 704	141 026
RBZ Digital Tokens		4 655	85 076	4 655	7 831
Investment securities		432 539	646 337	432 539	59 493
Loans and advances		2 782 302	2 167 425	2 782 302	199 502
Other assets		225 890	266 048	222 758	23 202
Assets held for sale		-	-	-	-
Trade and other investments		6 845	11 161	6 845	1 027
Investment properties	g	734 132	1 032 525	734 132	95 040
Intangible assets		58 983	14 673	25 847	7
Property and equipment		472 143	689 760	400 826	50 858
Total assets		**6 973 194**	**6 445 125**	**6 865 608**	**577 986**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Inflation Adjusted	Share Capital ZWG '000	Share Premium ZWG '000	Functional Currency Translation Reserve ZWG '000	Revaluation Reserve ZWG '000	Share Option Reserve ZWG '000	Retained Earnings ZWG '000	Total ZWG '000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	84	148 650	33 194	115 442	5 314	580 486	883 170
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1 144 163	1 144 163
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee scheme - value of employee services	-	-	-	-	999	-	999
Revaluation gains on land and buildings, net of tax**	-	-	-	225 948	-	-	225 948
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**84**	**148 650**	**33 194**	**341 390**	**6 313**	**1 724 649**	**2 254 280**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-		29 574	29 574
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-		-	-
Employee scheme - value of employee services				-	1 099	-	1 099
Revaluation gains on land and buildings, net of tax**	-	-	-	(40 831)		-	(40 831)
Balance at 30 June 2024	**84**	**148 650**	**33 194**	**300 559**	**7 412**	**1 754 223**	**2 244 122**

Unaudited Historical Cost	Share Capital ZWG '000	Share Premium ZWG '000	Functional Currency Translation Reserve ZWG '000	Revaluation Reserve ZWG '000	Share Option Reserve ZWG '000	Retained Earnings ZWG '000	Total ZWG '000
Balance as at 1 January 2023	-	13	5	3 101	51	12 108	15 278
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	145 583	145 583
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee scheme - value of employee services	-	-	-	-	92	-	92
Revaluation gains on land and buildings, net of tax**	-	-	-	32 977	-	-	32 977
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**-**	**13**	**5**	**36 078**	**143**	**157 691**	**193 930**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1 632 719	1 632 719
Dividends declared	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee scheme - value of employee services	-	-	-	-	911	-	911
Revaluation gains on land and buildings, net of tax**	-	-	-	317 831	-	-	317 831
Balance at 30 June 2024	**-**	**13**	**5**	**353 909**	**1 054**	**1 790 410**	**2 145 391**



Continued from Page 16

NMB Bank Limited
Abdridged Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2024

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Profit before taxation	128 480	1 328 363	1 850 362	163 652
Non-cash items:				
Net monetary loss	895 019	293 595	-	-
Depreciation (excluding right of use assets)	30 817	23 798	6 689	624
Depreciation – Right of use assets	8 869	11 786	533	184
Amortisation of intangible assets	6 504	6 027	3 976	2
Impairment losses on financial assets measured at amortised costs	87 119	36 498	152 445	5 988
Investment properties fair value gains/(losses)	389 165	(546 193)	(621 243)	(83 832)
Trade and other investments fair value gains adjustment	(134)	(26 365)	(5 818)	(925)
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	-	(1 147)	-	(51)
Loss on disposal of investment properties	-	352	-	(102)
Dividend received	-	(14 446)	-	(1 330)
Non-cash employee benefits expense – share-based payments	1 099	999	911	92
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(1 152 718)	(687 961)	(1 152 718)	(63 324)
Operating cash flows before changes in operating assets and liabilities	**394 220**	**425 306**	**235 138**	**20 978**
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
Increase in deposits	97 390	1 186 154	2 190 581	190 223
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	(244 330)	185 540	142 167	34 464
Increase in loans and advances	(699 538)	(1 154 757)	(2 732 787)	(179 332)
Decrease/(Increase) in assets held for sale	40 158	(51 848)	(199 557)	(17 287)
Net cash generated/(used) from operations	**(412 100)**	**590 395**	**(364 459)**	**49 046**
Taxation				
Corporate tax paid	(107 863)	(88 206)	(81 686)	(6 230)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operations	**(519 964)**	**502 189**	**(446 145)**	**42 816**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of intangible assets	(50 814)	-	(29 816)	-
Acquisition of investment securities	(32 343)	(1 506 198)	(20 000)	(52 856)
Disposal of investment securities	59 665	-	38 468	-
Acqusitions of RBZ digital gold tokens	-	(18 780)	-	(1 729)
Disposal of RBZ digital gold tokens	80 421	-	-	-
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	-	2 757	-	637
Acquisition of property and equipment	(67 203)	(38 814)	(57 626)	(1 680)
Proceeds on disposal of investment properties	3 397	16 876	3 397	1 045
Acquisition of investment properties	-	(91 776)	-	(4 540)
Net cash (used)/generated in investing activities	**(6 878)**	**(1 635 935)**	**(65 576)**	**(59 123)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of lease liabilities	(13 642)	(16 065)	(13 642)	(857)
Borrowings repaid	(381 812)	(125 197)	(298 426)	(6 677)
Borrowings raised	1 177 588	1 177 441	953 257	103 532
Net cash outflow from financing activities	**782 135**	**1 036 179**	**641 190**	**95 998**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	255 293	(97 567)	129 469	82 092
Net foreign exchange and monetary adjustments on cash and cash equivalents*	468 292	1 179 672	1 992 002	50 313
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1 532 120	450 015	141 026	8 621
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**2 255 704**	**1 532 120**	**2 255 704**	**141 026**

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Interest received	455 130	561 671	265 608	75 318
Interest paid (excluding interest on leases)	(3 655)	(107 619)	15 973	(3 874)

There are no material differences between the Bank and the Holding company as the Bank is the principal operating subsidiary of the Group. The notes to the financial statements under NMBZ Holdings Limited are therefore the same as those of the Bank in every material respect where applicable.

A) OTHER INCOME

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Profit on disposal of property and equipment	2 191	795	1 359	153
Fair value gains/(losses) on investment properties	(389 165)	546 193	621 243	83 832
Rental income	6 762	7 928	4 571	442
Recoveries	8 787	71	3 695	3
Auction proceeds	23 338	47 970	17 714	3 294
Other operating income	19 208	8 196	16 735	3 236
	(328 879)	**611 153**	**665 317**	**90 960**

B) OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The net operating income is after charging the following:

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Administration costs	465 096	434 902	330 549	28 531
Audit fees:		-		
- Current year	7 376	7 334	4 491	358
Amortisation of intangible assets	6 504	6 027	3 976	2
Depreciation (excluding right of use assets)	30 817	23 798	6 689	624
		-		-
Depreciation – right of use assets	8 869	11 786	831	184
Directors' remuneration	9 115	12 020	5 823	649
- Fees for services as directors	8 123	11 217	5 142	610
- Services rendered	-	-	-	-
- Expenses	992	803	681	39
Staff costs – salaries, allowances and related costs**	471 476	436 061	315 822	23 639
	999 253	**931 928**	**668 181**	**53 987**

**Included in Staff costs - salaries, allowances and related costs are employee benefit costs relating share based payments amounting to ZWG2 390 126 (2023: ZWG5 314 187).

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Employee benefit costs - Share based payment	1 099	999	911	92

C) OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Revaluations of land and buildings	(160 090)	308 789	321 108	44 401
Tax effect	119 259	(82 841)	(3 278)	(11 424)
	(40 831)	**225 948**	**317 831**	**32 977**

D) EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of earnings per share is based on the following figures:

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
D.1. Earnings				
Profit for the year	29 574	1 144 163	1 632 719	145 583
D.2. Number of shares				
Weighted average shares in issue	16 506 050	16 506 050	16 506 050	16 506 050
D.3. Earnings per share (ZWG cents)				
Basic and diluted	179	6 932	9 892	882

E. SHARE CAPITAL

E.1. AUTHORISED

The authorised ordinary share capital at 31 December 2024 is at the historical cost figure of ZWG 10 (2023 restated - ZWG 10) comprising 25 million ordinary shares of ZWG 0.000004 each.

E.2. ISSUED AND FULLY PAID

The issued share capital at 31 December 2024 is at the inflation adjusted figure of ZWG 5 076 (2023 restated - ZWG 5 076) comprising 16 506 050 (2023 – 16 506 050) ordinary shares of ZWG 0.000004 each in historical cost terms.

F. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
Balances with the Central Bank**	654 204	799 418	654 204	73 583
Current, nostro accounts* and cash	1 491 257	678 354	1 491 257	62 440
Interbank placements	110 243	54 349	110 243	5 003
	2 255 704	**1 532 120**	**2 255 704**	**141 026**

* Nostro accounts are foreign domiciled bank accounts operated by the Bank for the facilitation of offshore transactions on behalf of clients.

** Balances with the Central Bank, other banks and cash are used to facilitate customer and the Bank's transactions which include payments and cash withdrawals.

Continued from Page 17

G. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Inflation Adjusted		Unaudited Historical Cost	
	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2024 ZWG '000	31 Dec 2023 ZWG '000
At 1 January	1 032 525	472 566	95 040	9 052
Additions	-	91 776		8 042
Transfer from WIP	94 170	-	21 247	-
Disposals	(3 397)	(16 876)	(3 397)	(2 241)
Fair value gains	(389 165)	565 124	621 243	83 832
Transfer of NMB Properties to NMBZH	-	(80 064)		(3 645)
At 31 December	**734 132**	**1 032 525**	**734 132**	**95 040**

Investment properties comprise commercial properties and residential properties that are leased out to third parties and land held for future development. No properties were encumbered.

Rental income amounting to ZWG 4 892 859 (2023: ZWG4 767 127) was received and no operating expenses were incurred on the leased investment properties in the current year due to the net leasing arrangement on the properties.

The Bank has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop the investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

H) CORPORATE GOVERNANCE APPROACH

1. RESPONSIBILITY

These condensed financial statements are the responsibility of the directors. This responsibility includes the setting up of internal control and risk management processes, which are monitored independently. The information contained in these condensed financial statements has been prepared on the going concern basis and is in accordance with the provisions of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) and International Financial Reporting Standards.

2. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Bank adheres to some principles of corporate governance derived from the King IV Report, the United Kingdom Combined Code and RBZ corporate governance guidelines. The Bank is cognisant of its duty to conduct business with due care and in good faith in order to safeguard all stakeholders' interests.

3. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Board appointments are made to ensure a variety of skills and expertise on the Board. Non-executive directors are of such calibre as to provide independence to the Board. The Chairman of the Board is an independent non-executive director. The Board is supported by mandatory committees in executing its responsibilities. The Board meets at least quarterly to assess risk, review performance and provide guidance to management on both operational and policy issues. The Board conducts an annual peer based evaluation on the effectiveness of its activities. The process involves the members evaluating each other collectively as a board and individually as members. The evaluation, as prescribed by the RBZ, takes into account the structure of the board, effectiveness of committees, strategic leadership, corporate social responsibility, attendance and participation of members and weaknesses noted. Remedial plans are invoked to address identified weaknesses with a view to continually improve the performance and effectiveness of the Board and its members.

The Board of NMBZ Holdings Limited continues to align its internal governance practices to local and international best practice including the National Code of Corporate Governance in Zimbabwe (ZIMCODE) and the King IV Report. The Board has adopted the National Code of Corporate Governance in Zimbabwe as its primary code of governance. The Board is committed to the principles of accountability, integrity, transparency, sound ethical practices and professionalism. As such the Board continues to actively work towards balancing the interests of all its stakeholders, including its shareholders, customers, employees, regulators, suppliers and the communities in which we work in.

Our management approach remains that of ensuring prudence, compliance with international best practice and sustainability are key considerations for management as they work to deliver value to our shareholders and all other stakeholders.

3.1. DIRECTORS ATTENDANCE REGISTER

NAME OF DIRECTOR		MAIN BOARD	AUDIT	CREDIT	ALCO & FINANCE
No. of Meetings Held		**5**	**6**	**4**	**4**
P. Gowero	I	5	N	4	4
D Matenga	I	4	N	N	4
E Chisango	I	5	6	4	4
G Taputaira	I	4	5	N	N
J Maguranyanga	I	5	6	N	N
C Glover	NE	5	N	N	N
J Tichelaar*	NE	4	N	N	3
J de la Fargue	NE	5	N	4	4
G. Gore	E	5	N	4	4
M. Chipunza	E	5	N	N	4

NAME OF DIRECTOR		LOANS REVIEW	HUMAN CAPITAL, REMUNERATION & NOMINATIONS	RISK & COMPLIANCE	ICT & DIGITAL
No. of Meetings Held		**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
P. Gowero	I	N	4	N	N
D Matenga	I	N	N	4	4
E Chisango	I	N	4	N	N
G Taputaira	I	3	N	N	3
J Maguranyanga	I	4	4	N	N
C Glover	NE	N	4	4	4
J Tichelaar*	NE	2	N	N	3
J de la Fargue	NE	N	4	4	N
G. Gore	E	N	N	N	4
M. Chipunza	E	N	N	N	N

KEY

- I = Independent Non-Executive Director
- NE = Non-Executive Director
- E = Executive Director
- N = Not a member

* Mr. Julius Tichelaar failed to attend at least 75% of the Loans Review Meetings in 2024, with just cause, due to personal circumstances which he had to attend to.

3.2. BOARD COMMITTEES

In order to make the decision-making process more efficient and to support the vision relating to corporate governance, the Board set up the following Committees:

Audit Committee

The Committee oversees the Group's financial reporting process, monitoring the integrity and appropriateness of the Group's financial statements; evaluating the adequacy of the Group's financial and operational processes, compliance, internal controls and risk management processes. Both the internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the audit committee to ensure their independence and objectivity.

The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee's main responsibilities are to consider loan applications beyond the discretionary limits of the Executive Credit Committee and to direct the formulation of, review and monitor the credit principles and policies of the Group. The Chief Banking Officer and Head of Credit Management are invitees and resource persons at every meeting. The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

ALCO & Finance

The ALCO & Finance Committee is responsible for deriving the most appropriate strategy for the Group in terms of the mix of assets and liabilities given its expectations of the future and the potential consequences of interest-rate movements, liquidity constraints, foreign exchangeexposure and capital adequacy.

The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

Loans Review

The Loans Review Committee assesses compliance of the loan book with the lending policy and the Banking Regulations. The Committee conducts loan reviews independent of any person or committee responsible for sanctioning credit.

The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

Human Capital, Remuneration & Nominations Committee

The committee is responsible for setting the Group's remuneration philosophy and reviews the overall remuneration structures of the Group, including all material remuneration proposals and packages for Executive Directors and senior personnel. The committee is also responsible for the nomination, election and appointment of board members. The group's remuneration policy is to provide remuneration packages that attract and retain high performing individuals. The Group's remuneration package is primarily made up of basic salaries, share options and performancerelated bonuses. The Chief Executive Officer and Head of Human Capital are invitees and resource persons at every meeting.

The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

Risk & Compliance Committee

The Risk and Compliance Management Committee oversees the quality, integrity and reliability of the Group's enterprise risk management systems and reviews all group-wide risks.

The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

ICT & Digital Banking Committee

The IT & Digital Banking Committee provides governance and oversight on the technology-related investments, operations and strategies and their alignment with the Group's overall strategy. It also oversees the Group's technology risk management and security framework and its effectiveness (in conjunction with the Risk & Compliance Committee).

The Committee is satisfied that it has fulfilled its responsibilities in accordance with its terms of reference for the reporting period.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board has established the Board Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCO) and the Board Risk and Compliance Committee, which are responsible for defining the Group's risk universe, developing policies and monitoring implementation. The Board also has the Board Credit Committee (BCC) which is responsible for sanctioning credits and the Board Loans Review Committee (LRC), which is responsible for monitoring asset quality and adherence to the credit risk management policy.

Risk management is linked logically from the level of individual transactions to the Group level. Risk management activities broadly take place simultaneously at the following different hierarchy levels:

Strategic Level:	This involves risk management functions performed by senior management and the board of directors. It includes the definition of risk, ascertaining the Group's risk appetite, formulating strategy and policy for managing risk and establishes adequate systems and controls to ensure overall risk remains within acceptable levels and is adequately compensated.
Macro Level:	It encompasses risk management within a business area or across business lines. These risk management functions are performed by middle management.
Micro Level:	This involves "On-the-line" risk management where risks are actually created. These are the risk management activities performed by individuals who assume risk on behalf of the organisation such as Treasury Front Office, Corporate Banking, Retail banking etc. The risk management in these areas is confined to operational procedures set by management.

Risk management is premised on four (4) mutually reinforcing pillars, namely:
a. adequate board and senior management oversight;
b. adequate strategy, policies, procedures and limits;
c. adequate risk identification, measurement, monitoring and information systems; and
d. comprehensive internal controls and independent reviews.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a financial contract will not be honoured according to the original set of terms. The risk arises when borrowers or counterparties to a financial instrument fail to meet their contractual obligations. The Group's general credit strategies centre on sound credit granting process, diligent credit monitoring and strong loan collection and recovery. There is a separation between loan collection and recovery. There is a separation between loan granting and credit monitoring to ensure independency and effective management of the loan portfolio. The Board has put in place sanctioning committees with specific credit approval limits. The Credit Management department does the initial review of all applications before recommending them to the Executive Credit Committee and finally the Board Credit Committee depending on the loan amount. The Group has in place a Board Loans Review Committee responsible for reviewing the quality of the loan book and adequacy of loan loss provisions.

The Group has an automated credit processes from loan origination, appraisal, monitoring and collections. The system has a robust loan monitoring and reporting module which is critical in managing credit risk. In view of the group's move into the mass market, retail credit has become a key area of focus. The group has put in place robust personal loan monitoring systems and structures to mitigate retail loan delinquencies. This includes a rigorous scheme assessment and a dedicated pre-delinquency team and a separate recoveries team.

Credit Management

- Responsible for evaluating & approving credit proposals from the business units.
- Together with business units, has primary responsibility on the quality of the loan book.
- Reviewing credit policy for approval by the Board Credit Committee.
- Reviewing business unit level credit portfolios to ascertain changes in the credit quality of individual customers or other counterparties as well as the overall portfolio and detect unusual developments.
- Approve initial customer internal credit grades or recommend to the Credit Committees for approval.
- Setting the credit risk appetite parameters.
- Ensure the Group adheres to limits, mandates and its credit policy.
- Ensure adherence to facility covenants and conditions of sanction e.g. annual audits, gearing levels, management accounts.
- Manage trends in asset and portfolio composition, quality and growth and non-performing loans.
- Manage concentration risk both in terms of single borrowers or group as well as sector concentrations and the review of such limits.

Credit Monitoring and Financial Modelling

- Independent credit risk management.
- Independent on-going monitoring of individual credit and portfolios.
- Triggers remedial actions to protect the interests of the Group, if appropriate (e.g. in relation to deteriorated credits).
- Monitors the on-going development and enhancement of credit risk management across the Group.
- Reviews the Internal Credit Rating System.
- On-going championing of the Basel II methodologies across the Group.
- Ensures consistency in the rating processes and performs independent review of credit grades to ensure they conform to the rating standards.
- Confirm the appropriateness of the credit risk strategy and policy or recommends necessary revisions in response to changes/ trends identified.

Credit Administration

- Prepares and keeps custody of all facility letters.
- Security registration.
- Safe custody of security documents.
- Ensures all conditions of sanction are fulfilled before allowing drawdown or limit marking.
- Review of credit files for documentation compliance e.g. call reports, management accounts.

Recoveries

Continued from Page 18

The recoveries unit is responsible for all collections and ensures that the Group maximises recoveries from Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) and loans and advances written off.

Market risk

This is the exposure of the Group's on and off balance sheet positions to adverse movement in market prices resulting in a loss in earnings and capital. The market prices will range from money market (interest rate risk), foreign exchange and equity markets in which the bank operates. The Group has in place a Management Asset and Liability Committee (ALCO) which monitors market risk and recommends the appropriate levels to which the Group should be exposed at any time. Net Interest Margin is the primary measure of interest rate risk, supported by periodic stress tests to assess the Group's ability to withstand stressed market conditions. On foreign exchange risk, the bank monitors currency mismatches and make adjustments depending on exchange rate movement forecast. The mismatches per currency are contained within 5% of the Group's capital position.

Management ALCO meets on a monthly basis and operates within the prudential guidelines and policies established by the Board ALCO. The Board ALCO is responsible for setting exposure thresholds and limits, and meets on a quarterly basis. The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonable change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, of the Group's statement of comprehensive income.

The sensitivity of the statement of comprehensive income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the profit or loss for the year, based on the variable and fixed interest rate financial assets and liabilities held at 31 December 2023.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of financial loss arising from the inability of the Group to fund asset increases or meet obligations as they fall due without incurring unacceptable costs or losses. The Group identifies this risk through maturity profiling of assets and liabilities and assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of collateral which could be used if additional funding is required.

The daily liquidity position is monitored and regular liquidity stress testing is conducted under a variety of scenarios covering both normal and more severe market conditions. All liquidity policies and procedures are subject to review and approval by the Board ALCO.

The key measure used by the bank for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits to customers. The Group also actively monitors its loans to deposit ratio against a set threshold in a bid to monitor and limit funding risk. The group monitors funding concentration risk by reviewing the ratio of top 20 depositors to the total funding. Funding mix is also monitored by monitoring the contribution of wholesale and demand deposits to the total funding for the bank. Liquidity risk is monitored through a daily liquidity reports produced by the Risk Management department. This is augmented by a monthly management ALCO and a quarterly board ALCO meetings.

The key measure used by the Group for managing liquidity risk is the ratio of net liquid assets to deposits from customers. The Group monitors its liquidity ratio in compliance with Banking Regulations to ensure that it is not less than 30% of the liabilities to the public. Liquid assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, short term bank deposits and liquid investment securities available for immediate sale.

Operational risk

This risk is inherent in all business activities and is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems or from external events. The Group utilises monthly Key Risk Indicators to monitor operational risk in all units. Further to this, the Group has an elaborate Operational Loss reporting system in which all incidents with a material impact on the well-being of the Group are reported to risk management. The risk department conducts periodic risk assessments on all the units within the Group aimed at identifying the top risks and ways to minimise their impact. There is a Board Risk and Compliance Committee whose function is to ensure that this risk is minimised. The Risk Committee with the assistance of the internal audit function and the Risk Management department assesses the adequacy of the internal controls and makes the necessary recommendations to the Board.

Legal and compliance risk

Legal risk is the risk from uncertainty due to legal actions or uncertainty in the applicability or interpretation of contracts, laws or regulations. Legal risk may entail such issues as contract formation, capacity and contract frustration. Compliance risk is the risk arising from non – compliance with laws and regulations. To manage this risk, permanent relationships are maintained with firms of legal practitioners and access to legal advice is readily available to all departments. The Group has an independent compliance function which is responsible for identifying and monitoring all compliance issues and ensures the Group complies with all regulatory and statutory requirements.

Reputational risk

Reputation risk is the risk of loss of business as a result of negative publicity or negative perceptions by the market with regards to the way the Group conducts its business. To manage this risk, the Group strictly monitors customers' complaints, continuously train staff at all levels, conducts market surveys and periodic reviews of business practices through its Internal Audit department. The directors are satisfied with the risk management processes in the Group as these have contributed to the minimisation of losses arising from risky exposures.

Strategic risk

This refers to current and prospective impact on a Group's earnings and capital arising from adverse business decisions or implementing strategies that are not consistent with the internal and external environment. To manage this risk, the Group always has a strategic plan that is adopted by the Board of Directors. Further, attainment of strategic objectives by the various departments is monitored periodically at management level.

Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Risk

Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) or sustainability risk is the consideration of non-financial risks arising from the environment (flora and fauna) as well as societal issues. The Group is not only concerned about making profits, but is also keen on assessing the impact it has on the planet and the people it interacts with. There is a growing number of frameworks and standards aimed at addressing global concerns on sustainability. Global risk reports show that environmental and societal risks have overtaken economic and geopolitical risks in terms of both likelihood and impact.

Climate Risk

Climate change presents significant risks to the natural environment, society and economic development. NMBZ recognizes the importance of addressing climate risk by managing its own financial exposures and supporting a green agenda. Climate risk management, in the context of Enterprise Risk Management, refers to the systematic identification, assessment, control, and monitoring of risks associated with climate change and its impacts on the bank's operations, financial performance and reputation.

The bank understands that climate risk manifests through physical and transition risks. Physical risks include damage to physical assets, disruption of supply chains and operations, increased insurance costs and decreased asset value. Transition risks arise from stranded assets, policy and legal changes, market risks, and reputational risks. This strategy document provides a summary of these risks, their potential impacts and possible ways to manage them. By integrating climate risk management into its overall Enterprise Risk Management framework, NMB Bank aims to enhance its resilience to climate-related risks, seize new opportunities in the low-carbon economy, and contribute to sustainable development. This approach aligns with regulatory guidelines and demonstrates the bank's proactive stance in addressing climate risk.

The board of directors and senior management of NMBZ have a crucial role in overseeing and driving climate risk management and Enterprise Risk within the entire organisation. They are responsible for providing strategic direction, setting risk appetite, and ensuring that climate-related risks are integrated into the bank's overall risk management framework. The board maintain and designate existing committees to oversee climate risk governance; ensuring appropriate expertise and knowledge are present.

Climate Change Potential Risk

Physical Risks	Transition risks
Floods	Credit
Heat	Operational risk
Cold	Technology
Drought from little or too much rainfall	Reputational risk
Cyclones	Liquidity

Identified Potential Impact

- Business/System disruption e.g. power supply, transport system.
- Supply chain disruption
- Physical damage to assets and infrastructure (raising insurance cost, asset devaluation or write-offs)
- Changes in resources/ input prices e.g. water, energy and food
- Changes in demand for services and products
- Credit losses (increase in defaults or NPLs, loss of value on security assets)

Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Ratings

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe conducted an on-site inspection on the Group's banking subsidiary on 24 June 2021. Below are the final ratings from the on-site examination.

CAMELS* Ratings

CAMELS Component	Latest RBS** Ratings 30/06/2021	Previous RBS Ratings 24/11/2016	Previous RBS Ratings 30/06/2013	Previous RBS Ratings 31/01/2008
Capital Adequacy	2	2	2	4
Asset Quality	2	3	4	2
Management	2	3	3	3
Earnings	2	2	2	3
Liquidity	2	3	2	3
Sensitivity to Market Risk	2	2	2	3
Composite Rating	2	3	3	3

* CAMELS is an acronym for Capital Adequacy, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to Market Risk. CAMELS rating system uses a rating scale of 1-5, where '1' is Strong, '2' is Satisfactory, '3' is Fair, '4' is Weak and '5' is Critical.

** RBS stands for Risk-Based Supervision.

Summary RAS ratings

RAS Component	Latest RBS** Ratings 30/06/2021	Previous RBS Ratings 24/11/2016	Previous RBS Ratings 30/06/2013	Previous RBS Ratings 31/01/2008
Overall Inherent Risk	Moderate	High	High	High
Overall Risk Management Systems	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable	Acceptable
Overall Composite Risk	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Direction of Overall Composite Risk	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**	**Stable**

*** RAS stands for Risk Assessment System.

Summary risk matrix – 30 June 2021 on - site examination

Type of Risk	Level of Inherent Risk	Adequacy of Risk Management Systems	Overall Composite Risk	Direction of Overall Composite Risk
Credit	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Liquidity	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Interest Rate	Low	Strong	Low	Stable
Foreign Exchange	Moderate	Strong	Low	Stable
Strategic Risk	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Operational Risk	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Legal & Compliance	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Reputation	Moderate	Acceptable	Moderate	Stable
Overall	**Moderate**	**Acceptable**	**Moderate**	**Stable**

KEY

High/Weak	Moderate/Acceptable	Low/Strong

Level of Inherent Risk

Low – reflects a lower than average probability of an adverse impact on a banking institution's capital and earnings. Losses in a functional area with low inherent risk would have little negative impact on the banking institution's overall financial condition.

Moderate – could reasonably be expected to result in a loss which could be absorbed by a banking institution in the normal course of business.

High – reflects a higher than average probability of potential loss. High inherent risk could reasonably be expected to result in a significant and harmful loss to the banking institution.

Adequacy of Risk Management Systems

Weak – risk management systems are inadequate or inappropriate given the size, complexity and risk profile of the banking institution. Institution's risk management systems are lacking in important ways and therefore a cause of more than normal supervisory attention. The internal control systems will be lacking in important aspects particularly as indicated by continued control exceptions or by the failure to adhere to written policies and procedures.

Acceptable – management of risk is largely effective but lacking to some modest degree. While the institution might be having some minor risk management weaknesses, these have been recognised and are being addressed. Management information systems are generally adequate.

Strong - management effectively identifies and controls all types of risk posed by the relevant functional areas or per inherent risk. The board and senior management are active participants in managing risk and ensure appropriate policies and limits are put in place. The policies comprehensively define the bank's risk tolerance, responsibilities and accountabilities are effectively communicated.

Overall Composite Risk

Low – would be assigned to low inherent risk areas. Moderate risk areas may be assigned a low composite risk where internal controls and risk management systems are strong and effectively mitigate much of the risk.

Moderate – risk management systems appropriately mitigates inherent risk. For a given low risk area, significant weaknesses in the risk management systems may result in a moderate composite risk assessment.

On the other hand, a strong risk management system may reduce the risk so that any potential financial loss from the activity would have only a moderate negative impact on the financial condition of the organisation.

High – risk management systems do not significantly mitigate the high inherent risk. Thus, the activity could potentially result in a financial loss that would have a significant impact on the bank's overall condition.

Direction of Overall Composite Risk

- **Increasing** – based on the current information, risk is expected to increase in the next 12 months.
- **Decreasing** – based on current information, risk is expected to decrease in the next 12 months.
- **Stable** – based on the current information, risk is expected to be stable in the next 12 months.

External Credit Ratings

The external credit ratings were given by Global Credit Rating (GCR), a credit rating agency accredited with the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

Security Class	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Long Term	BBB	BB+	BB+	BB+	-

The 2020 rating which was due to expire in August 2020 was withdrawn by GCR on 23 June 2020 following the Bank's waiver of external ratings. The Bank waived the 2020/2021 external ratings in line with a general dispensation extended by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2024 external ratings were obtained during the month of April 2024 with a long term rating of BBB.

Regulatory Compliance

The bank was levied a penalty amounting to ZWG 267 307.00, for failure to exercise on-going due diligence and special monitoring of transactions. Measures have been put in place to ensure non recurrence of the same. The bank remains committed to complying with and adhering to all regulatory requirements.

Capital management

Holding company

The capital allocation to the subsidiary units is in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the business undertaken by the subsidiary.

Continued from Page 19

NMB Bank Limited
Abdridged Financial Results for the year ended 31 December 2024

Banking subsidiary

The primary objective of the Bank's capital management is to ensure that the Bank complies with the RBZ requirements. In implementing the current capital requirements, the RBZ requires the Banking subsidiary to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk weighted assets.

Regulatory capital consists of Tier 1 capital, which comprises share capital, share premium, retained earnings (including current year profit), statutory reserve and other equity reserves.

The adequacy of the Bank's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the rules and ratios established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BIS rules/ratios) and adopted by the RBZ in supervising the Bank

The other component of regulatory capital is Tier 2 capital, which includes subordinated term debt, revaluation reserves and portfolio provisions.

Tier 3 capital relates to an allocation of capital to market and operational risk.

Various limits are applied to elements of the capital base. The core capital (Tier 1) shall comprise not less than 50% of the capital base and the regulatory reserves and portfolio provisions are limited to 1.25% of total risk weighted assets.

The Bank's regulatory capital position at 31 December was as follows:

	Unaudited Historical Cost	
	2024 ZWG '000	2023 ZWG '000
Share capital	7	7
Share premium	1 065 855	17 246
Retained earnings	1 806 739 479	160 089 947
	1 807 805 341	160 107 200
Less: capital allocated for market and operational risk	(213 975 424)	(18 285 640)
Tier 1 capital	1 593 829 917	141 821 560
Tier 2 capital (subject to limit as per Banking Regulations)	453 856 154	43 215 297
Fair valuation gains on land and buildings	337 590 177	36 078 207
Subordinated debt	28 908 604	2 876 719
Stage 1 & 2 ECL provisions – (limited to 1,25% of risk weighted asset	87 357 373	4 260 371
Tier 1 & 2 capital	2 047 686 071	185 036 857
Tier 3 capital (sum of market and operational risk capital)	213 544 569	18 285 640
Total capital base	**2 261 230 641**	**203 322 497**
Total risk weighted assets	6 988 589 843	574 570 276
Tier 1 ratio	22.81%	24.68%
Tier 2 ratio	6.49%	7.52%
Tier 3 ratio	3.06%	3.18%
Total capital adequacy ratio	32.36%	35.39%
RBZ minimum required	12.00%	12.00%
RBZ minimum required	12.00%	12.00%

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

MEMBERS' DIARY

Financial year end	31 December 2024
Reports:-	
- Announcement of annual results	April 2025
- Annual financial statements posted to shareholders	May 2025
- Annual General Meeting	14 May 2025
- Announcement of AGM results	15 May 2025
- Announcement of the 2025 half-year results	August 2025

Company Secretary
VIOLET MUTANDWA

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the shareholders of NMBZ Holdings Limited

Qualified opinion

We have audited the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements of NMBZ Holdings Limited (the Group and Company), which comprise the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, inflation adjusted consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and inflation adjusted consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements, comprising material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial position of NMBZ Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2024, and the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial performance and inflation adjusted consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31),the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20) and the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25).

Basis for qualified opinion

Matter 1: Inappropriate valuation of treasury bills
Included in investment securities, note 16 to the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements, are treasury bills from the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe issued on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, under the legacy debts (blocked funds) arrangement scheme. The treasury bills have original maturity dates ranging from three years to twenty years, with a coupon rate of 0%. In terms of IFRS 9, Financial instruments (IFRS 9) upon initial recognition of these treasury bills a fair value should have been determined which would have resulted in a loss being recognised on initial recognition. Subsequently, the fair value of the treasury bills should have been amortised using the effective interest method and an interest expense recognised. The treasury bills were, however, incorrectly recognised at a nominal amount and no amortisation recognised. The value of the unamortised treasury bills included in investment securities amounts to ZWG 286 million, inflation adjusted.

Accordingly, interest expense, retained earnings and investment securities are overstated and the corresponding deferred tax liability and taxation are understated in respect of the non-compliance with IFRS 9. Management has not restated the prior year amounts as required by IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors to resolve this non-compliance, and as a result, the related corresponding amounts are also misstated. The effects on the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements are material but have not been quantified by management as no determination of the fair value was made at the time of initial recognition.

Matter 2: Inability to obtain audit evidence over foreign exchange gains/losses

As described in note 2.9 intangible assets to the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements, the banking subsidiary changed its core banking system on 1 April 2024 and was unable to provide information relating to the foreign exchange gains/losses for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024.

Accordingly, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence over foreign exchange gains/losses for the three month period that are included in the net foreign exchange gains of ZWG1 178 875, as disclosed in note 5.2 to the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements.

Consequently, our opinion on the inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements is modified because of the effects of the non-compliance with IFRS 9 in respect of these treasury bills and on the comparability of the prior year's inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements and because of the inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence over the foreign exchange gains/losses.

The prior year opinion was also qualified due to matter 1 described above.

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 inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group and Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA Code), together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements in Zimbabwe, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in respect of the separate financial statements.

In addition to the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion section we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Valuation of freehold land and buildings and investment properties

Refer to the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements;

- summary of material accounting policies - note 2.7 property and equipment, note 2.12 investment properties and note 2.21 use of estimates, judgements and assumptions; and
- note 24 investment properties and note 26 property and equipment.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
• The Group holds land and buildings measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment (IAS 16). The Group also holds investment properties which is measured at fair value in	Our procedures included the following: • Evaluating the professional competence and capabilities, independence and objectivity of the independent external valuers engaged by

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
accordance with IAS 40, Investment Property (IAS 40). • As at reporting date, the Group had freehold land and buildings of ZWG 366 million inflation adjusted and investment properties of ZWG 827 million inflation adjusted. • Freehold land and buildings, and investment properties are subject to variability in values given the rapid changes in a hyperinflationary environment. The fair values of the Group's properties are classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, through their use of unobservable inputs, such as yield rates and rental levels as reflected as price per square meter, where applicable, and have estimation uncertainty inherent in their values. • The Group uses independent professional valuers to perform the property valuations. Determination of the fair value of land and buildings and investment properties is subject to significant judgement and represents a material balance. The valuation of the Group's land and buildings and investment properties was considered a key audit matter.	management to value the properties through inquiries and inspection of the valuers' qualifications. • Assessing the reasonableness and reviewing the assumptions and methodologies used by managements' valuers by engaging our own professional independent property valuer to reperform valuations on a sample basis and comparing them to the valuations as determined by the managements' valuers. • Evaluating the professional competence and capabilities, independence and objectivity of our own engaged professional independent property valuer through inquiries and inspection of the valuer's qualifications. • Our engaged independent professional property valuer evaluated whether the valuation methodologies and assumptions used by managements' engaged valuers are appropriate, based on their knowledge of the industry and the requirements of IFRS 13, Fair value measurement (IFRS 13). • • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements in respect of the valuation of land and buildings and investment properties in accordance with IAS 16, IAS 40 and IFRS 13.

Expected credit loss allowance on loans and advances to customers

Refer to the notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements;

- summary of material accounting policies - note 2.5 (ii) impairment and note 2.21 use of estimates, judgements and assumptions, and;
- note 19 total loans and advances, note 19.3 impairment analysis of financial assets measured at amortised cost and note 32.1 credit risk.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
• The Group provides loans and advances to customers. As at reporting date, the Group had gross loans and advances to customers of ZWG 2.8 billion inflation adjusted with an expected credit loss impairment allowance of ZWG 87 million inflation adjusted. • The Group uses an Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model to determine the allowance for	Our procedures included the following: • Assessing whether the Group's credit policies are aligned with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9). • Assessing and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
loans and advances to customers. The Group's ECL model includes certain judgements and assumptions such as: ○ the credit grade allocated to the counterparties in the retail and corporate banking category; ○ the probability of a loan becoming past due and subsequently defaulting (probability of default - PD); ○ the determination of the Group's definition of default; ○ the magnitude of the likely loss if there is default (loss given default - LGD); ○ the expected exposure in the event of a default (exposure at default - EAD); ○ the criteria for assessing significant increase in credit risk (SICR); ○ the rate of recovery on the loans that are past due and in default; ○ the identification of impaired assets and the estimation of impairment, including the estimation of future cash flows; ○ market values and estimated time and cost to sell collateral; and ○ the incorporation of forward-looking information related to the expected outlook on the country's inflation rates, central bank policy on interest rates, exchange rates and the gross domestic product used in determining the expected credit losses in the loans and advances portfolios. • Due to the significance of the loans and advances to customers to the Group and the level of judgement, complexity and estimation applied in determining the ECL, the expected credit loss on loans and advances was considered a key audit matter.	of the key controls over credit origination and monitoring in the loan granting process. • For a sample of loans and advances, evaluating the appropriateness of the credit grade through the performance of credit reviews and reperforming the stagging of loans into aged analysis categories. • Testing the completeness, accuracy and validity of data and inputs used during the development and application of the ECL model by confirming the relevant data elements over a sample of loans and advances from the loan book. • Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of ECL as required in terms of IFRS 7, Financial instruments disclosures (IFRS 7). • Engaging our financial risk management specialists to: • Evaluate the appropriateness of the Group's IFRS 9 expected credit losses model and review the reasonability of the methodology updates within the Group's IFRS 9 ECL model since the prior year; • Test the reasonableness of management's assumptions in the determination of the PD, EADs and LGDs by comparing against industry benchmarks. • Test the appropriateness of the Group's IFRS 9 ECL models by reperforming management's calculations using our own independent models. • • Challenge management's judgements and assumptions incorporated into forward looking ECLs by using available external and independent macro-economic information.

Other matter

The inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 December 2023, were audited by another auditor. Those prior year statutory inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements were issued on 28 March 2024 using ZWL as the presentation currency. The comparative inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements are thus reflected as audited, based on the conversion to the presentation currency of the Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG), and indicated in note 2.1 to the audited inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements.

Furthermore, the predecessor auditor expressed a qualified opinion on those inflation adjusted consolidated financial statements. The qualified opinion was due to:

- Matter 1: Non-compliance with IAS 21 - The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates, IFRS 13 - Fair Valuation Measurement and IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in accounting Estimates and Errors in respect of a modification related to comparative financial information where the inputs used in estimating the fair values of investment properties, and freehold land and buildings were not considered to be appropriate, and where blocked funds were inappropriately treated as foreign currency denominated assets. The comparatives were not restated.
- Matter 2: Non-compliance with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments due to the inappropriate valuation of treasury bills which were not discounted to take into account the time value of money.
- Matter 3: Non-compliance with IAS 29 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies with the underlying calculations being based on incorrect historical balances due to matter 2 noted above.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "NMBZ Holdings Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", and the unaudited financial information in the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements titled "Unaudited historical cost" which we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, the NMBZ Sustainability Report and the NMBZ Holdings Limited Annual Report 2024, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we have obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described below, we have concluded that such a material misstatement of the other information exists.

As described in the Basis for qualified opinion section above, management should have determined the fair value of the treasury bills at initial recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. In addition, we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence over the foreign exchange gains/losses. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reasons with respect to the amounts or other items affected by the inappropriate valuation of treasury bills and the inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence over the foreign exchange gains/losses.

Responsibilities of the directors for the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and in the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31),the Banking Act (Chapter 24:20), the Securities and Exchange Act (Chapter 24:25), and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and/or Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the inflation adjusted consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence, regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group, as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

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

KPMG

Themba Mudidi
Chartered Accountant (ZW)
Registered Auditor
PAAB Practicing Certificate Number 0437

4 April 2025

For and on behalf of, KPMG Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe), Reporting Auditors

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