2024 ANNUAL REPORT

PADENGA HOLDINGS LIMITED

The Padenga Holdings Limited Annual Report for FY 2024 is available for download at **www.padenga.com**

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OVERVIEW & GOVERNANCE REPORTS

With strong governance, discipline and controls we ensure positive results.

ABOUT OUR REPORT

Padenga Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX), presents its annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

This report presents a comprehensive view of the Group's performance by integrating both financial and non-financial information, including insights into its social, environmental, and economic impacts. Padenga Holdings Limited is guided by a commitment to continuous improvement in all aspects of its operations.

Reporting frameworks

The consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, as well as the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31], unless otherwise noted. In addition, the following requirements were adhered to:

- Listing Requirements of the VFEX including Practice Note 2: Sustainability Information and Disclosure (excluding IFRS 1 and IFRS 2 as communicated by the VFEX).
- Where required by the VFEX, the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) Standards 2021 protocol was used.
- The National Code of Corporate Governance in Zimbabwe (ZIMCODE) Climate Change Disclosure Framework of the Carbon Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB) guided by ISO 14064-65-66: Greenhouse gas (GHG) quantification, reporting, verification, validation. GHG Emission = Activity x Emission Factor GHG using DEFRA Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2023 for Scope 1, while for Scope 2 the carbon factor for Zimbabwean electricity value of 0.39607 kgCO_{2e}/kWh as per www.carbonfootprint.com/international_electricity_factors has been used for this report.
- The relevant the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- King IV Report.

Sustainability report boundaries

The 2024 Sustainability Report is structured in two distinct sections to clearly define reporting boundaries. The first section covers Dallaglio Investments (Pvt) Ltd, the Group's gold mining subsidiary, while the second section focuses on the Padenga Agribusiness operations.

Sustainability reporting declaration

The sustainability information in this annual report communicates the commitment, performance and relevant information on environmental, social, and governance responsibility, key components of sustainability. The VFEX Practice Note 2: Sustainability Information and Disclosure sets the foundation for each section of the sustainability report. The applicable United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in relation to Padenga Holdings Limited's business are also presented as part of this report.

Forward-looking statements

This report contains certain forward-looking statements. These statements are based on current estimates and projections by Padenga Holdings Limited's Management using currently available information. Future statements are not guarantees of future developments and results outlined therein.

Future statements are dependent on a number of factors; they involve various risks and uncertainties; and they are based on assumptions that have yet to be fully validated. We do not assume any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this report.

Feedback

We welcome your feedback on our Annual Report and any suggestions you may have in terms of what you would like to see incorporated in our future reports. Should you also require further clarity on any information provided in this report, please contact Kundai Murau on kmurau@padenga.com.

You can also call us on +263 772 436 573. This report is also available online at www.padenga.com/pressroom/annualreports.

Themba Sibanda
Chairman

Michael Fowler
Group Chief Executive Officer

OUR VISION AND VALUES

VISION

To be Zimbabwe's leading gold mining company, creating value for our people now and in generations to come.

To be the principal and preferred supplier of premium grade crocodilian skins to the luxury brand houses of the world.

VALUES

1. *Padenga operates with foresight.*

   Foresight includes careful planning, innovation and upgrades to the most appropriate industry systems and methodologies.

2. *Padenga operates with insight.*

   Insight includes developing a performance related culture based on integrity, team spirit, mutual respect and fairness.

3. *Padenga operates with oversight.*

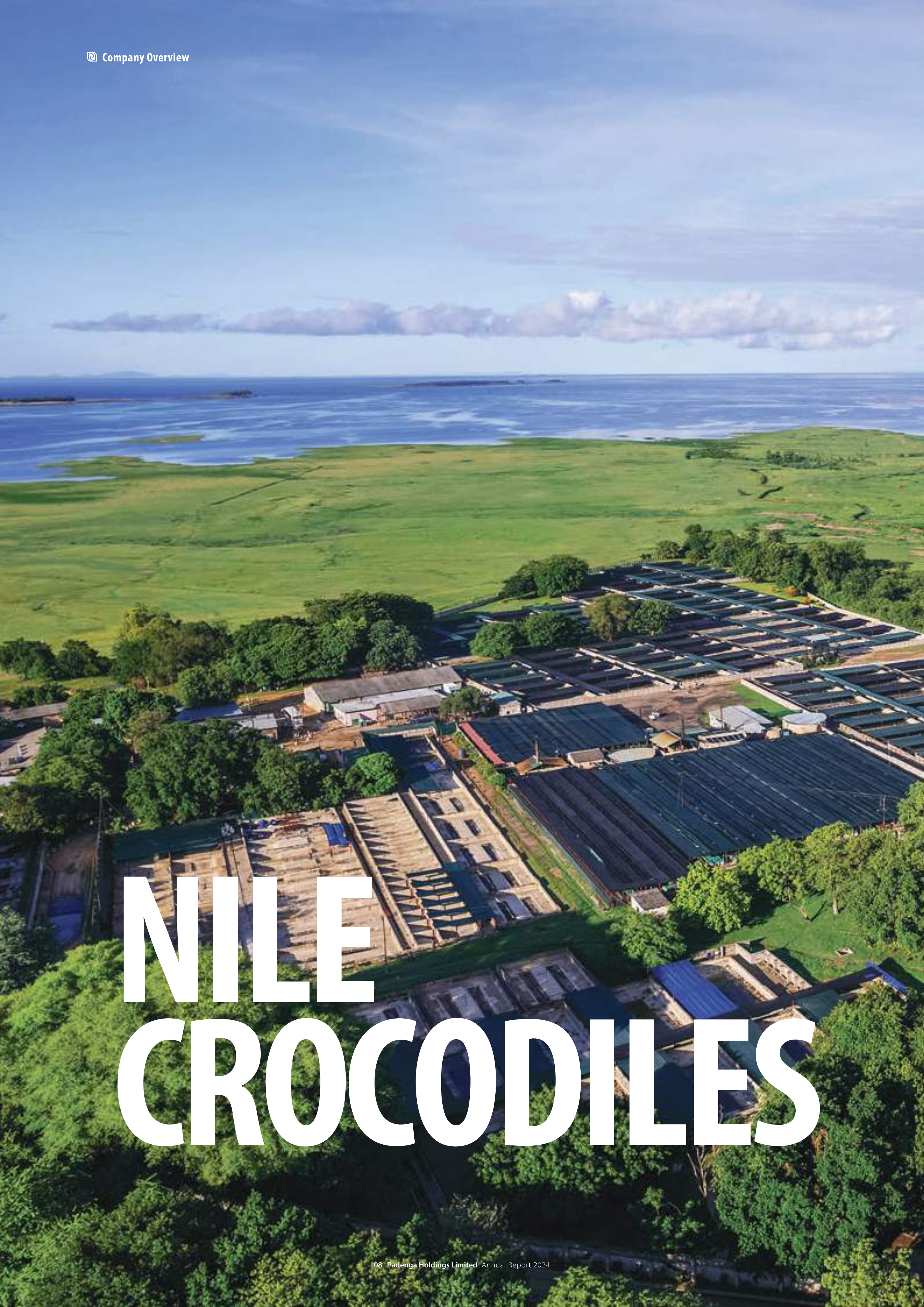
   Oversight includes strong governance, discipline and controls to ensure positive results and shareholder value.

PADENGA HOLDINGS GROUP BUSINESS

GOLD MINING

Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited, a company focused on the development and operation of large-scale commercial gold mines, is dedicated to becoming Zimbabwe's premier gold mining enterprise.

The Group is committed to innovation, exploration, construction, and operation of gold mining assets in line with international best practices and standards.



NILE CROCODILES

As a leading global supplier of premium-quality crocodilian skins, the business accounted for 67% of Zimbabwe's total wet salted belly skin exports in 2024, and contributed over 87% of the total export value of all wet salted crocodile skins during the year.

It currently operates three crocodile farms located along the shores of Lake Kariba in northern Zimbabwe.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORATE & MANAGEMENT

Board
The primary responsibility of the Board is to discharge its fiduciary responsibility to the shareholders and the Group. The Board is accordingly, the highest policy organ of the Group and sets its strategy. Meeting quarterly, the Board receives and acts on key information pertaining to the operations of Padenga.

Composition
The Board consists of two executive Directors and three non-executive Directors, comprising a cross-section of professionals and major shareholder representatives. The non-executive Directors of Padenga comprise individuals with proven track records and a wide range of different skills and experience, which they employ for the Group's benefit, and who also provide crucial independence and guidance in the Group's strategic decision-making.

Details of Directors & Management
The full names and positions of the Directors and Management of Padenga as at 31st December 2024 are set out below:

Directors
Thembinkosi Nkosana Sibanda - Non-Executive Chairman
Michael John Fowler - Group Chief Executive Officer
Oliver Tendai Kamundimu - Group Chief Financial Officer
Evlyn Mkondo - Non-Executive Director
Mike Mudondo - Non-Executive Director

Company Secretary and Registered Office
Andrew Lorimer
121 Borrowdale Road
Gunhill, Harare
P O Box HG 633, Highlands
Harare, Zimbabwe

Primary Bankers

CBZ Bank Limited
Innbucks Microbank Limited
CABS
EcoBank

Executive Management
Michael John Fowler - *Group Chief Executive Officer*
Oliver Tendai Kamundimu - *Group Chief Financial Officer*
Cornwell Dube - *Group Human Resources Executive*

Padenga Agribusiness Executive Management
Gary John Sharp - *Chief Executive Officer*
Owen Manasah - *Chief Financial Officer*
Charles Boddy - *Operations Executive*
Jimmyson Kazangarare - *General Manager Kariba Crocodile Farm*
Prince Chapeyama - *General Manager Nyanyana Crocodile Farm*
Mike Ncube - *General Manager Ume Crocodile Farm*
Jeremiah Hunzwi - *Abattoir Manager*

Dallaglio Executive Management
James Beare - *Chief Executive Officer*
Takudzwa Munyurwa - *Chief Financial Officer*
Basil Madanha - *Finance Executive*
Alfred Madowe - *Breckridge General Manager*
Gerry Mubata - *Breckridge Finance Director*
Nelson Banda - *Delta Gold General Manager*
Aaron Kombore - *Delta Gold Finance Director*
Emmanuel Nhende - *Cordillera General Manager*

Transfer Secretaries
Corpserve Share Transfer Secretaries
2nd Floor ZB Centre
Corner First Street / Kwame Nkrumah Avenue, Harare
P O Box 2208
Harare, Zimbabwe

Auditors
KPMG
Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe)
Registered Public Auditors
Mutual Gardens
100 The Chase (West), Emerald Hill
Harare, Zimbabwe

Legal Advisors
Dube, Manikai & Hwacha
Commercial Law Chambers
6th Floor Goldbridge Eastgate Complex
Corner Sam Nujoma/Robert Mugabe Avenue
P O Box 10400
Harare, Zimbabwe

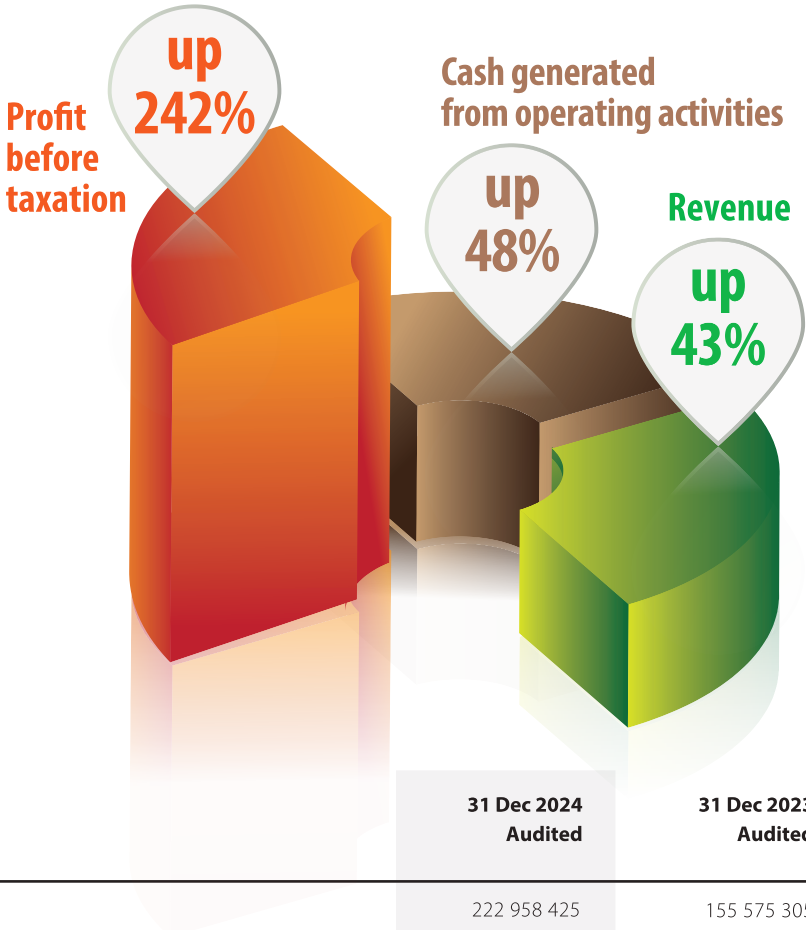
GROUP STRUCTURE

PADENGA HOLDINGS LIMITED

- **50.1% DALLAGLIO INVESTMENTS**
  (MINING BUSINESS)
- **100% PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS**
  (CROCODILE BUSINESS)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

SALIENT FEATURES



All figures in US$

GROUP SUMMARY	31 Dec 2024 Audited	31 Dec 2023 Audited
Revenue from continuing operations	222 958 425	155 575 305
Operating profit before depreciation, impairment, amortisation and fair value adjustments from continuing operations (EBITDA)	71 814 552	26 691 450
Profit before taxation	48 793 530	14 284 133
Profit after taxation	40 201 965	8 171 395
Profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent	22 447 521	5 416 969
Cash generated from operating activities	60 003 703	40 665 423
Net cash outflow from investing activities	19 718 209	36 177 255
Net assets	121 819 571	87 673 758

SHARE PERFORMANCE		
Basic earnings per share (cents)	4.07	0.99
Diluted earnings per share (cents)	4.07	0.98
Basic headline earnings per share (cents)	3.53	0.99
Diluted headline earnings per share (cents)	3.53	0.98
Market price per share (cents)** (at reporting date)	18.97	17.05
Number of shares in issue at reporting date	552 087 090	549 514 518
Market capitalisation (US$) (at reporting date)**	**104 730 921**	**93 692 225**

** Padenga Holdings Limited was listed on Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) on 9th July 2021 and the stocks are trading in United States Dollars.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

Directors' Responsibility

The Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the Group's financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards). The principal accounting policies of the Group are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year.

Functional Currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (US$), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Group.

Auditor's Statement

The consolidated financial results for the year ended 31 December 2024 were audited by KPMG Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe), who expressed a qualified audit opinion arising from continuing issues from prior years relating to non-compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, non-compliance with IFRS 3, Business Combinations from prior years on the non-determination of fair values of the net assets of an acquired subsidiary and the inappropriate application of IAS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The external auditor has noted key audit matters with respect to the existence of mines inventories – ore stockpiles and the valuation of biological assets. The auditor's independent report on the consolidated financial statements is contained within this report on pages 106-109 and is available for inspection at the Company's registered office.

OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

During the year under review, the operating environment embodied various complexities for the Group. Regardless of the challenges, Management remained adaptable and capitalised on emerging opportunities. The global gold price rose steadily throughout the year, resulting in significant revenue growth for the Group.

Operations

Mining Operations

Dallaglio registered a 29% volume growth in gold sales to 2 740kgs for the year (2 120kgs FY23).

The volume growth was a result of better grades at both Eureka and Pickstone Peerless mines, augmented by throughput increases from plant capacity improvements and optimisations since late 2023, for which the full year's benefit has been realised in 2024.

At Pickstone Peerless, mining in the open pits ended in October 2024, following the commissioning and ramp up of the under ground operation.

Padenga Agribusiness Operations

The Nile crocodile business recorded an 8% drop in skin harvest volumes during 2024, compared to prior period (46,560 vs 50,675).

The prior year total included 10,000 skins deferred from 2022 and harvested in early 2023. Skin quality and production volumes for current year were in line with set targets. Skin sales volumes for the year at 40,211 skins were 40% below the 66,724 skins sold last year. In 2023, the sale of the 10,000 skins referred to above and the disposal of 23,371 old stock skins accumulated from prior years boosted the sales numbers.

Financial

Consolidated Results

The Group recorded a turnover of $223,00m in the year under review. This was a 43% increase over the $155,58m recorded in prior year. The Group's revenue performance growth was largely driven by increased gold production volumes as well as firm gold spot prices. The revenue contributions from the Group's business units were as follows: Dallaglio 86% (81% in FY23), Padenga Agribusiness 14% (19% in FY23).

The Group recorded an EBITDA of $71,81m for the year ($26,69m in FY23). The increase of 169% was a result of the revenue growth and improved operational efficiencies.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Interest expense for the Group went up by 9% to $9,20m ($8,44m in FY23), mainly due to the high interest rates on borrowings. In spite of the increase in interest expense, and boosted by better overall performance and tight working capital management, the Group managed to reduce its borrowings by $13,60m to exit the year at $55,92m.

The Group realised a 242% increase in profit before tax of $48,79m ($14,28m in FY23) for the year.

Cash generated from operating activities for the year under review amounted to $60,00m, a 48% increase on the $40,67m for prior year. Management across the Group continues to enforce tight working capital management initiatives.

Dallaglio Financials

Dallaglio recorded a considerable 53% increase in turnover from $125,62m recorded in prior year to $192,53m in FY24. This strong growth was achieved on the back of a record annual increase in average international gold spot prices coupled with the increase in gold sales volume.

The business realized a profit before tax of $42,18m ($9,38m in FY23), with the sizeable increase in profitability flowing down from the higher revenues achieved in the year.

Dallaglio increased cash generated from operations by 68% from $30,08m in FY23 to $50,53m in current year which was mainly driven by improved receipts from gold sales.

Padenga Agribusiness Financials

Revenue for the crocodile business for the year at $30,43m increased by 2% in comparison to the comparative period. This was driven by a 69% improvement in the average price realised per skin, which was partially offset by the 40% decrease in sales volumes. Total operating costs reduced by 10% over prior year as cost containment measures were enhanced in response to the down turn in the skins market.

Accordingly, an EBITDA of $9,51m was recorded for the year under review compared to $2,75m in the prior year. A 77% decrease in biological asset fair value gain from $8,27m in 2023 to $1,93m in 2024 was recorded. Prior year benefitted from a higher increase in forecast average skin prices, following disposal of the old stock skins.

Resultantly, a profit before taxation of $7,17m was achieved, compared to $6,22m recorded in the same period last year.

The crocodile operations generated $8,39m in cash from operating activities for the year, being a decrease of 10% over cash generated in prior year of $9,32m. In prior year, cash generation was boosted by the sale of 23,371 old stock skins from prior years which was not repeated in 2024.

Key Capital and Expansion Projects

The commissioning of the Lobe sub-vertical shaft in the Pickstone Underground has enabled hoisting from 6-Level since the end of the year. Re-equipping and development of the central Southwell Shaft continues in the ensuing year with the objective of hoisting at 10-Level by the end of 2025.

At Eureka Mine, the Pre-Leach Thickener was completed in Q4 FY24 and the expected benefits of increased recovery, better water management and reduced cyanide use are now being realised. Solar projects at both mines are scheduled for completion in Q4 FY25.

The major capital expenditure for the Agribusiness in the financial year under review was the construction of a waste water treatment plant which was completed on schedule in December 2024. Other projects included the annual rehabilitation of crocodile pens to maintain skin quality and the installation of Module 3 of the solar array at the northern farms to bring the solar plant operating capacity to a total of 1.2MW. This was completed in the second quarter of the year.

Sustainability and Good Husbandry Practices

The Group utilises standard ZWS ISO 26000:2010 as well as GRI Standards for Sustainability Reporting. Management elevates its standards and practices to drive sustainable principles across the Group.

The mining business subscribes to the Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management (GISTM) which is one of the leading global standards for tailings facility management.

This framework enhances safety, transparency, and accountability while driving sustainable tailings practices that minimize environmental impact and long-term liabilities. This commitment not only reduces operational risks but also aligns with the broader sustainability goals, reinforcing the license to operate in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Subsequently, in Q1 FY25, both Eureka and Pickstone Peerless mines successfully achieved ISO certification for Quality Management, Environmental Management and Occupational Health and Safety.

The three crocodile farms successfully underwent the annual audits for certification by the International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA). The wastewater treatment project to conform with local (EMA) and international (ICFA) regulatory standards was completed and commissioned.

The communities and society that we operate in are fundamental in the sustainable development of the Group. Numerous programs were undertaken and implemented during the year under review. Most of these initiatives are ongoing to ensure the sustainable livelihood of our diverse stakeholders.

Purchase of the 49.9% Minority Interest in Dallaglio

The acquisition of the 49.9% shareholding in Dallaglio currently held by the minority shareholders was concluded subsequent to the end of the year. All the requirements have been met and Dallaglio is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Padenga Holdings Limited.

Prospects

The Pickstone Underground Project continues to be developed. In addition, exploration drilling at Eureka will commence in 2025 with the objective of confirming the long-term underground potential. This work is expected to inform a full feasibility study in 2027.

Gold production for 2025 is forecast to be in line with 2024 volumes. The current expansion capital expenditure is expected to start contributing to increased production in 2026.

Gold prices remained on an upward trend in Q1, 2025 with an all-time high of $3,057 per ounce reached on Thursday 20 March, 2025.

The Agribusiness operation continues with its initiatives to produce high quality skins that are consistent with premium market expectations. The crocodile skins market has been depressed over the last two years, Management continues its evaluation of this market status to correctly assess the impact on current and prospective skin sales contracts.

Consequently, a business right-sizing exercise will be mplemented in 2025, aimed at aligning production levels to the trends within the luxury goods market and the resultant demand for crocodile skins.

We are mindful of the operational challenges and remain confident in our ability to increase shareholder value. The Group remains profitable, posting strong free cash generation.

Final Dividend

Notwithstanding the challenging operating environment, the Board remains committed to growing shareholder wealth. As such, I am pleased to announce that the Board has declared a final dividend of US0.66 cents per share payable in respect of all ordinary shares of the Company. This final dividend will be payable to all the shareholders of the Company registered at the close of business on the 2nd of May 2025.This brings the total dividend for the year to US1.06 cents per share.

Payment of the final dividend will take place on or around the 15th of May 2025. The shares of the Company will be traded cum-dividend on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange up to the market day of 28th of April 2025 and an ex-dividend from the 29th of April 2025.

Appreciation

I express my appreciation to the Management and staff for their remarkable resilience and dedication. To the Board of Directors, I am sincerely grateful for the wise counsel.

Our customers, suppliers and other stakeholders continue to place great confidence and offer their unwavering support, which is greatly appreciated.

T N Sibanda
Chairman
27 March, 2025

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT APPROACH

Balancing the interests of all stakeholders continues to be a significant focus area for Padenga. As such, Padenga continues to monitor and evaluate best practices critical for the sustainability and governance of the Company.

Our corporate governance values ensure that we observe principles and ethical practices guided by international best practices. Through adherence to these principles, the Board and management is able to carry out their responsibilities effectively, faithfully and in the best interests of the shareholders and stakeholders.

Approach to Governance

Our management philosophy is vested in the need to conduct the affairs of the Company with transparency, integrity, accountability and in accordance with generally acceptable corporate practices in the best interests of our shareholders and stakeholders. This enables our shareholders and stakeholders to derive assurance that in sustaining and adding value to Padenga's financial, relational and human capital investment, the Company is being managed ethically, according to prudently determined parameters and in compliance with best international parameters.

The Directors' endeavour to comply with the key principles of Corporate Governance which emphasise the need for well-balanced effective boards, strong risk management, internal control oversight and sound stakeholder relations. The Board, with the assistance of Board Committees, determines the most appropriate corporate governance practices for Padenga with the understanding that corporate governance is a continual improvement process which considers legal requirements, best practice, practicality, and affordability.

We continue to monitor and align codes of practices and conduct to the National Code on Corporate Governance Zimbabwe (ZIMCODE) and the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange Listing Rules.

Members of the Board, Management and Staff are responsible for upholding the goals and values to which Padenga aspires, namely: Integrity; Pursuit of Excellence; Respect; Passion; Fairness; Discipline; Humility with Confidence; To be the Best and Team Spirit.

Communication with Shareholders

We provide various platforms for our shareholders to communicate with the Board of Directors and senior Management. These platforms include the Annual General Meeting, notices to shareholders, press announcements of quarterly, interim, and year-end results, annual reporting to shareholders and exercise of shareholders' voting rights through proxy forms. Our website contains an array of operational, sustainability and financial information which can be easily accessed by shareholders and stakeholders.

Ethics and Declaration of Directors' Interests

Padenga believes that it is the responsibility of the Board and Management to lead by applying sound ethical business practices and values. Therefore, all Directors and Management are required to declare interests which might be deemed in conflict with their contracts with the Company. Professional and ethical standards are an integral part of how the Company conducts its business affairs. Padenga recognises that investor and stakeholder perceptions are based on the way the Company, its Directors, Management, and staff conduct business. Padenga strives to always achieve a high standard of integrity and business ethics.

Board of Directors

Mr Sibanda was appointed Chairman of the Board, effective 12 September 2018. Following the passing on of Sternford Moyo on 5 July 2024, the Board comprised of two executive Directors and three independent non-executive Directors.

The Board is made up of individuals with proven track records and a wide range of skills and experience which they employ for the benefit of the Company. The Directors are allocated responsibilities in sub-committees where they have strategic strengths. The non-executive Directors also provide crucial independence to the Company's strategic decision-making process and corporate governance practices.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT APPROACH (continued)

The primary responsibility of the Board is to discharge its fiduciary duty to the shareholders and the Group. The Board is the highest policy organ of the Group and directs strategy. The Board meets quarterly to provide input and oversight to the strategic planning process and monitor operational performance. Padenga has adopted several practices to regulate the division of responsibilities between the Board and Management, including the following:

- The majority of the Directors are independent non-executives including the Chairman.
- The separation of the roles of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.
- The Board sub-committees are chaired by independent Directors and have a majority of independent members.

Audit and Risk Committee

Padenga has an Audit and Risk Committee, currently comprising of three independent Directors that assists the Board in the fulfilment of its duties. An independent non-executive Director chairs the Committee. The Committee deals with compliance, internal controls and risk Management. The Committee meets three times a year with the internal and external auditors to, inter alia, monitor the appropriateness of accounting policies, the effectiveness of systems of internal control and to consider the findings of the internal and external auditors. To ensure their independence and objectivity both the internal and external auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee. The internal audit function is currently outsourced to external service providers and the internal audit Charter and work plans have been adopted and agreed by the Committee.

Remuneration and Nominations Committee

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee comprises of three independent non-executive Directors and its mandate covers two primary responsibilities. It evaluates and sanctions the appointment of, and remuneration packages for all Board Members, Executive Directors, and senior Management. In doing so, the Committee assembles the structure and strategy related to the terms of employment for employees, Management, and Board members, including compensation that aims to reward in a manner that seeks and retains talented individuals and motivates employees to constantly seek to elevate and contribute to Padenga's success. The Committee is also responsible for orchestrating succession planning within the Company, particularly that of Board members and senior Management. Where necessary, external remuneration advisors assist the Committee in determining the appropriate remuneration levels and practices.

Share Dealings

Directors, Management and staff are not permitted to deal directly or indirectly in shares of Padenga during:

- A closed period as defined by the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange Listing Requirements.
- Any period when they are aware of any negotiations which may affect the share price.
- Any period when they are in possession of price sensitive information not within the public domain.

Professional Advice

Padenga's policy where justified, entitles Directors to seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense in the furtherance of their duties or the advancement of the Company's business objectives.

Remuneration of Directors

The Remuneration and Nominations Committee determines the remuneration packages for the Executive Directors. These packages include a guaranteed salary as well as a performance related incentive, linked to the achievement of pre-set targets consistent with the Company's strategic objectives.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THEMBINKOSI NKOSANA SIBANDA
Non-Executive Chairman *(Appointed September 2018)*

Thembinkosi graduated from the University of Zimbabwe in 1978 majoring in Accounting, and subsequently joined Barclays Bank of Botswana at its Head Office in Gaborone.

Having returned to Zimbabwe in the early 1980's he completed his articles of clerkship, qualifying as a Chartered Accountant. He has remained in the same profession since, and has worked in compliance and audit for the past 36 years at Schmulian and Sibanda. Thembinkosi currently sits on various boards of Stock Exchange listed Companies.

Thembinkosi currently chairs the Board of Edgars Stores Zimbabwe Limited and is also a trustee of several organisations. Preceding his appointment as Non-Executive Chairman, Thembinkosi was a Non-Executive Director from November 2010.

MICHAEL FOWLER
Chief Executive Officer *(Appointed November 2010)*

Michael has been involved with the companies that preceded Innscor since 1987 and has held a number of executive positions within the Innscor Group since his appointment as a Director in 1994, including a period during which he served as Group Chief Executive Officer. He currently sits on three Committees of the Innscor Board. At various stages he has been a Director of companies that previously constituted the Agro-Processing Division of Innscor (namely Niloticus Division and Colcom Holdings Limited), as well as National Foods Holdings Limited. Michael also sits on the Board of Dallagilo Investments (Pvt) Ltd as a Non-Executive Director.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS (continued)

OLIVER KAMUNDIMU
Chief Financial Officer *(Appointed November 2010)*

Oliver completed his tertiary education at the University of Zimbabwe where he attained a Bachelor of Accountancy Honours degree. He served his articles of Clerkship with the then Coopers and Lybrand and qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1992. Since that time, he has worked for Lonrho Africa Limited, and Manica Africa, heading up their audit departments. Oliver joined Innscor in 1999 and was tasked with setting up Innscor's internal audit department before leaving to join First Mutual Zimbabwe in 2001. He re-joined Innscor in 2004 as the Financial Director of their Niloticus Division and has continued in a similar position since the Company was separately listed in 2010.

Oliver also sits on the Boards of Dallaglio Investments (Pvt) Ltd and Padenga Agribusiness (Pvt) Ltd as a Non-Executive Director.

EVLYN MKONDO
Non-Executive Director *(Appointed 15 June 2021)*

Eve is a highly respected and experienced Chartered Accountant. She has worked for a number of companies, including Delta Corporation Limited and Star Africa Corporation Limited as Chief Financial Officer. She currently sits on the Boards of FBC Crown Bank Limited and First Mutual Holdings Limited where she chairs their respective Audit Committees. Currently, she is the Non-Executive Independent Chairperson of Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited and Chairperson of the Padenga Holdings Limited Audit and Risk Committee.

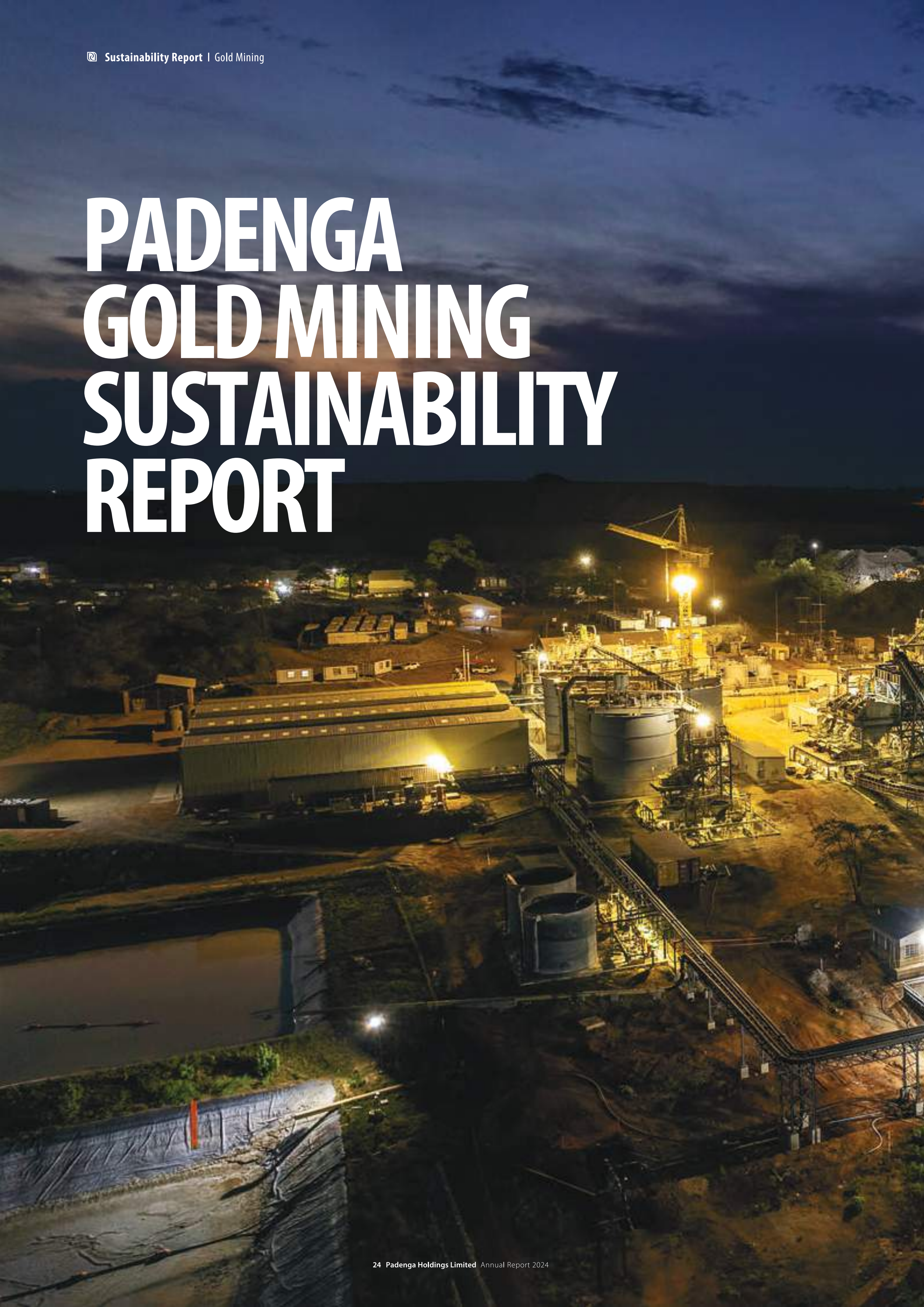
MIKE MUDONDO
Non-Executive Officer *(Appointed 1 October 2023)*

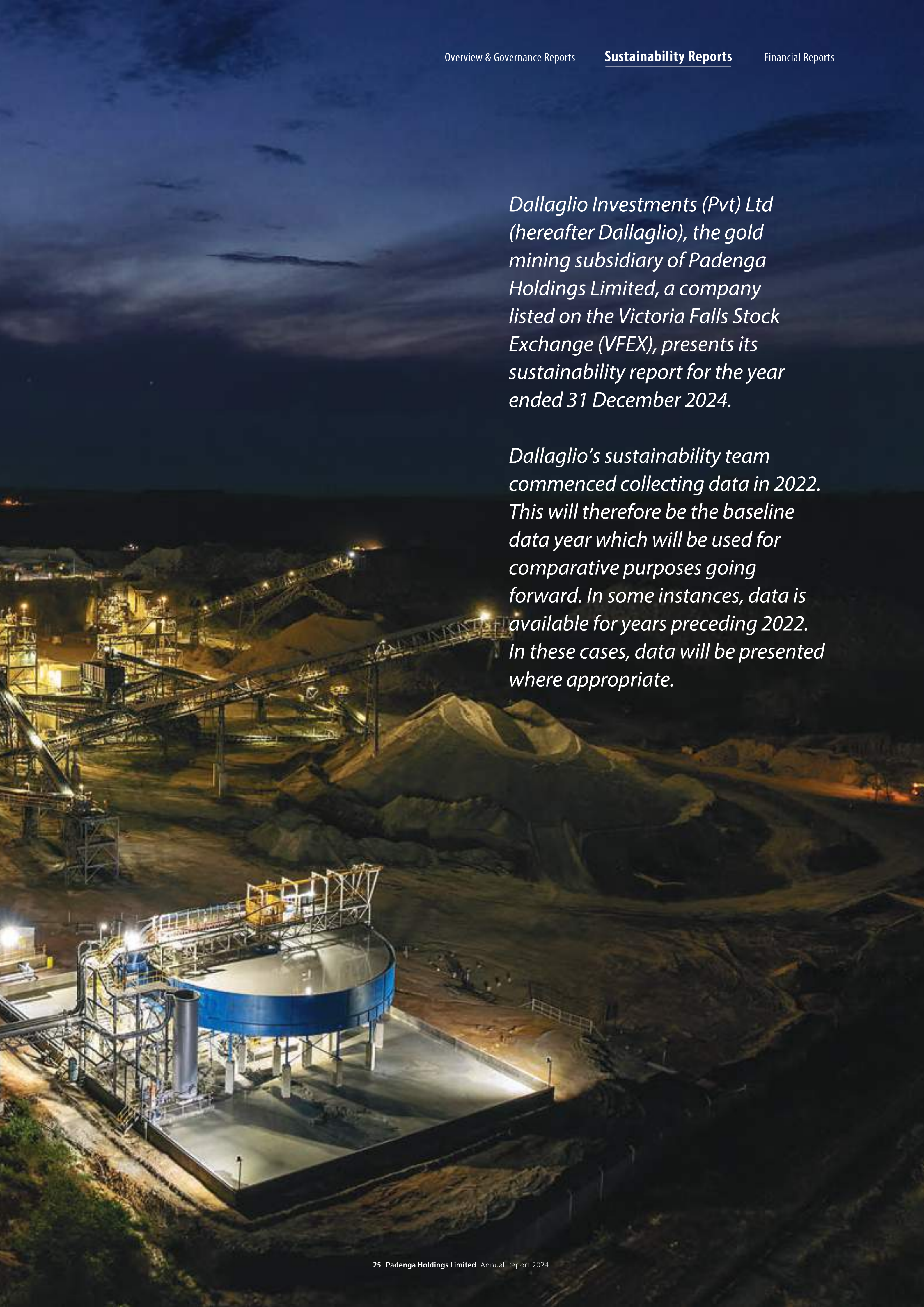
Mike holds a MSc in Business Leadership and Change Management from the Leeds Metropolitan University. He is also an Associate of the Institute of Bankers SA. Mike has extensive experience in the local banking sector, majoring in in Treasury and International Trade Finance. He is the founder of Tactplan Financial Services, a bespoke Advisory firm.

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTS

Padenga will continue its commitment towards further improving the sustainability operations and practices within its businesses.

PADENGA GOLD MINING SUSTAINABILITY REPORT





Dallaglio Investments (Pvt) Ltd (hereafter Dallaglio), the gold mining subsidiary of Padenga Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX), presents its sustainability report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Dallaglio's sustainability team commenced collecting data in 2022. This will therefore be the baseline data year which will be used for comparative purposes going forward. In some instances, data is available for years preceding 2022. In these cases, data will be presented where appropriate.

STATEMENT FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, JAMES BEARE

I am pleased to present Dallaglio's FY24 Sustainability Report, our third standalone sustainability report, detailing our commitment to sustainable business practices, environmental stewardship and social responsibility.

Refining our Perspective in 2024

Our sustainability journey continued in 2024 as we undertook an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Reporting Readiness Assessment with the support of Axcentium. The main aim of the exercise was to identify our material ESG topics and, based on these material issues, to establish a formal roadmap to achieve compliance with local and international sustainability reporting standards.

The exercise was carried out from March 2024 to June 2024 and provided us with a valuable opportunity to carry out a detailed review of the most important ESG issues that impact our stakeholders and the long-term sustainability of our mining operations. We identified 8 ESG topics that we consider to be material, with our highest priority being the health and safety of our employees, contractors and communities. Other key material issues included tailings management, energy management and emissions, and community engagement and investment. In conjunction with this, we have developed a 3-year roadmap to achieve full compliance with sustainability-related reporting requirements that are most relevant to our operations. We are satisfied that our newly formulated approach will allow us to not only ensure that our compliance obligations are met, but that ESG principles are embedded in the way we conduct business.

Creating Value in 2024 and Beyond

Our mines continued to make significant contributions to the Zimbabwean economy, generating US$193 million in foreign currency in 2024.

Our staff complement approached 1,900 people by the end of 2024 and staff costs and benefits amounted to US$34 million. Over US$15 million was paid to the Zimbabwean Government in the form of taxes, and we continued to support local suppliers, with 76% of our procurement spend in 2024 directed toward local businesses.

We were honoured to host His Excellency President Dr. E.D. Mnangagwa and the Honourable Vice President Retired General C.D.G.N. Chiwenga for the official commissioning ceremony of the Pickstone Mine Underground project on 10 April 2024. The occasion marked a significant milestone for Dallaglio and underscored our commitment to contributing towards a prosperous upper-middle-income nation by 2030.

We acknowledge the importance of maintaining respectful and mutually beneficial relationships with our host communities and local Government, understanding the critical role they play in the success of our operations. In line with this, ongoing engagements are held with our community stakeholders to determine the most effective way to address their needs. As a result, we invested a total of US$952 000 on both production and non-production related community investment initiatives to support community needs and mitigate any adverse impacts associated with our operations. Although extensive land acquisition activities were conducted in 2024 at Eureka Mine to facilitate mine expansion activities, we are proud to report that living conditions for displaced community members were improved. Of the total amount invested in our host communities, close to US$600 000 was spent to ensure that resettlement was carried out in line with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 5 for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement. The remainder of our community initiatives were related to education, healthcare, water and sanitation, and social empowerment.

STATEMENT FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, JAMES BEARE

Acknowledging our Achievements

In our 2023 Sustainability Report, we committed to progressing key sustainability initiatives in 2024. We are pleased to update that progress has been made with the pre-leach thickener and power factor correction (PFC) unit which were both commissioned at Eureka Mine in November 2024 at a total investment of approximately US$3.5 million. These developments are anticipated to reduce the operation's total raw water consumption and improve energy efficiency, respectively. The impact of these projects will be quantified and reported in our 2025 Sustainability Report.

Additionally, both Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine obtained certification for ISO 9001 (Quality Management), ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management), and ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety), demonstrating compliance with international standards.

Our tailings management across our operations continues to be conducted drawing from guidelines outlined in the Global Industry Standards on Tailings Management (GISTM). Most notably, the Pickstone Peerless Mine tailings storage facility (TSF) expansion project was completed towards the end of 2024. Governance of our TSF management has remained a priority and the Dallaglio TSF Steering Committee convenes quarterly to ensure responsible tailings management across our operations. I am actively involved in this oversight role in my capacity as the Accountable Executive in the Committee.

Reflecting on Low Points

While 2024 saw Dallaglio make positive strides in our sustainability journey, it was not without its low points.

Most regrettable was the gassing incident that took place at the Pickstone Mine underground operation on 29 September 2024 which resulted in the death of one of our employees, Mr. Shingirirai Hlupo. A full incident investigation was conducted which revealed several findings, all of which have since been addressed. This tragic loss has served to reinforce our commitment to achieve our vision of zero harm to our employees, communities and environment.

The year 2024 also saw the sad passing of our esteemed Board Chairman, Mr. Sternford Moyo, a leader whose wisdom and dedication left an indelible mark on Dallaglio. His guidance was instrumental in shaping our growth and strengthening our commitment to responsible mining. He was a champion for economic development and a passionate human rights advocate, ensuring that long-term value creation remained at the heart of our strategy. His vision and leadership will continue to inspire us as we honour his legacy and carry his work forward.

Looking Ahead

As we enter 2025, our commitment to sustainable development remains unwavering. While 2024 brought significant achievements, it also presented challenges that tested our resilience and reinforced valuable lessons. We are building on our experiences, setting ambitious goals for the year ahead, and strengthening our dedication to creating lasting value for our stakeholders while continuously working to minimize our environmental impact.

James Beare
Chief Executive Officer

SUPPORTING THE COMMUNITY

COMPANY OVERVIEW

OUR BUSINESS

Dallaglio was established in 2015 and develops and operates commercial scale gold mines in Zimbabwe. Dallaglio owns 100% of Pickstone Peerless Gold Mine and Eureka Gold Mine, as well as Pickstone Milling Centre (PMC).

Dallaglio commenced with the refurbishment of Pickstone Peerless Mine in 2015. Pickstone Peerless Mine had not been operational for 44 years prior to this.

Eureka Mine was recommissioned towards the end of 2021 and is now fully operational; it is one of the largest and most technologically advanced mines in Zimbabwe.

Dallaglio owns 100% of the following mining assets:

Eureka Mine	• Operating an open pit gold mine • Located east of the town of Guruve • 150km north of Harare
Pickstone Peerless Mine	• Operating an underground gold mine • Located south-east of the town of Chegutu • 120km south-west of Harare
Pickstone Milling Centre	• Located within the boundaries of Pickstone Peerless Mine

OUR VISION

Dallaglio's vision is to become Zimbabwe's leading gold mining company, creating value for its people now and in generations to come. The business is committed to increasing production and reducing costs while monitoring and reducing its impact on the environment and communities in which it operates.

OUR VALUES

These expanded values reflect a commitment to fostering a responsible, dynamic and resilient organization while upholding integrity and community-centered principles.

Unhu - Ubuntu	**Commitment:** Embrace the spirit of humanity and interconnectedness in all interactions. **Action:** Treat everyone with respect, dignity and fairness while fostering a sense of community and shared purpose.
Enthusiasm	**Commitment:** Approach all tasks with passion, energy and a positive mindset. **Action:** Inspire a culture of engagement where individuals are driven to contribute to success with commitment and optimism.
Vitality	**Commitment:** Promote a healthy, dynamic and sustainable work environment. **Action:** Focus on employee well-being, encourage innovation and ensure the organization remains adaptable and forward-thinking.
Strength	**Commitment:** Build resilience in operations and teamwork to overcome challenges. **Action:** Empower individuals through skill development, leadership and the use of reliable systems to achieve operational success.
Accomplishment	**Commitment:** Celebrate achievements and strive for excellence in every endeavor. **Action:** Set clear goals, measure progress, and recognize efforts that contribute to personal and organizational milestones.
Accountability	**Commitment:** Take ownership of actions, decisions and outcomes. **Action:** Foster transparency, uphold commitments and ensure responsibility at every level of the organization
Acumen	**Commitment:** Apply knowledge, wisdom, and strategic thinking to drive results. **Action:** Promote continuous learning, critical thinking and informed decision-making to ensure sustainable growth and innovation.

DALLAGLIO GOLD MINING OPERATIONS

KEY OBJECTIVES

The Pre-leach Thickener

FEEDBACK ON KEY ACTIONS IN FY23

The following key actions were identified in 2023. The table below shows the progress made in FY24.

Key Action for FY24	Progress/status
Water Management Installation and commissioning of the pre-leach thickener by the end of 2024, which is planned to significantly reduce the total raw water consumption at the Eureka Mine processing plant and will result in a reduction in the TSF footprint over the current Life of Mine.	Commissioning of the pre-leach thickener at Eureka Mine commenced in November 2024 and the thickener is now fully operational. The introduction of the thickener will reduce the raw water consumption rate at the Eureka Mine processing plant. The thickener performance will be monitored throughout 2025 to quantify this reduction in raw water consumption.
Renewable Energy Installation and commissioning of a solar power facility at Eureka Mine by the end of 2024 to reduce the mine's carbon footprint. Commencement of the construction of a solar plant at Pickstone Peerless Mine to be commissioned at the beginning of 2025.	The installation of solar power facilities at Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine have been delayed. Commissioning of solar plants at both mines is now expected to be concluded in December 2025.
Energy Management Installation and commissioning of power factor correction units at both operations to further reduce the mines carbon footprint.	The installation of the power factor correction unit at Eureka Mine was completed on 28 November 2024. Installation and commissioning of the power factor correction unit at Pickstone Peerless Mine will be done by 30 May 2025.
Carbon Emissions Monitoring and completion of open pit mining operations in Q3 2024 which will reduce the mining diesel usage at Pickstone Peerless Mine.	Open pit mining operations ended at Pickstone Peerless mine in October 2024.
Rehabilitation Commence implementation of concurrent rehabilitation and closure measures at both mines.	Both mines are still in expansion mode. Once expansion activities are complete, rehabilitation will commence. Tree planting has, however, commenced in certain locations.
Community Development Implementation of Dallaglio's updated Corporate Social Investment Responsibility (CSIR) framework (December 2023) to identify, prioritise, plan for, and execute effective community development programmes in the host communities.	Implementation of the updated CSIR framework commenced in FY24. The program is now structured and prioritises high impact, effective community development initiatives. Governance within the CSIR program has also been enhanced.
Certification Implementation of Dallaglio's updated Corporate Social Investment Achieved certification for the International Management System Standards (MSS) of ISO 9001 (Quality Management System), ISO 14001:2015 (Environmental Management System) and ISO 45001:2018 (Occupational Health and Safety Management System) at both mines by the end of 2024.	ISO 9001, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 certification was achieved at both mines towards the end of 2024.

A major achievement in FY24 was obtaining certification to ISO 9001, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 45001:2018 at both mines. This achievement demonstrates that Dallaglio has the ability to meet specific international standards for quality, safety, environmental responsibility and efficiency in its operations. The ISO standards' risk-based approach is a strategic method that emphasizes identifying, assessing and managing risks in the organization's processes. This approach focuses on ensuring that potential risks are systematically addressed to enhance the effectiveness of the management system and ensure continual improvement.

KEY OBJECTIVES GOING INTO 2025

In FY25, Dallaglio aim to further embed sustainability into the business. With this in mind, key initiatives going into FY25 include the following:

- Progress implementation of Solar Farm projects at Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine.
- Develop and implement a 5-year action plan that achieves conformance to a system modelled on GISTM guidelines relevant to Dallaglio's operations.
- Improve our gold logistics and gold traceability along the mine-to-market value chain.
- Continued implementation of our 3-year ESG implementation plan with a view to achieve 100% compliance with relevant ESG reporting standards by the end of 2027.
- Continued investment into our host communities through high impact, effective community development initiatives.

We will report on progress against these initiatives in the FY25 Sustainability Report.

SUSTAINABILITY AT DALLAGLIO MINING

MATERIALITY

In FY24, we undertook a materiality assessment with the support of Deloitte. The objective of this assessment was to assess the organization's material topics and disclosure readiness against the identified reporting standards and frameworks (GRI, IFRS S1 and IFRS S2).

During the project, interviews were conducted with internal and external stakeholders, including our Executive management team and community leadership, to understand our growth strategy, community investments and financial reporting process among other functional roles that contribute to ESG disclosures. A desktop review of our existing documents was also done, as well as a benchmark assessment of our peers to guide on specific priority areas. A review of the applicable disclosures stipulated by GRI, IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 was also conducted.

The material ESG topics which were identified are outlined in the table below.

Table: Material ESG Topics

Health and safety	*Prioritising the health and safety of our employees, contractors and communities.*
Tailings and waste management	*Ensuring best practises for tailings and waste management.*
People	*Promoting and supporting talent and livelihoods for long term sustenance.*
Energy management and emissions	*Managing climate impacts and energy in our operations.*
Business resilience	*Driving towards resilience and robust business operations.*
Macro-environment	*Navigating developments in our broader business environment.*
Water management	*Managing water as a shared and finite resource.*
Community (Investments, community engagement)	*Supporting sustainable value creation in our communities.*

As part of the project, Deloitte developed a 3-year implementation roadmap for the business to achieve full compliance against the relevant GRI, IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 standards. Disclosures for years 1, 2 and 3 have been recommended against the maturity of data collection within our operations. The roadmap allows for the majority of disclosures to be made in year 1 with subsequent data gaps and information required to fulfil the remaining disclosure requirements moved to reporting in years 2 and 3. We are committed to implementing the roadmap and developing strategies to successfully manage our material topics.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

Dallaglio's sustainability approach is shaped by the priorities of both our internal and external stakeholders. This approach allows us to effectively address the sustainability challenges that are most important to our employees, communities, shareholders and the broader society in which we operate.

Our sustainability strategy aims to integrate ESG principles into core operations. It aims to minimize our ecological footprint, enhance social well-being and ensure long-term economic viability. This strategy involves setting clear, measurable goals, such as reducing carbon emissions, transitioning to renewable energy sources, minimizing waste through circular economy practices and fostering inclusive workplace policies. It also includes stakeholder engagement, ensuring that employees, customers, suppliers and communities benefit from sustainable practices. We believe that a robust sustainability strategy not only mitigates risks and regulatory pressures but also drives innovation, builds brand trust and unlocks new market opportunities.

Following on from the work undertaken by Deloitte in FY24, we will refine our sustainability strategy to further define our approach and integrate sustainability into the way we do business.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 objectives that all United Nations (UN) Member States have committed to achieving by 2030. These goals represent a universal call to action aimed at ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring peace and prosperity for all people.

They highlight the UN's commitment to uniting efforts world-wide to build a more sustainable, safer and prosperous future for everyone. Within our Group, we have identified 10 SDGs that align with our material topics. Through our initiatives, we are committed to advancing these goals and actively contributing to their achievement.

Table: Our Response to key SDG's	Relevant SDG Target(s)	Our Response in FY24
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	**4.4** By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. **4.6** By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy. **4.8** Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.	**Community investment:** • Infrastructure upgrades at local schools. • Donations of books, furniture and prizes made to local schools. **People:** • Employee training. • Skills development through student attachments, graduate traineeships, apprenticeships. • Partnerships with local vocational training centres.
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	**6.3** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally. **6.4** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.	**Water management:** • Water quality monitoring programs in place. • Initiatives to improve water-use efficiency in our operations. Examples include the pre-leach thickener plant at Eureka Mine. Tailings and Waste Management: • Best practices for tailings storage facilities management to eliminate dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials into the environment. • Increase in the proportion of recycled water from our tailings storage facilities for use within our processing operations.
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	**7.2** By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.	**Energy Management:** • Solar projects are currently being pursued at Pickstone Peerless Mine and Eureka Mine. • Implementation of power factor correction unit at Eureka Mine, in progress at Pickstone Peerless Mine.
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	**8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value. **8.8** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.	**Health and Safety:** • Prioritisation of the health and safety of our employees, contractors and communities. • Various safety initiatives in place-; permanent clinic construction commenced at Pickstone Peerless Mine in 2024; ISO45001 certification achieved at both mines. **People:** • Significant proportion of employees employed from local communities. • Labour rights - Workers committees are in place at both Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine, as well as compliance with local labour laws.
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	**9.1** Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.	**Community Investment:** • Drilling of boreholes in communities. • Public road infrastructure rehabilitation.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	**11.4** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	**Community Investment:** • Dallaglio invests in various initiatives to ensure local cultural and natural heritage are not lost due to mining operations.
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	**12.4** By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment. **12.5** By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse. **12.6** Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.	**Tailings and Waste Management:** • Hazardous production reagents are managed carefully throughout their lifecycle. • Comprehensive waste management plans have been implemented at both sites. **Business Resilience:** • Reporting of sustainability related issues is done at all levels within the business, including monitoring of sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	**13.1** Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	**Energy Management:** • Solar projects at Pickstone Peerless Mine and Eureka Mine are currently underway. • Implementation of power factor correction unit at Eureka Mine, in progress at Pickstone Peerless Mine.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	**15.2** By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.	**Business Resilience:** • Rehabilitation plans are in place for both Pickstone Peerless Mine and Eureka Mine. • Reforestation efforts have commenced across both mines with 3,300 trees planted in 2024.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	**17.11** Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2030.	• Dallaglio's national contribution to Zimbabwe's gold exports.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

BOARD COMPOSITION

Board composition refers to the structure and makeup of a company's Board of Directors, including the number and diversity of members, their skills, experience, and independence. An effective Board should ideally include a mix of executive and non-executive Directors, with a balance of independent members who are not involved in the day-to-day operations of the company. The Dallaglio Board of Directors has an all-male composition. This is an aspect which is under review with respect to future Board appointments.

It is with deep sadness that we extend our condolences on the passing of our esteemed Board Chairman, Mr. Sternford Moyo. Since joining our Board in 2020, Mr. Moyo's leadership and dedication have been instrumental to Dallaglio Investments' growth. Mr. Moyo's remarkable career was marked by numerous historic achievements. In January 2021, he became the first African President of the International Bar Association, a significant milestone in his distinguished career. On 28 September 2022, he was honoured as a Freeman of the City of London, a testament to his global influence and exemplary leadership. Mr. Moyo also served on the boards of several prominent companies in Zimbabwe, leaving a lasting impact on each. His legacy will continue to inspire us. We extend our heartfelt condolences to Mr. Moyo's wife, Mrs. Sarah Moyo, their three children, friends and colleagues.

Table: Board Composition

Name of Director	Gender	Qualifications	
Sternford Moyo*	Male	BL, LLB, University of Zimbabwe Past president of the International Bar Association (IBA) (2021); First African president of the IBA	Non-executive Director
James Beare	Male	Chartered Accountant (Australia) BCom Corporate Finance, Investment Finance and Financial Accounting, University of Western Australia	Executive Director
Takudzwa Munyurwa	Male	Chartered Accountant (Zimbabwe) Bachelor's Degree in Accounting and Audit, University of South Africa. Master's in International Business Law, University of Liverpool	Executive Director
Michael Fowler	Male	Over 38 years of experience managing businesses in Zimbabwe. Michael has been involved with the companies that preceded Innscor since 1982 and has held a number of executive positions within the Innscor Group, Padenga, Dallaglio and others. He currently sits on the Innscor Board as a Non-Executive	Non-executive Director
Oliver Kamundimu	Male	Chartered Accountant (Zimbabwe) Bachelor of Accountancy Honours degree from the University of Zimbabwe	Non-executive Director
Dzikamai Danha	Male	Bachelor's degree in Banking and Finance, London School of Economics, University of London	Non-executive Director
Matthew Hosack	Male	Bachelor of Business Science (Hons.), University of Cape Town	Non-executive Director
Jonathan Velloza	Male	Bachelor's degree in Mining Engineering, University of Johannesburg Bachelor's degree in Business, University of South Africa	Non-executive Director
Mike Mudondo**	Male	Associate of The Institite of Bankers SA MSc in Business Leadership and Change Management, Leeds Metropolitan University	Non-executive Director

** Sternford Moyo passed away on 5 July 2024.*
*** Mike Mudondo took up the position of acting Chairman following the passing of Sternford Moyo.*

GOOD GOVERNANCE (continued)

Table: Board Attendance in 2024

Name of Director	Attended	Possible
Sternford Moyo	2	2
James Beare	4	4
Takudzwa Munyurwa	4	4
Michael Fowler	4	4
Oliver Kamundimu	4	4
Dzikamai Danha	4	4
Matthew Hosack	4	4
Jonathan Velloza	4	4
Mike Mudondo	2	2

BOARD ACCOUNTABILITY

Board accountability involves the obligation of our Board of Directors to act in the best interests of our shareholders, stakeholders and the business as a whole. It ensures that board members are held responsible for their decisions, actions and the overall performance of the business. Effective accountability requires transparency, ethical decision-making and adherence to legal and regulatory standards. Key responsibilities include overseeing management, maintaining financial integrity and aligning the company's strategic objectives with long-term sustainability goals.

DEVOLUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Devolution of responsibility in good governance involves transferring decision-making powers and accountability from higher authority levels to lower levels within the organization. This approach enhances transparency, efficiency and inclusivity by empowering individuals or departments closer to specific issues to take ownership of decisions and actions. By decentralising control, devolution fosters collaboration and participation, allowing various stakeholders to engage in governance processes. It also strengthens risk management by ensuring decision-makers at all levels align with the organization's goals, ethical principles and regulatory standards, contributing to more effective and sustainable governance practices.

BOARD COMMITTEES

Board committees play a vital role in supporting the Board of Directors by focusing on specific areas of governance, decision-making and oversight. These committees are typically composed of board members with relevant expertise and are tasked with addressing key functions such as audit and risk management, corporate governance, remuneration and sustainability. By delegating specialized responsibilities, our Board committees enhance efficiency, ensure thorough analysis of critical issues, and provide informed recommendations to the full Board. This structure enables the Board to make well-rounded decisions while maintaining accountability, compliance with regulatory requirements and alignment with the organization's strategic goals.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee assists in overseeing, together with other relevant committees, the maintenance of good corporate governance practices in the company.

Table: Audit and Risk Committee Directors and Meeting Attendance in FY24

Name of Director	Attended	Possible
Oliver Kamundimu	4	4
Dzikamai Danha	4	4

General Purpose Committee

The General Purpose Committee advises on any matters as may be referred to it by the Chairman of the Board from time to time. This includes assisting the Board with advice on, but not limited to:

- Employee wellness
- Human resources and industrial relations
- Nomination and remuneration
- Corporate social investment responsibility
- Security
- Information Technology

Table: General Purpose Committee Directors and Meeting Attendance in FY24

Name of Director	Attended	Possible
James Beare	4	4
Matthew Hosack	2*	4

** Oliver Kamundimu attended the meeting in Q1 and Q3 to make up the quorum.*

RISK MANAGEMENT

Effective risk management is essential for sustainability, as it enables the business to identify, assess and mitigate potential threats that could hinder our long-term success. By integrating risk management into sustainability strategies, the business can better navigate uncertainties related to environmental changes, regulatory developments, social expectations and market fluctuations. This approach helps address challenges such as resource scarcity, occupational health and safety, supply chain disruptions and reputational risks, ensuring resilience in the face of adversity. Additionally, it provides the opportunity to anticipate emerging risks and incorporate them into strategic planning, driving innovation and growth. Robust risk management practices not only safeguard sustainability initiatives but also enhance them, supporting the business's financial health, stability and positive societal impact.

GOOD GOVERNANCE (continued)

COMPLIANCE

We are pleased to report that no fines were issued to Dallaglio and no material litigation matters occurred in the reporting period.

Our business compliance strategy consists of a structured approach to ensure that we adhere to legal, regulatory and ethical standards relevant to our operations. This strategy involves identifying applicable laws and industry regulations, developing policies and procedures to meet these requirements and establishing a culture of accountability and integrity. Key components include regular compliance audits, employee training programs and implementing systems for monitoring and reporting violations. It also emphasizes risk management by proactively addressing potential vulnerabilities and adapting to changes in the regulatory landscape. From fostering trust with stakeholders to protecting the business from legal penalties, reputational damage and operational disruptions, our compliance strategy is integral to sustainable business success.

To fulfil this essential aspect of being a sustainable business, we are working towards being compliant with the following laws, regulations and best practice standards set by Zimbabwean authorities and industry related organisations:

International Best Practice
- International Cyanide Management Code
- Global International Standards for Tailings Management (GISTM:2019)
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) S1 and S2

Zimbabwean Legislation
- Accident Prevention (Workers Compensation Scheme) Notice - Statutory Instrument 68 (of 1990)
- Competition Act (Chapter 14:28) as administered by the Competition and Tariff Commission (CTC)
- Environmental Management Act, Chapter 20:27
- Environmental Management (Effluent & Solid Waste Disposal) Regulations, Statutory Instrument No. 6
- Environmental Management (Control of Hazardous Substances) General Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 268 of 2018
- Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment & Ecosystems Regulations) Statutory Instrument No. 7 of 2007
- Explosives Regulations, 1989 (SI72)
- Factories and Workers Act (Chapter 14:08)
- Factories and Works (Registration & Control) Regulations, Government Notice 262 of 1976
- Forest Act Chapter 19:05
- Labour Act
- Labour Relations Act 28:01 of 1996 (Revised)
- Mines and Minerals Act 21:05 of 1996 (Revised)
- Mining (Health and Sanitation) Regulations, 1990 (SI 156)
- Mining (Management and Safety) Regulations, 1990 (SI 109)
- NSSA Act of 1989, Chapter 17: 04
- The Parks and Wildlife Act (Chapter 21:05) 1996 Revised Edition
- Pneumoconiosis Act (Chapter 15:08)
- The Public Health Act, (Chapter 15:09) 1996 Revised Edition
- Radiation Protection Act, Chapter 15:15
- The Rural Districts Councils Act, (Chapter 29:13) 1996 Revised Edition
- The Water Act, (Chapter 20:24) 1998

EMA Environmental Discharge Bands
The discharge classification criteria are as follows:

a. A blue licence in respect of a disposal is considered to be environmentally safe.
b. A green licence in respect of disposal is considered to present a low environmental hazard.
c. A yellow licence in respect of a disposal is considered to present a medium environmental hazard.
d. A red licence in respect of a disposal is considered to present a high environmental hazard.

GOOD GOVERNANCE (continued)

EMA Environmental Discharge Bands

To prevent pollution, effluent and solid waste disposal are regulated through the Environmental Management Act (Effluents and Solid Waste Disposal) Regulations, Statutory Instrument number 6 of 2007. The discharge classification criteria are as follows:

a. A blue licence in respect of a disposal is considered to be environmentally safe
b. A green licence in respect of a disposal is considered to present a low environmental hazard
c. A yellow licence in respect of a disposal is considered to present a medium environmental hazard
d. A red licence in respect of a disposal is considered to present a high environmental hazard

	EUREKA MINE		PICKSTONE PEERLESS MINE	
	2023	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**
Blue licence:	Listed below are licences that are issued by EMA and are all valid. • Effluent disposal licence (Septic tanks) • Air Emissions for13 generators • Solid waste (mine waste rock) • Waste generation licence • Water abstraction • Boiler elution 2	Listed below are issued by EMA and are all valid. • Effluent disposal licence (Septic tanks) • Air Emissions for 16 generators • Lab stacks • Elution • Solid waste - (mine waste rock) • Water abstraction • Boiler elution 2	• Air emission licence for all Pickstone Peerless generators • Air emission licence for elution and burner stacks • Effluent disposal licences - pits and shaft dewatering	• Air emission licence for all Breckridge generators • Air emission licence for elution and burner stacks • Effluent disposal licences - pits and shaft dewatering • Effluent disposal septic tanks • Effluent disposal plant maintenance
Green licence:	• Boiler elution 1 • Lab stack 1 (Lead)	• N/A	• N/A	• N/A
Yellow licences:	• N/A	• Hazardous onsite storage licence (DGZ Stores) • Hazardous onsite storage licence (JRG) • Hazardous onsite storage licence (Himmoinsa)	• Effluent disposal licence for processing slurry • Solid waste disposal TSF • Solid waste disposal (general waste)	• Effluent disposal licence for processing slurry • Solid waste disposal TSF • Solid waste disposal (general waste)
Red licences:	• Eureka hazardous substance storage and use licence • Eureka hazardous waste disposal licence • Eureka hazardous importation licence • Eureka solid waste disposal (tailings dam / slimes)	• Eureka hazardous substance storage and use licence • Eureka hazardous waste disposal licence • Eureka hazardous importation licence • Eureka hazardous transportation licence • Eureka solid waste disposal (tailings dam/ slimes) • Hazardous waste generation licence • Pit Effluent licence	• Pickstone Peerless hazardous substance storage and use licence • Pickstone Peerless hazardous substance importation licence • Pickstone Peerless hazardous waste disposal licence	• Pickstone Peerless hazardous substance storage and use licence • Pickstone Peerless hazardous substance importation licence
Others	• Invoiced by RPZA to pay for 2023 • Permit to import radiation emitting devices - applied for exemption • Explosives permits (purchase / storage) • Registration of heath institution • Clinic premises licence • Fire arms licence • Mine EIA • TSF EIA	• Invoiced by RPZA to pay for 2024 • Permit to import radiation emitting devices - applied for exemption • Explosives permits (purchase/storage) • Registration of heath institution • Clinic premises licence • Firearms licence • Mine EIA • TSF EIA	• Licence for Use of Ionising Radiation Apparatus • Private mobile radio licence • Mine EIA • TSF EIA	• Licence for Use of Ionising Radiation Apparatus • Private mobile radio licence • Mine EIA • TSF EIA • Solar Farm EIA • Water abstraction permit surface • Water abstraction permit borehole
Fines:	• Nil	• Nil	• Nil	• Nil

GOOD GOVERNANCE (continued)

CYBERSECURITY

Our approach to cybersecurity is a proactive and strategic framework designed to protect our digital assets, systems and data from threats and breaches. This approach involves implementing robust technical measures such as firewalls, encryption, intrusion detection systems and multi-factor authentication, alongside clear policies and best practices. Our cybersecurity plan emphasizes employee education, ensuring staff are equipped to recognize and respond to potential threats like phishing and malware. Regular risk assessments and vulnerability testing help identify and mitigate weaknesses, while incident response plans ensure quick recovery in case of an attack. By integrating cybersecurity into our overall business operations and staying updated on evolving threats, we can safeguard our reputation, maintain customer trust and ensure regulatory compliance in an increasingly digital landscape.

WHISTLEBLOWING

Whistleblowing is important as it promotes transparency, accountability and ethical behaviour within an industry often scrutinized for its environmental and social impacts. It provides employees and stakeholders with a safe channel to report misconduct, such as unsafe working conditions, environmental violations, corruption, or unethical practices, without fear of retaliation. By encouraging whistleblowing, we can identify and address issues early, preventing potential legal liabilities, financial losses and reputational damage. Moreover, a robust whistleblowing framework fosters a culture of trust and integrity, demonstrating our commitment to responsible business practices and strengthening our social license to operate. In an industry where sustainability and community trust are paramount, whistleblowing plays a vital role in maintaining high standards and mitigating risks.

Within Dallaglio, we use the Axcentium Ethics Line service, which enables employees at all levels to report concerns through various anonymous channels. To support this, we conduct regular awareness training to ensure all employees are familiar with the process and the importance of ethical reporting.

A dedicated Fraud Management Committee oversees the service, ensuring tipoffs are managed with integrity and transparency. All reports are handled according to our formal internal tipoffs reporting process, reinforcing our commitment to accountability and fostering a culture of trust and ethical conduct.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Stakeholder engagement is an essential aspect of our responsible mining operations, ensuring the alignment of our activities with the interests and expectations of affected communities, Governments, employees, investors and other key groups. We understand that we must establish open, transparent and continuous communication to build trust, address concerns and collaborate on shared goals. Effective engagement involves consultation with local communities to understand and mitigate social and environmental impacts, compliance with regulatory requirements and partnership initiatives that promote local economic development and sustainability. By involving stakeholders in decision-making processes and demonstrating responsiveness to their input, we can strengthen our social license to operate, enhance project outcomes and foster long-term relationships based on mutual respect and benefit.

Key topics raised in 2024

The following topics were identified as key issues by stakeholders during FY24:

- Community relations and engagement
- Corporate Social Responsibility programs and projects
- Education
- Electricity use
- Employment
- Environmental protection and preservation
- Exhumation and relocation of graves
- Financial activities of company
- Health of Community and workforce and combatting spread of disease
- Illegal mining activities
- Land acquisition and use for mining operations
- Local governance
- Mining operations and security
- Preservation of cultural heritage
- Relocation and resettlement of homesteads
- Security and law and order
- Solar farm initiative
- Water use, access and control

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

During FY24, we continued with the implementation of our Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) through which stakeholder engagements are mainstreamed.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (continued)

DALLAGLIO FY2024 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

STAKEHOLDER	PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT	IDENTIFIED FACTORS	STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT

Employees	• Works Council
	• Internal communications
	• Training and development
	• Safety policy procedures and program
	• Health and safety reviews
		• Staff motivation and retention
		• Staff training
		• Staff health and safety
			• Dallaglio depends on its human capital for viability and profitability
			• Dallaglio invests in the health, safety and social empowerment of its staff for sustainable business through:
			  • wellness programs;
			  • safety policies;
			  • Human Rights policies.
			  • training and development policies;
			  • and various defined employee contribution schemes.

Vendors / Contractors	• Written communications • Regular meetings • Transparent bidding process	• Responsible business practices • Transparency • Timely payments • Contractor performance management	• Dallaglio holds regular contractor engagements to monitor performance obligations with the aim to promote mutually beneficial contractor relationships • The Division aims to progressively improve sustainability within its value chain
Industry, Government and Regulators	• Continuous dialogue through regular and ad hoc meetings • Regulatory and compliance reviews • Peer reviews and lesson sharing through industry meetings	• Responsible business practice • Regulatory compliance • Lobbying and advocacy	• Dallaglio is committed to meet its obligations under national regulations and business best practice • The Division complies with all relevant certification requirements • The Division facilitates compliance visits and site inspections
Community Stakeholders	• Proactive community engagement and responsiveness to development needs • Management of environmental and social impacts in spheres of influence • Provision of CSIR for health and education • Employment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism to proactively receive stakeholder issues and concerns	• Community development • Community empowerment • Community livelihoods, standards of living and employment creation • Community health and safety • Community security	• Dallaglio empowers the community through engagement, avoidance of harm and promotion of economic and social well-being • Dallaglio addresses its environmental and social impacts in the best interests of the community

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

Economic sustainability is vital to the long-term success and growth of Dallaglio, serving as the foundation for the organization's overall sustainability efforts. An economically sustainable business consistently generates profits while efficiently managing resources and adapting to evolving market dynamics. This financial stability allows us to invest in innovation, employee development and impactful environmental and social initiatives. Without it, we risk losing competitiveness, failing to meet obligations, or being unprepared for economic challenges. Additionally, strong economic performance fuels the other pillars of sustainability, environmental and social, by providing the resources needed to implement eco-friendly practices and uphold social responsibilities. In this way, economic sustainability underpins a resilient, forward-looking and responsible business model.

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

The value added statement below provides a comprehensive view of how our company generates economic value, illustrating the wealth created and its distribution among stakeholders. Unlike traditional financial statements that emphasize profitability, a value added statement focuses on the economic contribution of our operations. It represents the difference between the company's revenue and the cost of goods and services sourced externally. This "value added" is allocated among employees (as wages and benefits), investors (through dividends or interest), Governments (via taxes) and reinvested in the company to drive growth and sustainability. By highlighting our role in wealth creation, the value added statement demonstrates our commitment to benefiting employees, shareholders, and society as a whole.

Table: Value Added Statement

	USD 2024	USD 2023	USD 2022	USD 2021	USD 2020
Economic Value Creation					
Value Generated*	192 525 778	125 622 975	104 942 223	52 618 154	40 358 114
Other Income and Interest	3 654 550	511 830	505 466	378 700	1 761 461
Fair Value Adjustments	(2 776 135)	(3 291 244)	8 593 450	3 366 148	12 593 668
	193 404 192	**122 843 562**	**114 041 139**	**56 363 002**	**54 713 244**
Economic Value Distribution					
Other Operating Costs	(97 015 918)	(75 865 784)	(68 118 866)	(40 147 212)	(35 477 392)
Staff Costs and Benefits	(33 602 250)	(22 759 190)	(18 126 107)	(9 792 980)	(6 687 363)
Depreciation and Amortisation	(13 815 482)	(10 162 277)	(9 136 954)	(3 005 033)	(1 417 460)
Providers of Capital	(6 873 796)	(4 673 226)	(5 830 551)	(7 316 434)	(4 016 288)
Provision for Taxes	(6 594 587)	(3 863 193)	(4 216 556)	(454 619)	(1 963 077)
Value Added/(Loss)	**35 502 160**	**5 519 892**	**8 612 105**	**(4 353 276)**	**5 151 663**

**Measured by revenue during the period*

Table: Payments to Government

	USD 2024	USD 2023	USD 2022	USD 2021	USD 2020
Payments to Government					
Corporate Tax	3 343 447	717 712	590 366	-	-
Intermediate Money Transfer Tax	2 105 699	1 743 993	2 262 100	773 608	311 631
Import Duty	1 800 985	1 866 047	1 150 342	343 111	216 171
Other Taxes (Including PAYE)	8 585 963	6 723 365	4 990 964	3 823 668	2 219 970
TOTAL	**15 836 094**	**11 051 117**	**8 993 772**	**4 940 388**	**2 747 772**

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Indirect economic benefits refer to the positive impacts on the economy that stem from a primary economic activity or industry, even if they aren't directly created by that activity. These benefits often emerge through a ripple effect, where spending and investments in one sector lead to growth in other related industries.

Dallaglio contributes to a variety of indirect economic benefits that go beyond the direct production and sale of its products. Some of these benefits are outlined below.

Local Employment	By fostering local employment opportunities, we contribute to the growth of surrounding communities. Currently, we employ approximately 1,830 individuals across our mining sites. 56% of these jobs are from communities close to our operations.
Spend of Salaries and Wages	Our annual salary and wages spend amounted to approximately US$34 million. Spending of salaries and wages is a significant contributor to a company's indirect economic benefits, as it generates a cycle of economic activity within the local community. When employees receive their pay, they typically spend a portion of their earnings on goods and services, which in turn supports local businesses and stimulates demand in the retail, housing, healthcare and entertainment sectors. This spending not only helps sustain other businesses but also creates additional job opportunities in those sectors.
Generation of Foreign Currency	The generation of foreign currency through trade arises from Dallaglio's export of gold. Dallaglio derived US$193 million in foreign currency in FY24 (this is before the deduction of royalties). As trade grows, it helps diversify the economy, supporting a broader range of sectors beyond the initial exporting industry.

PROCUREMENT

Sourcing from local suppliers provides significant benefits for Dallaglio and the communities we serve. It helps strengthen the local economy by circulating funds within the community, promoting job creation and supporting entrepreneurship. By choosing local suppliers, we also reduce transportation costs and minimize environmental impact, aligning with our sustainability objectives. Additionally, working with nearby suppliers enables quicker delivery times and greater flexibility in adapting to changing demands, boosting the resilience of our supply chain. Local sourcing fosters stronger community ties, creating a positive ripple effect that benefits businesses, communities and the environment.

Table: Spend on local suppliers in FY24

	% of overall supplier spend
Dallaglio	76%

TAX

Our business takes a proactive and thorough approach to managing its tax affairs, ensuring complete compliance with all relevant tax laws and regulations. We implement a robust system to stay informed about the latest tax changes, relying on expert accountants and tax advisors to accurately interpret and apply these requirements. Through diligent record-keeping and timely reporting, we ensure all tax obligations such as corporate taxes, value added tax (VAT), and employee withholdings are met promptly and in full. Furthermore, we emphasize transparency and ethical behaviour in all interactions with tax authorities, fostering cooperative relationships and minimizing potential risks or disputes.

Table: Tax payments country by country in FY24

Country	Total Tax Payment
Zimbabwe	US$15 836 094

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT PLANNING

Defined contribution obligations and retirement plans are key elements of Dallaglio's long-term financial commitments to its employees. Effectively managing these obligations is vital to ensuring the financial stability of the benefits promised and upholding trust in Dallaglio's dedication to supporting the long-term well-being of its workforce.

Dallaglio has continued its partnership with Innscor Pension Fund to provide comprehensive retirement solutions for its NEC employees.

The Dallaglio Human Resources department offers employees valuable guidance on retirement planning. Equipping employees with knowledge about their retirement options is crucial for helping them make informed financial decisions. By understanding key factors such as how much to save, the impact of investment choices and the differences between various plan options, employees can fully optimize the benefits available to them. A well-informed workforce is more likely to appreciate and take full advantage of their retirement benefits, leading to greater job satisfaction and loyalty. This focus on education not only improves employees' long-term financial security but also demonstrates our ongoing commitment to supporting their overall well-being.

Table: Amounts contributed towards company based pension schemes and NSSA

	Contributions to Pension Schemes	Contribution to NSSA
Dallaglio	US$90 052	US$406 571

MEDICAL SUPPORT

Medical support is subsidised by the business. All employees are required to be on medical aid with the company contributing 100% for NEC staff and 50% for non-NEC staff. In addition to this there are on-site clinics at both Pickstone Peerless Mine and Eureka Mine.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE AND FUNERAL COVER

All 1,830 employees are provided with Life Assurance and Funeral cover.

SOCIAL CAPITAL

EMPLOYMENT

Creating employment within Dallaglio is crucial not only for the growth and success of the company itself but also for the local communities and economies where we operate. By generating job opportunities, a mining company can provide stable incomes for employees, supporting their families and contributing to the overall welfare of the region. Employment also fosters skill development, enhances local talent and promotes economic growth through increased spending and demand for local services. Furthermore, job creation helps to mitigate social challenges such as unemployment and poverty.

Table: Number of permanent and contract employees per operational unit in FY24

LOCATION	Permanent	Contract	Total
Eureka Mine	374	230	604
Pickstone Peerless Mine	237	931	1 168
Pickstone Milling Centre	16	42	58
TOTAL	**627**	**1 203**	**1 830**

Table: Total number of employees per operational unit

LOCATION	2021	2022	2023	2024
Eureka Mine	420	470	602	604
Pickstone Peerless Mine	465	659	1 092	1 168
Pickstone Milling Centre	43	48	44	58
TOTAL	**928**	**1 117**	**1 738**	**1 830**

Turnover

Table: Percentage turnover of employees per operational unit in in FY24

LOCATION	2024
Eureka Mine	**10.3%**
Pickstone Peerless Mine	**22.4%**
Pickstone Milling Centre	**34.5%**

DIVERSITY

Dallaglio manages diversity by fostering an inclusive culture where employees from different backgrounds feel valued and supported. This involves implementing policies and practices that promote equal opportunities, such as diverse hiring strategies.

Specifically, Dallaglio promotes gender equality through policies that ensure fair and equitable treatment of all employees, regardless of gender, across key areas such as recruitment, job assignments, training, career advancement, compensation and termination. These policies include clear provisions for maternity leave, non-discriminatory hiring and promotion practices and robust measures to prevent sexual harassment. By fostering an inclusive workplace, the company supports equal opportunities for both male and female employees to thrive professionally.

EUREKA WOMEN IN MINING

PICKSTONE WOMEN IN MINING

SOCIAL CAPITAL (continued)

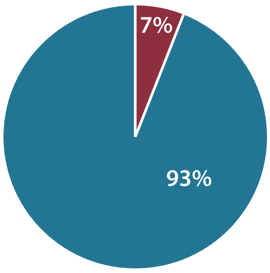


Table: Total gender by location in FY24

LOCATION	Male	Female	Total	% Female
Eureka Mine	533	71	604	12%
Pickstone Peerless Mine	1 111	57	1 168	5%
Pickstone Milling Centre	56	2	58	3%
TOTAL	**1 700**	**130**	**1 830**	**7%**

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Management Approach to Health and Safety

Health and safety management at our mines is of utmost importance due to the inherent risks associated with our operations. We employ a risk-based approach to occupational health and safety, focusing on identifying risks related to activities and equipment. Based on this assessment, controls are developed and implemented to ensure that residual risks are at levels acceptable to both Management and employees. Regular training is provided to employees, emphasizing safe work practices, thereby fostering a culture of safety and vigilance.

Occupational Health and Safety Statistics

It is with regret that we report one work-related fatality within our operations. The fatality occurred at the Pickstone Underground Mine on 29 September 2024. The incident resulted from a gassing incident which occurred at the 6L E4 raise, resulting in the tragic loss of life of a Raise Rigging Assistant. A full incident investigation was conducted which revealed a number of findings which have been actioned.

Table: Health and safety statistics for all employees in FY24

Statistic	Eureka Mine	Pickstone Peerless Mine
Fatality	-	1
Near Miss	120	351
First Aid Case	4	10
Restricted Work Case	-	5
Medical Treatment Case	12	15
Lost Time Injury	-	8
High Potential Incident	1	1
Property Damage	31	43
Health- Silicosis/pneumoconiosis	-	-
Health- Other (Total Clinic Visits)	3 235	3 849

SOCIAL CAPITAL (continued)

The main types of work-related injury in FY24 were:

Eureka Mine	Pickstone Peerless Mine
One major work-related injury was reported at Eureka Mine during the year which resulted from hot work being conducted as part of routine plant maintenance. Other work-related injuries reported were minor.	The major work-related injuries that were reported in the period occurred at the Pickstone Underground operation. The injuries resulted from gassing, fall of ground and mud rush incidents, as well as equipment interactions.

Conflict arises between artisanal miners due to illegal trespassing on Dallaglio mine sites. This issue remains ongoing, with Dallaglio Management collaborating with local communities and artisanal mining operators to raise awareness about designated mining areas. Efforts are underway to find solutions that will resolve the conflict and prevent future incidents.

Dallaglio Mining On-site Clinics

On-site clinics play a vital role in supporting the health and safety of workers on our mines by providing immediate medical care and addressing the specific risks associated with our operations. These clinics are equipped to manage injuries ensuring prompt treatment that minimizes the impact of injuries and reduces worker downtime, thereby improving productivity. They also conduct routine health checks and administer vaccinations, safeguarding both employees and the local community. By eliminating the need for travel to medical facilities, on-site clinics lower healthcare costs while fostering a safer, healthier and more resilient working environment.

We have a permanent clinic structure at Eureka Mine. In FY24, the mobile clinic continued to be utilised at Pickstone Peerless Mine whilst the permanent clinic was constructed. Licencing and commissioning were still underway at the end of FY24. All clinic facilities and staff are managed by Providence Health.

Table: Total Number of Visits recorded at the On-site Clinics in FY24

Location	Total number of clinic visits made by employees
Eureka Mine	3 235
Pickstone Peerless Mine	3 849
Total	**7 084**

EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Employee training and education are essential for cultivating a skilled, motivated and adaptable workforce in our business. By investing in training programs, we empower employees with the expertise and capabilities needed to excel in their roles, embrace technological advancements and meet the changing demands of the industry. Initiatives such as professional certifications, workshops and ongoing learning opportunities not only support individual career development but also drive overall organizational performance and competitiveness. A well trained workforce fosters innovation, minimizes operational errors and enhances employee engagement and retention. Prioritizing continuous learning helps us build a culture of excellence, adaptability and long-term success.

Over 20,000 hours of training was undertaken by our employees in FY24.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

CSIR Strategy

At the heart of our commitment to sustainability lies our CSIR initiatives which demonstrate our dedication to fostering positive societal impact while promoting environmental stewardship. Our strategy is pinned on the effectiveness of our CSIR initiatives, with focus being on how well our projects address issues that matter most to our stakeholders and communities.

Our CSIR strategy across both Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine focuses on four key areas, namely:

- Health,
- Education,
- Social Empowerment and
- Employment Creation.

CSIR Vision:

Our vision is to make a positive contribution to the social and economic development of our employees, neighbouring communities and society in general, now and beyond the life of our mines.

CSIR Mission:

Our mission is to engage with our key stakeholders to identify significant environmental, social and economic issues, ensuring that our contributions support sustainable value creation.

SOCIAL CAPITAL (continued)

CSIR PROGRAMMES

Dallaglio is committed to protecting the environment, as well as supporting the needs of the communities surrounding our mining sites. As such, we ensure that we are operating in a way that is morally justifiable, sustainable and in the best interests of not only the company, but the environment and our surrounding communities.

This is done through a process of open and ethical communication with our key stakeholders, by disclosing information on our social and environmental performance, health and safety and ethics and collaboration with local leadership and community members to develop solutions to shared problems.

In the reporting year, Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine spent a total of US$807,723 and US$94,200 on both production and non-production related CSIR initiatives, respectively.

Additionally, a donation of US$11,720 was made to the Harare SPCA, as well as a further US$38,433 towards the construction of a permanent campus for the USAP Community School in Marondera, a school that supports high-achieving, low-income Zimbabwean students.

LAND ACQUISITION, RELOCATION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Both Eureka Mine and Pickstone Peerless Mine continuously engage with several stakeholders on production-related projects as well as performing detailed stakeholder mapping to ensure that consultations are done at the correct levels. Regular meetings are held with the traditional Chiefs and Village Heads to discuss mutual concerns, with larger meetings involving local and District leadership and community members to ensure that all interests are considered and adequately addressed.

The major issues raised by stakeholders of both mining sites for FY24 included land acquisition, re-location and preservation of cultural heritage, with a significant portion of our FY24 CSIR budget going towards ensuring that these issues were dealt with appropriately.

Land acquisition is unfortunately a reality in mining operations, with communities often being affected and/or displaced by the creation and expansion of mine sites. Preservation of people's existing livelihoods and cultural heritage is a vital aspect of responsible mining practices and we are committed to respecting our local communities and their rich histories.

In order to minimise the adverse effects of land acquisition, the key objectives of Dallaglio are to:

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement and damage to cultural heritage completely; or
2. When avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement and/or damage by exploring alternative project designs; or
3. If this is not feasible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts by:
   - Providing compensation for lost assets at replacement value,
   - Ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with adequate consultation, information and communication,
   - Improving living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing and security of tenure at resettlement sites; and
   - Prioritising the identification, protection and sustainable management of archeological sites, traditional lands and culturally significant artifacts to ensure that all our operations are conducted with cultural sensitivity.

During this reporting year, 15 households were affected by mine expansion activities. After extensive consultations, 13 of these families were relocated to Bome farm, with the other 2 families opting for monetary compensation equivalent to the cost of a house in the area.

Each relocated family received a comprehensive compensation package which included:

- A 3-bedroom house with a kitchen and ablution facility;
- 5 hectares of land;
- Provision of tractor ploughing and tilling services from the company;
- Farming inputs , including 4 bags of compound D fertilizer, 4 bags of Ammonium Nitrate fertilizer and 10kg of maize seeds; and
- Assistance with transportation to the new site.

In accordance with the IFC Performance Standard 5 for Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (2012), we are proud to report that the newly constructed homes were significantly improved compared to previous homesteads.

As our mine sites and surrounding projects continue to expand, household surveys are conducted on a regular basis with local traditional leadership and community members in order to identify families that may be affected by our operations. Once identified, thorough consultations with the affected individuals and families will take place throughout the planning process to assist in developing strategies to mitigate any negative outcomes in line with our key objectives above. This process is transparent and inclusive, and through our consistent community engagement and CSIR projects, we aim to create opportunities that empower affected residents and ensure that their rights are respected throughout every phase of the transition.

SUPPORTING HEALTH AND SAFETY

The new Mafuti Clinic at Pickstone Peerless Mine

SOCIAL CAPITAL (continued)

GRAVE RELOCATION

In addition to the relocation of families, we also faced the sensitive process of the exhumation and reburial of 21 graves at Mazhambe Village by Eureka Mine, and a further 22 graves at the proposed TSF expansion area at Pickstone Peerless Mine. This involved extensive engagement with stakeholders, including the families of the deceased, the District Civil Registry, the Civil Protection Committee and the Department of National Museums and Monuments.

Advertisements of Notice of Exhumation were gazetted in the Sunday Mail and Government Gazette for 3 consecutive months. Letters of Consent seeking permission to exhume the graves were sent to the relevant regulatory authorities, Death Certificates and Burial Orders were obtained from the Civil Registry Department and thereafter logistics and further engagement with the community was finalized. Graves were carefully exhumed in accordance with local customs.

CSIR IMPACT FOR EUREKA MINE IN FY24

Our FY24 CSIR initiatives continued to focus on strategic issues that enabled Dallaglio to increase the impact and visibility of Eureka Mine, obtain a clean social license to expand our activities and maintain harmonious relations with our host communities. Our portfolio prioritized both operational and non-operational based projects in order to ensure the smooth running of our mining operations, while at the same time empowering the communities that surround us.

The focus of our projects was three-fold as follows:

- To increase the positive impact of Eureka Mine's presence in the community.
- To win the communities' social license through constant engagements with communities and their leadership as well as resolving all outstanding land reallocation issues.
- To implement all mine production expansion-related community projects and to address the impact of community infrastructure displacement.

Our most notable projects for the year include the renovation of Muroiwa Primary School in order to upgrade it from a satellite school to an officially registered school, the drilling of 6 solar powered boreholes to alleviate severe water shortages and the establishment of the Kazunga nutritional garden, a scheme that will ultimately have 20 hectares of crops under irrigation for the benefit of the surrounding community.

An existing Waste Dump Mining Project was also resuscitated to help relieve poverty in the area with operations to be conducted within a radius of 10-20km of the Eureka Mine premises. Eureka Mine provides access to ore, and the community are responsible for the transportation of waste and all other operational issues.

Table: CSIR projects for Eureka Mine during FY24

Project	Amount	Description
Housing for Relocated Families	US$585 007	Construction of houses and other associated costs for relocation of 15 families from Mazhambe Village to Bome Farm due to mine expansion activities.
Exhumation and Reburial Program	US$52 257	21 graves were successfully exhumed, and the human remains were reburied at Mazhambe Village Cemetery outside Eureka Mine Boundary, Nyakaocha Hill and Grey City Village Cemetery.
Muroiwa Primary School Upgrade	US$39 779	A new classroom block was constructed at Muroiwa Primary School. This is the first phase of the process to upgrade the school from a satellite school to an officially registered school.
Drilling of Solar Powered Boreholes	US$37 563	A total of 6 boreholes were drilled - 2 at Bome Farm and 4 at sites recommended by the Civil Protection Unit (CPU).
Fuel Donations for Government Vehicles	US$12 213	Fuel donations to Government Officials; Chief; National Museums and Monuments; Vet services; Ministry of Mines; ZRP; Guruve CPU; DDC Guruve; Ministry of Lands; Social Welfare (Child Protection); Prisons and Correctional Services; Forestry Commission; community funerals.
Donation of Desks and Chairs to Guruve Primary School	US$11 600	Desks and chairs were purchased and donated to Guruve Primary School.
Ad hoc donations Donations	US$11 470	Donations to to the District Development Coordinator, Zimbabwe Republic Police, Angel of Hope Foundation and School Prize-Giving Sponsorships.
Donation to Guruve District Hospital	US$9 864	Blankets and linen donated to Guruve District Hospital.
Guruve South Constituency Office	US$9 662	Renovations to Guruve South Constituency office.
Support to Guruve Constituency Tournaments	US$7 492	Donation towards Guruve North Constituency Soccer & Netball Tournament.
Kazunga Nutritional Garden	US$7 369	Fencing of 5Ha of land for the Kazunga nutritional garden.
Business Lunch and Food Hampers	US$7 127	Lunch and Christmas hampers provided for Government stakeholders.
Highway Rehabilitation	US$6 610	Funds donated to the rehabilitation of the Harare-Bindura highway.
Fencing of the Chief's Homestead	US$6 200	Done to provide adequate security for the Guruve Traditional Shrines.
Historical Artifact Preservation	US$3 510	A historical spear which was found during the TSF expansion was successfully removed and relocated to a sacred hill at Bome Farm, with the assistance of the Department of National Museums and Monuments, local leadership and Guruve Spirit Mediums.
TOTAL	**US$807 723**	

SOCIAL CAPITAL (continued)

EUREKA MINE CSIR PROJECTS DURING FY24 IN PICTURES


Muroiwa Primary School Upgrade


Linen and Blanket donations to Guruve District Hospital


Stakeholder business lunch held at Eureka Mine


Eureka Mine CSIR Team presenting prizes to learners

PICKSTONE PEERLESS MINE CSIR PROJECTS DURING FY24 IN PICTURES


Progress on Mafuti Clinic


Mafuti Mother's Shelter


Solar powered boreholes drilled and installed by Pickstone Peerless Mine


Borehole handover

SOCIAL CAPITAL (continued)

Plans for Eureka Mine in FY25 include the following:

- FY25+ Household Relocations - consultations done with Village Heads of Muroiwa, Mazhambe and Nhamoybonde - 55 households recorded
- Fencing for Kazunga Nutritional garden
- Ablution facility for Guruve Government Complex and Guruve Marketplace
- Fees for 20 orphans and vulnerable children
- Support of 4 x foster homes and 4 x Village Heads
- Construction of health post at Bome Farm
- Continue sponsoring soccer tournaments
- Purchase of a planter and cultivator for Zunde raMambo and mine community projects
- Grey city village nutritional garden
- Solar powered boreholes - CPU
- Renovation of private ward at Guruve District Hospital
- Construction of an ECD centre at Mucheriwa
- Cattle breeding for benefit of the community

CSIR IMPACT FOR PICKSTONE PEERLESS MINE IN FY24

Pickstone Peerless Mine continued to execute its CSIR strategy of supporting the community in areas of health, education, social empowerment and employment creation throughout the reporting year. Cashflow constraints impacted our ability to fully implement many of our intended projects, however we are proud to have successfully finalised the Mafuti Clinic Mother's Shelter, which serves as a mothers' shelter and labour ward with capabilities to manage neonatal, antenatal, and postnatal care, complete with infant incubators and vital midwifery equipment. As of Q4, the clinic was fully operational and had already facilitated a number of births. It will be officially handed over in Q2 of 2025.

In addition, the company has continued to support and develop the Pickstone Milling Centre, Cordillera, which supports formal small scale gold mining businesses by allowing artisanal miners to mine on our claims and thereafter assisting them to transport their ore to the Centre. Thereafter, Pickstone Peerless Mine pays the artisanal miners according to the grade of their ore before it is processed and sold, significantly contributing to the livelihoods of many community members.

Table: CSIR projects for Pickstone Peerless Mine during FY24

Project	Amount	Description
Mafuti Mother's Clinic	US$49 224	To provide comprehensive medical care and support to expecting mothers awaiting delivery, as well as essential post-natal care once the baby has been born. The mine fully funded the construction and equipping of Mafuti Clinic mother's shelter with modern medical facilities.
4 Solar powered boreholes	US$12 445	Drilled for the community of Headmen Chivasa, Moyo, Madyirapazhe and Chiwedu.
Chief Ngezi and Headman	US$10 286	Fuel donations, thatching of the Chief's Court and the Zunde raMambo initiative; cultural village project.
Fuel for Government Vehicles	US$7 396	Donations made towards Heroes Day commemorations; ZRP; Chief Ngezi; Office of the President and Cabinet.
Relocation of Graves	US$6 514	22 graves relocated to the Pickstone grave site from the Tailings Dam site. Fuel donations were made to traditional leadership to facilitate the relocation.
Chegutu Rural District Council	US$5 910	Donations of food and fuel to Chegutu District and Mashonaland West Province.
Adhoc Donations	US$2 425	Donations to the Zimbabwe Republic Police and the Mashonaland Rehabilitation Project.
TOTAL	**US$94 200**	

Plans for Pickstone Peerless Mine in FY25 include the following:

- Building of staff accommodation at Pickstone Primary School
- Books for Prize Giving days
- Christmas Hampers for Chief and Headmen
- Support of Independence and Heroes Day Commemorations
- Community Law Enforcement Support
- Doctor's visits to Mafuti Clinic
- Zunde Ramambo Farming Inputs
- Chief's celebrations

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Environmental stewardship is crucial for our business because it ensures that operations are conducted responsibly, minimizing harm to the environment. Mining activities often have significant impacts on land, water and air quality, making it essential to adopt practices that mitigate these effects. Responsible management of natural resources, including reducing waste, managing tailings and rehabilitating mined land, helps preserve ecosystems and biodiversity. Moreover, environmental stewardship enhances compliance with regulatory standards, reduces the risk of legal and financial penalties and strengthens relationships with local communities and stakeholders. By prioritizing sustainable practices, a mining business not only protects the environment but also secures its social license to operate, fosters innovation, and contributes to its long-term viability and reputation.

TAILINGS MANAGEMENT

TSF management is a critical aspect of our operations, aimed at ensuring the safe and environmentally responsible storage of mining waste materials. TSF's store the fine-grained residues left after ore processing, which often contain water and potentially hazardous substances, including cyanide. Effective management of these facilities is essential to mitigate risks such as dam failures, environmental contamination and harm to nearby communities.

Our comprehensive TSF management program involves several key elements. Design and Construction adheres to best engineering practices, using materials and structures that ensure stability under varying environmental and operational conditions. Regular Monitoring and Maintenance is essential, utilizing advanced technologies such as remote sensors and real-time data systems to detect potential weaknesses or changes in dam integrity. Risk Assessments and Emergency Response Plans are integral components, ensuring that the business is prepared to address any incidents swiftly to minimize harm. Environmental considerations also play a significant role, with efforts to reduce the volume and toxicity of tailings and rehabilitate land after dam decommissioning.

Transparency and stakeholder engagement are equally important, involving regular communication with regulators, local communities and other stakeholders to build trust and demonstrate commitment to sustainable practices. By prioritizing robust tailings dam management, we not only protect the environment and public safety but also enhance its operational resilience and reputation.

The business oversees its tailings facilities through a quarterly TSF Steering Committee, on which the CEO serves as the accountable executive.

Table: Attendance at Quarterly TSF Steering Committee Meetings in FY24

Name & Company	Attended	Possible
James Beare, CEO, Dallaglio Investments	4	4
Takudzwa Munyurwa, CFO, Dallaglio Investments	4	4
Tim Pope, Group Engineering Manager, Dallaglio Investments (Chairperson)	4	4
Nelson Banda, General Manager, Delta Gold Zimbabwe	4	4
Alfred Madowe, General Manager, Breckridge Investments	4	4

Eureka Mine

Eureka mine has two TSF's. Only one is in operation currently and was designed, constructed and is being operated in accordance with the Global Industry Standards for Tailings Management (GISTM 2019). Both TSF's are managed in accordance with the Zimbabwe Mining (Management and Safety) Regulations (S.I. 109/1990).

Routine inspections are conducted by TSF Technicians who supervise the operation of the TSF's under the guidance of the Responsible Tailings Facility Engineer (RTFE).

A TSF expansion project is currently underway until December 2025. Hybrid upstreaming will then commence. Modelling of the remaining life of the TSF is conducted quarterly, with the current estimated remaining life of 8 years up to the end of February 2033.

Epoch Resources are the appointed Engineer of Record (EoR) for the TSFs. They provide specialist guidance on operations through quarterly construction and operations inspections.

Pickstone Peerless Mine

The TSF expansion project at Pickstone Peerless Mine was completed in August 2024. The new design is compliant with GISTM stability standards and will be operated in accordance with the Zimbabwe Mining (Management and Safety) Regulations (S.I. 109/1990).

Daily TSF operations are monitored and controlled by a tailings operating company, Billnick Engineering with reports being submitted to the Plant Manager. The EoR is Epoch Resources as appointed in July 2024.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

Table: Key TSF Operational Parameters as at 31 December 2024

Parameter	Unit	Eureka TSF		Pickstone TSF		Target based on
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
Average Deposition Rate	tonnes/day	3 840	3 862	1 200	1 152	Internal Performance metric
Average Freeboard	metres	1.5	[1.] 1.97; 1.97	1.5	[2.] 2.32; 4.54	Statutory; design requirement
TSF Surface Area	hectares	n/a	69	n/a	23	n/a
Rate of Rise	metres/year	2.5	1.50	2.5	2.16	Industry best practice; design requirement

1. *Freeboard of 1.97 metres on phase 3 and freeboard of 1.97 metres on phase 4.*
2. *Freeboard of 2.32 metres on dam 1 and dam 2; freeboard of 4.54 metres on dam 4.*

ENERGY

Energy consumption is a significant operational factor, driven by the energy intensive nature of activities such as drilling, blasting, hauling, ore processing and ventilation. As energy costs represent a substantial portion of operational expenses, improving energy efficiency is both an economic and environmental priority. To this end, we are adopting renewable energy sources like solar, as well as implementing energy efficient technologies, to reduce our carbon footprint and operating costs.

Diesel Usage

A ramp up in mining activities at Eureka mine since commissioning in FY21 has resulted in an increase in diesel consumption.

Table: Eureka Mine Diesel Consumption

	2022*	2023	2024
Usage (litres)	6 568 581	5 849 046	8 131 621
% Yearly Change	-	-10.95%	39.02%

** 2022 is baseline year*

Underground Mining operations commenced in FY23 which resulted in a decrease in diesel consumption at Pickstone Peerless Mine when compared to FY22. In FY24, generator usage increased resulting in an increase in diesel consumption. This was exacerbated by low grid availability in Q4 2024 resulting in further generator usage.

Table: Pickstone Peerless Mine Diesel Consumption

	2022*	2023	2024
Usage (litres)	2 214 209	1 231 846	3 844 952
% Yearly Change	-	-44.37%	212.13%

** 2022 is baseline year*

Electricity Usage

A ramp up in mining activities at Eureka Mine since commissioning in FY21 resulted in an increase in electricity consumption.

Table: Eureka Mine Electricity Consumption

	2022*	2023	2024
Yearly Usage (MWh)	34 271	48 723	48 944
% Yearly Change	-	42.17%	0.45%

** 2022 is baseline year*

Electricity consumption at Pickstone Peerless Mine increased towards the end of FY23 due to the commencement of hoisting from the underground operation. Hoisting activities continued in FY24, accounting for the increase in electricity usage as compared to FY23.

Table: Pickstone Peerless Mine Electricity Consumption

	2022*	2023	2024
Yearly Usage (MWh)	12 650	13 895	27 400
% Yearly Change	-	9.84%	97.19%

** 2022 is baseline year*

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

CLIMATE ACTION

Climate action involves the strategies, policies and practices designed to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. This includes efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, transition to renewable energy, conserve ecosystems and enhance resilience against climate-related risks. Adaptation measures, such as creating climate resilient infrastructure capable of withstanding extreme weather, are also key components. Achieving meaningful climate action demands innovation, collaboration and transformative changes across all sectors, including mining, to ensure a sustainable and equitable future.

CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Mines face several climate related risks and opportunities, influenced by the direct and indirect impacts of climate change: The table below outlines the climate risks faced by our business. These are being assessed and will form part of a climate change adaptation study in FY25.

Table: Climate Risks faced by our mines

Extreme Weather Events	Heavy rainfall, flooding, and storms can damage infrastructure, disrupt operations and increase water management costs.
Temperature Extremes	Rising temperatures may reduce workforce productivity and increase cooling costs for working environments and equipment.
Water Scarcity or Excess	Mines in arid regions face water shortages, while others may experience challenges managing excessive water from intense rainfall.
Land Degradation	Soil erosion and instability caused by climate impacts can threaten mine safety and rehabilitation efforts.
Disruption to Supply Chains	Climate related events can delay transportation of raw materials or finished products.
Energy Reliability	Dependence on energy systems vulnerable to climate impacts can lead to operational downtimes.
Health and Safety Hazards	Higher risks of heat related illnesses or accidents during extreme weather.
Increased Costs	Spending on climate adaptation measures, compliance and infrastructure repair.
Insurance Costs	Higher premiums or reduced coverage availability for operations in high risk areas.
Market Risks	Declining investor confidence if climate risks are not addressed adequately.
Stricter Environmental Regulations	Governments may impose stricter limits on emissions, water usage and land rehabilitation.
Carbon Pricing	Mines emitting greenhouse gases may face increased costs due to carbon taxes or trading schemes.
Impact on Local Communities	Changes in water availability or quality can strain relationships with nearby communities.
Loss of Social License to Operate	Poor climate risk management can erode trust and lead to conflicts with stakeholders.
Investor Scrutiny	Failure to demonstrate climate resilience can result in divestment or reputational damage.
Public Perception	Increased pressure from advocacy groups and the public for sustainable and ethical mining practices.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

While climate change presents significant challenges to the mining sector, it also creates opportunities for innovation, sustainability and long-term growth. These opportunities can help our mines improve efficiency, reduce costs and align with global decarbonization goals. The table below shows a list of the opportunities we have identified and are investigating.

Table: Climate Opportunities faced by our mines

Cost Savings	Mines can reduce energy costs by investing in renewable energy sources like solar, wind, or hydro power, which are often more economical over the long term.
Energy Independence	On-site renewable energy generation reduces reliance on grid electricity and enhances energy security.
Carbon Footprint Reduction	Using renewables helps mines lower greenhouse gas emissions and align with ESG goals.
Waste Valorization	Turning mining waste into byproducts (e.g., construction materials) creates new revenue streams.
Market Expansion	Mines specializing in critical minerals are poised to benefit from increased global investment in clean energy technologies.
Automation and Electrification	Electric and automated mining equipment reduces emissions and operational costs. Mines can engage in reforestation or soil carbon sequestration on reclaimed land to offset emissions.
Nature-Based Solutions	Investments in sustainable practices can create jobs in renewable energy, rehabilitation and eco-tourism.
Green Job Creation	Demonstrating leadership in climate action enhances community trust and a social license to operate.
Strengthened Stakeholder Relationships	Strong ESG performance attracts sustainable investment funds and enhances access to financing.
Investor Appeal	Proactive climate action helps mines stay ahead of evolving environmental regulations and avoid penalties.
Regulatory Compliance **Brand Reputation** **Access to Climate Finance**	Sustainability leadership enhances public perception and global competitiveness. Mines adopting sustainability initiatives can tap into green bonds, carbon credits and other climate related funding sources.

Tree Planting at Pickstone Mine

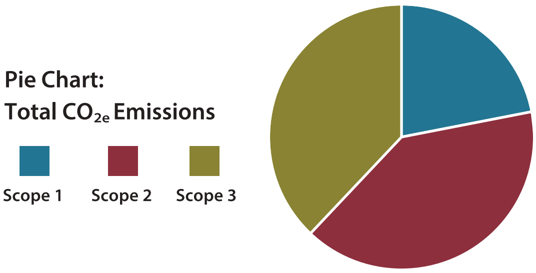
ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

CARBON EMISSIONS

We report on our carbon emissions as follows:

Scope 1 calculations	We apply the United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Greenhouse Gas conversion factors for reporting in 2024.
Scope 2 calculations	We use the carbon factor for Zimbabwean electricity generation with a calculation value of 0.321 kg CO_{2e}/kWh.

Pie Chart:
Total CO_{2e} Emissions



Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are the direct greenhouse gas emissions produced from sources that are owned or controlled by the business. This includes both machinery and generators.

Table: Diesel Emissions

Emission Sources (CO_2)	2024		
	Eureka Mine	Pickstone Mine	Pickstone Milling
Total Diesel Used (tonnes CO_{2e})	4 863	6 735	288
Total Diesel Used (tonnes CO_{2e} per tonne of crushed ore)	0.0024	0.0164	0.0078

Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are the indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased energy.

Table: Electricity Emissions

Emission Sources (CO_2)	2024		
	Eureka Mine	Pickstone Mine	Pickstone Milling
Electricity (tonnes CO_{2e})	15 033	7 105	19
Specific Electricity (tonnes CO_{2e} per tonne of crushed ore)	0.0073	0.0173	0.000526

Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are the indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that occur across our business's value chain, outside our direct operations and energy consumption.

Table: Electricity Emissions outside our direct operations

Emission Sources (CO_2)	2024		
	Eureka Mine	Pickstone Mine	Pickstone Milling
Electricity (tonnes CO_{2e})	16 780	3 498	-
Specific Electricity (tonnes CO_{2e} per tonne of crushed ore)	0.0081	0.0085	-

We have commenced collection of scope 3 emissions data in FY24.

AIR EMISSIONS

Quarterly testing of air quality parameters including PM10 (particulate matter), nitrous oxides, sulphur oxides and carbon monoxide is undertaken at our mines. The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) issues a blue licence where disposal is considered to be environmentally safe and a green licence where disposal is considered to present a low environmental hazard. At Pickstone mine, 17 out of a total of 17 testing sites (100%) had results in the blue and green bands. At Eureka mine, 16 out of the 17 testing sites (94%) had results in the blue and green bands. Where testing sites have failed to attain blue or green status, we are exploring ways to reduce the impact on the environment and surrounding communities.

Pickstone decommissioned 8 older generators during Q4 2024 which have been replaced with newer, more efficient models.

WATER

Water Management

Water is a critical resource in mining operations, playing a central role in processes such as mineral processing, dust suppression and equipment cooling. However, mismanagement of water resources can lead to environmental degradation, regulatory penalties and strained relationships with local communities. For us, developing a comprehensive water management strategy is not only essential for operational efficiency but also for sustainability and long-term success. The development of this strategy is a focus in FY25 and will take the following into account:

- Water Availability and Source Assessment
- Water Use Efficiency
- Water Quality Management
- Environmental and Social Considerations
- Risk Assessment and Mitigation
- Regulatory and Legal Compliance including permit requirements
- Technology and Innovation
- Long-term Sustainability

The water management strategy will feed into the development of mine specific water management plans.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

Water Consumption

Mining operations are typically water intensive. Effective water management is crucial to reduce reliance on fresh water sources, particularly in water stressed regions or areas with competing demands from local communities and ecosystems. By optimizing water consumption, we not only reduce operational costs but also demonstrate environmental stewardship, which is increasingly vital for maintaining regulatory compliance and securing community support.

Table: Surface water abstracted

Mining Entity	2024 (m³)
Eureka	782 533
Pickstone	122 677
Total	**905 210**

Table: Groundwater abstracted

Mining Entity	2024 (m³)
Eureka	325 439
Pickstone	705 152
Total	**1 030 591**

Table: Water Consumption in FY24

Mining Entity	Total Water Withdrawn (m³)	Total Water Consumption (m³)	Comments
Eureka	1 107 972	986 048	Consumption includes processing water, mining water and potable water consumption.
Pickstone	827 829	638 561	Consumption includes processing water, mining water and potable water consumption. Potable water consumption has been calculated based on estimates.
Total	**1 935 801**	**1 624 609**	

Water Quality

Water quality is a critical consideration for a mining business, as operations can significantly impact local water resources if not managed responsibly. Activities such as ore processing, tailings storage and dewatering can introduce contaminants into surface and groundwater systems. Effective water quality management involves monitoring and treating effluent to meet regulatory standards, implementing measures to prevent contaminants entering water and securing tailings facilities to avoid leaks or breaches. Maintaining high water quality is essential not only for environmental sustainability but also for safeguarding community health, preserving ecosystems and upholding the company's social license to operate.

Water quality management involves the following activities at both Eureka and Pickstone Peerless Mine sites:

- Both upstream and downstream water quality monitoring is undertaken;
- Quarterly water quality monitoring is done by an external third party in accordance with statutory requirements;
- Frequent internal monitoring is undertaken in accordance with internal monitoring schedules;
- Sampling points are available in key areas across both sites; and
- Emergency detoxification procedures have been implemented in the event of any hazardous substances being released into the environment which could contaminate groundwater/nearby waterbodies. Personnel are trained in these procedures and are aware on how to respond in an emergency situation. In the event of any major spill or other water quality related emergency, relevant stakeholders are informed.

Eureka Mine Cyanide Incident

On 21 April 2024, approximately 120 cubic metres of process water with residual reagents that included sodium cyanide, overflowed from the process pond into the environment. The local office of the EMA as well as Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) were immediately notified. The spillage was treated with ferrous sulphate and caustic soda to neutralize the residual cyanide during the overflow. Some of this treated process water found its way into the Dande River. An internal investigation was conducted and action plans to prevent recurrence were drawn. Eureka Mine was issued an order by EMA to fulfil certain conditions listed below:

- Construct a lined bund wall to increase the capacity of the existing containment bund.
- Provide contingent water supply to the affected community until restoration by ZINWA.
- Conduct a feasibility study for relocation of the existing TSF.

The following additional action plans were drawn up by Eureka Mine to prevent recurrence in the future:

- Implementation of a system for 24-hour monitoring of the process water ponds and delivery lines.
- Increase of minimum freeboard of the emergency pond to provide adequate containment of process water in cases of emergency.
- Daily sampling of process water to account for cyanide concentrations at any given time.
- Construction of flow diversion trenches around the processing ponds.

The only outstanding action item is the relocation of the TSF from the northern side of the river to the southern side. This will require Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) approvals, new designs, village relocations, approvals and construction should this go ahead.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

Eureka Mine Incinerator

WASTE

The mining industry generates significant amounts of waste, including overburden, tailings, and chemical residues, which, if not managed properly, can harm the environment and surrounding communities.

Effective waste management within our mining operations is no longer optional, it's a strategic necessity. By addressing the challenges of mining waste, we can minimize environmental damage, ensure regulatory compliance and contribute to sustainable practices that benefit all stakeholders. In FY24, we continued to work on our waste management programs to identify all wastes, to map all waste streams and to apply the waste hierarchy to manage all waste generated on our sites. More work is required, and this will again be a focus in FY25.

Mining waste can be categorized into several types, each with unique challenges. The waste categories we measured and recorded in FY24 are captured in the table below.

Table: Waste categories measured and recorded

Waste Category	2024			
	Units	Eureka Mine	Pickstone Mine	Pickstone Milling Centre
Hazardous Chemical Waste – Production*	kg	Not available	Not available	Not available
Hazardous Chemical waste – Laboratory*	kg	Not available	Not available	Not available
Waste Rock	tonnes	6 117 344	3 048 528	Not available
Hydrocarbons	litres	Not available	5 615	Not available
General Waste	kg	11 058	3 052	Not available

*hazardous waste is a focus area for Dallaglio who will commence measuring this metric in FY25.

MATERIALS USED

Managing materials used within mining is vital for ensuring both economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. Proper material management involves careful planning and monitoring of resources. Efficient use of these materials minimizes waste, reduces costs and maximizes productivity. Effective material management also supports the company's commitment to sustainability, as it enables the reuse or recycling of materials, reduces dependency on raw resources.

Table: Tier one materials used in FY24

Material	Units	Eureka Mine	Pickstone Peerless Mine
Crushed Ore Tonnage	tonnes	2 061 891	409 759
Milled Ore Tonnage	tonnes	1 368 258	421 890
Activated Carbon	kg	48 025	49 912
Cyanide	kg	1 260 575	502 636
Hydrogen Peroxide	kg	203 150	297 650
Caustic Soda	kg	549 825	105 391
Blasting Emulsion	kg	3 651 459	280 815
Mill Balls	kg	1 499 000	465 798

The use of recycled input materials in Dallaglio is important for promoting sustainability and reducing environmental impact.
By incorporating recycled inputs, Dallaglio can lower production costs, decrease waste sent to landfills and contribute to a circular economy where materials are continually reused.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Category	Details
Legal name	Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited
Ownership	50.1% owned by Padenga Holdings Limited
Type of Entity	Private Limited Company
Head Office Address	121 Borrowdale Road, Gunhill, Harare
Location of Operations	Zimbabwe
Nature of business	Mining

Tailings Management

OTHER INFORMATION

VICTORIA FALLS STOCK EXCHANGE PRACTICE NOTE 2 INDEX

Economic Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Page 37
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Page 52
201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	Page 39
201-4	Financial assistance received from government	No assistance from government
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Page 38
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Page 38
207-1	Approach to tax	Page 38
207-4	Country-by-country reporting	Page 38 - PAB operates in Zimbabwe alone

Environmental Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	Page 56
301-2	Recycled input materials used	Page 56
301-3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	Not applicable
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	Page 51
302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	Not reported on
302-3	Energy intensity	This will be looked into in FY25
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	Page 51
302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Page 51
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Page 54
303-2	Management of water discharge related impacts	Page 54 & 55
303-3	Water withdrawal	Page 55
303-4	Water discharge	Page 55
303-5	Water consumption	Page 55
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Page 56
306-2	Management of significant waste related impacts	Page 56
306-3	Waste generated	Page 56
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Page 56
306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Page 56
305.1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Page 54
305.2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Page 54
305.3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Page 54
505.4	GHG emissions intensity	This will be looked into in FY25
505.5	Reduction of GHG emissions	This will be looked into in FY25
505.6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	This will be looked into in FY25
505.7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	This will be looked into in FY25

Governance Indicators

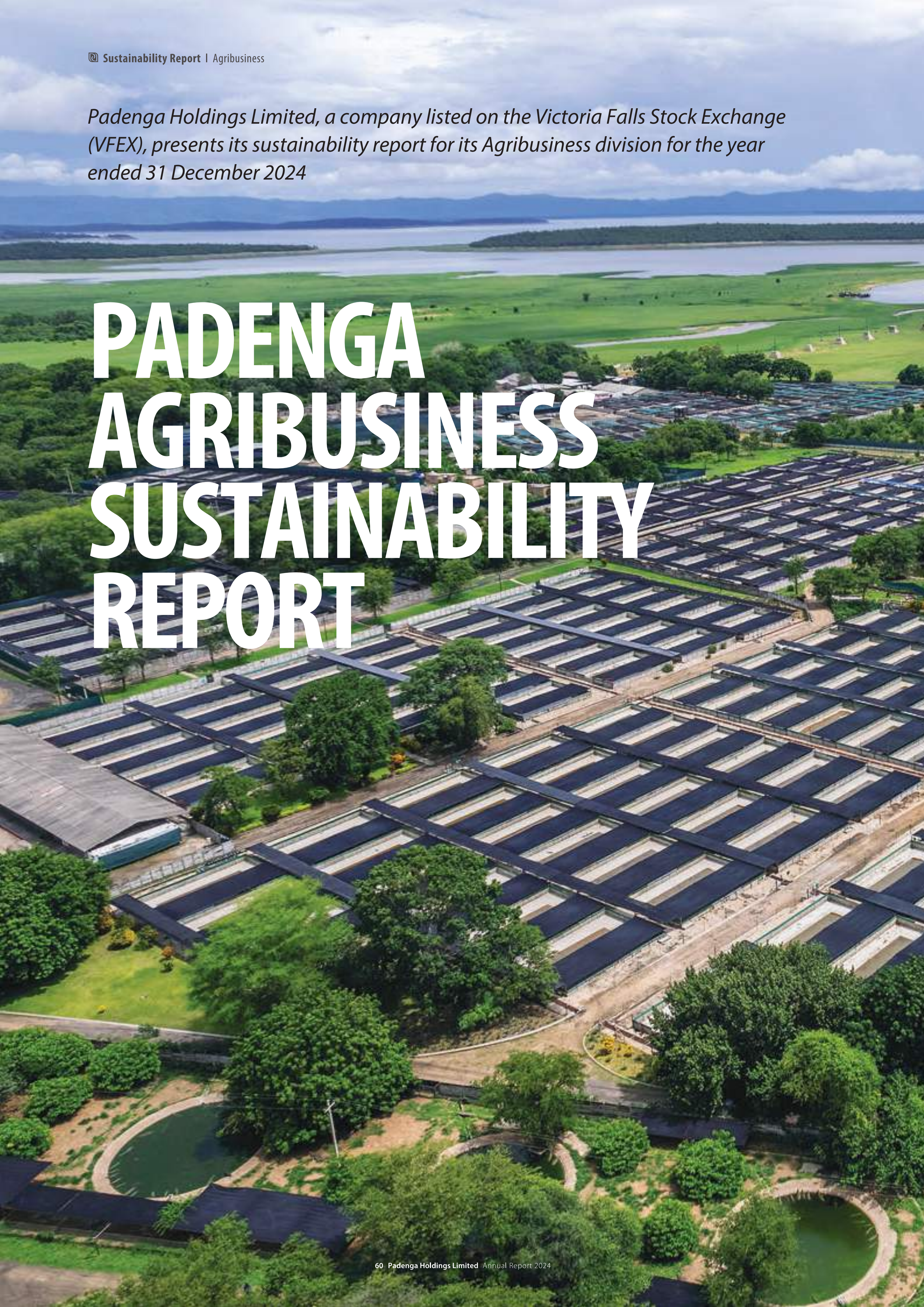
GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
2-9	Governance structure and composition	Page 31
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Page 32
2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Page 31
2-1	Organizational details	Page 56
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Page 33

Social Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Page 40
403-9	Work-related injuries	Page 42
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Page 44
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Page 40
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Page 44 to 48

Padenga Holdings Limited, a company listed on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX), presents its sustainability report for its Agribusiness division for the year ended 31 December 2024

PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS SUSTAINABILITY REPORT



KARIBA CROCODILE FARM

STATEMENT FROM THE PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, GARY SHARP

Padenga Agribusiness, a leading global supplier of premium crocodilian skins, is pleased to release this FY24 Sustainability Report, which highlights our commitment to sustainable practices, ethical operations and environmental stewardship. The report outlines the company's progress towards its FY24 sustainability objectives, its alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its efforts to integrate sustainability into its core business strategy.

We operate three Nile Crocodile farms in Zimbabwe, contributing significantly to the country's crocodile skin exports. Our farms are certified under the International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA) standards, ensuring sound husbandry practices, evidence based operational processes and high quality and ethical farming practices. Our vision is to be the preferred supplier of premium crocodilian skins to luxury brands worldwide, while our mission focuses on producing high quality skins for global markets.

We adopt a dual approach to sustainability: creating a positive impact and ensuring "do no harm." The company integrates sustainability into its business strategy, focusing on reducing environmental impact, promoting social equity and ensuring transparent governance. The strategy aims to mitigate risks, unlock growth opportunities and contribute positively to society and the planet.

We achieved significant progress against our FY24 objectives by maintaining international quality standards, increasing domestic crocodile egg production and improving wastewater management.

In FY24, Padenga Agribusiness prioritised the construction of a wastewater treatment facility. Construction of an activated sludge wastewater treatment plant commenced in May 2024 and was completed in December 2024 at a cost of US$1.2 million. This investment demonstrates our commitment to environmental responsibility and sustainability.

Padenga Agribusiness also focused on completion of the last phase of Nyanyana North Solar Plant and this brought the full solar production capacity of this plant to 1.2 MW. Significant energy and water saving initiatives were introduced in FY24. Initiatives to improve traceability through Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) microchipping were sustained, alongside ongoing research and development aimed at enhancing systematic health monitoring as part of broader animal welfare improvements.

We adhere to the National Code of Corporate Governance Zimbabwe (ZIMCODE) and maintain a diverse and accountable board. We emphasize transparency, ethical decision-making and compliance with legal and regulatory standards. The company has a robust risk management framework and ensures compliance with local and international standards and regulations including Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA) crocodilian farming requirements and all relevant Zimbabwean regulations.

Padenga Agribusiness contributes to economic growth through job creation, foreign currency generation and investment in infrastructure. The company's value-added statement highlights its economic contributions, including wages, taxes, and reinvestment in the business. We also support local suppliers, contributing to the local economy.

The company prioritizes the health and welfare of its crocodiles through good husbandry practices that include optimal nutrition, controlled environments, disease prevention, and stress reduction.

The new waste-water treatment facility

Our breeder pens are designed to mimic natural habitats, ensuring the well-being of the animals. The company also invests considerably in advanced veterinary care, a research and development team, an on-farm molecular laboratory and comprehensive biosecurity measures to prevent disease outbreaks.

We are committed to reducing our environmental footprint through energy efficiency, renewable energy and water conservation. The company has implemented solar energy projects, reduced coal and diesel usage and improved wastewater management. We also monitor our carbon emissions and are working on reducing our carbon footprint per crocodile skin produced.

The company values its employees and invests in their health, safety, and development. We are pleased to report that there were no major occupational health and safety incidents during FY24. We provide comprehensive healthcare, training, and education programs, fostering a skilled and motivated workforce. We promote diversity and inclusion, although challenges remain in increasing female representation in manual labour roles.

Our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives focus on education and healthcare in the communities surrounding our operations. We have invested in building schools, rural libraries, providing educational scholarships, and supporting healthcare services. We also engage in community development projects, such as maintaining roads and setting up community food gardens.

The company ensures traceability and sustainability in its supply chain, particularly in sourcing animal feed and other materials. We prioritize local suppliers, reducing transportation costs and supporting the local economy.

We have implemented robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data and ensure business continuity. We are happy to report that we have not experienced any data breaches in the past year and are working towards aligning our IT systems with ISO 27001 and ISO 27701 standards.

Padenga Agribusiness is committed to sustainable and ethical practices across its operations. Our FY24 Sustainability Report demonstrates progress in achieving our sustainability goals, contributing to the SDGs and creating long-term value for our stakeholders. We continue to innovate and adapt to ensure a sustainable future for our business, employees and the environment.

We hope you enjoy reading this report.

Gary Sharp
Chief Executive Officer

Mola Primary School new classroom roof

PADENGA HOLDINGS AGRIBUSINESS OVERVIEW

OUR VISION

To be the principal and preferred supplier of premium grade crocodilian skins to the luxury brand houses of the world.

OUR MISSION

We are the producer of quality crocodilian skins for supply to premium markets worldwide.

OUR VALUES

- Adherence to the five freedoms of animal welfare and their related provisions
- Pursuit of excellence
- To be the best
- Integrity
- Humility with confidence
- Respect
- Passion
- Fairness
- Discipline
- Team Spirit

OUR BUSINESS

As one of the world's leading suppliers of premium quality crocodilian skins, the business contributed 67% of Zimbabwe's total annual crocodile wet salted skin exports during 2024 and approximately 87% of the total export value of all wet salted crocodile skins shipped from the country in that period.

	Padenga Agribusiness Production
Number of Skins Produced	46 559
Quantity of Crocodile Meat Produced*	435.6 tons
% Eggs from Wild Sources	20.3%
% Eggs from Domestic Stock	79.7%

* *The majority of meat produced is used for breeder feed. Meat is no longer produced and exported for human consumption.*

PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS OPERATIONS

The business operates three Nile Crocodile *(Crocodylus niloticus)* farms situated on the shores of Lake Kariba in Zimbabwe. Each farm operates as a standalone business unit and is managed as an independent cost/profit centre.

All three farms are certified to the current International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA) 1001:2022 Crocodilian Farming Standard which is a set of outcome and internationally recognised good operating practices developed specifically for crocodilian production.

Kariba Crocodile Farm

Kariba Crocodile Farm (KCF), established in 1965, is the oldest of the three farms and houses the business's common support facilities such as the Abattoir, Workshop and Molecular Laboratory. The farm is situated on land leased from the Zimbabwean Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) and employs approximately 104 employees in permanent roles. It has the capacity to deliver up to 15,300 skins on an annual basis.

Nyanyana Crocodile Farm

Nyanyana Crocodile Farm (NCF) is the newest of the business's farming operations and was established in 2005. It is located adjacent to the Kariba Crocodile Farm. This farm houses the business's main feed storage and feed production facilities and carries the responsibility for the incubation of all the domestic and wild eggs collected each year. This farm is also located on land leased from ZPWMA and employs approximately 101 employees in permanent roles, with an annual production capacity of 15,300 skins.

Ume Crocodile Farm

Ume Crocodile Farm (UCF) was established in 1973 as part of a safari hunting operation and is situated at a remote location on the Ume River estuary, 65km across the western basin of Lake Kariba. UCF is located on land leased from the Nyaminyami Rural District Council (NRDC) and is not on the national electricity grid. UCF employs approximately 105 staff engaged in permanent roles, with an annual production capacity of 15,300 skins.

PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS OPERATIONS

SUPPORTING KARIBA

NYANYANA CROCODILE FARM

The final phase of of the solar installation was commissioned in 2024 achieving the plant design capacity of 1.2 MW

FEEDBACK ON 2023 KEY OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE	PROGRESS / STATUS
Maintaining international quality standards within its abattoir to maintain and improve the quality of skins produced.	There was a 7% improvement in premium quality skins harvested in FY24 vs FY23.
Maintaining the business's credibility and standing with international and local regulatory authorities.	Full compliance achieved in FY24.
a. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).	All skins are produced and sold in line with the CITES traceability and permit system.
b. International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA).	All three farms maintained their ICFA membership status and remain certified to the ICFA 1001 Standard.
c. Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA).	All relevant compliance requirements achieved in FY24.
d. The Crocodile Farmers Association of Zimbabwe (CFAZ).	All three farms maintained their CFAZ membership status.
e. Zimbabwe Environmental Management Authority (EMA).	All relevant compliance requirements achieved in FY24.
Advancing the sustainability of the operation further by commencing a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) on the environmental consequences of the business's operations.	LCA assessments covering the entire value chain for the different crocodilian species is currently work in progress. This initiative is being coordinated by ICFA. LCA for *Alligator mississipiensis* has been completed and that for *Crocodylus niloticus* and *Crocodylus porosus* will now be advanced using comparable methodologies.
Further increasing the percentage of domestic crocodile eggs produced.	FY23: 106,031 eggs FY24: 114,156 eggs 7.7% increase in domestic eggs produced. Domestic egg production improved as more immature breeders transition to productive age.
Improving the quality of wastewater discharged from Padenga farms.	Constructed a wastewater treatment plant in FY24 to improve the quality of wastewater discharged. Improvements of the following parameters were targeted: Total phosphates, COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) with TSS (Total Suspended Solids) and Total Nitrogen. Reduced the amount of organic feed waste in wastewater through revision of the feed manufacturing process to produce feed balls that do not disintegrate during feeding as the previous pellets used to. Removal of all chemicals that contained heavy metals was implemented for the full year in FY24.
Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the proposed Biodigester which will support the business's integrated solid waste management plan.	ESIA completed.

KEY OBJECTIVES 2024

The following key objectives were integral in defining the business's 2024 sustainable development strategy;

- **Wastewater treatment infrastructure development to improve wastewater quality.**
- **Energy saving initiatives carried out in FY24.**
- **Water saving initiatives carried out in FY24.**
- **Final phase of solar plant commissioned in June 2024.**
- **Continued implementation of the RFID initiative to enable traceability of individual animals through FY24.**
- **Research and development initiatives focused on animal welfare and skin quality improvements continued in FY24.**

SUSTAINABILITY AT PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS

At Padenga Agribusiness, we take sustainability seriously. We integrate sustainability into our business strategy to ensure it is incorporated into the core decision-making processes and long-term goals of the organization. This approach aligns the company's operations with sustainable practices, such as reducing environmental impact, promoting social equity and ensuring transparent governance. By doing so, we not only mitigate risks related to regulatory changes, resource scarcity, or stakeholder expectations but also unlock new opportunities for growth and innovation.

Moreover, integrating sustainability ensures that the business contributes positively to society and the planet while securing its own long-term financial success and competitivness.

The business has a two-pronged approach to sustainability which focuses on positive impact as well as "do no harm".

Positive impact is a key element, focusing on the proactive role we play in generating benefits for society, the environment and the economy. Rather than merely minimizing harm, a positive impact approach seeks to create value through initiatives that improve environmental health, foster social well-being and promote economic inclusivity. By prioritizing positive impact, we not only meet stakeholder expectations but also build stronger, more sustainable ecosystems that benefit both people and the planet, ensuring long-term success.

The "do no harm" focus is viewed as a minimum requirement in all our operations, forming the baseline for responsible corporate behaviour. This ensures that we avoid causing negative environmental, social, or economic consequences through our activities. It emphasizes compliance with laws, ethical standards, and best practices to prevent harm to people, animals, communities and ecosystems.

Going into FY25, we will be revising our sustainability strategy to encapsulate specific impact and "do no harm" aspects complete with key performance indicators and associated targets where relevant.

INTERNATIONAL CROCODILIAN FARMERS' ASSOCIATION

The International Crocodilian Farmers' Association (ICFA) is a not-for-profit association, created to develop and improve crocodilian farming practices; with respect for animal welfare, the environment, people and local communities.

ICFA is supported by major luxury brands, tanneries, manufacturers and business associations.

The association has developed and implemented an international standards certification (ICFA 1001:2022 Crocodilian Farming - Requirements) that focuses on sustainable farming and the welfare of animals at all stages of production. The ICFA Standards Development Committee comprised farmers, veterinarians, standards and certification specialists, regulators and scientists with expertise in crocodilian production, animal welfare, and conservation.

www.internationalcrocodilian.com

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 objectives that all United Nations (UN) Member States have committed to achieving by 2030. These goals represent a universal call to action aimed at ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring peace and prosperity for all people. They reinforce the UN's commitment to collective global efforts, working towards a more sustainable, safer and prosperous future for all. Within our Group, we have identified 9 SDGs as being applicable. Through our actions, we are dedicated to advancing these SDGs and contributing to their fulfilment.

Table: Our Response to key SDG's

01 NO POVERTY	**No Poverty**	PAB focuses on creating decent job and economic opportunities, particularly for local residents (79% of the workforce). Employees receive fair wages above the statutory minimum wages and benefits to meet their basic needs and allow for a decent standard of living. The organisation invests in training and development programs to equip employees with the skills and knowledge needed to advance their careers and increase their earnings potential. Our recruitment processes promote diversity and inclusion in the workplace, ensuring equal opportunities for all, regardless of background or socio-economic status. PAB invests in community development focusing mainly on supporting quality education and healthcare services within disadvantaged communities surrounding our operations, and on infrastructure improvement and development in disadvantaged areas, such as rehabilitation of schools and clinics in local communities.
03 GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING	**Good health and wellbeing**	PAB implements robust safety protocols, provides necessary safety equipment and conducts regular safety training to minimize workplace accidents and injuries. Ergonomic assessments and adjustments to workstations are conducted on an ongoing basis. PAB continues to provide health care to all its employees, dependents and the community at the company clinics located on site. A total of 7,399 clinic visits were recorded in 2024.
04 QUALITY EDUCATION	**Quality Education**	PAB fosters a culture of continuous learning and continues to invest in employee training and development programs. The company encourages employees to pursue further education, participate in internal workshops, access online learning platforms and provides support for attending conferences. PAB runs a scholarship program covering high school and tertiary education for deserving children from disadvantaged communities. A total of 28 beneficiaries were on the scholarship program in 2024.
05 GENDER EQUALITY	**Gender Equality**	PAB ensures equal opportunities are availed to all genders. No discrimination in hiring or promotion and equal pay for equal jobs is strictly enforced. Leadership opportunities are also given to all genders with women represented in leadership positions and decision-making roles (30% of Executive positions are women). PAB enforces an inclusive culture, being a workplace environment that is free from harassment, discrimination and bias. PAB continues to empower girls, through its scholarship program and through the supply of sanitary pads to school age girls in surrounding rural communities to ensure there are no interruptions in their school attendance. PAB supports organizations that promote gender equality in the community.
06 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	**Clean Water and Sanitation**	PAB continues to assess and reduce the water footprint within its operations. The company ensures that all employees and stakeholders have access to clean and safe sanitation facilities. Comprehensive monitoring of water consumption occurs across all operations, allowing identification of areas of high usage and potential waste. The business implements water efficient technologies, investing in and adopting water saving technologies and practices, such as low-flow fixtures, rainwater harvesting systems, and water recycling processes. As part of its commitment towards minimizing water pollution from its operations, PAB constructed and commissioned a state of the art wastewater treatment plant at its northern farms in 2024.
07 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	**Affordable and clean energy**	Investment into clean energy production remains a focus area and in 2024, Phase 3 of the Nyanyana Solar Plant was commissioned bringing the total solar production capacity to 1.2 MW. This is a grid-tied system constructed to 1st world standards.
08 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	**Decent work and economic growth**	PAB promotes fair labour practices in line with all Zimbabwean labour regulations. Employees receive remuneration above the minimum wage for respective grades and are paid production linked bonuses and incentives. The organisation upholds the freedom of association and collective bargaining rights, ensuring that employees exercise their rights to fair labour practices. Forced labour, child labour and discrimination are strictly prohibited. The organisation also invests in research and development in its efforts to support innovation and to enhance product quality, productivity and to create new economic opportunities.
13 CLIMATE ACTION	**Climate Action**	PAB conducts a comprehensive assessment of its greenhouse gas emissions across all operations and measures and tracks these on an ongoing basis to identify key sources and areas for reduction. The organisation invests in renewable energy such as solar, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and implements energy efficient technologies and practices across its facilities and operations, in order to reduce energy consumption.
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	**Peace, Justice and Strong Institution**	PAB complies with all applicable laws and regulations and upholds strong ethical business standards, and respect for human rights. Transparency and accountability are maintained in all financial reporting and decision-making processes. Mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution within the workplace and with any external stakeholders that may arise are in place and the company continues to support community initiatives that promote peace, justice and strong institutions.

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Padenga Agribusiness is committed to a Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct based on the principles laid down in the National Code of Corporate Governance Zimbabwe (ZIMCODE).

PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS DIRECTORS QUALIFICATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Evlyn Mkondo - Non-Executive Chairperson
Evlyn is a qualified Chartered Accountant (ICAZ), and sits on various boards as an Non-Executive Director including Padenga Holdings, FBC Crown Bank Limited and First Mutual Holdings.

Michael Fowler - Non-Executive Director
Michael sits on the Padenga Agribusiness Board as a Non-Executive Director. He also sits on the Padenga Holdings Limited Board as an Executive Director, on the Dallaglio Board as a Non-Executive Director and on 3 sub-committees on the Innscor Group Board.

Oliver Kamundimu - Non-Executive Director
Oliver holds a Bachelor of Accountancy (Hon) and is a qualified Chartered Accountant (ICAZ). Oliver also sits on the Dallaglio Board as a Non-Executive Director and on the Padenga Holdings Board as an Executive Director.

Gary Sharp - Executive Director
Gary is the Chief Executive Officer for Padenga Agribusiness. He holds a BSc and MSc in Tropical Resources Ecology.

Owen Manasah - Executive Director
Owen is the Chief Finance Officer for Padenga Agribusiness. He holds a BCom Accounting, BCompt Accounting Science (Hons), MBA and is a qualified Chartered Accountant (ICAZ).

BOARD COMPOSITION

Table: Gender Diversity of Board Members

Name of Director	Gender
Evlyn Mkondo	Female
Michael Fowler	Male
Gary Sharp	Male
Oliver Kamundimu	Male
Owen Manasah	Male

Table: Executive/Non-Executive Board Members

Name of Director	Executive	Non-Executive
Evlyn Mkondo		Non-Executive Chairperson
Michael Fowler		Non-Executive
Gary Sharp	Executive	
Oliver Kamundimu		Non-Executive
Owen Manasah	Executive	

Table: Board Attendance in 2024

Name of Director	Attended	Possible
Evlyn Mkondo	4	4
Michael Fowler	4	4
Gary Sharp	4	4
Oliver Kamundimu	4	4
Owen Manasah	4	4

BOARD ACCOUNTABILITY

Board accountability refers to the responsibility of the business's Board of Directors to act in the best interest of the shareholders, stakeholders, and Padenga Agribusiness as a whole. It ensures that the board members are answerable for their decisions, actions and the business's performance. Effective board accountability requires transparency, ethical decision-making, and compliance with legal and regulatory standards. This includes overseeing Management, ensuring financial integrity and aligning the business's strategic goals with long-term sustainability.

DEVOLUTION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Devolution of responsibility in the context of good governance refers to the delegation of decision-making powers and accountability from higher levels of authority to lower levels within our business. This process promotes transparency, efficiency and inclusivity by empowering individuals or departments closer to the issues to take ownership of decisions and actions. By decentralising control, it encourages a more collaborative and participatory approach, where various stakeholders can contribute to the governance processes. Additionally, devolution helps in risk management by ensuring that decision-makers at all levels are aligned with the business's goals, ethical standards, and regulatory requirements, leading to more sustainable and effective governance practices.

GOOD GOVERNANCE (continued)

RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management practices are critical for sustainability as they help the business to identify, assess and mitigate potential threats that could undermine long-term success. By incorporating risk management into sustainability initiatives, we can better navigate uncertainties related to environmental changes, regulatory shifts, social expectations and market volatility. Effective risk management enables the business to anticipate and address challenges such as resource scarcity, animal welfare challenges, supply chain disruptions and reputational damage, ensuring resilience in the face of adversity. It also allows us to seize new opportunities by understanding emerging risks and integrating them into strategic planning. Ultimately, robust risk management practices ensure that sustainability initiatives are not only maintained but also enhanced, contributing to our overall stability, financial health, and positive impact on society.

At Padenga Agribusiness, non-financial risk management starts with the identification of risks by activity and asset.

We adopt the hierarchy of risk mitigation, which is a structured approach to managing risks. It prioritizes strategies that eliminate or reduce risks at their source before relying on less direct controls. The hierarchy generally follows these levels:

- Elimination: The most effective method, where the risk is completely removed from the operation or process.
- Substitution: Replacing the hazard with something less risky.
- Engineering Controls: These involve physical changes to processes or equipment to isolate people from the hazard.
- Administrative Controls: Implementing policies, procedures, or training to reduce exposure to risks.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): The least effective method, PPE is used to protect individuals from risks that cannot be eliminated or controlled by the previous measures.

This hierarchy emphasizes controlling risks as close to the source as possible before relying on individual-based measures, like PPE, ensuring a more robust and effective approach to risk management.

SUMMARY OF PADENGA'S LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS OF COMPLIANCE

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA)	Audit and initial certification of three PAB farms.	All three farms passed the annual recertification audits.	All three farms subjected to the annual recertification Audits and to the enhanced scientific standards introduced.	All three farms passed the annual recertification audits based on ICFA 1001:2022 Crocodilian Farming Requirements Standards.	All three farms passed the annual recertification audits based on ICFA 1001:2022 Crocodilian Farming Requirements Standards. Audit recertification interval extended from 12 to 18 months based on no major non-conformities being identified across all three farms.
CITES Permit	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant
Environmental Management Act (EMA) of Zimbabwe	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant
Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA) Regulations	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant	Compliant
Crocodile Farmers Association of Zimbabwe (CFAZ)	Adherence to CFAZ Code of Good Practice. Membership renewed.	Adherence to CFAZ Code of Good Practice. Membership renewed.	Adherence to CFAZ Code of Good Practice. Membership renewed.	Adherence to CFAZ Code of Good Practice. Membership renewed.	Adherence to CFAZ Code of Good Practice. Membership renewed.

GOOD GOVERNANCE (continued)

A supply chain audit was undertaken by Environment Resources Management International (ERMI) in FY24 on behalf of a major PAB customer with specific emphasis on the following:

- Human rights, fundamental freedoms and social governance;
- Health and Safety; and
- Environmental Sustainability.

The audit took note of good practices implemented within our operations. In addition, an action plan was developed to address those compliance gaps identified by the auditors. These have been addressed with those necessitating material financial outlay being provided for in the FY25 capex budget.

INDUSTRY RELATED ORGANISATIONS AND AUTHORITIES

The business complies with the specific standards and regulations set by those industry related organisations and authorities that it operates within, as follows:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Crocodile Farmers Association of Zimbabwe (CFAZ)
- Environmental Management Agency (EMA)
- Applicable Trade Unions
- International Crocodilian Farmers Association (ICFA)
- Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Development
  - o Wildlife Veterinary Unit (WVU)
  - o Veterinary Public Health Office (VPHO)
- World Organisation of Animal Health (WOAH)
- Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority (ZPWMA)

INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

The business is compliant with the following applicable international legislation:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- European Regulations of Slaughter Procedures - Decree 93-119-ec_en
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 - Directive 95/46/EC - General Data Protection Regulation

ZIMBABWEAN LEGISLATION

The business is compliant with all relevant Zimbabwean legislation including the following:

- Accident Prevention (Workers Compensation Scheme) Notice (Statutory Instrument 68 of 1990)
- Animal Health Act Chapter 19:01
- Animal Health (Movement of Game) Regulations
- Collective Bargaining Agreement: Agro Sector - Statutory Instrument 97, of 2024
- Companies and other Business Entities Act Chapter 24:31
- Competition Act, Chapter 14:28
- Cyber and Data Protection Act [Chapter 12:07]
- Environmental Management Act [Chapter 20:27]
- Environmental Management (Effluent and Solid Waste Disposal) Regulations, Statutory Instrument No. 6 of 2007
- Environmental Management (Control of Hazardous Substances) General Regulations Statutory Instrument No. 268 of 2018
- Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecosystem Regulations) Statutory Instrument No. 7 of 2007
- Factories and Workers Act [Chapter 14:08]
- Factories and Works (Registration and control) Regulations, Government Notice 262 of 1976
- Fertilisers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act [Chapter 18:12]
- Food and Food Standards Act [Chapter 15:04]
- Inland Waters Shipping Act [Chapter 13:06]
- Labour Act [Chapter 28:01]
- Labour Relations (HIV/AIDS) Regulations - Statutory Instrument 105 (of 2014)
- Medicines and Allied Substances Control Act [Chapter 15:03]
- National Employment Council for the Agricultural Industry in Zimbabwe: Collective Bargaining Agreement (Conditions of Service and Code of Conduct) Statutory Instrument 41 of 2022
- Parks and Wildlife Act (1975), [Chapter 20:14]
- Pneumoconiosis Act [Chapter 15:08]
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act [Chapter 19:09]
- Produce Export (Abattoir, Slaughter & Meat Hygiene) Regulations, (1984)
- Public Health (Abattoir, Animal and Bird Slaughter and Meat Hygiene) Regulations, 1995
- Stock Trespass Act ([Chapter 19:14]
- Veterinary Surgeons Act [Chapter 27:15]
- Water Act [Chapter 20:24]

HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights management is crucial for commercial crocodile farms, as operations are often located in regions where working conditions and environmental impacts can be a challenge. Ensuring fair treatment of workers, safe and ethical working conditions, and fair wages contributes to a sustainable workforce and helps to prevent labour issues such as exploitation and under aged employees, which can be prevalent in agricultural industries. A strong human rights approach also extends to respecting community rights, of all persons fostering positive community relations and mitigating risks of conflicts.

We take our approach to human rights seriously as outlined in our Social Responsibility Policy. This policy is essential for our operations as it establishes clear guidelines for treating workers, community members, and other stakeholders ethically and respectfully. This policy sets the foundation for fair labour practices, promoting safe working conditions and ensuring that workers receive fair wages, thus reducing the risk of labour exploitation, child labour, or unsafe working conditions, which are common concerns in agricultural industries.

Our social responsibility policy extends to our contractors as they are integral to our farm's operations and can directly impact our ethical and reputational standing. Contractors involved in essential activities, such as the provision of security services are part of our supply chain and thus we extend our social responsibility to them to ensure fair labour practices, safe working conditions, and ethical treatment are upheld across all areas of operation.

ANTI-BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION

Anti-bribery and corruption (ABC) measures are essential for our farms to maintain ethical operations, comply with legal standards and build a trustworthy reputation. The exotic leather industry, within which many crocodile farms operate, can attract high-profit opportunities and foster intense competition, potentially leading to unethical practices if not carefully managed. A robust anti-bribery and corruption policy helps ensure that all business transactions whether related to permits, supplier contracts, or sales are conducted transparently and lawfully, without the influence of illicit payments or favouritism. Such measures prevent legal repercussions, reduce financial risks, and support fair market practices. Additionally, our ABC Policy fosters a workplace culture centred on integrity, helping the farm build and maintain valuable relationships with local communities, regulatory authorities, and international partners. By enforcing strict anti-bribery protocols, we not only protect our brand but also contribute positively to the broader industry's reputation.

Our ABC Policy also extends to our contractors, as they play a critical role in the farm's operations and represent the farm in many external interactions. Contractors handle key functions such as security, and the transport of goods, where opportunities for unethical practices may arise. By extending this policy and obligations to contractors, we ensure that all individuals and entities associated with our operations uphold the same standards of integrity and transparency. This reduces the risk of legal liability, financial loss, or reputational damage due to any corrupt practices within the supply chain. Additionally, aligning contractors with the farm's ethical standards reinforces a culture of accountability and integrity, which enhances trust with clients, regulators, and business partners. In a sector with heightened scrutiny over ethical practices, having a comprehensive policy that includes contractors is essential for building long-term resilience and credibility.

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

Economic sustainability is crucial to the overall sustainability of Padenga Agribusiness because it ensures the long-term viability and growth of the organization. A business that is economically sustainable generates consistent profits while effectively managing its resources and adapting to changing market conditions. This financial health enables PAB to invest in innovation, employee development and environmental and social initiatives. Without economic sustainability, we would struggle to meet our obligations, maintain competitiveness, or the capacity to weather economic downturns. Moreover, strong economic performance supports the other pillars of sustainability, environmental and social by providing the resources necessary to pursue environmentally friendly practices and fulfil social responsibilities. Thus, economic sustainability forms the foundation for a resilient and responsible business.

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

The economic value contribution of Padenga Agribusiness refers to the measurable impact it has on the economy through various channels, such as job creation, income generation and innovation.

We drive economic growth by producing goods and services, which generate foreign currency revenue, pay taxes and create employment opportunities. Additionally, we contribute to the economy by investing in infrastructure, technology, and human capital, leading to increased productivity and competitiveness.

This value added statement outlined below provides a clear picture of how we, as a company create economic value by showing the income generated and how it is distributed among stakeholders. Unlike traditional financial statements that focus on profitability, a value added statement highlights the contribution a business makes to the economy through its operations. It reflects the difference between the company's revenue and the cost of goods and services purchased from external sources. This surplus, or "value added", is then distributed among employees (in wages and benefits), investors (as dividends or interest), governments (as taxes) and reinvested into the company for growth and sustainability. Value added statements offer a holistic view of the company's role in wealth creation, benefiting employees, shareholders, and society.

Table: Value Added Statement

	USD 2024	USD 2023	USD 2022	USD 2021	USD 2020
Economic Value Creation					
Value Generated*	24 714 796	20 321 369	17 798 187	19 171 833	19 187 137
Other Income and Interest	73 235	156 868	195 209	120 565	92 484
Fair Value Adjustments	1 930 874	8 274 119	2 693 509	(3 645 405)	412 344
	26 718 905	**28 752 356**	**20 686 905**	**15 646 993**	**19 691 965**
Economic Value Distribution					
Other Operating Costs	(7 665 966)	(8 620 419)	(8 756 528)	(7 099 063)	(7 190 870)
Staff Costs and Benefits	(7 578 137)	(9 041 688)	(7 961 377)	(6 501 355)	(6 751 840)
Impairment and Related Income/(Charges)	458	(1 421)	-	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	(1 975 515)	(2 108 360)	(2 145 047)	(2 343 869)	(2 272 150)
Providers of Capital	(2 330 419)	(2 764 325)	(3 277 927)	(2 513 028)	(1 721 691)
Provision for Taxes	(1 916 700)	(2 243 743)	(237 337)	(601 531)	(374 000)
Value Added/(Loss)	**5 252 626**	**3 972 400**	**(1 691 311)**	**(3 411 853)**	**1 381 414**

**Measured by gross profit during the period*

Table: Payments to Government

Payments to Government	**USD 2024**	**USD 2023**	**USD 2022**	**USD 2021**	**USD 2020**
Corporate Tax	986 734	1 486	-	36 927	1 399 974
Intermediate Money Transfer Tax	296 986	176 860	275 478	202 821	119 590
Value added Tax	12 524	14 172	94 655	15 489	22 127
Import Duty	493 796	364 649	148 353	238 629	316 384
Other Taxes (Including PAYE)	2 321 219	2 041 606	1 399 022	880 974	559 445
TOTAL	**4 111 259**	**2 598 773**	**1 917 508**	**1 374 840**	**2 417 520**

ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Indirect economic benefits are the positive impacts on the economy that result from a primary economic activity or industry, even though they are not directly produced by that activity. These benefits typically arise through a ripple effect where investments and spending in one sector trigger growth in other connected industries.

Padenga Agribusiness generates several indirect economic benefits that extend beyond the direct production and sale of its products. A selection of these benefits is expanded upon below:

Table: Indirect Economic Benefits

Local Employment	By fostering local employment opportunities, we contribute to the growth of surrounding communities. We currently employ 829 employees within the business. 79% of these employees are from communities close to our operations (Kariba Urban and Kariba Rural Districts)
Spend of Salaries and Wages	Our FY24 salary and wages spend amounted to US$6 653 788. Spending on salaries and wages is a significant contributor to a company's indirect economic benefits, as it generates a cycle of economic activity within the local community. When employees receive their pay, they typically spend a portion of their earnings on goods and services, which in turn supports local businesses and stimulates demand in the retail, housing, healthcare, and entertainment sectors. This spending not only helps sustain other businesses but also creates additional job opportunities in those sectors.

PROCUREMENT

Using local suppliers wherever possible offers numerous benefits for Padenga Agribusiness and the communities we operate in. It strengthens the local economy by keeping money within the community, fostering job creation and encouraging entrepreneurship. By sourcing locally, we also reduce transportation costs and environmental impacts, supporting our sustainability goals. Working with nearby suppliers often allows for faster delivery times and greater flexibility in responding to changing needs, enhancing supply chain resilience. Local sourcing builds stronger relationships within our communities creating a positive ripple effect by benefiting businesses, communities and the environment.

TAX

Our business adopts a comprehensive and proactive approach to managing its tax affairs, ensuring full compliance with all applicable tax laws and regulations. We maintain a rigorous system for keeping abreast of the latest tax changes, utilizing professional accountants and tax advisors to interpret and implement these obligations accurately. Through meticulous record keeping and timely reporting, we ensure that all tax obligations, including corporate taxes, VAT and employee PAYE are met on time and in full. Additionally, we prioritize transparency and ethical conduct in all dealings with tax authorities, aiming to foster a cooperative relationship and mitigate any potential risks or disputes.

PENSIONS AND RETIREMENT PLANNING

Defined contribution schemes and retirement plans are essential components of Padenga Agribusiness' long-term financial commitments to its employees. Managing these obligations effectively is crucial for ensuring the financial stability of the benefits promised to employees and maintaining trust in Padenga Agribusiness's commitment to their long-term well-being.

Padenga Agribusiness partners with Innscor Africa Pension Fund to provide retirement solutions for its employees. Beyond facilitating payments, the partnership ensures employees receive valuable guidance on retirement planning. Empowering employees with knowledge about their retirement plans is essential to help them make informed financial decisions. By understanding key aspects such as how much to save, the impact of investment choices and the differences between various plan options, employees can maximize the benefits available to them.

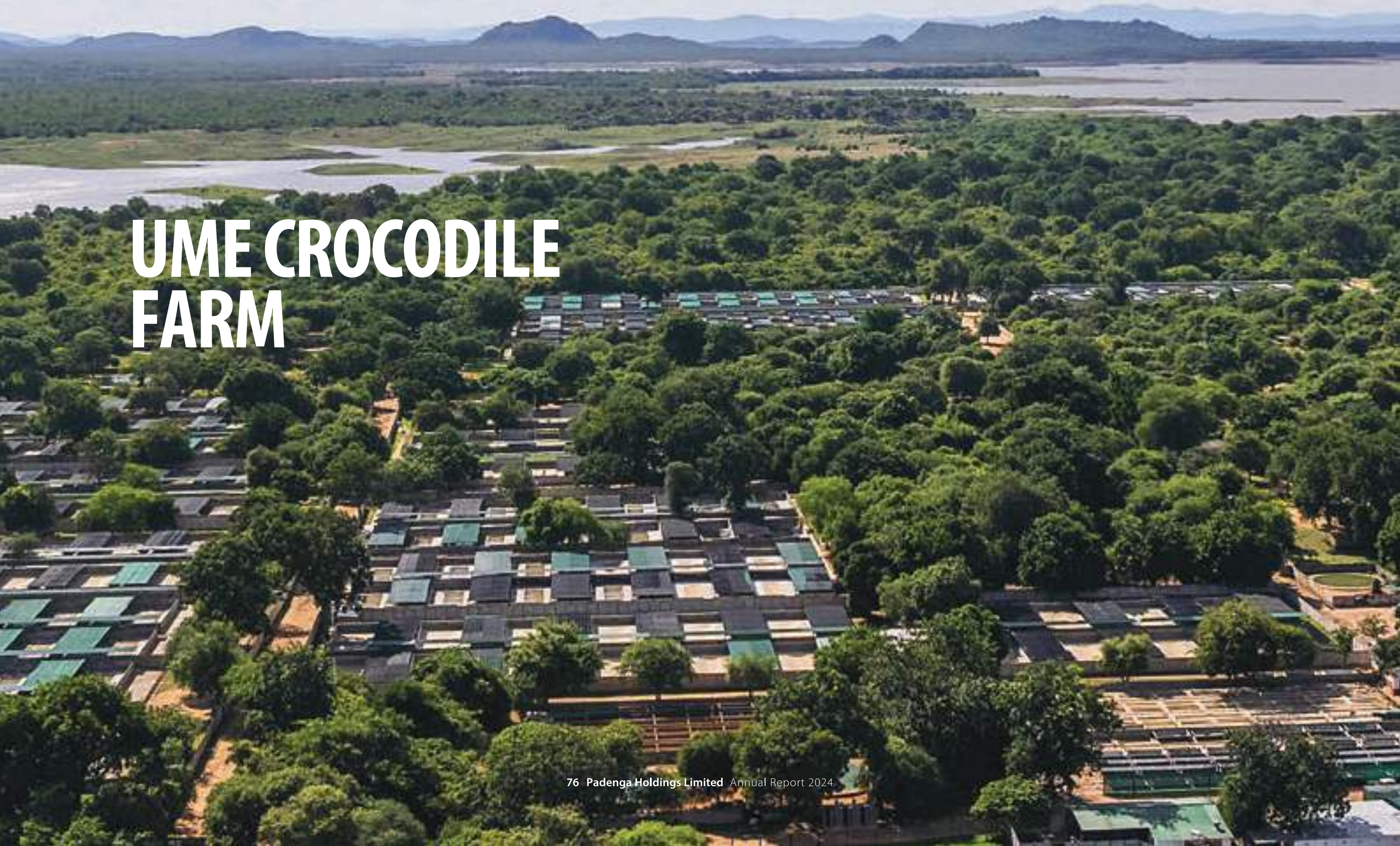
Moreover, a workforce that is well-informed about its retirement benefits is more likely to appreciate and utilize them, fostering increased job satisfaction and loyalty.

This focus on retirement education not only enhances employees' long-term financial well-being but also reflects our commitment to supporting our employees.

All non-NEC employees on permanent employment contracts are required to join the Innscor Africa Pension Fund, a defined contribution scheme administered by Minerva Risk Advisors. Both the company and the employee contribute an equivalent of 7%, less the statutory 4.5% contributions made to the National Social Security Authority (NSSA), towards this pension investment. All employees, including NEC staff, contribute 4.5% of their salaries, up to certain limits, to NSSA as part of mandatory pension contributions. Pension claims are handled directly by the pension funds and can be disbursed in the event of an employee's death, resignation, retirement, retrenchment, or any other form of employment termination.

Table: Amounts contributed by the company towards Innscor Africa Pension Fund and NSSA in 2024

	Contributions to Innscor Africa Pension Fund	Contribution to NSSA
Padenga Agribusiness	**US$30 286**	**US$86 867**



UME CROCODILE FARM

BIOSECURITY

Enclosures are regularly cleaned/disinfected and maintained to prevent the buildup of pathogens. Waste management systems are in place to safely dispose of animal waste and uneaten food.

Our Veterinarians and Quality Assurance Manager play a pivotal role in managing biosecurity. They design and oversee health monitoring programs. Additionally, Veterinarians provide expertise in implementing and managing quarantine protocols for new or sick animals to prevent cross-contamination.

Training staff on hygiene practices, safe handling of animals and recognizing symptoms of disease is another critical component of biosecurity. Veterinarians guide these training programs, fostering a culture of vigilance among farm personnel.

Biosecurity and vector control programs are integral to preventing the spread of diseases and other health threats. These programs are tailored to the specific needs of individual farms, ensuring compliance with regulatory standards while addressing unique challenges.

Our onsite laboratory also helps support biosecurity management by analysing samples to detect bacterial, viral and fungal challenges. This proactive screening prevents the escalation of health threats, ensuring the continued safety of our crocodile population and surrounding ecosystems.

FEED SECURITY AND SAFETY

Ensuring animal feed security and safety is paramount to protecting the health, growth, productivity and welfare of our animals. Contaminated or unsafe feed can lead to nutritional deficiencies, toxicities and or disease which are serious risks to animal health and farm sustainability. Animal feed is carefully sourced and blended to meet the specific developmental stages of the animals, ensuring they receive the right balance of nutrients for their optimal health and growth. Strict feed safety practices are followed throughout the supply chain, with Certificates of Analysis (COAs) required for all raw materials used to verify their quality and status. Imported feed is subjected to rigorous oversight, including import permits signed off by government authorities, thus ensuring compliance with international safety standards.

Our major feed supplier produces feed in a registered, Government approved facility, and is also a member of the African Feed Manufacturers Association. The facility undergoes routine compliance assessments by PAB to ensure that feed is manufactured under strict quality control processes and complies with all relevant regulations.

Routine testing is conducted at an independent internationally accredited laboratory of all feed imported to ensure the feed meets defined safety and nutritional standards. Visual assessments are conducted regularly during storage to detect any signs of contamination, spoilage, or inconsistencies. These inspections provide an added layer of security, confirming that feed remains safe and suitable for consumption. Feed safety is equally critical during blending processes that occur on the farms where strict hygiene practices, proper storage conditions and precise formulation protocols are followed. Additionally, visual assessments and regular monitoring of feed production are conducted to promptly identify and address any potential risks.

By adhering to these robust feed security and safety measures, we ensure the integrity of our food supply, safeguard animal health and promote sustainable farming practices that align with both animal welfare and environmental stewardship.

Padenga Agribusiness procured 3,617 tonnes of feed in 2024

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

The health and welfare of farmed crocodiles are essential for ensuring sustainable practices, ethical production and the conservation of biodiversity. The health and well-being of crocodiles on our farms depend on several key factors, including proper nutrition, attentive care, suitable habitat and housing, regular health monitoring, staff training, ethical farming practices, sustainable resource use and adherence to regulatory standards.

OPTIMAL NUTRITION

In the wild, crocodiles are opportunistic feeders, consuming a variety of prey based on availability. In farming systems, however providing a balanced and age-appropriate diet is fundamental to growing healthy, thriving crocodiles. PAB's crocodile diets are carefully formulated by a specialist nutritionist to provide all essential nutrients, vitamins and minerals that not only replicate, but also enhance the nutritional quality of their natural diet.

Feeding practices are meticulously monitored and animals fed to satiation to ensure that each crocodile receives the optimal quantity of fully balanced feed tailored to its age and growth requirements. High-quality protein sources such as fishmeal, poultry by-products, and specially formulated mixes combined with optimum fatty acids and precise optimisation of micro-nutrient levels, support animal health, promote good growth rates and contribute to superior skin quality.

Fresh, clean water is freely available to the crocodiles at all times ensuring adequate hydration and overall well-being. Optimal formulations and top quality raw ingredients contribute to healthy livestock, positive feed conversion rates and premium quality skins and thus nutrition receives significant focus as a primary production parameter at PAB.

CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENT

Crocodiles are ectothermic animals that rely on external conditions to regulate their core body temperature. Enclosures are designed to support natural behaviours, offering ample space for movement, access to clean water and both basking and shaded areas for effective thermoregulation. White noise systems are installed to reduce external noise and minimise stress. To maintain hygiene and prevent disease outbreaks, enclosures are thoroughly cleaned at least three times per week to minimise the build-up of pathogens.

Together with continuous environmental monitoring, these measures help create a safe and sustainable habitat that supports both the physical health and natural behaviours of farmed crocodiles.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE (continued)

DISEASE PREVENTION AND VETERINARY CARE

Disease prevention is the cornerstone of effective crocodile farm management. Implementing herd health programs is essential to safeguard the health of the population. These measures include routine health monitoring and comprehensive surveillance of the environment for viruses, pathogens and other threats using diagnostic tests performed at the PAB in-house laboratory.

Our resident Veterinarians play a vital role in maintaining the health and welfare of our crocodile stock. They oversee the routine health assessments, diagnose diseases and develop and implement treatment plans as needed. Routine surveillance ensures that health concerns are identified early, reducing the risk of outbreaks and minimising the impact on the population.

The onsite laboratory is a critical component of effective disease management, providing timely and accurate diagnosis to monitor and control potential health threats across all three farms.

Weekly health screenings of harvested animals are carried out in the laboratory to monitor disease prevalence and evaluate the effectiveness of biosecurity and other mitigation measures. This supports evidence-based responses and necessary adjustments. Additionally, having an onsite facility ensures quicker turnaround times, reducing delays in response.

STRESS REDUCTION AND ETHICAL HANDLING

Crocodiles are sensitive to stress, which negatively impacts their health, behaviour and growth performance. Proper handling techniques are implemented to minimize stress during routine activities such as welfare checks, harvest reviews, feeding, or relocations. Staff training in humane handling practices ensures that animals are treated ethically, fostering a safer environment for both crocodiles and workers.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Environmental stewardship on any crocodile farm is a vital aspect of sustainable operations, ensuring the farms minimize their ecological footprint while protecting natural resources. The PAB farms achieve this by managing their energy usage and utilising renewable sources where possible. Water systems are managed to conserve and maintain clean water supplies, a critical resource for crocodiles. Proper waste management, including the safe disposal of all waste, prevents contamination of surrounding ecosystems. Sustainable feed sourcing practices, such as using by-products from other industries, further reduces the environmental impact of our farming. By prioritizing eco-friendly practices, PAB's crocodile farms align their operations with global sustainability goals and demonstrate a commitment to environmental responsibility.

ENERGY

Energy use within the PAB crocodile farms is taken seriously. This is evidenced by having significantly reduced our environmental footprint whilst lowering operational costs. By partially transitioning to renewable energy sources, the farms have reinforced their commitment towards long term sustainability in terms of energy usage. Energy efficient practices adopted within the operations further optimize resource use.

A major energy conservation initiative that was implemented at the farms in FY24 was the introduction of a revised pump switching regimen. The continuous 24-hour water pumping regimen that had been in place historically up to the end of Q2-24 was changed to one in which all pumps were switched off between 17:00 and 22:00 daily and only 2 pumps operating between 22:00 and 06:00 at the Northern farms. This initiative reduced the total electricity usage at KCF/NCF by 10% in FY24 compared to FY23. A further 25 % reduction in energy consumption is expected when this initiative is implemented for the full year of FY25.

UCF also introduced a complete shutdown of pumps between 02:00 and 06:00 every day which reduced the fuel consumed by the diesel powered generators.

RENEWABLE ENERGY - SOLAR

Both NCF and UCF have operational solar farms which supply power to the farms. At NCF, the final phase of the installation was commissioned in 2024 achieving the design capacity of 1.2 MW.

Table: Total Solar Energy Production at NCF in FY24

Total Solar Energy Production at NCF	2021	2022	2023	2024
MWh	840.3	977.1	668.3	1 166
% - Yearly change	72%	16%	-32%	74%

The UCF solar farm was installed in 2016 and continues to directly supply the farm with renewable energy.

Table: Total Solar Energy Production at UCF in FY24

Total Solar Energy Production at UCF	2021	2022	2023	2024
MWh	65	219	289	390
% - Yearly change	-	237%	32%	35%

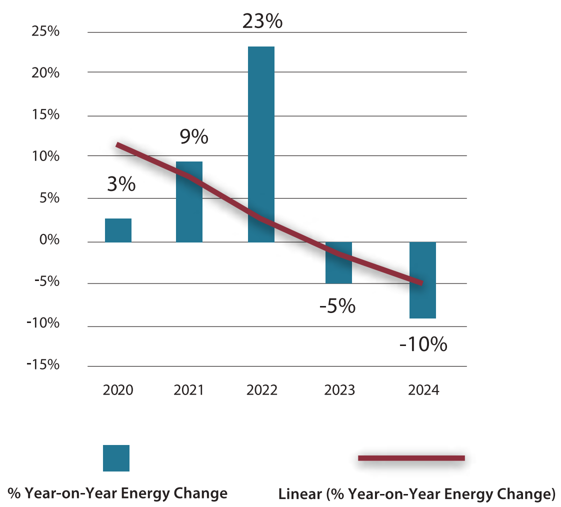
THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

Electricity Usage

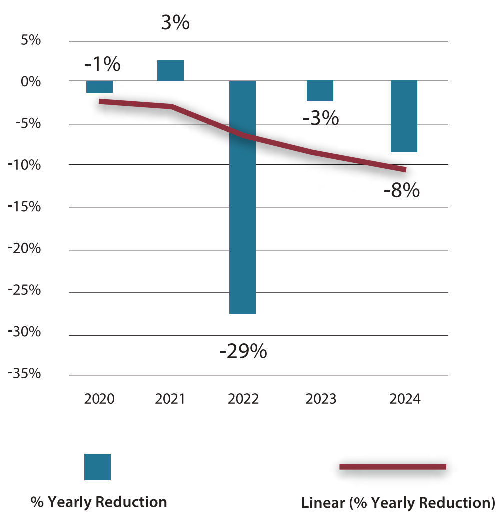
Table: Total Electricity use in FY24*

Total Elecricity Consumption	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yearly Usage (MWh)	3 471	3 791	4 669	4 449	4 015
% Year-on-Year Energy Change	-3%	9%	23%	-5%	-10%

ENERGY USAGE



% YEARLY REDUCTION IN COAL USAGE



Coal usage

Coal is used at the farms to fuel the water heaters that maintain the optimal temperature environment for the hatchlings from hatch up to 8 months of age. Coal usage was reduced by a further 8% during FY24 due to the earlier transition of a portion of the crop to grower pens in April as opposed to August.

*Electricity obtained from the local grid and solar installations are included in the values reported.

Table: Total Coal usage in FY24

Total Coal Consumption		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Kariba Crocodile Farm	Actual Usage (kg)	351 339	371 479	280 000	256 663	251 640
Nyanyana Crocodile Farm	Actual Usage (kg)	447 680	450 700	304 999	308 513	269 553
Combined	Total actual (kg)	799 019	822 179	584 999	565 176	521 193
Combined	% - Yearly reduction	-1%	3%	-29%	-3%	-8%

Diesel Usage

Energy saving initiatives have resulted in a 6% decrease in the amount of diesel used. This was achieved through a reduction in the times of equipment operation such as generators and pumps.

Table: Total Diesel usage in FY24

Total Diesel Consumption	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Usage (litres)	448 010	552 048	510 134	515 256	484 709
% - Yearly change	-2%	23%	-8%	1%	-6%

Petrol Usage

A 7% reduction in petrol usage was achieved as a consequence of fewer speed boat trips between Kariba and Ume together with less grass cutting with hand-held rotary slashers being necessitated due to the extended dry season in FY24.

Table: Total Petrol usage in FY24

Total Petrol Consumption	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Usage (litres)	17 599	21 240	17 392	15 475	14 372
% Year on Year Change	-37%	21%	-18%	-11%	-7%

THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

CLIMATE ACTION

Climate action refers to the efforts, policies and practices aimed at addressing the causes and impacts of climate change. It encompasses a broad range of activities, from reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to renewable energy sources to conserving ecosystems and building resilience to climate-related risks. It also includes adaptation strategies, such as developing climate-resilient infrastructure which can cope with extreme weather events. Effective climate action requires innovation, collaboration and systemic changes across our farms to ensure a sustainable and equitable future.

CLIMATE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The crocodile farms face several climate-related risks and opportunities, influenced by the direct and indirect impacts of climate change. The table below outlines the climate risks faced by our business.

Table: The climate risks faced by Padenga Agribusiness

OBJECTIVE	
Temperature Changes	Crocodiles are ectothermic, meaning their body temperature is regulated by their environment. Sudden and extreme temperature fluctuations can affect growth rates, reproduction and overall health.
Water Scarcity	Climate change can lead to droughts or altered rainfall patterns, impacting the availability of freshwater needed for crocodile habitats and farm operations.
Extreme Weather Events	Increased frequency of storms, floods, or heatwaves can damage infrastructure, disrupt breeding cycles and cause animal stress or mortality.
Disease Outbreaks	Rising temperatures and changing ecosystems may increase the prevalence of diseases affecting crocodiles, potentially impacting farm productivity.
Supply Chain	Impacts within the supply chain need to be considered especially those affecting the production of feed raw materials.
Habitat Change	Wild crocodiles seeking more favourable environmental conditions would impact wild egg collection volumes.

CARBON EMISSIONS

We report on our carbon emissions as follows:

Scope 1 calculations	We apply the United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) Greenhouse Gas conversion factors for reporting in 2024.
Scope 2 calculations	We use the carbon factor for Zimbabwean electricity generation with a calculation value of 0.321272 CO2/kWh.

Scope 1 Emissions

Scope 1 emissions are the direct greenhouse gas emissions produced from sources that are owned or controlled by the business.

Table: Scope 1 Emissions

Emissions Sources	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fuel (tonnes CO_{2e})	1 250	1 534	1 408	1 562	1 123
Coal (tonnes CO_{2e})	1 915	1 970	1 425	1 345	1 251
TOTAL	**3 165**	**3 504**	**2 833**	**2 907**	**2 374**

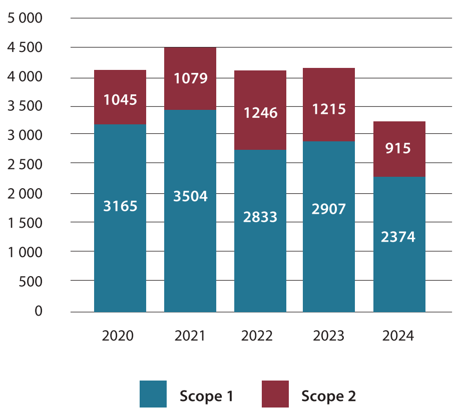
THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

Scope 2 Emissions

Scope 2 emissions are the indirect greenhouse gas emissions resulting from the consumption of purchased energy.

Emissions Sources		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity	tonnes CO_{2e}	1 115	1 218	1 560	1 430	1 290
Carbon emissions reduced due to NNSP	tonnes CO_{2e}	(70)	(139)	(314)	(215)	(375)
Total	**tonnes CO_{2e}**	**1 045**	**1 079**	**1 246**	**1 215**	**915**

TOTAL SCOPE 1 AND SCOPE 2 CO_{2e} EMISSIONS



Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 emissions are the indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that occur across our business's value chain, outside our direct operations and energy consumption.

We have commenced collection of scope 3 emissions data in FY24. This is work in progress and as such the data presented below does not account for all our scope 3 emissions.

Table: Scope 3 emissions

Emission Sources	2024
	(tonnes/CO_{2e})
Business Travel	67.6
Delivery Vehicles	14.8
Raw Material Deliveries	55.2
Staff Vehicles	20.6
TOTAL	**158.2**

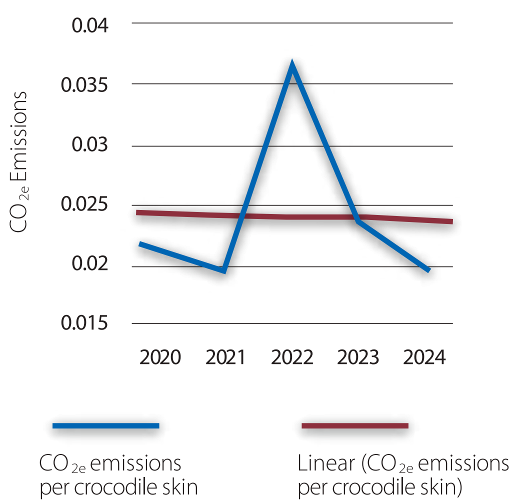
Carbon Footprint per crocodile skin produced

A metric which is measured and monitored by us is the carbon footprint per crocodile skin produced. This metric provides insights into the environmental efficiency of a crocodile farm's operations. It quantifies the greenhouse gas emissions associated with producing a single crocodile skin, capturing the environmental cost of the production process. This metric is a crucial tool for integrating environmental accountability into production, supporting both climate action goals and business competitiveness.

Table: CO_{2e} Emissions per crocodile skin

Emissions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CO_{2e} emissions per crocodile skin	0.022257	0.019573	0.036516	0.02398	0.01966

CO_{2e} EMISSIONS PER CROCODILE SKIN



THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

WATER AND WASTEWATER

Water Management

Water management is essential for ensuring the health of the animals, maintaining sustainable operations, and reducing environmental impact. Crocodiles require large amounts of clean water for their habitats, including ponds for swimming, cooling and breeding. To optimize water use, all our farms implement efficient water management systems that minimise waste. Additionally, regular monitoring of water quality, such as pH, temperature, and oxygen levels, ensures a safe environment for crocodiles while preventing contamination. By adopting sustainable water management practices, we reduce our environmental footprint, lower operating costs, and contribute to the conservation of water resources, making us a more resilient and eco-friendly operation.

Table: Water consumption

Total Water Consumption	Total Water Abstracted	Total Water Discharged	Total Water Consumption	% Water Consumption
KNCF (m^3)	8 711 539	7 601 246	1 110 293	12.7%
UCF (m^3)	4 189 118	3 605 813	583 304	13.9%
Total (m^3)	**12 900 657**	**11 207 059**	**1 693 597**	**13.1%**

Wastewater Management

Wastewater from PAB farms originates from both crocodile rearing and their subsequent processing.

In FY23 it was determined that a treatment plant was necessary to treat wastewater at KCF and NCF in order to be compliant with the prevailing Zimbabwe's wastewater discharge regulations. Construction of a fully automated sludge activated wastewater treatment plant commenced in May 2024. The first phase of the modular design targets wastewater from the NCF hatchling farms and has the capacity to process 400m^3 of wastewater per 24hr period. It has been designed to process the wastewater with the highest levels of contamination and lowest levels of water quality across the operation and return it to blue quality status on discharge from the plant.

The wastewater treatment plant is of a size and volume to appropriately validate the methodologies employed for potential upscaling. The plant is also of a size that fits within existing land leased by the business and did not necessitate sourcing additional land.

The design consists of the following:

- An automated pumpstation that pumps wastewater from Nyanyana Hatchling Farm to the wastewater treatment plant location at Nyanyana North;
- A de-gritter that removes excess and over-sized grit and sand particles;
- A pair of self-flushing parabolic screens for pretreatment of the waste stream by removing excessive organic solids (>3mm) before entry into the treatment basins which would result in the basins filling up with sludge material;
- An anoxic basin (18m x 27m x 2.5m) with a 510m^3 capacity for removal of nitrogen containing compounds;
- An aerobic basin (17m x25m x 2.5m) with a 420m^3 capacity and two large surface aerators which stimulate beneficial oxygen-dependant microorganisms in the wastewater to further break down any remaining organic matter;
- Two fiberglass clarifiers (3.6m x 2.8m) which remove any remaining solid particulates or suspended solids prior to discharge of the wastewater back to the lake;
- Two sludge thickener silo tanks for recycling and accumulation of the sludge sediment;
- Three 5m x 9m open air sludge-drying beds for the production of organic fertiliser post drying.

The plant has been designed with a provision for the future installation of membrane bioreactors (MBRs) to further process and improve discharge quality if deemed necessary post commissioning and operation of the plant.

Construction of the wastewater treatment plant was completed in December 2024. Reporting will commence in 2025.

THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)

SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

Farming and harvesting crocodiles generates various types of waste, such as organic matter from crocodile feed, excreta, and by-products of various processing activities. Proper waste management is crucial for maintaining environmental sustainability, preventing disease and improving farm profitability. Waste generated from the crocodile farms is broadly grouped into the following categories:

- Organic Waste: Includes uneaten feed, excreta and abattoir waste. Generated during skinning, fleshing of skins and meat processing.
- Plastic and Packaging Waste: Arises from feed packaging and farming supplies.
- Medical Waste: Clinic and veterinary waste.
- General Waste: Office and household waste.
- Fuels and Oils Waste: Arises from vehicle maintenance and workshop operations.

The main threats posed by improper waste management within our farms include:

- Poor waste management can lead to the proliferation of pathogens, posing risks to crocodile stock, farm workers and other animals and insects in the surrounding environment.
- Environmental Pollution: Organic waste can degrade water quality and contribute to soil contamination.
- Regulatory Compliance: Regulatory bodies impose strict waste disposal regulations, requiring farms to adopt environmentally compliant practices.

Our facilities operate according to a comprehensive waste management strategy that integrates environmental sustainability and operational efficiency. Regular monitoring, data-driven decision-making, and adherence to local environmental regulations are critical in maintaining sustainable and compliant operations.

The business is continually working towards reducing the amount of waste that is disposed of in landfills. Management is currently investigating the feasibility and viability of a Biogas Plant to be located at NCF to both process organic waste produced at the farms and generate renewable energy for the operation of the hatchling heating system thereby replace the use of coal.

Table: Total waste produced by the operations

	2024
Total Waste Produced (tonnes)	778.1

The tables below outline how the various types of waste material are disposed of and the quantities.

Plastic waste is segregated for disposal.

Table: Plastic Waste disposal

	2024
Plastic Waste (tonnes)	4.8

Coal ash and building rubble is used to repair roads.

Table: Coal ash and building rubble disposal

	2024
Coal ash and building rubble (tonnes)	187.7

Spent salt used within the skin processing facility is sold to animal feed manufacturers.

Table: Spent salt disposal

	2024
Salt sold to animal feed producers (tonnes)	180

Animal feed which is not eaten by the crocodiles is removed from the pens and is sold to a neighbouring fish farm. The remainder is either incinerated or disposed of into a landfill.

Table: Animal feed disposal

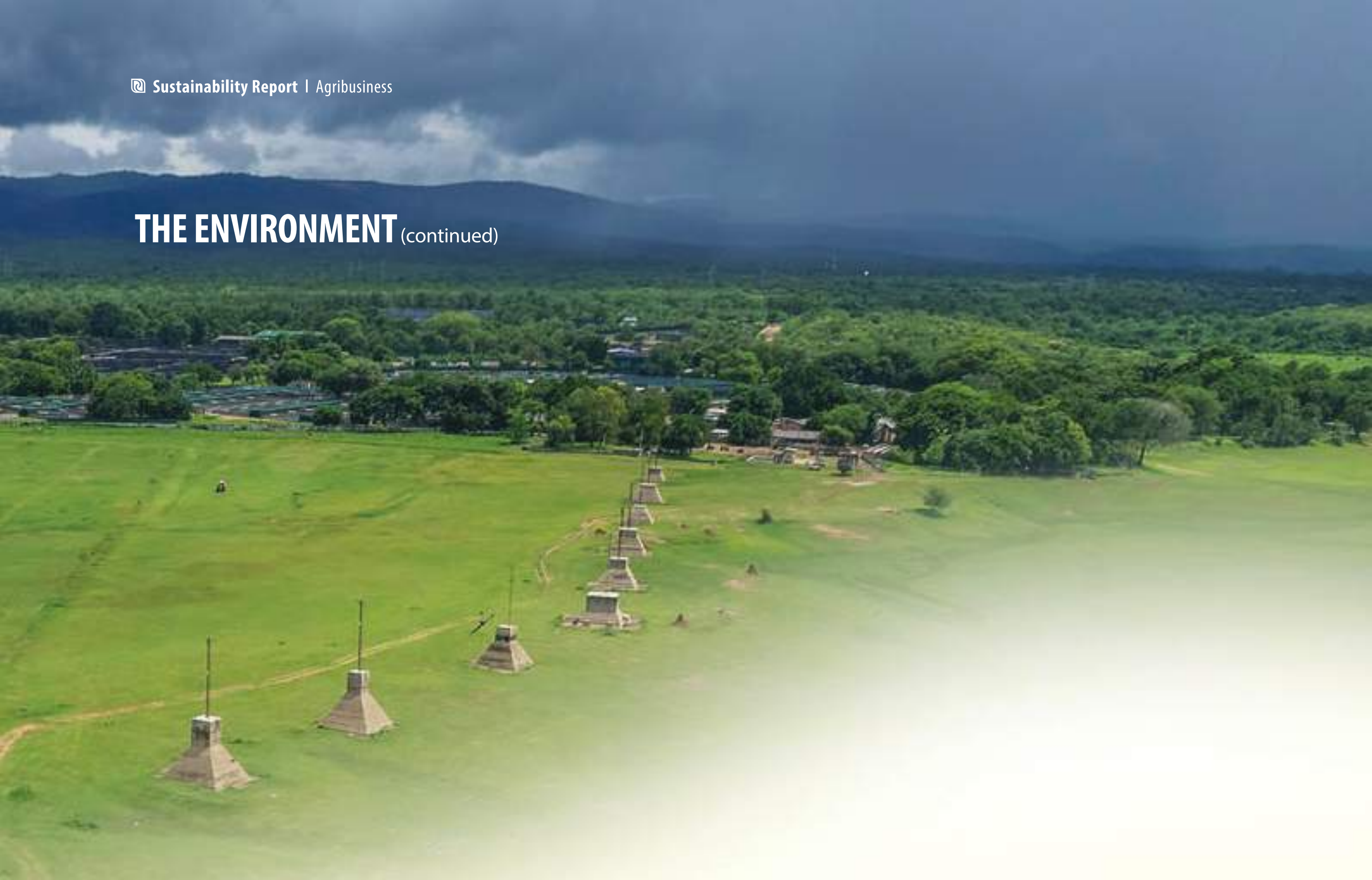
	2024
Sold to fish farm (tonnes)	175.4
Incineration (tonnes)	14.3
Landfill (tonnes)	161.9

Abattoir waste is either incinerated or disposed of into a landfill.

Table: Abattoir Waste disposal

	2024
Abattoir waste (tonnes)	232.1

THE ENVIRONMENT (continued)



MATERIALS USED

Managing materials used within Padenga Agribusiness is vital for ensuring both economic efficiency and environmental sustainability. Proper material management involves careful planning and monitoring of resources. Efficient use of these materials minimizes waste, reduces costs and maximizes productivity. Effective material management also supports the company's commitment to sustainability, as it enables the reuse or recycling of materials, reducing dependency on raw resources.

Table: Tier one materials used in FY24

Material	Weight/Volume
Salt	258.2 tonnes
Animal Feed	3 612 tonnes
Chemicals - liquid	23 300 litres
Chemicals - solid	77.7 tonnes
Coal	521 193 kgs
Petrol	14 372 litres
Diesel	484 709 litres

The use of recycled inputs in Padenga Agribusiness is important for promoting sustainability and reducing environmental impact. By incorporating recycled inputs, we can lower production costs, decrease waste sent to landfills and contribute to a circular economy where materials are continually reused.

Part of the feed raw materials are derived from processed animal by products. This equates to about 60% of total feed by weight.

Approximately 80% of the salt used for curing skins in the abattoir is recycled back into the skin preparation process prior to it being sold as a by product to local cattle farmers.

Table: Recycled input materials used in FY24

Material	Weight/Volume
Salt	207 tonnes
Animal by products from other industries utilised as part of feed formulations	2 600 tonnes

HUMAN CAPITAL

HUMAN CAPITAL

Human capital is one of the most valuable assets a business can possess, as it directly impacts innovation, productivity and long-term success. Skilled and motivated employees drive the development of new ideas, improve operational efficiency, and enhance customer satisfaction. The knowledge, expertise and creativity that individuals bring to our business enables us to adapt to changing market conditions, solve complex problems and stay competitive. Additionally, investing in human capital through training and development not only improves employee performance but also fosters a positive organizational culture, boosting morale and reducing turnover. We prioritize the growth and well-being of our workforce and through this benefit from a more engaged, loyal, and high-performing team, leading to sustained growth and profitability.

We have developed and implemented a Human Resources Manual that regulates all aspects of labour management within our business. All employees are trained on its contents to ensure that everyone understands what is required of them, as well as what they are entitled to from the company in terms of fair treatment, safe working conditions, appropriate remuneration, access to grievance and support mechanisms.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Management Approach to Health and Safety

Managing health and safety at PAB's crocodile farms is paramount, given the inherent risks posed by working with potentially dangerous animals. We adopt a risk-based approach to managing occupational health and safety on our farms. This approach identifies inherent risks associated with activities, the animals and equipment used. Controls are developed and implemented to achieve a residual risk that is acceptable to management and employees. Employees undergo regular training on safe handling practices for crocodiles, waste materials and equipment.

Table: Health and safety data for all employees in FY24

Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries	Zero
Number of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	Zero
Number of recordable work-related injuries	20 incidents
Main types of work-related injuries	Crocodile bites, slip, trip and fall
Number of hours worked in the year	1 701 322

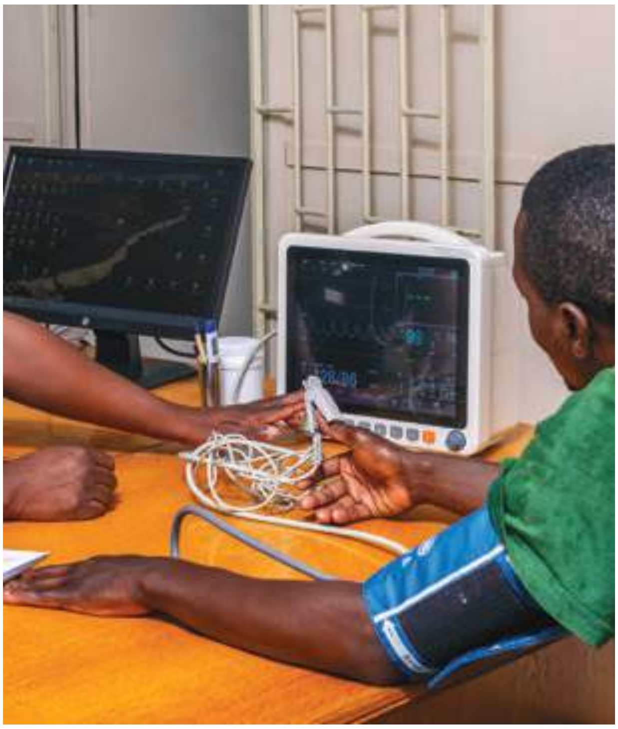
Table: Health and safety data for all workers who are not employees but whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization

Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries	Zero
Number of high-consequence work-related injuries (excluding fatalities)	Zero
Number of recordable work-related injuries	Zero

Medical Support

Padenga Agribusiness ensures the well-being of its employees by providing comprehensive health care support. All employees have full access to health care services through the company's clinics, which are operated by Providence Health. Additionally, they are covered for medical emergencies through primary response and evacuation services provided by Ace Ambulance Zimbabwe. Employees have the option of joining additional medical aid schemes of their choice, with the costs for these schemes covered under their employee benefits scheme. This option is particularly relevant for salaried employees, offering them flexibility in managing their respective health care needs.

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)



On-site Clinics

On-site clinics provide immense comfort to our employees by ensuring immediate medical care as well as promoting the health and safety of workers and dependents. These clinics address the unique risks of working with crocodiles, such as bites, infections, or injuries caused during handling or maintenance tasks. Quick access to first aid and medical interventions minimizes the severity of injuries and reduces downtime for workers, enhancing overall productivity. Additionally, on-site clinics provide on-demand health checks safeguarding both employees and the surrounding community. By reducing the need for travel to distant medical facilities, on-site clinics lower healthcare costs and foster a safer, more resilient working environment within remote areas.

Table: Total Number of Visits recorded at the On-site Clinics

Clinics operated by Providence Health	Clinics visits by employees	Clinics visits by dependents	Clinics visits by local community members	Total 2024
LCP Clinic	2 475	562	118	3 155
UCF Clinic	1 619	1 782	843	4 244
Total Clinic Visits	**4 094**	**2 344**	**961**	**7 399**

EMPLOYMENT

Table: Number of permanent and contract employees per operational unit in FY24

Location	Permanent	Contract	Total
KCF	104	79	183
NCF	101	87	188
UCF	105	130	235
Abattoir	19	37	56
Technical/IT	44	35	79
Admin	79	6	85
TOTAL	**452**	**374**	**826**

Table: Total number of employees per operational unit in FY24

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
KCF	155	163	162	180	183
NCF	153	157	158	161	188
UCF	216	222	227	245	235
Abattoir	52	55	63	44	56
Technical/IT	62	130	137	137	79
Admin	74	81	89	90	85
TOTAL	**712**	**808**	**836**	**857**	**826**

Employee Turnover

A restructuring of employees was undertaken at UCF as part of a cost realignment exercise necessitated by a depressed market, which resulted in a 22% turnover rate at UCF.

Table: Percentage Employee Turnover of permanent employees per operational unit in FY24

Location	2024
KCF	7%
NCF	9%
UCF	22%
Abattoir	5%
Technical/IT	7%
Admin	4%
TOTAL	**10%**

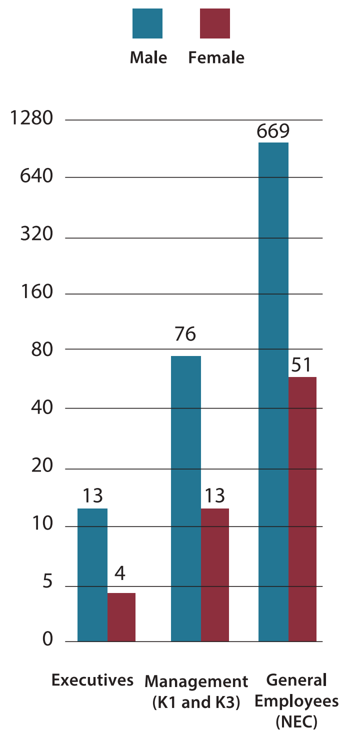
HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)

DIVERSITY

The business ensures gender equality through various policies that promote fair treatment of both male and female employees in areas such as recruitment, job assignments, training and advancement opportunities, compensation and termination. Company policies clearly outline provisions for maternity leave, non-discriminatory recruitment and promotion practices, and the prevention of sexual harassment. These are included within our Social Responsibility Policy and Human Resources Manual.

The business employs low numbers of women as the bulk of the NEC grade work involves strenuous manual processes such as lifting heavy objects, working in extreme weather, and repetitive tasks, which can be physically challenging, particularly for women.

GENDER RATIO PER EMPLOYEE LEVEL FOR 2024

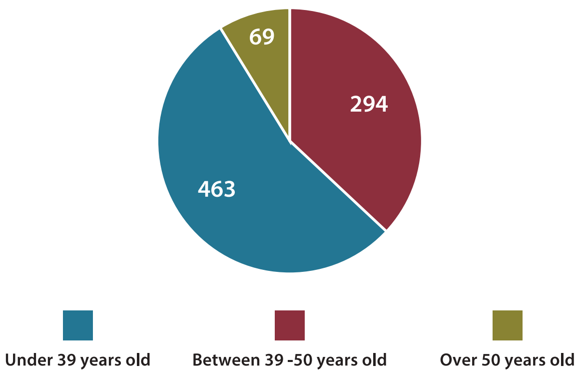


HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)

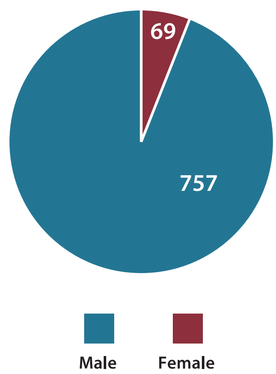
Table: Employee gender by age group for FY24 (permanent and contract)

Age Category	Permanent		Contract		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 30 years old	52	5	221	16	294
Between 30-50 years old	309	24	112	18	463
Over 50 years old	57	5	6	1	69

Pie Chart: Employee by age group for FY24 (permanent and contract)



Pie Chart: Gender of Employees for FY24 (permanent and contract)



EMPLOYEE TRAINING AND EDUCATION

Employee training and education are vital for fostering a skilled, motivated and adaptable workforce within our business. Investing in training programs equips our employees with the knowledge and skills needed to excel in their roles, adapt to technological advancements and meet evolving industry demands. Education initiatives, such as professional certifications, workshops, and ongoing learning opportunities, not only enhance individual career growth but also contribute to our overall performance and competitiveness. Moreover, a well-trained workforce promotes innovation, reduces operational errors, and strengthens employee engagement and retention. By prioritizing continuous learning, we create a culture of excellence and resilience.

Training is dictated by job description with operational roles requiring more frequent and comprehensive training. The majority of training is related to operational activities and the workforce in these positions is predominately male. Most of the women employed at the farms are in non-operational positions which do not require as much reinforcement training compared to GOP driven processes.

Table: Training hours in FY24

Total Training Hours			Average Training Hours*		
All employees	Male	Female	All employees	Male	Female
777**	777	454	0.94	1.02	7.20

*Please note that the formulae used to calculate average training hours includes both permanent and contract employees.
**All training sessions conducted included men whereas not all included women. Thus, the total number of training hours for all employees is the same as that for the men alone.

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Padenga Agribusiness is committed to supporting the communities within which it operates. The company Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program is defined within the scope of the overarching Social Responsibility Policy, with an annual budget set aside to achieve the stated goals. In the reporting year, the business spent a total of $66,112 on CSR initiatives, being a decrease of 52% over its CSR spend in FY23. In FY23, an extra-budgetary allocation was made towards the construction of a hostel at the new USAP School near Marondera.

As part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, Padenga does not seek to take over the provision of social services to rural communities, as this remains the responsibility of local and central Government. Instead, Padenga aims to support and complement government efforts in delivering such services.

Designing and implementing CSR programs with a focus on community empowerment rather than philanthropic aid is crucial for creating long-lasting positive impacts. Padenga Agribusiness's CSR initiatives aim to "teach recipients to fish," in that the objective is to provide tools, skills, and knowledge that enable individuals and communities to sustain themselves and thrive independently. This approach fosters resilience and reduces dependency on external support by equipping recipients with the capabilities they need to improve their socioeconomic circumstances over time. Empowerment-focused CSR programs are intended to result in increased self-confidence, resourcefulness, and community engagement, as participants become agents of their own progress. Such initiatives create a ripple effect, as those who benefit pass on their skills and knowledge to others, multiplying the impact.

By focusing on skills training, education and sustainable development, we ensure that our CSR efforts not only meet immediate needs but also contribute to lasting change aligned with both social responsibility and shared value.

At Padenga Agribusiness, the core focus areas for our CSR program are education and healthcare.

These two focus areas are targeted towards the impoverished communities within which we operate (the beneficiary communities that fall within our sphere of influence, are located within the Kariba and Nyaminyami Districts). Padenga Agribusiness identified these as areas of need and have spent the last few years supporting projects with an emphasis on education and healthcare.

EDUCATION RELATED CSR PROJECTS

In FY24, Padenga Agribusiness spent $35,838 on education related projects. This included projects such as constructing classroom blocks, setting up and stocking libraries at 23 local schools, sourcing and supplying solar desk reading lamps, installing solar lighting in classrooms to facilitate supervised afterhours study sessions, availing 28 scholarships to children from low-income households covering costs through high school and tertiary education and the supply of sanitary pads to schools so girls at rural schools can attend lessons more consistently. The impact of these measures is being realised through the number of children completing their schooling, the number of girls attending school more frequently and as a consequence receiving top pupil awards, and improving literacy levels amongst children in the surrounding communal areas.

Table: Progress on education focused projects in FY24

Aspect
A total of 1 400 solar powered desktop reading lights were distributed to schools in 2024.
The donation of 2 458 packs of sanitary pads to school girls in 2024.
The provision of full educational scholarships to a total of 28 students across primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

SCHOOL SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY 2024 IN PICTURES


Lights for Literacy

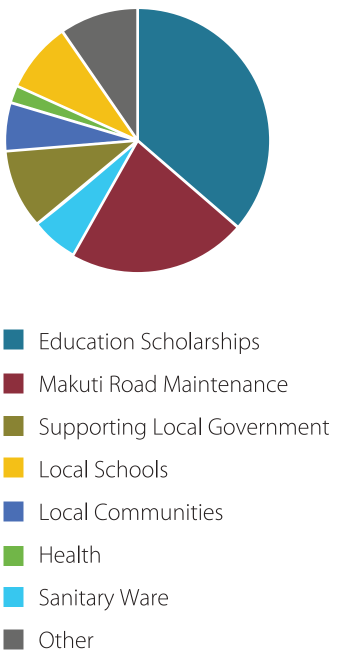
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (continued)

HEALTHCARE RELATED CSR PROJECTS

CSR projects focused on rural healthcare have the potential to significantly improve the quality of life and health outcomes for underserved communities. Rural areas lack access to adequate medical facilities, trained healthcare professionals, and essential medicines, leading to higher rates of preventable diseases and increased mortality rates. PAB support provides communities with access to basic health, preventive care, health education, thereby improving their general well-being. Over time, improved healthcare access leads to healthier populations, which contributes to greater economic productivity and social stability generally. Through sustainable healthcare support, CSR projects not only address immediate health needs but also create a foundation for long-term community well-being.

In FY25, there are plans to bring a doctor to the UCF clinic on a monthly basis which will allow for more in-depth diagnosis and treatment of healthcare aspects within the community.

% CSR SPEND



OTHER CSR PROJECTS

In addition to the focus on education and healthcare, Padenga responds to various requests from the community for support. One notable ongoing project is the mowing of the grass on the verges of the Makuti/Kariba main road. This has been undertaken for the last 15 years and the cutting of a 3m strip along the verges of the narrow and winding 77km road improves visibility and significantly enhances safety for road users.

During FY24, a pilot community food garden project was set up. This was a feasibility study for a bigger project planned for FY25, where the business will embark on projects which support communities through the setting-up of community food gardens. This initiative will include the provision and installation of solar powered borehole pumps and solar powered electric fences to ensure there is water to sustain the gardens and keep livestock and wildlife out.

The table below shows the total USD spend on CSR projects in FY24.

Table: USD spend by CSR project in 2024

Category	Amount Spent (USD)
Educational scholarships	27 392
Makuti road maintenance	17 408
Sanitary wear	3 062
Supporting local Government	6 889
Local communities	5 338
Health	1 397
Local schools	5 767
Other	6 770
Total	**74 023**

STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT

Effective stakeholder engagement enables the efficient identification, analysis and management of environmental and social impacts for an operation, improving operations management and the social licence to operate. The Company recognises and values stakeholders as development partners within the crocodilian industry and within its sphere of influence. Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of long-term value creation and sustainability at the business.

With that objective in mind, constant dialogue with and feedback from its stakeholders regarding its activities is important in terms of building a constructive relationship going forward.

During 2024, the business continued the implementation of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) through which stakeholder engagement was mainstreamed into all operational departments and units.

The business's primary engagements with its various stakeholder groups are detailed in the table below:

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

STAKEHOLDER	PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT	IDENTIFIED FACTORS	STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT
Employees	• Internal communications • Code of conduct/ethics • Training and development • Safety policy procedures and program • Health and safety reviews • Employee engagement surveys • Employee suggestion initiatives • Grievance reporting procedures • Social entertainment and sports facilitation • Engagement with trade unions • Long service awards	• Competitive remuneration • Development and career progression • Performance enabling environment • Work/Life balance • Health and Safety • Collective bargaining • Equal opportunity • Fair treatment • Engagement and inclusion • Regular communication • General Agriculture & Plantation Workers' Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ)	• Padenga invests in developing its employees in an environment where they are treated with respect, their health and safety assured and their diversity valued • Development, implementation and monitoring of human resource policy and procedures • Training • Regular internal communications • Sensitive and responsive to staff welfare needs
Customers	• Market research • Customer satisfaction initiatives • Customer specific audits	• Upholding customer charter • Customer engagement • Safe quality products • Products produced in a sustainable manner • Sustainability reports • International Crocodilian Farmers Association Certification	• The business upholds the rights of its customers in line with their respective charters ensuring that the business delivers premium quality products as per their requirements • Rigorous quality checks on its products • Regular engagements with key customers • Customer support, complaint and dispute resolution • Audits carried out to confirm that skins sourced by the business's customers were responsibly produced as well as in compliance with best practice in respect of animal husbandry practices, animal welfare, biosecurity, facility security, meat processing, employee social conditions, worker safety, staff training and environmental conditions

STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT (continued)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (continued)

STAKEHOLDER	PRIMARY ENGAGEMENT	IDENTIFIED FACTORS	STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT
Investors	• Comprehensive annual report compliant with Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX) regulations • Annual General Meetings (AGM) • Relationships with intermediaries • Investor presentations • One on One meetings with investors • Analyst presentations • Website updates	• Comprehensive but concise information on operations and future outlook at regular intervals • Accurate financial reporting • Returns commensurate with risks assumed • Sound governance • Proactive risk management	• The business commits to providing a balanced review of its performances and prospects in its communications with investors • Improve profitability and returns year on year. • Improve governance oversight by the Board • Reports on its non-financials through its sustainability report by focusing on its social, environmental and economic impacts
Industry, Government and Regulators	• Continuous dialogue with Government ministries and representatives • Holding meetings, policy trend analyses and industry forums • Attending industry meetings • Regulatory compliance management	• Stability and growth of the export sector • Animal welfare • Responsible business practices • Alignment of the business's strategy to meet national priorities • Fair competition	• The business is committed to meet the economic, social and environmental obligations in line with the country's development strategy • The business facilitates scheduled and ad hoc regulatory compliance visits by Government veterinary inspectors as well as monthly inspections by public health officers • Compliant with international trade regulations, e.g. CITES. • The business has fulfilled the certification requirements set by CFAZ for all Zimbabwean crocodile farms
Community	• Local community engagement, media, social events and sponsorship • High degree of participation with its local community • Providing health support for its community • Providing educational support for its community	• Responsible business practices • Community development • Community empowerment • Employment, security and stability • Environmental protection	• The business engages with local communities to support economic activities providing opportunities and facilitating their socio-economic wellbeing • The business uses ISO 26000 Guidance on Social Responsibility and the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as guidelines
Suppliers and service providers	• Regular meetings, written communications • Transparent bidding process • Relationship building	• Responsible business practices • Transparency in procurement process • Open communication • Timely payments • business growth • Strategic partnerships	• Regular reviews of supplier reports • We recognise excellence in service by our suppliers and look to support their growth through mutually rewarding partnerships • Work with its suppliers and service providers to progressively improve the sustainability of the value chain within the business's sphere of influence

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

TRACEABILITY

CITES tags are an integral part of regulating the international trade of crocodile skins and promoting sustainable trade and informing conservation as well as management plans of crocodilians. All skins that leave PAB farms are tagged with a uniquely numbered non-reusable CITES tag which is fully accounted for on the export permits and ensures the traceability of the skins and compliance to CITES requirements and all applicable regulations governing trade in restricted wildlife products. In addition to the CITES tags all PAB skins carry an additional barcode which allows the traceability of individual skins back to their source farm and ultimately to their source pen. In further enhancement of our traceability processes at the individual level, PAB continues its initiative to microchip hatchlings. This exercise offers numerous benefits for effective management and sustainability. It enables precise tracking of individual animals, facilitating detailed monitoring of their growth rates, health status and movement throughout their lifecycle. This technology enhances inventory control, reduces losses, and supports evidence-driven decisions for production, breeding and resource allocation. Additionally, microchipping strengthens biosecurity by ensuring traceability in case of disease outbreaks, while also aiding compliance to regulatory standards for animal identification and trade. By improving operational efficiency and providing verifiable records, microchipping contributes to sustainable farming practices and enhances the overall value chain on the PAB crocodile farms.

During FY24, the business continued implementing its traceability program on all three farms. In total, 17 291 hatchlings were microchipped upon transfer from hatchling to rearing pens.

MATERIAL SOURCING

Sustainable supply chain management and responsible sourcing of materials are critical for long-term business resilience and stewardship. By integrating sustainability into procurement processes, businesses can minimize their ecological footprint, reduce waste and ensure ethical practices throughout the supply chain. This involves sourcing materials from suppliers that adhere to environmentally friendly practices, such as using renewable resources, reducing emissions, and ensuring fair labour conditions.

Sustainable sourcing not only mitigates risks related to resource scarcity and regulatory compliance but also enhances brand reputation and fosters consumer trust. A sustainable supply chain creates value by aligning economic performance with environmental and social responsibilities, contributing to a more sustainable future.

Animal Feed

The main inputs sourced by the farm relate to crocodile feed. Sourcing quality ingredients for crocodile feed is essential for ensuring the health, growth, as well as overall productivity of the animals. High-quality feed ingredients provide the necessary nutrients to support optimal growth rates, strong immune systems, and excellent skin quality, which is critical for PAB who focus on premium leather production. Reliable and consistent ingredient sourcing also helps maintain feed safety, reducing the risk of contamination or nutritional deficiencies that can lead to health issues or mortality. Additionally, using premium ingredients promotes sustainability by maximizing feed efficiency, minimizing waste and aligning with ethical farming practices. Ultimately, quality feed inputs translate into better farm performance and higher returns on investment. Feed ingredients are sourced both locally and within the region.

Local Suppliers

Sourcing supplies locally is essential for fostering community development, supporting the local economy, and promoting sustainable business practices. Supporting local industries creates jobs and stimulates economic growth, which in turn strengthens the social fabric of the surrounding community. Additionally, local sourcing often ensures faster delivery times, better communication, and the ability to build stronger, collaborative relationships with suppliers. By prioritizing local suppliers, we can also reduce transportation costs and carbon footprints, contributing to environmental sustainability.

Table: Amount spent on key local suppliers

	2024
Amount spent on local suppliers	$1 997 681

DATA SECURITY AND PRIVACY

Cybersecurity and data protection are fundamental to our business operations, safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of critical information assets. As our reliance on digital systems grows, so does the complexity and frequency of threats like cyberattacks, data breaches, ransomware and insider threats. Robust cybersecurity measures are essential to protect sensitive data including personal information, intellectual property, and financial records from unauthorized access, theft, and damage, preventing potential disruptions, financial losses, regulatory non-compliance and reputational damage.

Our commitment to data protection is integral to both our business operations and sustainability efforts. We maintain multi-layered strategies to uphold the highest standards of cybersecurity and data protection. We also continuously evaluate and improve our strategies and performance in these critical areas, demonstrating our ongoing commitment to protecting information assets.

Padenga Agribusiness has implemented robust, multi-layered cybersecurity and data protection strategies. These include stateful firewalls, intrusion prevention systems, secure VPN access for remote personnel, ESET antivirus solutions and proactive software updates to mitigate vulnerabilities. Furthermore, a comprehensive disaster recovery plan in place ensures business continuity in the event of unexpected disruptions.

Regular awareness trainings are done on an ongoing basis to empower employees to recognize and mitigate potential threats, fostering a culture of continuous vigilance.

Over the past year, PAB has not experienced any cybersecurity or data breach incidents, a testament to the effectiveness of our proactive measures and robust defence mechanisms. Looking ahead, we are further enhancing our capabilities by investing in system upgrades, advanced threat intelligence tools, more efficient incident response processes and aligning our information technology systems to ISO 27001 Information Security and ISO 27701 Privacy information management standards. We will also focus on ensuring full compliance with the requirements of the Cyber and Data Protection Act and its regulations. These initiatives demonstrate our commitment to staying ahead of emerging threats through continually adapting to the evolving digital landscape and ensuring we are well-positioned to protect our operations and thrive in an increasingly interconnected world.

OTHER INFORMATION

VICTORIA FALLS STOCK EXCHANGE PRACTICE NOTE 2 INDEX

Economic Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	Page 72
201-2	Financial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	Page 72
201-3	Defined benefit plan obligations and other retirement plans	Page 74
201-4	Financial assistance received from government	No assistance from government.
203-2	Significant indirect economic impacts	Page 73
204-1	Proportion of spending on local suppliers	Page 73
207-1	Approach to tax	Page 73
207-4	Country-by-country reporting	Page 73 - PAB operates in Zimbabwe alone.

Environmental Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
301-1	Materials used by weight or volume	Page 84
301-2	Recycled input materials used	Page 84
301-3	Reclaimed products and their packaging materials	Not applicable
302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	Page 79
302-2	Energy consumption outside of the organization	Not reported on
302-3	Energy intensity	This will be looked into in FY25.
302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	Page 79
302-5	Reductions in energy requirements of products and services	Page 81
303-1	Interactions with water as a shared resource	Page 82
303-2	Management of water discharge related impacts	Page 82
303-3	Water withdrawal	Page 82
303-4	Water discharge	Page 82
303-5	Water consumption	Page 82
306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	Page 83
306-2	Management of significant waste related impacts	Page 83
306-3	Waste generated	Page 83
306-4	Waste diverted from disposal	Page 83
306-5	Waste directed to disposal	Page 83
305.1	Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	Page 80
305.2	Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	Page 81
305.3	Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	Page 81
505.4	GHG emissions intensity	This will be looked into in FY25.
505.5	Reduction of GHG emissions	Page 80
505.6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	This will be looked into in FY25.
505.7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions	This will be looked into in FY25.

Governance Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
2-9	Governance structure and composition	Page 16
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	Page 69
2-17	Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	Page 68
2-1	Organizational details	Page 98
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	Page 69

Social Indicators

GRI	**Indicator**	**Page Number in Report**
401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	Page 86
403-9	Work-related injuries	Page 85
404-1	Average hours of training per year per employee	Page 88
405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	Page 87
413-1	Operations with local community engagement, impact assessments, and development programs	Page 89

COMPANY INFORMATION

Category	Details
Legal name	Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited
Ownership	100 % owned by Padenga Holdings Limited
Type of Entity	Private Limited Company
Head Office Address	121 Borrowdale Road, Gunhill, Harare
Location of Operations	Zimbabwe
Nature of business	Crocodile Farming

Padenga Agribusiness Laboratory

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

DALLAGLIO MINING

AI	Artificial Intelligence
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPU	Civil Protection Unit
CSIR	Community Social Investment and Responsibility
DEFRA	United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GISTM	Global Industry Standard on Tailings Management
GLA	Group Life Assurance
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS S1	IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information
IFRS S2	IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
PMC	Pickstone Milling Centre
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
TSF	Tailings Storage Facility
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value Added Tax
VFEX	Victoria Falls Stock Exchange
ZIMCODE	National Code of Corporate Governance Zimbabwe
ZINWA	Zimbabwe National Water Authority

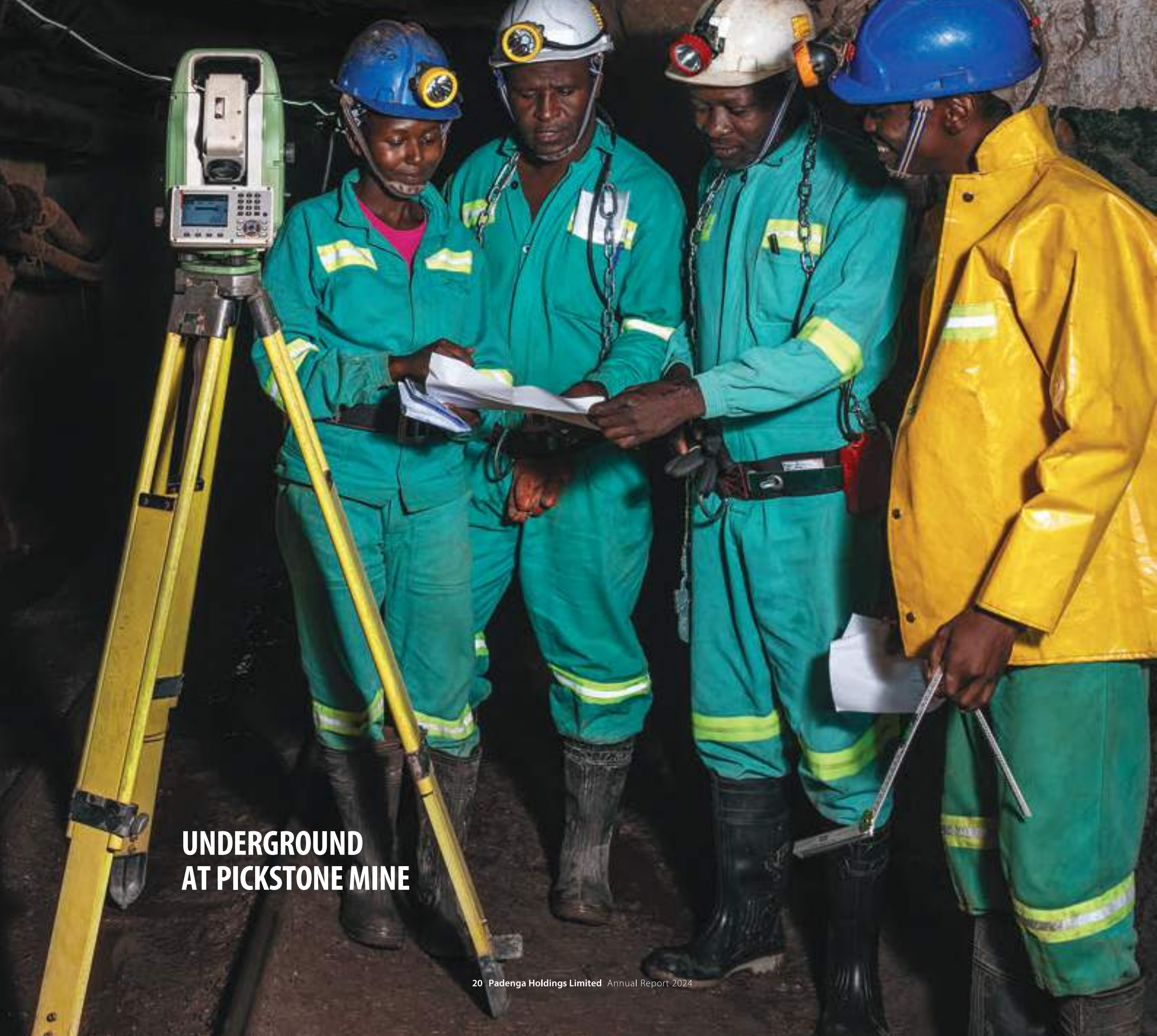
PADENGA AGRIBUSINESS

ABC	Anti-bribery and corruption
CFAZ	Crocodile farmers Association of Zimbabwe
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
COA	Certificates of Analysis
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DEFRA	United Kingdom's Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLA	Group Life Assurance
GOP	Good Operating Practice
GRI	Global Reporting Initiative
ICFA	International Crocodilian Farmers Association
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
IT	Information Technology
KCF	Kariba Crocodile Farm
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
NCF	Nyanyana Crocodile Farm
NRDC	Nyaminyami Rural District Council
NSSA	National Social Security Authority
PAB	Padenga Agribusiness
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UCF	Ume Crocodile Farm
UN	United Nations
VAT	Value Added Tax
VFEX	Victoria Falls Stock Exchange
VPHO	Veterinary Public Health Office
WOAH	World Organisation of Animal Health
WVU	Wildlife Veterinary Unit
ZIMCODE	National Code of Corporate Governance Zimbabwe
ZPWMA	Zimbabwean Parks and Wildlife Management Authority

COMPANY SECRETARY'S CERTIFICATION

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Company has lodged with the Registrar of Companies all such returns as are required to be lodged by the Company in terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) and all such returns are true, correct and up to date.

A D Lorimer
Company Secretary
Harare
27 March 2025



UNDERGROUND AT PICKSTONE MINE

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

"The Directors have pleasure in presenting their Fourteenth Annual Report together with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2024. In the report, "The Group" refers to Padenga Holdings Limited ""the Company"" and its subsidiary companies.

Share Capital

At 31 December 2024, the authorised share capital of the Company was 1 400 000 000 (2023 : 800 000 000) ordinary shares and the issued share capital was 552 087 090 (2023 : 549 514 518) ordinary shares.

Group Results	FY 2024 US$	FY 2023 US$
Profit before taxation	48 793 530	14 284 133
Taxation	(8 591 565)	(6 112 738)
Profit for the year	40 201 965	8 171 395
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company	**22 447 521**	**5 416 969**

Dividends	FY 2024 US$	FY 2023 US$
US0.26 cents per qualifying ordinary shares (final dividend) (2023: US0.28)	1 435 426	1 524 044
US0.40 cents per qualifying ordinary shares (interim dividend) (2023:US0.19)	2 208 348	1 044 078
Total	**3 643 774**	**2 568 122**

Reserves

The movement in the reserves of the Group is shown in the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Group Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Directors and their Interests

No Directors had, during or at the end of the year,any material interest in any contract of significance in relation to the Group's businesses. The beneficial interests of the Directors in the shares of the Company are given in Note 18 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Directors' Fees

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

Auditors

Members will be asked to approve the remuneration of the auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and to re-appoint auditors of the Company to hold office for the following year.

Annual General Meeting

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the company will be held at 08:15 hours on Tuesday 10th June 2025 at the Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street Extension, Harare.

For and on behalf of the Board.

T N Sibanda
Chairman
Harare
27 March 2025

M J Fowler
Chief Executive Officer
Harare
27 March 2025

Board attendance (from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024)

Name of Director	Main Board		Audit & Risk Committee		Remuneration & Nominations Committee	
	Attended	Possible	Attended	Possible	Attended	Possible
Michael John Fowler	4	4	3	3	2	2
Oliver Tendai Kamundimu	4	4	3	3	2	2
Evlyn Mkondo*	4	4	3	3	2	2
Sternford Moyo*#^	2	2	1	1	1	1
Thembinkosi Nkosana Sibanda#	4	4	3	3	2	2
Mike Mudondo*#	4	4	3	3	2	2

** Audit and Risk Committtee member*
 # Remuneration and Nominations Committtee member
^ Sternford Moyo passed away on 5 July 2024

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Company Secretary
Harare
27 March 2025

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Chief Executive Officer
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	Attended	Possible	Attended	Possible	Attended	Possible
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Evlyn Mkondo*	4	4	3	3	2	2
Sternford Moyo*#^	2	2	1	1	1	1
Thembinkosi Nkosana Sibanda#	4	4	3	3	2	2
Mike Mudondo*#	4	4	3	3	2	2

** Audit and Risk Committtee member*
 # Remuneration and Nominations Committtee member
^ Sternford Moyo passed away on 5 July 2024

FINANCIAL REPORTS

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

NEW UNDERGROUND OPERATIONS AT PICKSTONE MINE

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY AND APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors of the Company are required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24.31) and the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange listing regulations to maintain adequate accounting records and to prepare consolidated financial statements that present a true and fair understanding of the situation of the Company and the Group at the end of each financial year, and of the profit and cash flows for the period. In preparing the accompanying consolidated financial statements, generally accepted accounting practices have been followed. Suitable accounting policies have been used and consistently applied, and reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates have been made.

The principal accounting policies of the Group conform to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards) and are consistent with those applied in the previous year, except for any changes arising from revisions and updates in IFRS Accounting Standards as outlined in section 3 of the consolidated financial statements (Accounting Policies). The principal accounting policies of the Group also conform to the applicable Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24.31).

Compliance with IFRSs Accounting Standards

The consolidated financial statements are prepared with the objective of complying fully with the IFRS Accounting Standards. Complying with IFRS Accounting Standards achieves consistency with the financial reporting framework adopted by the Group since 2010. Using a globally recognized reporting framework also facilitates understandability and comparability with similar businesses and allows consistency in the interpretation of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements referred to below in all material respects comply with the IFRS Accounting Standards for the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Group.

Paragraph 2.12 of the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (The Conceptual Framework) prescribes that for financial information to be useful, it "must not only represent relevant phenomena, but it must also faithfully represent the substance of the phenomena that it purports to represent. In many circumstances, the substance of an economic phenomenon and its legal form are the same. If they are not the same, providing information only about the legal form would not faithfully represent the economic phenomenon." International Accounting Standard 10 (IAS10) "Events after the Reporting Period" also requires an entity to adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect events after the reporting period that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period.

The Directors have satisfied themselves that the Group is in a sound financial position and has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they are satisfied that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

The Board recognises and acknowledges its responsibility for the Group's systems of internal financial control. Padenga maintains internal controls and systems that are designed to safeguard the assets of the Group, prevent and detect errors, negligence and fraud and ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Group's records. The Group's Audit Committee has met the external auditors to discuss their reports relating to their work and an assessment of the relative strengths and weaknesses of critical control areas and processes. No breakdowns in internal controls involving material loss were reported to the Directors in respect of the period under review.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2024, which appear on pages 110 to 159 have been approved by the Board of Directors and are signed on its behalf by:

T N Sibanda	**O T Kamundimu**	**M J Fowler**
Chairman	Chief Finance Officer	Chief Executive Officer
27 March 2025	27 March 2025	27 March 2025

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Independent Auditors' Report
To the Shareholders of Padenga Holdings Limited

Qualified opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Padenga Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries, (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, accounting policies and notes to the consolidated financial statements, as set out on pages 110 to 159.

In our opinion, except for the possible effect of the matters described in the Basis for qualified opinion section of our report, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Padenga Holdings Limited as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated 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 the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31).

Basis for qualified opinion

Non-compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards IAS 21 - The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (IAS 21) and inappropriate application of IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (IAS 8)

During the 2019 financial year, the group changed their functional currency from the Zimbabwean Dollar (ZWL) to the United States dollar (USD). The Group applied the interbank foreign currency exchange rates to translate ZWL denominated transactions and balances to the USD functional currency. The Group applied inappropriate exchange rates, as these rates did not satisfy the requirements to be considered an appropriate exchange rate in accordance with IAS 21 during this period. The non-compliance with IAS 21 is due to the lack of access to foreign currency for immediate delivery through the interbank foreign currency market.

The Group's current functional currency is the USD as described in note 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements.

In addition, Padenga Holdings Limited consolidates a subsidiary, Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited, as disclosed in the corporate information Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, with effect from 1 January 2020. The subsidiary had, in 2019, applied an incorrect date of change of functional currency of 22 February 2019 instead of 1 October 2018. This constituted a departure from the requirements of IAS 21 and as a result the consolidated financial statements contains a potential misstatement.

The departure from IAS 21, as it relates to the above matters, has led to a qualified opinion being issued on the consolidated financial statements of the Group in the prior years. Whilst considered to be material, the financial effect of these departures has not been determined, as an IAS 21 compliant exchange rate was not available.

The Group has not restated the consolidated financial statements, as required by IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, to resolve the instances of non-compliance with IAS 21 noted above and, as a result, a portion of property, plant and equipment, the related deferred tax, depreciation, and income tax expense remain misstated.

Consequently, our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is qualified because of the possible effects of the non-compliance with IAS 21 on the current period's balances as at 31 December 2024.

In addition, our opinion is also modified because of the possible effect of these matters on the comparability of the current period's consolidated financial statements.

Non-compliance with IFRS 3 - Business Combinations

As described in accounting policy Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group acquired a controlling interest in a subsidiary, Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited, on 1 January 2020. The Group did not determine the fair values of the acquired assets and assumed liabilities, at acquisition constituting a departure from IFRS 3. Whilst considered to be material, the financial effects of this departure could not be determined. This has led to a qualified opinion being issued in the prior years.

The Group has not restated the consolidated financial statements, as required by IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, to resolve the instances of non-compliance with IFRS 3 noted above and, as a result, a portion of property, plant and equipment, mine development asset, non-controlling interests and the entire goodwill balance is potentially misstated due to the non-compliance with IFRS 3 in the opening and closing balances for the current year and that of the prior year comparatives.

Consequently, our opinion on the consolidated financial statements is qualified because of the possible effect of the non-compliance with IFRS 3 on the current period's balances as at 31 December 2024.

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In addition, our opinion is also modified because of the possible effect of these matters on the comparability of the current period's consolidated financial statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter 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.

Existence of mines inventories-ore stockpiles

Refer to accounting policy note 4 on inventories, note 4.1 use of judgements, estimates and assumptions - Inventories - gold bullion, gold, gold-in-circuit and ore stockpiles and note 16.1 mines inventories to the consolidated financial statements.

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
Mines inventory, comprising crushed and uncrushed ore stockpiles ("ore stockpiles"), are a key element on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position and are valued at US$14 543 820 as at 31 December 2024. The ore stockpiles, subject to meeting minimum estimated mineral content, are measured using quantity surveying techniques that entail conducting ariel surveys and use of computer software's. The measurement is performed by management specialists (qualified experts) using the following estimates and assumptions: • Specific gravity factor (SG) which is volatile • Estimated volume of ore stockpiles • Ore grade Due to the methods employed in determining the quantity of ore stockpiles as at 31 December 2024, the significant estimation as well as assumptions relating to recoverable ounces of gold within an ore stockpile, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	Our approach to addressing the key audit matter included the following audit procedures, amongst others: • Evaluating the work of management's specialists, which we used in our audit, for reasonability of the methods, assumptions and judgments applied including the grade of ore, the specific gravity factor and the suitability of computer software's utilised. We tested the data used by management's specialists and evaluated their findings. As a basis for using the work of management's specialists in our procedures, we assessed the competence and capabilities of the specialists as well as their objectivity. • Attending and observing, at year end, the survey process of determining stockpile volumes as well as observing the process of determining the specific gravity factors. • Corroborating the quantity of ore stockpiles using throughput reconciliations for the year to assess reasonability of the quantity determined through survey. • Reviewing management's sensitivity analysis on the inputs into the fair valuation for accuracy and reasonability. • Assessing the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in terms of IAS 2 in the consolidated financial statements given the significant estimation involved.

Valuation of biological assets

Refer to accounting policy note 4 on biological assets, note 4.1 use of judgements, estimates and assumptions - fair valuation of biological assets and note 15, biological assets, to the consolidated financial statements.

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Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
As at 31 December 2024, the Group's non-current and current biological assets were valued at US$11 422 935 and US$32 330 891 respectively. The biological assets are measured at fair value using the market approach for the harvesting crop (current assets) and replacement cost approach for the breeders (non-current assets). As disclosed in note 15, Biological assets, to the consolidated financial statements, the Group makes certain assumptions, judgements and use unobservable inputs in determining the fair value. The key assumptions and unobservable inputs include the following: • average theoretical lifespan of a crocodile, • average forecast price per skin, • quality grading, • harvestable age of growers, • age of crocodiles • replacement cost of hatchlings plus inputs at current costs up to maturity age of breeders. We have considered the valuation of biological assets to be a key audit matter due to the significant judgement and estimation involved in determining the fair value of biological assets.	Our audit procedures included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the process followed by management in determining the fair values of the biological assets through enquiries. • Evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methods applied by management, this included assessing for consistency with prior periods. • Evaluating the reasonability of the significant unobservable inputs congruency with market trends and data. We performed tests of the data utilised. • Performing retrospective reviews and evaluating for reasonability, the key assumptions used in the determination of fair value. • Reviewing management's throughput reconciliation of livestock movement during the year and vouching, for a selected sample, to supporting documentation. • Recalculating the fair valuation of breeders and growers using management's models. • Obtaining representation from management that they have considered the judgements and assumptions made in the determination of fair values. • Assessing the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements for compliance with IFRS 13 and IAS 41.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the corporate information, the directors responsibility and approval of financial statements, the report of the directors and the unaudited company statement of financial position, which we obtained prior to the date of this report, and the Annual Report, which is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. 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, in the prior year, the Group did not comply with the requirements of IAS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates and IFRS 3 - Business Combinations and in the current year the Group did not comply with IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. We have concluded that the other information is materially misstated for the same reasons with respect to the amounts or other items referred to in the Basis of qualified opinion above.

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of the directors for the consolidated financial statements

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

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

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

Michael de Beer
Chartered Accountant (Z)
Registered Auditor
PAAB Practicing Certificate Number 0369

27 March 2025

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

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P.O Box 6, Harare Zimbabwe

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Revenue	7	222 958 425	155 575 305
Other income	7.1	3 697 452	536 130
Financial loss	8.3	(2 939 268)	(4 400 235)
Impairment gain/(loss) on trade receivables	17.2	458	(1 421)
Cost of goods sold	7.2	(110 914 856)	(88 528 846)
Employee benefits expense	7.4	(20 612 304)	(18 133 148)
Other operating costs	7.3	(20 375 355)	(18 356 335)
Operating profit before depreciation, amortisation and fair valuation adjustments		**71 814 552**	**26 691 450**
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	12	(10 223 293)	(7 549 189)
Depreciation - right of use assets	12.2	(2 374 221)	(1 816 680)
Amortisation	13.1	(3 194 977)	(2 904 768)
Operating profit before interest and fair value adjustments		**56 022 061**	**14 420 813**
Fair value adjustments on biological assets	8.4	1 930 874	8 274 119
Profit before interest and tax		**57 952 935**	**22 694 932**
Interest income	8.1	40 856	32 567
Interest expense - loans	8.2	(8 768 877)	(8 163 214)
Interest expense - lease	8.2	(431 384)	(280 152)
Profit before tax		**48 793 530**	**14 284 133**
Income tax expense	9.1	(8 591 565)	(6 112 738)
Profit for the year		**40 201 965**	**8 171 395**
Other comprehensive income		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**40 201 965**	**8 171 395**
Profit for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		22 447 521	5 416 969
Non-controlling interest		17 754 444	2 754 426
		40 201 965	**8 171 395**
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		22 447 521	5 416 969
Non-controlling interest		17 754 444	2 754 426
		40 201 965	**8 171 395**
Earnings per share (cents)			
Basic earnings per share	6	**4.07**	**0.99**
Diluted earnings per share*	6	**4.07**	**0.98**
Basic headline earnings per share	6	**3.53**	**0.99**
Diluted headline earnings per share *	6	**3.53**	**0.98**

* The prior year diluted earnings per share and diluted headline earnings per share were restated (refer to note 6 D).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	Note	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment *	**12**	95 515 364	92 054 542
Mine development assets	**14**	17 870 610	12 105 224
Exploration and evaluation assets	**14.1**	126 852	329 804
Goodwill	**1**	4 594 571	4 594 571
Intangible assets	**13**	233 129	313 380
Right of use assets	**12.2**	3 997 905	4 646 949
Biological assets	**15.1**	11 422 935	12 434 311
		133 761 366	**126 478 781**
Current assets			
Biological assets	**15.2**	32 330 891	30 753 900
Mines inventories	**16.1**	14 543 820	15 240 275
Inventories	**16**	24 088 053	20 771 444
Trade and other receivables	**17.1**	22 213 586	12 478 027
Current tax receivable	**9.2.2**	1 846 891	2 022 873
Cash and cash equivalents	**11.1**	5 064 001	1 154 523
		100 087 242	**82 421 042**
Total assets		**233 848 608**	**208 899 823**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	**18.2**	55 208	54 951
Share premium	**18.6**	27 620 264	27 298 872
Retained earnings		60 548 977	41 745 231
Share based payment reserve	**18.4**	-	300 490
Change in ownership reserve	**18.7**	(63 863)	(63 863)
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		**88 160 586**	**69 335 681**
Non-controlling interest	**26**	**33 658 985**	**18 338 077**
Total shareholders' equity		**121 819 571**	**87 673 758**
Non-current liabilities			
Interest-bearing borrowings	**19.1**	10 106 716	11 172 216
Lease liabilities	**24.1**	2 319 966	2 851 683
Mine rehabilitation provisions	**14.2**	3 467 082	3 166 841
Deferred tax liability	**10**	24 449 615	22 945 241
		40 343 379	**40 135 981**
Current liabilities			
Bank overdraft	**19.4**	5 866 271	6 046 923
Interest-bearing borrowings	**19.2**	39 949 006	52 302 157
Trade and other payables	**20**	18 173 866	18 513 350
Lease liabilities	**24.1**	2 249 197	2 305 837
Employee benefit accruals	**21**	1 771 699	1 601 206
Tax payable	**9.2.1**	3 675 619	320 611
		71 685 658	**81 090 084**
Total liabilities		**112 029 037**	**121 226 065**
Total equity and liabilities		**233 848 608**	**208 899 823**

*The rehabilitation asset has been reclassified and presented under property, plant and equipment in compliance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, materiality considerations (refer to note 12).

O T Kamundimu
Group Chief Finance Officer
27 March 2025

M J Fowler
Group Chief Executive Officer
27 March 2025

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Share capital *note 18.2* US$	Share premium *note 18.6* US$	Share based payment reserve *note 18.4* US$	Change in ownership reserve *note 18.7* US$	Retained earnings US$	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent US$	Non-controlling interest *note 26* US$	Total share-holders equity US$
Balance at 1 January 2023	**54 430**	**27 005 023**	**563 768**	**(63 863)**	**39 088 466**	**66 647 824**	**17 121 712**	**83 769 536**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5 416 969	5 416 969	2 754 426	8 171 395
Issue of ordinary shares	521	293 849	-	-	-	294 370	-	294 370
Share issue transaction costs (note 18.8)	-	-	-	-	(192 082)	(192 082)	-	(192 082)
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(2 568 122)	(2 568 122)	(1 538 061)	(4 106 183)
Share options exercised	-	-	(294 371)	-	-	(294 371)	-	(294 371)
Share based payment scheme expense for the year	-	-	31 093	-	-	31 093	-	31 093
Balance at 31 December 2023	**54 951**	**27 298 872**	**300 490**	**(63 863)**	**41 745 231**	**69 335 681**	**18 338 077**	**87 673 758**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**54 951**	**27 298 872**	**300 490**	**(63 863)**	**41 745 231**	**69 335 681**	**18 338 077**	**87 673 758**
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	22 447 521	22 447 521	17 754 444	40 201 965
Issue of ordinary shares	257	321 392	-	-	-	321 649	-	321 649
Dividend	-	-	-	-	(3 643 775)	(3 643 775)	(2 433 536)	(6 077 311)
Share options exercised	-	-	(321 649)	-	-	(321 649)	-	(321 649)
Share based payment scheme expense for the year	-	-	21 159	-	-	21 159	-	21 159
Balance at 31 December 2024	**55 208**	**27 620 264**	**-**	**(63 863)**	**60 548 977**	**88 160 586**	**33 658 985**	**121 819 571**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Cash generated from operations			
Profit for the period		**40 201 965**	**8 171 395**
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment	**12**	10 223 293	7 549 189
Depreciation – right of use assets	**12.2**	2 374 221	1 816 680
Amortisation of intangible assets	**13.1**	3 194 977	2 904 768
Net interest expense		9 159 404	8 410 799
Unrealised exchange loss		1 205 713	864 408
Deaths of biological assets	**15.1**	23 076	22 776
Fair value adjustment on biological assets	**8.4**	(1 930 874)	(8 274 119)
Discounts		(488 060)	(410 164)
Insurance claims		(6 813)	-
Impairment losses on intangible assets		4 480	98 719
Loss on disposal of intangible assets		-	7 573
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(2 922 473)	(105 741)
Unwinding of rehabilitation provision	**14.3**	483 292	367 283
Share based option scheme adjustment		21 159	31 093
Inventory write offs	**7.6**	108 499	-
Employee benefit accruals movement		247 346	157 044
Tax expense		8 591 565	6 112 738
Cash generated from operations before working capital changes		**70 490 770**	**27 724 441**
Working capital changes			
Increase in inventories		(1 410 295)	(4 825 040)
Decrease in biological assets		122 508	809 350
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(9 735 918)	10 780 200
Increase in payables		536 638	6 176 472
Working capital changes		**(10 487 067)**	**12 940 982**
Cash generated from operating activities		**60 003 703**	**40 665 423**
Interest received		30 973	32 567
Interest paid	**19.2**	(7 771 086)	(6 175 069)
Interest paid - leases		(253 061)	(408 949)
Taxation paid	**9.2**	(3 732 183)	(725 000)
Net cash generated from operations		**48 278 346**	**33 388 972**
Net cash utilised in investing activities		**(19 718 209)**	**(36 177 255)**
- proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		2 943 116	190 926
- proceeds on insurance claims		6 813	-
- purchase of property, plant and equipment	**12**	(14 077 425)	(27 714 272)
- purchase of mine development assets	**14**	(8 446 970)	(8 075 764)
- expenditure on exploration and evaluation of assets	**14.1**	-	(181 700)
- expenditure on non-current biological assets	**15.1**	(98 685)	(99 257)
- purchase of intangible assets	**13**	(45 058)	(297 188)
Net cash flow before financing activities		**28 560 137**	**(2 788 283)**
Net cash utilised in financing activities		**(23 825 611)**	**3 528 109**
- proceeds from share issues		257	8 475
- proceeds from borrowings	**19.2**	39 161 392	37 173 249
- repayments of borrowings	**19.2**	(53 641 218)	(28 459 916)
- lease payments	**11.2**	(2 491 845)	(1 684 995)
- dividends paid to equity holders of the parent and non controlling interests	**31.2**	(6 854 197)	(3 316 622)
- share capital transaction cost	**18.8**	-	(192 082)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4 734 526	739 826
Impact of changes in exchange rates on cash held	**8.3**	(825 048)	(849 689)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		1 154 523	1 264 386
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**11.1**	**5 064 001**	**1 154 523**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial statements of Padenga Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries (The Group) for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 27 March 2025. Padenga Holdings Limited is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe whose shares are publicly traded on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange (VFEX). The Group is engaged in developing and operating large scale commercial gold mines in Zimbabwe, after having acquired a 50.1% stake in Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited. The group wholly owns Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited whose principal activities are the production and rearing of crocodiles and the export of Nile crocodile skins and meat.

Information on the Group's related party relationships is presented in note 28.

Business Combinations

Information on acquisition of Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited

On 1 January 2020, the Group acquired a 50.1% stake in Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited, that specialises in mining. Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited owns Delta Gold (Private) Limited and Breckridge Investments (Private) Limited. Delta Gold owns Eureka Gold Mine, a mining operation based in Guruve mining area, in the province of Mashonaland Central, Zimbabwe.

Breckridge Investments (Private) Limited ('Breckridge') owns Cordillera (Private) Limited ('Cordillera') and Pickstone Gold Mine. Cordillera's primary business is the provision of custom milling and gold buying services to small scale gold miners in and around the Pickstone area in Chegutu, in the province of Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe. Pickstone Gold Mine is a mining operation based in Chegutu, in the province of Mashonaland West, Zimbabwe.

Assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Dallaglio Investments as at the date of acquisition were:

	Value recognised on acquisition as at 1 January 2020 US$
Assets	
Fixed assets	10 757 597
Exploration and evaluation assets	4 195 346
Rehabilitation asset	3 117 093
Inventory	4 517 426
Debtors	26 171 889
Bank balances	947 009
Total	**49 706 360**
Liabilities	
Overdraft	6 150 501
Creditors	1 770 829
Mine rehabilitation provision	3 355 930
Deferred tax	2 702 878
Current tax liability	918 695
Loans third party	5 575 427
Total liabilities	**20 474 260**
Net assets	**29 232 100**
Non-controlling interest (49.9% of net assets)	(14 586 818)
Total net assets acquired	**14 645 282**
Goodwill arising on acquisition**	**4 594 571**
Purchase consideration	**19 239 853**

****Goodwill recognised**

At the time of acquisition, Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited was producing around 65 kilograms of gold per month from Pickstone Peerless and on this basis, was profitable. Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited had also invested funds in pre-mining operations at Eureka.

Reconciliation of the carrying amount of goodwill at the beginning and end of the reporting period is presented below:

Gross carrying amount	
At 1 January 2024	4 594 571
Movement	-
At 31 December 2024	4 594 571

Assessment of impairment of goodwill:

Goodwill is allocated to the mining business operating segment. The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit of US$194 679 737 has been determined based on value in use calculations. Budgeted operating cash flows for the mining business unit were projected and discounted at the Group's weighted average pre-tax cost of capital. The impairment calculations indicated that the goodwill was not impaired. The following key assumptions were made in determining the value in use of the mining business cash-generating unit:

i. A forecast horizon of eight years was used which is consistent with the Life of Mine.
ii. The values assigned to the eight-year plan revenue and cost growth assumptions reflect current trends, anticipated market developments and Management's experience.
iii. The key assumptions for the recoverable amount are the long-term growth rate and the discount rate.
iv. The long-term growth rate used is purely for the impairment testing of goodwill under IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets and does not reflect long-term planning assumptions used by the Group for investment proposals for any other assessments.
v. A discount rate of 27.63% per annum, being the Group's pre-tax weighted average cost of capital, was used. The Group's pre-tax weighted average cost of capital is deemed appropriate.

Goodwill impairment testing is a six-step process

a. Dividing the entity into cash generating units or identifying the cash generating units.
b. Allocating the goodwill to the cash generating unit(s).
c. Identifying the carrying amount of the cash generating unit assets.
d. Estimating the future pre-tax cash flows of the cash generating unit under review.
e. Identifying an appropriate discount rate and discounting the future cash flows.
f. Comparing carrying value with value in use and recognizing impairment losses.

The goodwill recognised is primarily attributed to the expected synergies and other benefits from combining the assets and activities of Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited with those of the Group.

The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Information on the unbundling of the crocodile business into Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited

The Padenga Holdings Limited (PHL) Board approved a scheme to reconstruct the PHL Group structure by transferring the Nile crocodile operations out of PHL into a separate newly formed and wholly owned legal entity (subsidiary), Padenga Agribusiness (Pvt) Ltd (PAB) which took over the Nile crocodile operations effective 1 January 2024.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION (continued)

Business Combinations (continued)

The Crocodile business was transferred on a going concern basis for a book value of $49,3 million, which amount then constituted the investment by PHL into PAB.

Assets acquired and liabilities transferred

The value of the assets and liabilities as at 1 January 2024 were:

	Value of assets transferred US$
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	19 116 268
Intangible fixed assets	29 307
Biological assets (non-current assets)	12 434 311
Right of use assets	1 163 965
Biological assets (current assets)	30 753 899
Inventories	9 747 722
Third party trade and other receivables	3 007 777
Cash at bank	418 004
Total	**76 671 253**
Liabilities	
Deferred tax liability	13 155 326
Lease liability-long term	903 723
Lease liability short term	147 915
Borrowings - third party local	10 578 350
Third party trade and other payables	1 953 868
Employee benefit accruals	541 455
Total liabilities	**27 280 637**
Net assets	**49 390 616**
Total net assets transferred into PAB	**49 390 616**
Investment in PAB at cost	**49 390 616**

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

Compliance with IFRS accounting standards

The consolidated financial statements are prepared with the objective of complying fully with the IFRS®Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (COBE) (Chapter 24:31). Complying with IFRS Accounting Standards achieves consistency with the financial reporting framework adopted by the Group since 2010. Using a globally recognized reporting framework also facilitates understandability and comparability with similar businesses and allows consistency in the interpretation of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements referred to above in all material respects comply with the IFRS Accounting Standards for the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Group except for the following:

- Non-compliance with International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 21-The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates (IAS 21) and inappropriate application of IAS 8-Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (IAS 8).

  The non-compliance relates to the period between 22 February 2019 to 22 June 2020, where there were no exchange rates that complied with the requirements of IAS 21, thus impacting a portion of property, plant and equipment, the related deferred tax, depreciation, and income tax expense.

The Group makes use of the cost model and the impacted assets will be corrected when the revaluation model is adopted.

- Non-compliance with IFRS 3-business combinations.

  The non-compliance relates to the acquisition of Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited as at 1 January 2020, refer to note 1. The identifiable assets were not fair valued at the acquisition date as required by IFRS 3 and thus remain potentially misstated.

Going concern

The Board has performed a thorough assessment and confirms that the Group has adequate resources to continue in business and into the foreseeable future. This is supported by both current performance and financial forecasts as well as regular upgrade of property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Group is a going concern.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and the manner required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24.31).

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for biological assets that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars (US$). The US$ is the presentation and functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Group has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Padenga Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024. The subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtained control, and will continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent Group, using consistent accounting policies.

The Group re-assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary. Where the Group's interest is less than 100 per cent, the interest attributable to outside shareholders is reflected in non-controlling interests (NCIs). Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3.1 STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new accounting standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Group has not early adopted the following new or amended accounting standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

A. Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

The amendments specify how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable, and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments state that a currency is exchangeable into another currency when an entity is able to obtain the other currency within a time frame that allows for a normal administrative delay and through a market or exchange mechanism in which an exchange transaction would create enforceable rights and obligations. An entity assesses whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date and for a specified purpose. If an entity is able to obtain no more than an insignificant amount of the other currency at the measurement date for the specified purpose, the currency is not exchangeable into the other currency. The assessment of whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency depends on an entity's ability to obtain the other currency and not on its intention or decision to do so. When a currency is not exchangeable into another currency at a measurement date, an entity is required to estimate the spot exchange rate at that date. An entity's objective in estimating the spot exchange rate is to reflect the rate at which an orderly exchange transaction would take place at the measurement date between market participants under prevailing economic conditions.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025, with earlier application permitted. An entity is not permitted to apply the amendments retrospectively. Instead, an entity is required to apply the specific transition provisions included in the amendments.

The Directors of the company anticipate that the application of these amendments may have an impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

B. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements:

- Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.
- Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.
- Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Directors of the company are in the process of assessing the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

C. Classification and measurement of financial instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

In May 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board issued Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7), which:

1) Clarifies that a financial liability is derecognised on the 'settlement date', i.e., when the related obligation is discharged, cancelled, expires or the liability otherwise qualifies for derecognition. It also introduces an accounting policy option to derecognise financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system before settlement date if certain conditions are met.
2) Clarifies how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features.
3) Clarifies the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments.
4) Requires additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial assets and liabilities with contractual terms that reference a contingent event (including those that are ESG-linked) and equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The publication of the amendments concludes the classification and measurement phase of the IASB's post implementation review (PIR) of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The Directors of the company are in the process of assessing the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

D. IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 permits an eligible subsidiary to provide reduced disclosures when applying IFRS Accounting Standards in its financial statements. A subsidiary is eligible for the reduced disclosures if it does not have public accountability and its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 19 is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible and sets out the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries that elect to apply it. An entity is only permitted to apply IFRS 19 if, at the end of the reporting period:

- it is a subsidiary (this includes an intermediate parent)
- it does not have public accountability, and
- its ultimate or any intermediate parent produces consolidated financial statements available for public use that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

A subsidiary has public accountability if:

- its debt or equity instruments are traded in a public market or it is in the process of issuing such instruments for trading in a public market (a domestic or foreign stock exchange or an over-the-counter market, including local and regional markets), or
- it holds assets in a fiduciary capacity for a broad group of outsiders as one of its primary businesses (for example, banks, credit unions, insurance entities, securities brokers/dealers, mutual funds and investment banks often meet this second criterion).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3.1 STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

Eligible entities can apply IFRS 19 in their consolidated, separate or individual financial statements. An eligible intermediate parent that does not apply IFRS 19 in its consolidated financial statements may do so in its separate financial statements. The new standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for a reporting period earlier than the reporting period in which it first applies IFRS 18, it is required to apply a modified set of disclosure requirements set out in an appendix to IFRS 19. If an entity elects to apply IFRS 19 for an annual reporting period before it applied the amendments to IAS 21, it is not required to apply the disclosure requirements in IFRS 19 with regard to Lack of Exchangeability. The Directors of the company do not anticipate that IFRS 19 will be applied for purposes of the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

E. IFRS 1 First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

The amendments improve consistency with the requirements in IFRS 9 and adds cross-references in IFRS 1 to the relevant hedge accounting paragraphs of IFRS 9, to improve the understandability of IFRS 1.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

There is no impact on the Group because the Group is not the first time adopter of IFRS.

F. IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

The IASB amendments resolved an inconsistency between paragraphs on the determination of whether other parties are acting as de facto agents. The amendments clarify that the relationship described is just one example of a circumstance in which judgement is required to determine whether a party is acting as a de facto agent.

The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The Directors of the company are in the process of assessing the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

G. IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows

The IASB amendments replaced the term 'cost method' with 'at cost'. The IASB had removed the definition of 'cost method' from IFRS Accounting Standards in May 2008. However, at that time, the IASB had not amended certain paragraphs of IAS 7.The amendments will be effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026. Entities can early adopt the amendments that relate to the classification of financial assets plus the related disclosures and apply the other amendments later.

The Directors of the company are in the process of assessing the impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements in future periods.

3.2 NEW CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE REQUIREMENTS

i. Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in January 2020, for the first time in the current year. The amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities as current or non-current in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability, income or expenses, or the information disclosed about those items. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period, specify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability, explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period, and introduce a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

ii. Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements— Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, published in November 2022, for the first time in the current year. The amendments specify that only covenants that an entity is required to comply with on or before the end of the reporting period affect the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date (and therefore must be considered in assessing the classification of the liability as current or non-current). Such covenants affect whether the right exists at the end of the reporting period, even if compliance with the covenant is assessed only after the reporting date (e.g. a covenant based on the entity's financial position at the reporting date that is assessed for compliance only after the reporting date).The IASB also specifies that the right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date is not affected if an entity only has to comply with a covenant after the reporting period. However, if the entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to the entity complying with covenants within twelve months after the reporting period, an entity discloses information that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk of the liabilities becoming repayable within twelve months after the reporting period. This would include information about the covenants (including the nature of the covenants and when the entity is required to comply with them), the carrying amount of related liabilities and facts and circumstances, if any, that indicate that the entity may have difficulties complying with the covenants.

iii. Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments:
Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements

The Group has adopted the amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures titled Supplier Finance Arrangements for the first time in the current year. The amendments add a disclosure objective to IAS 7 stating that an entity is required to disclose information about its supplier finance arrangements that enables users of financial statements to assess the effects of those arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows. In addition, IFRS 7 is amended to add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the requirements to disclose information about an entity's exposure to concentration of liquidity risk. The amendments contain specific transition provisions for the first annual reporting period in which the Group applies the amendments. Under the transitional provisions an entity is not required to disclose:

- comparative information for any reporting periods presented before the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.
- the information otherwise required by IAS 7:44H(b)(ii)–(iii) as at the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments. Note 11.1 provides the required disclosures related to these amendments.

In the current year, the Group has applied a number of amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the IASB that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2024. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

3.2 NEW CURRENTLY EFFECTIVE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

iv. Amendments to IAS 12: International tax Reform pillar two model rules

In May 2023, the Board issued amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes, which introduce a mandatory exception in IAS 12 from recognising and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments clarify that IAS 12 applies to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two Model Rules published by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including tax law that implements qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. Such tax legislation, and the income taxes arising from it, are referred to as 'Pillar Two legislation' and 'Pillar Two income taxes', respectively.

Management has determined that the Company is not within the scope of OECDs Pillar Two Model rules and the exception to the recognition and disclosure of information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes is not applicable to the Group.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, except if mentioned otherwise.

REVENUE

Revenue recognition – Crocodile Operation

Sale of skins

The Group is in the business of production and selling of crocodile skins and meat to both the local and export markets. The Group recognises revenue from contracts with customers when the skins are collected by the customer from the farms and at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. For skin and meat sales, the normal credit term is 30 to 90 days upon delivery of goods. In determining the transaction price for the sale of skins, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration in the form of quality incentive.

Variable consideration

The Group earns a variable quality incentive on the sale of skins to its major customer. Under IFRS15, the quality incentive gives rise to variable consideration. The quality incentive is recognised as the difference between the prices achieved from skins delivered in the year and the guaranteed price. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Consequently, the timing of the recognition of quality incentive revenue is much later than the timing of the underlying sale.

Revenue, which excludes Value Added Tax and sales between Group companies, represents the invoiced value of goods and services supplied by the Group. The Group recognises revenue when the customer obtains control of the goods according to the terms of the contracts.

Revenue Recognition – Mining

Sale of Gold

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable in respect of the sale of gold bullion produced in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Prices will be based on market prices. Quantities of the gold are obtained from the gold declaration form produced by the Group and agreed by the two parties.

Revenue will be recognised when the Group has fulfilled its performance obligations in terms of its agreement with its customer; that is, on the date that gold bullion is physically delivered to the customer. For gold sales the normal credit term is 10 days upon delivery of goods.

LEASES

At inception, the Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. This assessment involves the exercise of judgement about whether it depends on a specified asset, whether the Group obtains substantially all the economic benefits from the use of that asset and whether the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. Short-term leases are for a period of 12 months and below. The long-term leases are for contracts which are above 12 months up to 10 years.

Leased Assets/Right-Of-Use Assets (ROUA)

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

- Land and Buildings 5 – 10 years
- Plant and Equipment 5 – 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments, including in substance, fixed lease payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of the lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments or a change in the option to purchase the underlying asset.

Low value and short-term leases

The Group has elected not to recognize ROUA and liabilities for the leases where the total lease term is less than or equal to 12 months, or for leases of low value with a threshold of below US$5,000 per year as they are incurred. Lease expenses for low value leases are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost which comprises of the purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of the rehabilitation obligation and for qualifying assets (where relevant), borrowing costs excluding the costs of day-to-day servicing, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such costs include the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment. When significant parts of property and equipment require replacement at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its costs are recognised in the carrying amount of plant and equipment as replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as they are incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Freehold property is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected useful lives of the assets such that the cost is reduced to the residual values of the assets over the useful lives of the assets. The various rates of depreciation are listed below:

Freehold property	2% -2.5%
Leasehold improvements	5% - 10% limited to the lease period
Plant, fittings and equipment	3% - 33%
Vehicles	10% - 30%

Certain plant and machinery were depreciated at the lower of life of mine or estimated remaining useful life.

As at 31 December 2024, the total remaining estimated life of mine was as follows:

Mine	**Total remaining estimated life of mine**
Breckridge Mine	8 years
Delta Gold Zimbabwe	7 years

Freehold properties are Group owned buildings not built on leased land. Leasehold Improvements relate to infrastructure that has been built on the leased farms which includes crocodile pens and storage barns for inventory. Due to the nature of the leasehold improvements, these have been assessed to have shorter useful lives than freehold property. In addition, the depreciation rates are limited to the remaining lease period which includes the renewal period. Further details of the lease terms have been provided in Note 24.

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods of property, plant and equipment are reviewed by the Group and prospectively adjusted if necessary, on an annual basis. Depreciation is not charged when the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment becomes equal or less than the residual value.

An item of property, 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 de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Group assesses useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment each year taking into consideration previous experience, technological changes and the local operating environment. No change to the useful lives has been considered necessary during the period. Residual values will be reassessed each year and adjustments for depreciation will be done in future periods if there is an indication of impairment in value. Refer to note 12 for the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment (PPE) and the accounting policy note for the useful lives of PPE.

Capital Work in Progress

Expenditure is transferred from 'Exploration and evaluation assets' to Property, plant and equipment once the work completed to date supports the future development of the property and such development receives appropriate approvals.

After transfer of the exploration and evaluation assets, all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalised in capital work in progress. Items may be produced while bringing an item of property, plant and equipment to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (such as samples produced when testing whether the asset is functioning properly). An entity recognises the proceeds from selling any such items and the cost of those items, in profit or loss in accordance with applicable Standards. The entity measures the cost of those items applying the measurement requirements of IAS 2. After production starts, all assets included in capital work in progress are then transferred to Plant and Machinery which is also a sub-category of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Major Maintenance and Repairs

Expenditure on major maintenance refits or repairs comprises the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset, or part of an asset, that was separately depreciated and is now written off is replaced, and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group through an extended life, the expenditure is capitalised.

Where part of the asset was not separately considered as a component and therefore not depreciated separately, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced asset(s) which is immediately written off. All other day-to-day maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Pre-operating costs

Pre-production expenditure, including evaluation costs incurred to establish or expand productive capacity and to support and maintain that productive capacity is capitalised as property, plant, and equipment. The recognition of pre-production expenditure including evaluation costs in the carrying amount of an asset ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary to operate as intended by Management. Any net income earned while the item is not yet capable of operating as intended reduces the capitalised amount.

Interest on general or specific borrowings to finance the establishment or expansion of mining and processing assets is capitalised during the construction phase. When general and/or specific borrowings are utilised to fund qualifying capital expenditure, such borrowing costs attributable to the capital expenditure are capitalised from the point at which the capital expenditure and related borrowing costs are incurred until completion of construction. Actual interest, net of any temporary income, on specific borrowings is capitalised. Interest on general borrowings is capitalised at the weighted average cost of the debt on qualifying expenditure, limited to actual interest incurred.

Mining claims

Mining claims are the right to extract minerals from a tract of public land. Mining claims not expensed are not depreciated until a claim is explored and a mine is operational. Depreciation is based on the units-of-production method. Expenditure on mining exploration in new areas of interest is

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
Mining claims (continued)
charged against income as incurred. Costs related to property acquisitions, surface and mineral rights are capitalised to mining assets and are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Rehabilitation Assets
The Group recognised in full the future cost of rehabilitating mine sites and related production facilities on a discounted basis at the time of developing the mines and installing and using those facilities.

A liability is raised and the corresponding adjustment is taken to the value of the asset.

The nature of these restoration activities includes: dismantling and removing structures; rehabilitating mines and tailings dams; dismantling operating facilities; closing plant and waste sites and restoring, reclaiming, and revegetating affected areas.

Mine rehabilitation costs will be incurred by the Group either while operating, or at the end of the operating life of, the Group's facilities and mine properties. The Group assesses its mine rehabilitation asset at each reporting date.

However, actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary rehabilitation works required that will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of rehabilitation is likely to depend on when the mines cease to produce at economically viable rates. This, in turn, will depend upon future gold prices, which are inherently uncertain.

STRIPPING COSTS
When a mine development project moves into the production phase, the capitalisation of certain mine development costs ceases and costs are either regarded as forming part of the cost of inventory or expensed, except for costs that qualify for capitalisation relating to mining asset additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development. It is also at this point that depreciation/amortisation commences.

As part of its mining operations, the Group incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations. Stripping costs incurred in the development phase of a mine, before the production phase commences (development stripping), are capitalised as part of the cost of constructing the mine. The stripping activity asset is subsequently amortised using the unit of production method over the life of the identified component of the ore body that became more accessible as a result of the stripping activity. Economically recoverable reserves, which comprise proven and probable reserves, are used to determine the expected useful life of the identified component of the ore body. The stripping activity asset is then carried at cost less amortisation and any impairment losses.

The capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases when the mine/component is commissioned and ready for use as intended by Management.

The Group assesses the stage of each mine construction project to determine when a mine moves into the production stage. The criteria used to assess the start date are determined based on the unique nature of each mine construction project, such as the complexity of a plant , its location and when the mine is operating in line with the mine plan. When a mine construction project is ready for use and moves into the production stage, the capitalisation of mine construction costs ceases and further costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed. During the production stage only costs qualifying for capitalisation as mining assets additions or improvements, underground mine development or mineable reserve development are capitalised.

Stripping activities undertaken during the production phase of a surface mine (production stripping) are accounted for as set out below. After the commencement of production, further development of the mine may require a phase of unusually high stripping that is similar in nature to development phase stripping. The cost of such stripping is accounted for in the same way as development stripping (as outlined above).

Production stripping is generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the ore to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories.

Where the benefits are realised in the form of improved access to ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognised as a non-current asset, referred to as a 'stripping activity asset', if the following criteria are met:
a) Future economic benefits (being improved access to the ore body) are probable.
b) The component of the ore body for which access will be improved can be accurately identified.
c) The costs associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

If any of the criteria are not met, the production stripping costs are charged to profit or loss as operating costs as they are incurred.

In identifying components of the ore body, the Group analyses each of the mine plans. Generally, a component will be a subset of the total ore body, and a mine may have several components. The mine plans and therefore the identification of components, can vary between mines for a number of reasons. These include, but are not limited to: the type of commodity, the geological characteristics of the ore body, the geographical location, and/or financial considerations. Given the nature of the Group's operations, components are generally either major pushbacks or phases and they generally form part of a larger investment decision which requires Board approval.

EXPLORATION and EVALUATION EXPENDITURE
Exploration and evaluation (E&E) activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.
Exploration and Evaluation activity includes:
- Researching and analysing historical exploration data.
- Gathering exploration data through geophysical studies.
- Exploratory drilling and sampling.
- Determining and examining the volume and grade of the resource.
- Surveying transportation and infrastructure requirements.
- Conducting market and finance studies.

Initial recognition and measurement
These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors.

In evaluating whether the expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalised, several different sources of information are used. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

E&E expenditure incurred on licences where a Joint Ore Reserve Code (JORC) - compliant resource has not yet been established is expensed as incurred until sufficient evaluation has occurred in order to establish a JORC- compliant resource. Costs expensed during this phase are included in 'Other operating expenses' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
EXPLORATION and EVALUATION EXPENDITURE
Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

Upon the establishment of a JORC- compliant resource (at which point, the Group considers it probable that economic benefits will be realised), the Group capitalises any further evaluation expenditure incurred for the particular licence as E&E assets up to the point when a JORC- compliant reserve is established. Capitalised E&E expenditure is considered to be an intangible asset.

Exploration and evaluation assets are initially recognised at fair value, including resources and exploration potential that is considered to represent value beyond proven and probable reserves. Once all E&E activities for a particular asset or project have been exhausted, a uniquely identified E&E asset is recognised.

Subsequent measurement

E&E assets are subsequently measured at cost less impairment. Once JORC-compliant reserves are established and development sanctioned, E&E assets are tested for impairment.

Impairment and derecognition

E&E assets are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an E&E asset may exceed its recoverable amount. One or more of the following facts and circumstances could indicate that an impairment test is required:

(a) the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
(b) substantive expenditure on further exploration for the evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
(c) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in this specific area and
(d) sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the E&E asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Derecognition of E&E assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, up until the mine starts producing, where they are subsequently re-classified to "Mine development assets", after which the cost less any accumulated impairment losses will be amortised over the life of the mine concerned.

MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

Once the work completed to date supports the future development of a mine, through proven technical feasibility, subsequent expenditure is classified to mine development assets. The recognition of these costs in the carrying amount of a mine development asset ceases when the mine is in the location and condition necessary to operate as intended by Management.

Mine development assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Individual mining assets are depreciated using the units-of-production method based on their estimated economically recoverable proved and probable mineral reserves, limited to the life of mine.

FINANCIAL ASSETS
Initial recognition and measurement

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

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. Apart from trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed in section Revenue from contracts with customers (IFRS 15). For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments).

Trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at their amortised cost. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, as well as through the amortisation process.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortised cost.

The Group adopted the simplified approach for the assessment of expected credit losses.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain circumstances the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before considering any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery the contractual cash flows.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognised when either:

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

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities include trade and other accounts payable and interest-bearing loans and these are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently at amortised cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the amortisation process.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortised cost.

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

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

De-recognition of financial liability

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

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets IFRS 9 - Expected credit losses

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

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises lifetime expected losses on all these assets without the need to identify significant increases in credit risk (i.e. no distinction is needed between 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses). However, not all trade receivables, contract assets or lease receivables are short-term.

The Group has considered expected credit losses through selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

Refer to Note 17.2 for the carrying amount of trade and other receivables and more information on the impairment of trade and other receivables.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit (CGU)'s fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Group bases its impairment calculation on most recent budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Group's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. A long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment of non-financial assets

For impairment of assets excluding goodwill, inventories, mine inventories, biological assets and deferred tax assets, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the assets or CGU's (cash-generating unit) recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

GOODWILL

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (as at 31 December) and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount including goodwill, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Employees of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model, further details of which are given in Note 18.4.

That cost is recognised in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in equity (other capital reserves), over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS
Equity-settled transactions (continued)

The expense or credit in the consolidated statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

Service and non-market performance conditions are not considered when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP RESERVE

This reserve arose in 2017 on acquisition of additional interest in the Tallow Creek Ranch subsidiary, which brought the parent's shareholding to 82.88%.The change in shareholding was a result of the capital injection on the equity attributable to owners of the parent.

SHARE PREMIUM RESERVE

The Group has a share premium reserve that initially arose on the issue of 541 593 440 shares to shareholders of Innscor Africa Limited at the date of unbundling and separate listing in 2010. The reserve is adjusted as applicable on any new issue of shares.

PROVISIONS
General provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Provisions are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to postpone settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Biological assets are living animals that are managed by the Group. Agricultural produce is the harvested product of the biological asset at the point of harvest. Thereafter, product is classified as inventory. There are two classes of biological assets, grower stock and breeder stock.

The biological assets of the Group comprise of crocodile livestock. At initial recognition, biological assets are valued at fair value and where fair value cannot be reliably measured, they are valued at historical cost. Fair value for breeders is determined using the cost approach by reference to the prevailing replacement cost per unit of inputs required to bring the breeders to maturity.

Fair value of the grower stock is determined by reference to the average theoretical life span of the crocodile stock and the prevailing market prices. The stock is evaluated in terms of its respective life span at the reporting date and consideration given to the different saleable products that could be derived from crocodiles of each age group at the time. On that basis, an indicative value is established using the prevailing local and international market prices for the respective products.

Fair value movements of the biological assets are recognised in profit or loss.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures non-financial assets at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to/by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, if market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- **Level 1** — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- **Level 2** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- **Level 3** — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets and liabilities based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are assets (i) held-for-sale in the ordinary course of the business; (ii) in the process of production for such sale; (iii) to be consumed in the production process or the rendering of services.

The main categories of inventory recognised in the consolidated financial statements are (i) Finished goods - skins , Gold bullion (ii) Raw materials, packaging and consumables (iii) Work in progress - ore stockpiles and gold in circuit**

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. The cost is established on a weighted average basis. Cost represents the cost of materials and where appropriate, direct labour and manufacturing overheads.

**Gold in circuit refers to the amount of gold, not fully processed, present within the processing plant's equipment and pipelines. Gold in circuit is included in the valuation of inventory except for permanent gold in circuit, a portion that is constantly in the process flowsheets and cannot be extracted during production. Permanent gold in circuit is excluded from the valuation of inventory as it cannot be sold in the normal course of business.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
INVENTORIES (continued)

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated selling costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Agricultural produce harvested from biological assets is measured at fair value less cost to sell at the point of harvest. The fair value less cost to sell determined becomes the cost of the agricultural produce for subsequent measurement.

TAXES

Deferred tax liability

The Group recognises a separate deferred tax asset in relation to its lease liabilities and deferred tax liability in relation to its right-of use-assets.

Income tax

Income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the relevant tax authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Income tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

Where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except: 'where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or losses.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income is recognised in equity or other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Royalties, resource rent tax and revenue-based taxes

In addition to corporate income taxes, the Group's consolidated financial statements also include, and recognise as taxes on income, other types of taxes on net income.

Royalties, resource rent taxes and revenue-based taxes are accounted for under IAS 12 when they have the characteristics of an income tax. This is the case when they are imposed under Government authority and the amount payable is based on taxable income — rather than physical quantities produced or as a percentage of revenue — after adjustment for temporary differences. For such arrangements, current and deferred income tax is provided on the same basis as described above for other forms of taxation. Obligations arising from royalty arrangements and other types of taxes that do not satisfy these criteria are recognised as current provisions and included in cost of sales. The resource rent taxes payable by the Group meet the criteria to be treated as part of income taxes.

Value added tax

Revenues, expenses, and assets are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax except:

- Where the Value Added Tax incurred on purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the Value Added Tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of Value Added Tax included.

The net amount of the Value Added Tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position.

OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is the Group's Chief Executive Officer.

REHABILITATION PROVISION

The Company incurs environmental rehabilitation liabilities relating to its operating and closed mines and development projects. The Group recognises a rehabilitation provision where it has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. The nature of these restoration activities includes: dismantling and removing structures; rehabilitating mines and tailings dams; dismantling operating facilities; closing plant and waste sites and restoring, reclaiming and revegetating affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the mining operation's location. When the liability is initially recognised, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalised by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets to the extent that it was incurred as a result of the development/construction of the mine.

Additional disturbances which arise due to further development/ construction at the mine are recognised as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 16.59% (2023 :15.26%) and rehabilitation is expected to occur within nine to ten years.

Changes in the estimated timing of rehabilitation or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognising an adjustment to the rehabilitation liability and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates, if the initial estimate was originally recognised as part of an asset measured in accordance with IAS 16.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)
REHABILITATION PROVISION (continued)

Any reduction in the rehabilitation liability and therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates, may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is taken immediately to profit or loss. If the change in estimate results in an increase in the rehabilitation liability and therefore, an addition to the carrying value of the asset, the Group considers whether this is an indication of impairment of the asset as a whole, and if so, tests for impairment. If, for mature mines, the estimate for the revised mine assets net of rehabilitation provisions exceeds the recoverable value, that portion of the increase is charged directly to expense.

BORROWING COSTS

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

4.1 USE OF JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Assumption 1

Exploration and evaluation (E&E) activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource.

Dallaglio applies the area of interest method when accounting for E&E costs. Licence costs paid in connection with a right to explore in an existing exploration area are capitalised and amortised over the term of the permit.

These costs include directly attributable employee remuneration, materials and fuel used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors. In evaluating whether the expenditures meet the criteria to be capitalised, several different sources of information are used. The information that is used to determine the probability of future benefits depends on the extent of exploration and evaluation that has been performed.

Assumption 2

E&E expenditure incurred on licences where a JORC- compliant resource has not yet been established is expensed as incurred until sufficient evaluation has occurred in order to establish a JORC- compliant resource.

Upon the establishment of a JORC- compliant resource (at which point, the Group considers it probable that economic benefits will be realised), the Group capitalises any further evaluation expenditure incurred for the licence as E&E assets up to the point when a JORC- compliant reserve is established. Capitalised E&E expenditure is an intangible asset. Exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination are initially recognised at fair value, including resources and similarly, the costs associated with development assets' which is a category.

No amortisation is charged during the E&E phase. Refer to note 14.1 for carrying amounts of the exploration and evaluation assets.

Management assessed that the fair values of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Trade receivables subject to provisional pricing are already carried at fair value.

Fair valuation of biological assets – crocodiles

The Group assumes that all hatchlings are born on 31 December every year and that the average theoretical lifespan of a crocodile is 32 months. The fair value calculation is performed only when the crop reaches 18 months of age, before that point the fair value is based on the costs incurred to date. The skin price used in the fair value calculation is that for the average forecast price of skins prevailing as at year end.

Fair valuation of biological assets – breeders

Fair value for breeders is determined using the cost approach by reference to the prevailing replacement cost per unit of inputs required to bring the breeders to maturity.

Refer to Note 15 for the carrying amount of biological assets and the estimates and assumptions applied in determining the fair values of biological assets.

Ore reserve and mineral resource estimates

Ore reserves and mineral resource estimates are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Group's mining properties. Such reserves and mineral resource estimates and changes to these may impact the Group's reported financial position and results, in the following way:

- The carrying value of mine development assets, rehabilitation asset, property, plant and equipment and goodwill may be affected due to changes in estimated future cash flows. (the impact on goodwill is limited to impairment).
- Depreciation and amortisation charges in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income may change, where such charges are determined using the Unit of Production (UOP) method, or where the useful life of the related assets change.
- Provisions for rehabilitation and environmental provisions may change where reserve estimate changes affect expectations about when such activities will occur and the associated cost of these activities.
- The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets may change due to changes in the judgements regarding the existence of such assets and in estimates of the likely recovery of such assets.

The Group estimates and reports ore reserves and mineral resources based on the principles contained in the Joint Ore Resource Code (JORC) for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code requires the use of reasonable investment assumptions, including:

1) Future production estimates, which include proved and probable reserves, resource estimates and committed expansions.
2) Expected future commodity prices, based on current market prices, forward prices and the Group's assessment of the long-term average price.
3) Future cash costs of production, capital expenditure and rehabilitation obligations.

Consequently, Management will form a view of forecast sales prices based on current and long-term historical average price trends. For example, if current prices remain above long-term historical averages for an extended period, Management may assume that lower prices will prevail in the future. As a result, those lower prices would be used to estimate ore reserves and mineral resources under the JORC Code. Lower price assumptions generally result in lower estimates of reserves. As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is produced during the operation of a mine, estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources may change.

The following is the determined life of mine for each mine:

Eureka	7 years
Pickstone Peerless	8 years

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

4.1 USE OF JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (continued)
Ore reserve and mineral resource estimates (continued)
The Group estimates and reports ore reserves and mineral resources in line with the principles contained in the Joint Ore Resource Code (JORC) for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The JORC Code requires the use of reasonable investment assumptions, including:

- Future production estimates, which include proved and probable reserves, resource estimates and committed expansions;
- Expected future commodity prices, based on current market prices, forward prices, and the Group's assessment of the long-term average price; and
- Future cash costs of production, capital expenditure and rehabilitation obligations.

Consequently, Management will form a view of forecast sales prices based on current and long-term historical average price trends. For example, if current prices remain above long-term historical averages for an extended period, Management may assume that lower prices will prevail in the future. As a result, those lower prices would be used to estimate ore reserves and mineral resources under the JORC Code. Lower price assumptions generally result in lower estimates of reserves.

As the economic assumptions used may change and as additional geological information is produced during the operation of a mine, estimates of ore reserves and mineral resources may change.

Mine inventories - Gold bullion, gold-in-circuit (GIC) and ore stockpiles
Gold bullion, gold-in-circuit and ore stockpiles are physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated future sales price of the product the entity expects to realise when the product is processed and sold, less estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale.

If the ore stockpile is not expected to be processed in 12 months after the reporting date, it is included in non-current assets and the net realisable value is calculated on a discounted cash flow basis. Cost is determined by using the weighted-average method and comprises direct purchase costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depreciation and amortisation, incurred in converting materials into finished goods, based on the normal production capacity. The cost of production is allocated to joint products on a volume basis at each month end. Separately identifiable costs of conversion of gold specifically allocated.

The measurement of ore stockpiles is done using the following estimates and assumptions:

- Specific gravity factor (SG) - this is based on quarterly estimation of the factor using the ore available at that stage.
- Estimated volume of ore stock piles estimated using the drone methodology.
- Ore grade based on estimated mineral content of the ore.

The measurement of gold-in-circuit is done by estimating gold content based on samples of the gold in the production process.

Refer to note 16.1 for the carrying amount of inventories-gold bullion, gold-in-circuit and ore stockpiles.

The Group's mining and processing activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. The Group recognises Management's best estimate for asset retirement obligations in the period in which they are incurred. Actual costs incurred in future periods can differ materially from the estimates. Additionally, future changes to environmental laws and regulations, life-of-mine estimates and discount rates can affect the carrying amount of this provision. Estimated long-term environmental provisions, comprising pollution control, rehabilitation and mine closure, are based on the Group's environmental policy taking into account current technological, environmental and regulatory requirements. Estimates are determined by independent environmental specialists in accordance with environmental regulations. Provisions for future rehabilitation costs have been determined, based on calculations which require the use of estimates. The pre-tax discount rate used was 16.59% (2023 : 15.26%) at the time of calculation. The net present value of current rehabilitation estimates is based on the assumption of a long-term real inflation rate of 2.0% (2023 : 2.0%).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

5.1 Interest in Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited

The Group has a 50.1% shareholding in Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited.

5.3 Interest in Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited

The Padenga Crocodile business, which has been part of Padenga Holdings Limited since the company's incorporation in 2010, was transferred on a 'going concern basis' into a separate wholly-owned subsidiary of Padenga Holdings Limited. The subsidiary company, named Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited, was incorporated on the 29th of August 2023. Effective from the 1st of January 2024, the Padenga Crocodile business, along with its associated staff, was transferred from Padenga Holdings Limited to Padenga Agribusiness (Private) Limited. This strategic move aims to streamline operations, enhance focus on agribusiness activities and leverage specialized management for the crocodile business.

6. EARNINGS PER SHARE

A. Basic earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share (EPS) has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

i Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the company	22 447 521	5 416 969
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)	**22 447 521**	**5 416 969**

	31 Dec 2024 Audited	31 Dec 2023 Audited
ii Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)		
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	549 514 518	544 301 407
Weighted share options exercised	1 929 429	3 909 833
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	**551 443 947**	**548 211 240**

B. Diluted earnings per share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share (EPS) has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjusting for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
i Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)		
Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)	22 447 521	5 416 969
ii Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)	**22 447 521**	**5 416 969**

	31 Dec 2024 Audited	31 Dec 2023 Audited
iii Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	551 443 947	548 211 240
Potential ordinary shares *	643 143	3 875 850
Weighted average number of shares at 31 December	**552 087 090**	**552 087 090**

*Refer to note 6D

C. Headline earnings basic

Headline earnings per share is calculated by dividing the headline earnings (after taking out profits from non-core activities like profit on disposal of fixed assets and interest income) for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

i Profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the company	22 447 521	5 416 969
Impairment of intangible assets	-	551
Profit on disposal of equipment	(2 917 993)	-
Interest income	(40 856)	(32 567)
Headline earnings	**19 488 672**	**5 384 953**

*Refer to note 6D

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

6 EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

C. Headline earnings basic (continued)

ii Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)

	31 Dec 2024 Audited	31 Dec 2023 Audited
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year	549 514 518	544 301 407
Weighted share options exercised	1 929 429	3 909 833
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	**551 443 947**	**548 211 240**
iii Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	551 443 947	548 211 240
Potential ordinary shares *	643 143	875 850
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	**552 087 090**	**552 087 090**

*Refer to note 6D

D. Restatement of diluted earnings per share and diluted headline earnings per share

During the year under review, Management identified an error in the prior years' Diluted Earnings Per share (DEPS) and Diluted Headline Earnings Per share (DHEPS) calculation. The DEPS and DHEPS were incorrectly calculated using shares whose conversion would increase earnings per share (antidilutive). The prior year diluted earnings per share and diluted headline earnings per share have been re-calculated after excluding potential shares which had an antidilutive effect as shown below:

	Restated	Previously reported
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	548 211 240	548 211 240
Potential ordinary shares	3 875 850	256 879 211
Weighted average number of shares at the end of the year	**552 087 090**	**805 090 451**
Diluted earnings per share	0.98	0.67
Diluted headline earnings per share	0.98	0.67

7 REVENUE

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Skin sales	30 392 477	28 545 151
Quality incentive	-	1 365 119
Meat sales - local	40 170	42 060
Gold deliveries	192 525 778	125 622 975
Total revenue	**222 958 425**	**155 575 305**

Quality incentive relates to the additional income that is receivable on the contract sales of crocodile skins for achieving agreed quality targets.

Reconciliation of disaggregated revenue to segmental revenue:

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
	Total Audited US$	Zimbabwe Crocodiles Audited US$	Zimbabwe Mines Audited US$	Total Audited US$	Zimbabwe Crocodiles Audited US$	Zimbabwe Mines Audited US$
Skin exports	30 392 477	30 392 477	-	28 545 151	28 545 151	-
Quality incentive	-	-	-	1 365 119	1 365 119	-
Meat sales - local	40 170	40 170	-	42 060	42 060	-
Gold deliveries	192 525 778	-	192 525 778	125 622 975	-	125 622 975
Total revenue	**222 958 425**	**30 432 647**	**192 525 778**	**155 575 305**	**29 952 330**	**125 622 975**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

7.1 Other income

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Scrap sales	94 088	84 537
Discount	488 060	410 164
Insurance claims	6 813	-
Sundry income	210 126	41 429
Profit on disposal of mine claims***	2 898 365	-
	3 697 452	**536 130**

***The sale of dormant mining claims held at Giant and Blue Rock.

7.2 Cost of sales

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Harvesting costs	983 913	1 079 437
Feed	4 131 572	4 962 251
Cleaning and treatments	511 595	899 817
Fuel and energy - production	16 124 731	11 344 263
Staff costs	22 151 466	15 511 758
Repairs and maintenance	8 774 378	7 619 435
Consumables	13 575 293	13 038 695
Consultancy	-	297 136
Mining contractor costs	42 511 535	32 943 860
#Other expenses	2 150 373	832 194
	110 914 856	**88 528 846**

Cost of sales include the staff costs that relate directly to the 'production' of skins and gold deliveries.
#Due to the nature of the Group's diversified operations, other expenses include several line items that are not material to be reasonably disaggregated.

7.3 Other operating costs

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Salt and packaging material	143 884	187 081
Fuel and energy-administration	2 867 940	1 856 713
Repairs and maintenance	869 461	913 665
IMTT and bank charges *	3 007 356	3 013 832
Security	1 862 761	1 515 309
Consultancy	1 910 143	2 875 859
Audit fees and related costs^	784 090	641 859
Accounting fees	2 737	24 871
Staff transport	80 560	143 332
Other expenses"	4 961 337	3 681 769
Business travelling costs	1 094 295	1 337 620
Insurance and licences	1 620 415	1 079 069
Rates and refuse	383 945	417 246
Computer expenses	446 139	331 494
Short term leases	340 292	336 616
	20 375 355	**18 356 335**

*Intermediated Money Transfer Tax (IMTT) is tax chargeable on financial transactions which happen through transfers such as direct debits, online transfers, mobile money transfers, supplier payments and interbank transfers subject to specified exemptions. IMTT is collected in terms of Section 36G, as read with the Thirteenth Schedule of the Income Tax Act [Chapter 23:06] .

^ The audit fees and related costs include external audit fees of US$365 295 (2023 : US$323 152).

"Due to the nature of the Group's diversified operations, other expenses include several line items that are not material to be reasonably disaggregated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
7.4	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Wages and salaries	20 143 514	17 784 372
	Social security cost	280 523	182 085
	Share-based payment expense	20 107	23 520
	Medical aid	110 257	91 862
	Pension	57 903	51 309
		20 612 304	**18 133 148**
7.5	**Directors' emoluments**		
	Fees	285 654	301 101
	Salaries	884 288	883 083
		1 169 942	**1 184 184**
	Included in wages and salaries in note 7.4 is US$884 288 for 2024 that was paid to executive Directors (2023 : US$883 083).		
7.6	**Write offs**		
	Included in other operating costs are:		
	Inventory written off	108 499	-
	Deaths of breeders (note 15.1)	23 076	22 776
	The write offs are included in other operating costs (see note 7.3)		
8	**INTEREST**		
8.1	**Interest Income**		
	Interest income from short term investments	-	6
	Interest income from staff loans	40 856	32 561
	Total interest income	**40 856**	**32 567**
8.2	**Interest expense**		
	Interest on loans and overdrafts	8 768 877	8 163 214
	Lease interest expense	431 384	280 152
	Total Interest expense	**9 200 261**	**8 443 366**
	Net Interest	**9 159 405**	**8 410 799**
8.3	**Financial loss**		
	Net exchange losses unrealised	509 370	864 408
	Exchange losses realised on translation of bank balances	825 048	849 689
	Exchange losses realised on translation on receivables*	2 297 068	1 970 072
	Exchange (gain)/loss on loans and creditors realised	(692 218)	716 066
		2 939 268	**4 400 235**
	*This loss relates to exchange loss realised on local currency receivable liquidated from foreign currency, previously reported as liquidation loss.		
8.4	**Fair valuation adjustments**		
	Fair valuation on non-current biological assets	(1 086 985)	489 383
	Fair valuation on current biological assets	1 699 501	3 476 152
	Fair valuation on inventory skins	1 318 358	4 308 584
		1 930 874	**8 274 119**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

9 TAXATION

		31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
9.1	**Income tax expense**		
	Income tax charge	7 087 191	491 833
	Deferred tax charge	1 504 374	5 620 905
		8 591 565	**6 112 738**
	Deferred tax charge included share based payments recognised in profit and loss amounting to US$5 941 (2023 : US$15 719)		
9.2	**Taxation paid**		
9.2.1	**Income tax payable at the beginning of the year**	**320 611**	**552 293**
	Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	1 485
	Income tax charge	7 087 191	491 833
	Amount paid	(3 732 183)	(725 000)
	Income tax payable at the end of the year	**3 675 619**	**320 611**
9.2.2	**Current tax receivable at the beginning of the year**	**(2 022 873)**	**(2 021 920)**
	Effect of movement in exchange rates	-	532
	Income tax charge	-	(1 485)
	Transfer to VAT receivable account	175 982	-
	Current tax receivable at the end of the year	**(1 846 891)**	**(2 022 873)**

		31 Dec 2024 Audited %	31 Dec 2023 Audited %
9.3	**Reconciliation of rate of taxation**		
	Statutory rate of taxation, inclusive of AIDS levy	(25.75)	(24.72)
	Effect of expenses not deductible for tax	(12.79)	(11.28)
	Effect of the change in tax rate	-	(4.47)
	Effect of exempt income	4.83	-
	Effect of any prior year income tax provision	18.64	(2.32)
	Effective rate	**(15.07)**	**(42.79)**

Expenses not deductible for tax include research and development, interest on loan obtained to capitalise foreign subsidiary and donations. Exempt income is for profit on sale of mine claim.

		31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
10	**NET DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES**		
	Reconciliation		
	Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	**22 945 241**	**17 324 336**
	Release to profit or loss	1 504 374	5 620 905
	Closing balance as at the end of the year	**24 449 615**	**22 945 241**
	Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	28 604 035	21 942 204
	Deferred tax arising from right of use of assets	(141 806)	(124 467)
	Deferred tax arising from assessed loss	(15 666 256)	(10 708 658)
	Deferred tax on biological assets	9 441 134	8 882 414
	Deferred tax on exploration and evaluation assets	-	932 802
	Deferred tax on mine development assets	3 024 041	2 990 367
	Deferred tax on intangible assets	(58 114)	(217 569)
	Provisions	(753 419)	(751 852)
		24 449 615	**22 945 241**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 CASH FLOW INFORMATION

11.1 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Made up as follows:		
Bank balances and cash on hand (US$)	4 951 302	1 079 603
Bank balances and cash on hand (2024-ZWG)/(2023-ZWL) **	112 699	74 920
Cash and cash equivalents	**5 064 001**	**1 154 523**

** On April 5, 2024, the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) introduced a new currency called Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG). The new currency replaced the Zimbabwe dollar (ZWL) at a rate of 1:2 498.72. The RBZ initially pegged the rate at 1USD : ZWG 13.56. The Group's ZWL balances were converted to ZWG at an official promulgated rate of 1:2 498.72. The Group's functional and reporting currency will remain as United States Dollar (US$).

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period are carried at amortised cost in the consolidated statement of financial position.

11.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities 31 December 2024 in US$ loans

	Non-current borrowings USD	Current borrowings USD	Overdraft USD	Total USD
Interest-bearing borrowings				
Opening balance 1 January 2024	**11 172 216**	**52 302 157**	**6 046 923**	**69 521 296**
Loan received	4 000 000	35 161 392	-	**39 161 392**
Interest expense	771 799	7 193 710	803 368	**8 768 877**
Exchange gain	-	(117 268)	-	**(117 268)**
Interest paid	(771 799)	(6 218 138)	(781 149)	**(7 771 086)**
Repayments	(5 065 500)	(48 372 847)	(202 871)	**(53 641 218)**
Total loans from financing activities	**10 106 716**	**39 949 006**	**5 866 271**	**55 921 993**

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities 31 December 2023 in US$ loans

	Non-current borrowings USD	Current borrowings USD	Overdraft USD	Total USD
Interest-bearing borrowings				
Opening balance 1 January 2023	**7 932 747**	**45 045 053**	**5 842 018**	**58 819 818**
Loan received	6 700 000	30 268 344	204 905	**37 173 249**
Interest expense	1 132 326	6 414 212	616 676	**8 163 214**
Interest paid	(811 795)	(4 746 598)	(616 676)	**(6 175 069)**
Movement from non-current to current	(379 001)	379 001	-	-
Repayments	(3 402 061)	(25 057 855)	-	**(28 459 916)**
Total loans from financing activities	**11 172 216**	**52 302 157**	**6 046 923**	**69 521 296**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

11 CASH FLOW INFORMATION (continued)

11.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities 31 December 2024 in US$ loans (continued)

	Current leases	Non-current leases	Total
Opening balance 1 January 2024	**2 305 837**	**2 851 683**	**5 157 520**
New lease during the year	1 725 165	-	**1 725 165**
Interest accrual	431 384	-	**431 384**
Lease payments during the year	(2 491 845)	-	**(2 491 845)**
Interest payment	(253 061)	-	**(253 061)**
Transfer from non-current to current	531 717	(531 717)	**-**
Closing balances as at 31 December 2024	**2 249 197**	**2 319 966**	**4 569 163**
Opening balance 1 January 2023	**1 710 470**	**2 758 424**	**4 468 894**
New lease during the year	2 501 094	-	**2 501 094**
Exchange loss	324	-	**1 324**
Interest accruals	280 152	-	**280 152**
Lease payments during the year	(1 684 995)	-	**(1 684 995)**
Interest payment	(408 949)	-	**(408 949)**
Transfer from non-current to current	(93 259)	93 259	
Closing balances as at 31 December 2023	**2 305 837**	**2 851 683**	**5 157 520**

11.2 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities 31 December 2024 in US$ loans

	31 Dec 2023 US$	New loans/leases US$	Payments US$	Interest accrual US$	Re-classification/ exchange loss US$	31 Dec 2024 US$
Current interest-bearing borrowings	**52 302 157**	**35 161 392**	**(54 590 985)**	**7 193 710**	**(117 268)**	**39 949 006**
Current lease liabilities	**2 305 837**	1 725 165	(2 744 906)	431 384	531 717	2 249 197
Overdraft	**6 046 923**	-	(984 020)	803 368	-	5 866 271
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	**11 172 216**	4 000 000	(5 837 299)	771 799	-	10 106 716
Non-current lease liabilities	**2 851 683**	-	-	-	(531 717)	2 319 966
Total liabilities from financing activities	**74 678 816**	**40 886 557**	**(64 157 210)**	**9 200 261**	**(117 268)**	**60 491 156**
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities 31 December 2023 in US$						
Current interest-bearing borrowings	**45 045 053**	**30 268 344**	**(29 804 453)**	**6 414 212**	**379 001**	**52 302 157**
Current lease liabilities	1 710 470	2 501 094	(2 092 620)	280 152	(93 259)	2 305 837
Overdraft	5 842 018	204 905	(616 676)	616,676	-	6 046 923
Non-current interest-bearing borrowings	7 932 748	6 700 000	(4 213 857)	1 132 326	(379 001)	11 172 216
Non-current lease liabilities	2 758 424	-	-	-	93 259	2 851 683
Total liabilities from financing activities	**63 288 713**	**39 674 343**	**(36 727 606)**	**8 443 366**	**-**	**74 678 816**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Freehold property USD	Leasehold improvements US$	Rehabilitation Assets* US$	Plant, fittings and equipment US$	Motor vehicles US$	Total US$
At 1 January 2023	**1 402 277**	**29 964 462**	**1 919 147**	**65 044 338**	**2 441 806**	**100 772 030**
Additions	-	2 869 180	-	24 025 729	819 363	27 714 272
Change in estimates	-	-	97 759	-	-	97 759
Disposals	-	(3 422 831)	-	(634 878)	(260 120)	(4 317 829)
At 31 December 2023	**1 402 277**	**29 410 811**	**2 016 906**	**88 435 189**	**3 001 049**	**124 266 232**
Additions	-	2 088 666	-	11 576 831	411 928	14 077 425
Transfers	-	998 948	-	(998 948)	-	-
Change in estimates	-	-	(183 051)	-	-	(183 051)
Disposals	-	-	-	(33 555)	(11 901)	(45 456)
At 31 December 2024	**1 402 277**	**32 498 425**	**1 833 855**	**98 979 517**	**3 401 076**	**138 115 150**
Depreciation/amortisation						
At 1 January 2023	**(64 316)**	**(14 402 946)**	**(386 733)**	**(12 167 260)**	**(1 708 843)**	**(28 730 098)**
Disposals	-	3 422 831	-	598 122	211 691	4 232 644
Charge for the year-depreciation	(1 621)	(1 584 137)	-	(5 796 950)	(166 481)	(7 549 189)
Charge for the year-amortisation	-	-	(165 047)	-	-	(165 047)
At 31 December 2023	**(65 937)**	**(12 564 252)**	**(551 780)**	**(17 366 088)**	**(1 663 633)**	**(32 211 690)**
Disposals	-	-	-	17 954	6 855	24 809
Charge for the year-depreciation	(1 494)	(1 499 399)	-	(8 483 072)	(239 328)	(10 223 293)
Charge for the year-amortisation	-	-	(189 612)	-	-	(189 612)
At 31 December 2024	**(67 431)**	**(14 063 651)**	**(741 392)**	**(25 831 206)**	**(1 896 106)**	**(42 599 786)**
Net carrying amount						
At 31 December 2023	**1 336 340**	**16 846 559**	**1 465 126**	**71 069 101**	**1 337 416**	**92 054 542**
At 31 December 2024	**1 334 846**	**18 434 774**	**1 092 463**	**73 148 311**	**1 504 970**	**95 515 364**

*The rehabilitation asset has been reclassified and presented under property, plant and equipment in compliance with IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, materiality considerations. In the prior year, the rehabilitation asset was presented as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. As a result US$935 780 (2023 : US$1 465 126) relating to rehabilation asset was reported under property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

12 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Group's fully depreciated assets in use in US$

Asset description	Initial cost US$	Accumulated depreciation US$	Net carrying amount US$
Vehicles and boats			
Boats	239 113	239 113	-
Vehicles	530 460	530 460	-
Total vehicles and boats	**769 573**	**769 573**	**-**
Leasehold	974 358	974 358	-
Total leasehold	**974 358**	**974 358**	**-**
Intangible assets	55 987	55 987	-
Total Intangibles	**55 987**	**55 987**	**-**
Plant and equipment			
Office equipment	33 122	33 122	-
Furniture fixtures and fittings	781 674	781 674	
Plant	913 049	913 049	-
Computer equipment	285 378	285 378	-
Total plant and equipment	**2 013 223**	**2 013 223**	**-**
Property, plant and equipment	**3 813 141**	**3 813 141**	**-**

The Group had assets with a value of US$ 3 813 141 (2023 : US$4 056 199) which were fully depreciated but still in use.

12.1 Security

Plant and equipment valued at US$25.5m (2023 : US$24.0m) was pledged as security against the Group's borrowing facility. The assets are not to be disposed, assigned or pledged and are to be insured against all risks during the tenure of the borrowings.

12.2 Right of use of assets

	31 Dec 2024			31 Dec 2023		
Cost	**Leasehold property Audited US$**	**Plant and equipment Audited US$**	**Total Audited US$**	**Leasehold property Audited US$**	**Plant and equipment Audited US$**	**Total Audited US$**
At the beginning of the year	2 249 599	7 681 796	9 931 395	1 566 358	5 970 323	7 536 681
Additions	36 627	1 688 550	1 725 177	683 241	1 711 473	2 394 714
At the end of the year	**2 286 226**	**9 370 346**	**11 656 572**	**2 249 599**	**7 681 796**	**9 931 395**
Amortisation						
At the beginning of the year	(1 085 634)	(4 198 812)	(5 284 446)	(893 217)	(2 574 549)	(3 467 766)
Charge for the year	(192 417)	(2 181 804)	(2 374 221)	(192 417)	(1 624 263)	(1 816 680)
At the end of the year	**(1 278 051)**	**(6 380 616)**	**(7 658 667)**	**(1 085 634)**	**(4 198 812)**	**(5 284 446)**
Carrying amount						
At the end of the year	**1 008 175**	**2 989 730**	**3 997 905**	**1 163 965**	**3 482 984**	**4 646 949**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Cost	Purchasing system US$	ERP Sage Pastel US$	SAP Business 1 US$	Pastel Evolution System US$	Other intangible assets US$	Total US$
Balance at 1 January 2023	**22 689**	**199 437**	**98 718**	**8 470**	**148 229**	**477 543**
Purchases	-	297 188	-	-	-	297 188
Disposals	-	(7 574)	-	-	-	(7 574)
Impairment	-	-	(98 718)	-	-	(98 718)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**22 689**	**489 051**	**-**	**8 470**	**148 229**	**668 439**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**22 689**	**489 051**	**-**	**8 470**	**148 229**	**668 439**
Purchases	-	45 058	-	-	-	45 058
Balance at 31 December 2024	**22 689**	**534 109**	**-**	**8 470**	**148 229**	**713 497**
Accumulated amortisation						
Balance at 1 January 2023	**(20 894)**	**(155 607)**	**-**	**(5 726)**	**(119 654)**	**(301 881)**
Amortisation	(471)	(49 373)	-	(729)	(2 605)	(53 178)
Balance at 31 December 2023	**(21 365)**	**(204 980)**	**-**	**(6 455)**	**(122 259)**	**(355 059)**
Balance at 1 January 2024	**(21 365)**	**(204 980)**	**-**	**(6 455)**	**(122 259)**	**(355 059)**
Amortisation	(471)	(114 082)	-	(2 015)	(4 261)	(120 829)
Impairment	-	-		-	(4 480)	(4 480)
Balance at 31 December 2024	**(21 836)**	**(319 062)**	**-**	**(8 470)**	**(131 000)**	**(480 368)**
Net carrying amount 31 December 2023	**1 324**	**284 071**	**-**	**2 015**	**25 970**	**313 380**
Net carrying amount 31 December 2024	**853**	**215 047**	**-**	**-**	**17 229**	**233 129**

Intangible assets pertain to computer software. Included in other intangible assets is Convene and Xperdyte software. The Group uses the expected usage of the asset to determine the useful life of intangible assets. At 31 December 2024 the Sage X3 had an average remaining useful life of three years.

The purchasing system and Pastel evolution had an average remaining useful life of two years. SAP Business One was impaired in 2023 due to a Management decision to cease investment. This decision stemmed from the realisation that the software's installation costs significantly exceeded expectations, making completion and implementation improbable. The recoverable value of the SAP Business One based on its value in use, is assessed as nil (2023 : nil).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

13.1 Amortisation and impairment costs

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Intangible assets	(120 829)	(53 178)
Exploration and evaluation assets (see note 14.1)	202 952)	-
Mine development assets (see note 14)	(2 681 584)	(2 686 543)
Rehabilitation assets (see note 12)	(189 612)	(165 047)
Total amortisation costs 31 December	**(3 194 977)**	**(2 904 768)**

The above amounts incorporate amounts from Breckridge with an inferred resource component comprising 60% of the Life of Mine (LOM) of the entity. If the LOM had instead included an inferred resource component of 10%, the resulting impact would be as follows

Impact on	**US$**	**US$**
Change in profit before tax	(2 234 612)	(1 106 039)
Increase in rehab asset	467 095	918 673
Increase in rehab provision	467 095	918 673

Inferred resources have been included in the estimation of the life of the mine as there is a reasonably high level of confidence for successful upgrade to the measured and indicated category based on ongoing exploration work.

In 2024, 7 375 meters of drilling was conducted at Pickstone and, subsequent to year-end, the results of this drilling are being modelled into the mining schedule. In 2025, 19 335 meters of diamond drilling is underway and the results of this work will be included in the life-of-mine update in the second half of 2025.The 2025 drilling is aimed at improving resource confidence above 6 Level (in and around the currently developed areas) and also at confirming resources on the down dip extension of the mine to 900m below surface.

The commissioning of the Lobe Subvertical Shaft at 6-level in Quarter 4 - 2024 and continued dewatering progress has opened access to more areas from which diamond drilling machines can be established hence the increased target for 2025.

Management has approved a $3.2 million budget for the 2025 drilling campaign at Pickstone Peerless and has sufficient funding capacity to execute this plan, which will result in upgrading of the Pickstone inferred resources to measured and indicated categories.

14 MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSETS

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
At the beginning of the year	12 105 224	6 716 003
Additions	8 446 970	8 075 764
Amortisation	(2 681 584)	(2 686 543)
At the end of the year	**17 870 610**	**12 105 224**
14.1 Exploration and evaluation assets		
At the beginning of the year	329 804	148 104
Additions	-	181 700
Impairment	(202 952)	-
At the end of the year	**126 852**	**329 804**

Exploration and evaluation (E&E) activity involves the search for mineral resources, the determination of technical feasibility and the assessment of commercial viability of an identified resource. Impairment relates to the Heap Leaching project at Breckridge. The Heap Leach project has been excluded from Pickstone's mine plan due to its unfeasibility, attributed to low ore grades and poor recovery rates. As a result, the exploration costs are deemed unrecoverable. The recoverable value of the Heap Leach project, based on its value in use, is assessed as nil (2023 : $202 952).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

14.2 Mine rehabilitation provisions

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
At the beginning of the year	3 166 841	2 701 799
Change in provision	(183 051)	97 759
Unwinding of discount	483 292	367 283
At the end of the year	**3 467 082**	**3 166 841**

These provisions relate to future expected costs to restore the environment after the end of mining activities or at closure of the mine. The expected cost is assessed by environmental experts.

Sensitivity analysis

The fair value of the rehabilitation provision is sensitive to the interest rate being used to discount the future rehabilitation expenditure. An increase or decrease in the discount rate at the beginning of the period will result in an increase or decrease in the unwinding cost of the provision. 20% has been used as the range indicative of the risk of flactuation in the country risk premium. The following table demonstrates sensitivity to a reasonably likely change in the discount rate used in computing the rehabilitation provision on the Group's profit before tax (with all other variables held constant).

Effect on profit before tax and equity of changes in discount rate for rehabilitation provision

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Increase of 10%	(96 658)	(22 149)
Decrease of 10%	96 658	22 149

15 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Reconciliation of opening and closing carrying amounts

15.1 Non-current biological assets - Breeder Crocodiles

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
At the beginning of the year	**12 434 311**	**11 868 447**
Expenditure on non-current biological assets	98 685	99 257
Fair value adjustment	(1 086 985)	489 383
Deaths of breeders	(23 076)	(22 776)
At the end of the year	**11 422 935**	**12 434 311**

At 31 December, the Group had the following number of live animals within non-current biological assets:

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Mature crocodiles	4 148	4 184
Immature crocodiles	885	894

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

15 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

15.2 Current biological assets – Harvesting Crocodiles

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
At the beginning of the year	**30 753 900**	**28 087 097**
Slaughter (transfer to inventories)	(6 417 107)	(7 128 394)
Expenditure relating to births	220 955	273 319
Expenditure-current year	6 073 642	6 045 726
Fair value adjustment	1 699 501	3 476 152
At the end of the year	**32 330 891**	**30 753 900**

Expenditure-current year includes feed, chemicals,treatments and staff costs.

At 31 December the Group had the following number of live animals within current biological assets:

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Crocodiles	158 021	170 603

A portion of the biological assets has been pledged as collateral against the Group's borrowing facility with the bank. Biological assets pledged as security amount to US$25 million (2023 : US$28 million).

15.3 Fair value disclosures

Valuation process

The Group's Executive Committee determines the policies and procedures for fair value measurement of biological assets. The Management Accountant prepares the computation monthly and the information is reviewed by the Finance Manager and Divisional Chief Financial Officer. The Executive Committee verifies major inputs applied to the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Valuation technique

1. The hatchlings stock of crocodiles are valued using the cost approach. Fair value is based on hatchling maintenance costs incurred to date.
2. The Harvesting stock of crocodiles (rearings) is valued using the market approach. Fair value is determined from the price the Group sells at the point of harvesting to the market.
3. The breeders are valued using the cost approach. The fair value is determined based on the current replacement costs of a breeder as at year end being the current costs needed to produce a breeder of similar age maturity and condition as at the year end.

Type		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Quantitative information 2024	Quantitative information 2023
Crocodiles harvesting stock	Hatchlings (< 18 months)	**Cost approach** The valuation is based on the hatchling maintenance costs incurred to date.	Maintenance cost per hatchling	**Cost per hatchling:** US$11 - US$45	**Cost per hatchling:** US$11 - US$43
	Rearings (>18 months)	**Market approach** The valuation model is determined by reference to the average theoretical life span of the crocodile stock and prevailing market prices of the skin. The fair value is based on the value of the skin.	Average forecast price per skin Quality grading Age of crocodiles	**Average forecast price per skin:** US$ 104 – US$ 1 541 Age: 1 – 3 years	**Average forecast price per skin:** US$ 94– US$ 1477 Age: 1 – 3 years
Crocodiles	Breeders	**Cost approach** The valuation model is determined by reference to the average theoretical life span of the breeding stock and current replacement cost.	Replacement cost of hatchlings plus inputs at current costs up to maturity. Age of the breeders.	**Replacement cost per breeder:** US$ 1 033 – US$2 362 Age: 7 – 41 years.	**Replacement cost per breeder:** US$ 900 – US$2 569 Age: 7 – 41 years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

15 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)
15.3 Fair value disclosures (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of biological assets by the valuation technique:
Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value hierarchy - 31 December 2024

	Level 1 US$	Level 2 US$	Level 3 US$	Total US$	Fair value gain US$
Harvesting Crocodiles	-	-	32 330 891	32 330 891	1 699 501
Breeders	-	-	11 422 935	11 422 935	(1 086 985)
Total	**-**	**-**	**43 753 826**	**43 753 826**	**612 516**
Fair value hierarchy - 31 December 2023					
Harvesting Crocodiles	-	-	30 753 900	30 753 900	3 476 152
Breeders	-	-	12 434 311	12 434 311	489 383
Total	**-**	**-**	**43 188 211**	**43 188 211**	**3 965 535**

Sensitivity analysis

The fair value of harvesting crocodiles is most sensitive to the price and quality of the skin and to the age of the crop. An increase or decrease in the price of the skin will result in an increase or decrease in the fair value of the harvesting crocodile stock. An improvement in quality will result in an increase in fair value of the harvesting crocodile stock whilst a decrease in quality will result in a reduction in their fair value. A change in age profile towards maturity will result in an increase in fair value of the crocodile stock.

The fair value of the breeder stock is most sensitive to movements in replacement costs of inputs and to the age variation of the animals. An increase in the price of inputs will result in an increase in the fair value of the breeders whilst a decrease in the price of inputs will result in a decrease in fair value of the breeders. A change in age variation towards maturity will result in an increase in fair value of the breeders.

The table below presents the sensitivity of profit or loss before tax due to changes in market price (crocodiles) as this is considered the key input in the determination of the fair values. The sensitivities presented are favourable movements. If the sensitivity variables were unfavourable the negative impact on profit would be of a similar magnitude.

	Variable	% Change	Effect on profit before tax US$
Harvesting crocodiles			
Fair value less costs to sell	Market price	3.0%	50 985
Breeders			
Fair value less costs to sell	Input costs	3.0%	32 610

We have not done sensitivity analysis on quality as the quality parameters are subjective and difficult to determine.

15.4 Biological Assets Risk Management Policies

Biological assets are live animals that are managed by the Group. Agricultural produce is the harvested product obtained from the biological asset. The Biological assets of the Group comprise of live crocodiles. These biological assets are exposed to various risks which include disease or infection outbreaks and price fluctuations. The Group has put in place measures and controls to mitigate losses from the above risks. These measures and controls include inter alia a very comprehensive biosecurity program across the operations, insurance against theft and unnatural deaths, vaccination to prevent widespread disease and infections, continuing comprehensive herd health monitoring programs and formal marketing contracts that include a regular evaluation of prices and an assessment of market trends.

15.5 Commitments for the development or acquisition of biological assets

The Group had not committed itself to acquiring any biological assets as at 31 December 2024 (2023 : none), other than through internally bred hatchlings.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

16 INVENTORIES

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Raw materials, consumables and packaging	15 057 015	14 861 038
Finished goods	9 031 038	5 910 406
Total	**24 088 053**	**20 771 444**

Inventories of US$25 125 860 (2023 : US$20 425 808) were recognised as an expense during the year and included in 'cost of sales'.

16.1 Mines inventories		
Finished goods – Gold Bullion	2 278 578	6 180 123
Work in progress - Gold in circuit	449 061	-
Work in progress - Ore Stockpiles	11 816 181	9 060 152
Total	**14 543 820**	**15 240 275**

At 31 December, crushed and uncrushed ore stockpiles, subject to meeting minimum estimated mineral content, are valued through a process of estimation of the volumes of material in the plant through quantity surveying techniques and estimated mineral content. This process is done by qualified experts and the value was US$11 816 181 (2023 : US$9 060 152).

The cost of the ore stockpiles is sensitive to the Specific Gravity factor being used to convert volumes of stock on hand into the weight. An increase or decrease in the Specific Gravity factor at the end of the period will result in an increase or decrease in the carrying amount of inventory.

The following table demonstrates sensitivity to a reasonably likely change in the Specific Gravity factor used in computing the carrying amount of ore stockpiles on the Group's profit before tax (with all other variables held constant).

		31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Effect on profit before tax and equity of changes in Specific Gravity factor for ore stockpiles	+10%	1 233 948	906 015
	-10%	(1 233 948)	(906 015)

17 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

17.1 Trade and other receivables-current		
Trade receivables	7 871 960	2 116 141
Staff receivables	526 160	606 495
VAT refund	5 070 985	6 239 383
Prepayments	5 937 230	2 928 562
Other receivables#	2 807 251	587 446
Total	**22 213 586**	**12 478 027**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30-day terms. Credit terms for other receivables vary per transaction but do not exceed 60 days. As at 31 December 2024 there were no trade receivables that were past due. The loss allowance provision as at 31 December 2024 is determined as shown in note 17.2 and incorporates forward-looking information.

#Due to the nature of the Group's diversified operations, other receivables include several line items that are not material to be reasonably disaggregated.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

17 TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES-NON-CURRENT (continued)

17.2 Impairment gain/(loss) on trade receivables

As at 31 December 2024 the age analysis of trade and staff receivables was as follows:

				Lifetime ECL		
	Total US$	**Current US$**	**12 month ECL US$**	**30 - 60 day US$**	**60 - 90 days US$**	**More than 90 days US$**
Trade receivables	7 871 960	7 871 960	-	-	-	-
Staff receivables	526 160	526 160	-	-	-	-
Trade gain	458	458	-	-	-	-

As at 31 December 2023 the age analysis of trade and staff receivables was as follows:

				Lifetime ECL		
	Total US$	**Current US$**	**12 month ECL US$**	**30 - 60 day US$**	**60 - 90 days US$**	**More than 90 days US$**
Trade receivables	2 116 141	2 116 141	-	-	-	-
Staff receivables	606 495	606 495	-	-	-	-
Trade loss	(1 421)	(1 421)	-	-	-	-

Movements in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and staff receivables

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	**31 Dec 2023 Audited US$**
Balance at the beginning of the year	**(4 368)**	**(2 947)**
Net measurement gain/(loss)allowance	458	(1 421)
Balance at the end of the year	**(3 910)**	**(4 368)**

Trade and staff receivables disclosed above did not have a significant increase in credit risk nor were they considered to be credit-impaired at the reporting date. The Group conducts due diligence assessments on the Companies and their Directors and on an annual basis credit terms are renewed and are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, the balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the receivables are recoverable. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of the economic conditions. The Group has had no default or written-off past due trade receivables historically. As at 31 December 2024, an assessment for expected credit losses was done on trade and staff receivables. The ECL computation in 2024 resulted in a loss allowance of US$3 910 (2023 : US$4 368 loss). Note 29.4 on credit risk of trade receivables explains how the Group manages and measures credit quality of trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL

	31 Dec 2024 Number of shares	31 Dec 2023 Number of shares
In issue at 1 January	**549 514 518**	**544 301 407**
Exercise of share options	2 572 572	5 213 111
In issue at 31 December	**552 087 090**	**549 514 518**

18.1 Authorised

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
1 400 000 000 (2023 : 800 000 000) ordinary shares of US$0.0001 each	140 000	80 000
18.2 Issued and fully paid		
In issue at 1 January	54 951	54 430
Share options exercised	257	521
In issue at 31 December	**55 208**	**54 951**

All ordinary shares rank equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.
Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company.

18.3 Unissued shares

Unissued to be held in reserve under control of Directors 847 912 910 shares of US$0.0001 each (2023 : 250 485 482 shares of US$0.0001 each).	84 792	25 049

18.4 Padenga Holdings Share Ownership Scheme

The Scheme is intended as an incentive to senior executives and other employees to identify themselves more closely with the activities of the Group and to promote its continued growth and profitability by giving them the opportunity of acquiring shares in the Group. The terms of the scheme are as follows:

Terms of the option scheme:
Maximum shares: The maximum number of shares available under the scheme is limited to 54 159 344 shares.

Determination of fair value of services received

- As stipulated by IFRS 2, equity-settled options are valued as at the applicable grant date.
- The share options are exercisable at any point on or after the vesting date and therefore display characteristics of American-style call options.
- The shares are dividend-paying and we have determined that it is optimal to exercise share options at the earliest possible date being the vesting date because the value of the rights decrease over time due to the periodic dividend payments. We therefore concluded that these options were like the call options because a rational investor would exercise on vesting date and therefore allowing for the use of the Black Scholes Model which we adopted as our methodology.
- Before 9 July 2021, the shares were traded in ZWL on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE). The share options have been valued in US Dollars and therefore options issued in ZWL were converted to US Dollars using the Interbank Auction rates according to the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe on the applicable dates.

There are no cash settlement alternatives.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

18.4 Padenga Holdings Share Ownership Scheme (continued)

Employee awards

Share option awards are based on the financial performance of the Group and the performance and contribution to the success of the Group by the employee.

Vesting period:

The vesting period is as follows:

a) 50% of the total number of options vests at the expiry of three years; and

b) 100% of the total number of options vests at the expiry of four years unless otherwise determined by the Board.

Option price:

The option price shall not be less than the highest of the 45-day volume weighted average price of Padenga Holdings Limited shares as stated in the daily quotation sheet issued by the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange immediately preceding the offer date or the nominal value of the shares.

Lapse of options

Insofar as it has not previously been exercised an option shall lapse upon the earliest of 24 (twenty-four) months from the date on which the option may first be exercised.

Maximum number of shares available under the scheme	**54 159 344**
Shares issued in 2019	5 415 934
Shares issued in 2020	5 415 934
Vesting period	3 and 4 years from grant date
Vesting dates for shares granted in 2019	11 March 2022 and 11 March 2023
Vesting dates for shares granted in 2020	24 March 2023 and 24 March 2024

The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to purchase or settle the options in cash.

	31 Dec 2024	31 Dec 2023
Reconciliation of share options		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 572 572	8 123 901
Exercised during the year	(2 572 572)	(5 213 111)
Forefeited	-	(338 218)
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**2 572 572**

There are no outstanding share options as at 31 December 2024.

The fair value of options granted during the prior periods was determined using the Black-Scholes Model. The significant inputs into the model were average share of 0.0004 US cent at the grant date exercise price shown above, share price volatility of 54.89 %, dividend yield of 1.94% an expected option life of three years and an annual risk-free interest rate of 10.47%. The expected volatility of the share price was determined by considering the historical volatility of the Padenga Holdings Limited share price. The share price at which the options were exercised was US$0.0003874.

Grant of options - vesting period 3-4 years **Year of grant**	**Granted in 2019**		**Granted in 2020**	
Vesting Period	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**
Share options - cumulative number of shares issued to date	2 707 967	2 707 967	2 707 967	2 707 967
Value of share (US$ cents)	0.000387	0.000388	0.114028	0.125030
	1 049	**1 050**	**308 785**	**338 578**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

18.4 Padenga Holdings Share Ownership Scheme (continued)

Analysis of share options for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Granted in 2019		Granted in 2020		Total
Year of vesting	**Vesting 3 years 2022 US$**	**Vesting 4 years 2023 US$**	**Vesting 3 years 2023 US$**	**Vesting 4 years 2024 US$**	**US$**
	50%	50%	50%	50%	
Share options - number of shares	2 707 967	2 707 967	2 707 967	2 707 967	**10 831 868**
Value of shares (US$ cents)	0.0003874	0.0003876	0.1140283	0.1250303	
Total stock option compensation	**1 049**	**1 050**	**308 785**	**338 578**	**649 462**
Vesting period	3	4	3	4	
Cumulative expense at the beginning of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**300 490**	**300 490**
Stock option compensation expense for the year	-	-	-	21 159	21 159
Cumulative expense at the end of the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**321 649**	**321 649**
Stock options forefeited	-	-	-	-	-
Stock option exercised	-	-	-	(321 649)	(321 649)
Share option reserve balance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

The group will expect to transfer an estimate of US$8 464 (2023 : US$306 852) to the tax authority to settle employees tax obligation associated with the share based payment arrangement.

Analysis of share options for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Granted in 2019		Granted in 2020		Total
Year of vesting	**Vesting 3 years 2022 US$**	**Vesting 4 years 2023 US$**	**Vesting 3 years 2023 US$**	**Vesting 4 years 2024 US$**	**US$**
	50%	50%	50%	50%	
Share options - number of shares	2 707 967	2 707 967	2 707 967	2 707 967	**10 831 868**
Value of shares (US$ cents)	0.0003874	0.0003876	0.1140283	0.1250303	**-**
Total stock option compensation (US$)	**1 049**	**1 050**	**308 785**	**338 578**	**649 462**
Vesting period	3	4	3	4	**-**
Cumulative expense at the beginning of the year (US$)	**-**	**1 050**	**308 786**	**253 932**	**563 768**
Stock option compensation expense for the year (US$)	-	-	-	63 586	63 586
Cumulative expense at the end of the year (US$)	**-**	**1 050**	**308 786**	**317 518**	**627 354**
Stock options forefeited (US$)	-	(26)	(15 439)	(17 028)	(32 493)
Stock option exercised (US$)	-	(1 024)	(293 347)	-	(294 371)
Share option reserve balance (US$)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**300 490**	**300 490**

18.5 Directors' shareholding

The Directors held directly and indirectly the following number of shares:

	31 Dec 2024	%	**31 Dec 2023**	%
Michael John Fowler	114 985 184	20.92%	113 936 857	20.73%
Oliver Tendai Kamundimu	1 869 838	0.34%	1 409 483	0.26%
Anne Madzara "the late"	570 798	0.10%	435 399	0.08%
Gary John Sharp	576 783	0.10%	2 850 579	0.52%
Thembinkosi Nkosana Sibanda	839 502	0.15%	677 024	0.12%
	118 842 105	**21.61%**	**119 309 342**	**21.71%**

On 28th February 2025, subsequent to the reporting period ended 31 December 2024, Mr. Michael John Fowler, an executive director of the company, acquired an additional 32 434 086 shares in the company. This acquisition brings his overall stake to 18.31% of the issued share capital of the company.

18.6 Share premium

Share premium of US$27 620 264 (2023 : US$27 298 872) arose initially on the issue of 541 593 440 shares to shareholders of Innscor Africa Limited at the date of unbundling and separate listing in 2010 and subsequently on exercise of share options.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

18 ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

18.7 Change in ownership reserve

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Change in ownership reserve at the beginning of the year	(63 863)	(63 863)
Change in ownership reserve at the end of the year	(63 863)	(63 863)

This reserve arose in 2017 on acquisition of additional interest in the Tallow Creek Ranch subsidiary, which brought the parent's shareholding to 82.88%. The change in shareholding was a result of the capital injection on the equity attributable to the owners of the parent. There was no movement in 2024.

18.8 Share transactions costs

These costs relate to the potential acquisition transaction of Dallaglio minority shares. Refer to note 32.1.

19 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

19.1 Long-term financing (Unsecured)

	Currency	Rate of interest	Year repayable	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Local interest - bearing borrowings	US$	variable*	2026	10 106 716	11 172 216
				10 106 716	**11 172 216**
19.2 Short-term financing (Secured)					
Foreign short-term borrowings	US$	10% -15%	up to 365 days	8 901 581	8 851 581
Local short-term borrowings	US$	10% -12%	up to 365 days	31 047 425	43 450 576
				39 949 006	**52 302 157**

*12 month Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus margin of 9% annually.

19.3 Reconciliation of interest-bearing borrowings position

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Opening interest-bearing borrowings position	**69 521 296**	**58 819 818**
New loans	39 161 392	37 173 249
Interest expense	8 768 877	8 163 214
Interest paid	(7 771 086)	(6 175 069)
Loan repayments	(53 641 218)	(28 459 916)
Exchange loss	(117 268)	-
Closing interest-bearing borrowings position	**55 921 993**	**69 521 296**
Summary of interest-bearing borrowings/overdraft position		
Long - term Interest - bearing borrowings	10 106 716	11 172 216
Short - term bearing borrowings	39 949 006	52 302 157
Bank overdraft	5 866 271	6 046 923
Closing interest-bearing borrowings/overdraft position	**55 921 993**	**69 521 296**

Included in the loans and borrowings are related party loans of US$714 670 (2023 : US$3 003 751) which have been disclosed separately in note 28.1.

Plant and equipment valued at US$25.5m (2023 : US$24.0m) was pledged as security against the Group's borrowing facility. The assets are not to be disposed, assigned or pledged during the tenure of the borrowings.

The loan repayments of US$53 641 218 include US$43 679 805 which relates to the repayments of loans at Dallaglio Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

19 INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS (continued)

19.3 Reconciliation of interest-bearing borrowings position (continued)

The total loan balances include an overdraft facility of US$5 866 271 (2023 : US$6 046 923) which is disclosed separately in note 19.4.

Included in the current portion of interest-bearing borrowings, is an amount of US$8 901 581 (2023 : US$8 851 851), of which US$6 104 542 (2023 : US$6 054 542) was due to Southern African Trade Finance Limited and US$2 797 039 (2023 : US$2 797 039) to Sub Sahara Retail Investments Limited which were due to be settled as at 31 December 2024. These borrowings, which were utilised for the investment in the now discontinued Tallow Creek Ranch operation have been rolled over to a future date on the same conditions prevailing at 31 December 2024.

Short term borrowings form part of the core borrowings of the Group and are renewed on maturity in terms of on-going facilities negotiated with the relevant financial institutions. The Group has a US$51.5million (2023: US$13.3 million) unutilised facility.

Borrowing powers

In terms of the Company's Articles of Association, the Group may with previous sanction of an ordinary resolution of the Group in a general meeting borrow on the determination of the Directors, amounts that do not exceed the aggregate total equity. The Group is within its borrowing limits.

19.4 Bank overdraft

		31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
	Bank overdraft for the year	(5 866 271)	(6 046 923)
	Total bank overdraft	**(5 866 271)**	**(6 046 923)**
	The Group has a current overdraft arrangement with a local bank to finance working capital requirements.		
20	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Trade payables	14 379 753	16 312 346
	Other payables	3 794 113	2 201 004
		18 173 866	**18 513 350**
	Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled within 30 days. Other payables are non-interest bearing and have varying settlement terms.		
	Non - cash changes There were no significant non-cash changes in the carrying amount of financial liabilities subject to supplier finance arrangements.		
21	**EMPLOYEE RELATED ACCRUALS**		
	At the beginning of the year	**1 601 206**	**1 444 669**
	Arising during the year	435 167	266 620
	Utilised	(264 674)	(110 083)
	As at the end of the year	**1 771 699**	**1 601 206**
	All accruals relate to short-term employee benefit accruals.		
22	**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES** The Group had no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2024 (2023 : Nil).		
23	**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS**		
	Authorised but not yet contracted	30 031 276	29 521 299
		30 031 276	**29 521 299**

The capital expenditure will mainly be for the Breckridge underground mine project, maintaining capex for Delta Gold and resurfacing of pens on the farms. This will be financed from the US$51.5m of unutilised facilities, forecasted cash flow resources and further borrowing facilities.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

24 LEASE LIABILITY

Short-term lease agreements

These are lease agreements entered into by the Company for purposes of staff accommodation and offices. The contracts are signed for a period of 12 months with a 3 month notice period by either party. If an employee leaves employment by way of resignation, the employee gives the Company 3 months' notice. This is also the same period applied by the Group to terminate the lease for both staff accommodation and offices. The Group makes payments on a monthly basis. An assessment on the value of the leases has shown that the maximum lease period is within 12 months which makes them short-term leases. Based on the above assessments, the Group has concluded that these leases are short-term leases and have been accounted for through profit and loss. In 2024, short-term leases expensed amounted to US$340 292 (2023 : US$336 616).

24.1 Long-term lease agreements

The leases include generators, as well as certain buildings and land upon which the Group's farms are situated. The remaining lease terms vary between 1 and 5 years with options to renew for periods that range from 10 to 20 years. Renewal is reasonably certain to be exercised as the land is not available for use for any other purpose other than crocodile rearing as extensive construction of pens was done over the years. This is not a significant judgement area as the renewals are specified in the contracts. The lease for generators expires on the 30th of June 2025 and has an option to purchase on or before the expiry date.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Lease Liabilities		
Current Labilities		
Lease Liabilities	2 249 197	2 305 837
Non-current Liabilities		
Lease Liabilities	2 319 966	2 851 683
Total lease liabilities recognised in SFP	**4 569 163**	**5 157 520**
Lease liabilities		
Opening balance	**5 157 520**	**4 468 894**
Additions	1 725 165	2 501 094
Exchange differences	-	1 324
Accretion of interest	431 384	280 152
Payments (inclusive of interest)	(2 744 906)	(2 093 944)
Closing balance	**4 569 163**	**5 157 520**
Current	2 249 197	2 305 837
Non-current	2 319 966	2 851 683
24.2 Lease payments to be made in future (future cash outflows)		
Payable within one year	2 157 590	2 207 590
Payable between two and five years	2 500 000	3 211 678
Payable after five years	950 000	1 066 000
	5 607 590	**6 485 268**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

25 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

Operating segments

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on the type of product namely crocodiles' and mineral output. Segmental reporting is based on the type of products or business activity within a particular economic and geographical environment. Crocodile farming and mining operations are based in Zimbabwe. The revenue, operating profit, assets and liabilities reported to the Board are measured consistently with that in the reported consolidated financial statements.

	Zimbabwe Crocodiles US$	Zimbabwe Mines (Dallaglio) US$	Other US$	Adjustments US$	Total US$
Revenue					
31 Dec 2024	30 432 647	192 525 778	-	-	222 958 425
31 Dec 2023	29 952 330	125 622 975	-	-	155 575 305
Other income					
31 Dec 2024	53 216	3 644 236	-	-	3 697 452
31 Dec 2023	56 644	479 486	-	-	536 130
Financial loss					
31 Dec 2024	163 133	2 776 135	-	-	2 939 268
31 Dec 2023	1 108 991	3 291 244	-	-	4 400 235
Cost of sales					
31 Dec 2024	5 717 851	105 197 005	-	-	110 914 856
31 Dec 2023	9 630 961	78 897 885	-	-	88 528 846
Employee benefit expense					
31 Dec 2024	7 578 138	11 376 984	1 657 182	-	20 612 304
31 Dec 2023	9 011 696	9 117 060	4 392	-	18 133 148
Other operating expenses					
31 Dec 2024	7 502 832	13 961 624	(1 089 100)	-	20 375 356
31 Dec 2023	7 610 217	10 610 029	714 320	-	18 934 566
Fair value adjustments					
31 Dec 2024	1 930 874	-	-	-	1 930 874
31 Dec 2023	8 274 119	-	-	-	8 274 119
Depreciation and amortisation					
31 Dec 2024	1 975 514	13 815 482	1 495	-	15 792 491
31 Dec 2023	2 108 360	10 162 277	-	-	12 270 637
Interest expense, loans and leases					
31 Dec 2024	2 326 463	6 873 797	-	-	9 200 260
31 Dec 2023	2 695 530	4 673 226	1 074 610	-	8 443 366
Profit/(loss) before tax					
31 Dec 2024	7 169 325	42 179 302	3 693 693	(4 248 790)	48 793 530
31 Dec 2023	6 216 143	9 383 085	(1 315 095)	-	14 284 133
Income tax expense					
31 Dec 2024	(1 916 700)	(6 599 253)	(75 612)	-	(8 591 565)
31 Dec 2023	(2 243 743)	(3 863 193)	(5 802)	-	(6 112 738)
Total segment assets					
31 Dec 2024	82 095 669	145 033 426	77 108 240	(70 388 727)	233 848 608
31 Dec 2023	98 750 895	126 560 439	4 302 237	(20 713 748)	208 899 823

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

25 SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)
Operating segments (continued)

	Zimbabwe Crocodiles US$	Zimbabwe Mines (Dallaglio) US$	Other US$	Adjustments US$	Total US$
Segment liabilities					
31 Dec 2024	29 257 930	73 077 107	14 205 817	(4 511 825)	112 029 029
31 Dec 2023	26 866 911	85 307 345	13 279 269	(4 227 460)	121 226 065
Capital expenditure					
Expansion capital expenditure					
31 Dec 2024	-	2 861 437	-	-	2 861 437
31 Dec 2023	-	20 385 022	-	-	20 385 022
Maintenance capital expenditure					
31 Dec 2024	2 123 450	9 092 538	-	-	11 215 988
31 Dec 2023	1 064 405	6 264 845	-	-	7 329 250

Aggregate amount of cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities

	Zimbabwe Crocodiles US$	Zimbabwe Mines (Dallaglio) US$	Other US$	Adjustments US$	Total Consolidated US$
Cashflow from operating activities					
31 Dec 2024	8 385 274	50 527 445	1 090 984	-	60 003 703
31 Dec 2023	10 166 815	30 681 913	(183 305)	-	40 665 423
Cashflow from investing activities					
31 Dec 2024	(2 196 661)	(17 521 548)	-	-	(19 718 209)
31 Dec 2023	(1 072 578)	(35 104 677)		-	(36 177 255)
Cashflow from financing activities					
31 Dec 2024	(371 485)	(24 162 724)	708 598	-	(23 825 611)
31 Dec 2023	(5 995 570)	9 378 680	144 999	-	3 528 109

26 MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES

The Group holds a 50.1% (2023 : 50.1%) interest in Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited an unlisted company based in Harare (Zimbabwe) that specialises in gold mining.

Mining subsidiary
Financial information of the subsidiary is provided below:
Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests: 49.90%

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	49.90%	49.90%
Opening non-controlling interest		20 045 893	18 829 529
Profit allocated to non-controlling interest:		17 754 444	2 754 425
Dividend declared and paid		(2 433 536)	(1 538 061)
Accumulated balances of non-controlling interest		**35 366 801**	**20 045 893**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

26 MATERIAL PARTLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

The summarised financial information for this subsidiary is provided below.

This information is based on amounts before inter- company eliminations.

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Dallaglio Investments (Private) Limited	Zimbabwe	49.90%	49.90%
Summarised statement of profit or loss:			
Revenue		192 525 778	125 622 975
Cost of sales		(105 197 005)	(78 897 885)
Other income		3 644 236	479 486
Administrative expenses		(39 154 090)	(29 889 366)
Financial loss		(2 776 135)	(3 291 244)
Finance costs		(6 863 482)	(4 640 883)
Profit before tax		**42 179 302**	**9 383 083**
Income tax expense		(6 599 253)	(3 863 193)
Profit for the year		**35 580 049**	**5 519 890**
Total comprehensive income		**35 580 049**	**5 519 890**
Attributable to non-controlling interests		17 754 444	2 754 425
Summarised statement of financial position:			
Inventories, trade receivables, cash and bank balances		46 752 207	36 395 966
Property, plant and equipment		97 200 334	89 083 588
Trade and other payables		(44 052 601)	(41 262 901)
Interest-bearing borrowings		(29 024 506)	(44 044 442)
Total equity		**70 875 434**	**40 172 211**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of parent		35 508 633	20 126 319
Non-controlling interest		35 366 801	20 045 892
Summarised cash flow information:			
Operating		50 527 445	26 516 157
Investing		(17 521 548)	(35 104 677)
Financing		(24 162 724)	9 378 680
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**8 843 173**	**790 160**

All the revenues from the mining business were sold to one customer.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Reconciliation of NCI of all subsidiaries		
Opening balance of NCI	**18 338 077**	**17 121 712**
Share of profits for NCI for the current year	17 754 444	2 754 426
Dividend declared and paid	(2 433 536)	(1 538 061)
Closing NCI as at 31 December	**33 658 985**	**18 338 077**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

27 PENSION FUNDS

27.1 Innscor Africa Limited Pension Fund

This is a self-administered defined contribution fund. Employees of the Group are eligible to become members of the fund. Contributions are at the rate of 14% of pensionable emoluments of which members pay 50%.

27.2 National Social Security Authority Scheme

The scheme was established and is administered in terms of statutory Instrument 393 of 1993. Introduced in 1994, the Pension and Other Benefits Scheme is a defined contribution plan based on a 50/50 contribution from the employers and employees and limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time.

27.3 Pension costs recognised as an expense for the year

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Innscor Africa Limited Pension Fund	53 333	51 309
National Social Security Authority Scheme (NSSA)	279 119	182 085
	332 452	**233 394**

Pension costs are recognised in profit and loss under staff costs. Padenga Agribusiness recognised NSSA expense of US$86 867 while Dallaglio recognised US$192 252 in financial year 2024 (2023: Padenga US$100 423 and Dallaglio US$81 662).

28 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party activities consist of transactions between Padenga Holdings Limited, its subsidiaries, key Management personnel and other parties that meet the definition of related party. The transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation. Details of transactions between Group companies and other related parties are disclosed in note 28.1.

28.1 Related party disclosures

Transactions	Nature of relationship	Services	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Innscor Africa Limited Pension Fund#	Common Shareholder	Pension Fund	53 333	51 309
Gravitas	Common Shareholder	Marketing Fees	281 174	241 481
Kniphofia	Common Shareholder	Property Rentals	51 000	108 600
Ambridge Investments (Private) Limited	Common Shareholder	Interest on loans	-	78 132
Federated Properties (Private) Limited	Common Shareholder	Interest on loans	149 336	30 917
Simbisa Brands Limited	Common Shareholder	Interest on loans	-	205 362
ZMD Investments (Private) Limited	Common Shareholder	Interest on loans	50 573	59 334
Providence Human Capital	Common Shareholder	Payroll service fees	284 322	202 808
Dallaglio Investments	Subsidiary	Directors fees	-	22 500
Innscor Africa Limited	Common Shareholder	Tax consultation fees	5 750	4 748
Mendusic	Common Shareholder	Property rentals	90 000	-
HM Barbour	Common Shareholder	Interest on loans	10 043	25 641
			975 531	**1 030 832**

#The Innscor Africa Limited Pension Fund is a self-administered, defined contribution fund. The Fund has been operational since 2000. Membership is compulsory for employees of the Group who are not members of other occupational pension funds. Contributions are at the rate of 14% of pensionable emoluments after NSSA and members pay 7% and the employer 7%. Employees of Padenga contribute towards this pension fund.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

28 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.1 Related party disclosures (continued)

Amounts owed to related parties

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Current		
Gravitas	229 428	-
Ambridge Investments (Private) Limited	-	852 244
Federated Properties (Private) Limited	407 626	379 589
ZMD Investments (Private) Limited	65 389	757 490
Hopina Trading (Private) Limited	12 227	12 227
H M Barbour (Private) Limited	-	1 002 201
	714 670	**3 003 751**
Movement in HM Barbour (Private) Limited		
Opening balance 1 January	**1 002 201**	**150 000**
New loans acquired	-	842 500
Interest accrued	69 308	29 701
Repayments	(1 071 509)	(20 000)
Closing balance 31 December	**-**	**1 002 201**

Terms

The loans from Ambridge Enterprises, HM Barbour and Federated Properties (Private) Limited are unsecured and have no fixed repayment terms. Each loan bears interest of 12% per annum.

28.2 Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of Directors and key members of Management during the year was as follows:

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Short-term benefits	7 800 251	7 467 571
Post-employment benefits	87 039	101 969
Share-based payments	21 159	63 586
	7 908 449	**7 633 126**

As at 31 December 2024, key Management staff owed the company US$88 652 (2023: US$55 131). Interest is being charged at 15% (2023 : 6% - 8%).

28.3 Transactions with Directors

The Group has leased a property from a company in which some of the Directors have either a financial or custodial interest. The lease is undertaken on an arm's length basis.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Lease payments	138 000	132 000
	138 000	**132 000**
The Group received a loan from one of the Directors at arm's length basis		
Loan	245 457	314 587
	245 457	**314 587**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

28 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (continued)

28.4 Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made at terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Amounts outstanding at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided for or received for any related party receivables or payables for the year ended 31 December 2024.

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise bank loans, trade and other payables, lease liabilities and overdrafts. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and credit risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below. The carrying amounts for the Group's financial assets approximate their fair values.

29.1 Interest rate risk management

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to variable short-term overdraft rates and interest-bearing borrowings rates.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's borrowings are subject to changes in interest rates by financial institutions. The Group's policy is to adopt a non-speculative approach to managing interest rate risk and only accesses borrowings that are approved by the Executive Committee. The Group's policy is to manage its interest cost by limiting exposure to overdrafts and where borrowings are required to borrow at favourable rates of interest. The sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax to changes in interest rates on its material exposures is as disclosed on Note 29.2 below. The Directors at the reporting date were not aware of any information or events that may have a significant impact on the reported profit and loss of the Group.

29.2 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The following table demonstrates sensitivity to possible changes in interest rates on short and long-term borrowings.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Effect on profit before tax and equity		
Increase of 3%	276 008	253 301
Decrease of 3%	(276 008)	(253 301)
ZWG/(2023-ZWL) borrowings		
Effect on profit before tax		
Increase of 20%	9 200	32 929
Decrease of 20%	(9 200)	(22 542)
The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment showing a significantly lower volatility.		
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	55 921 993	69 521 295

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.3 Foreign currency risk

The Group operates globally, which gives rise to a risk that income and cash flows may be adversely affected by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Group is primarily exposed to the Rand and ZWG Dollar but also transacts in other foreign currencies. The Group currently does not use financial instruments to hedge these risks. Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from the sale or purchases by the Group in currencies other than the unit's functional currency. The Group limits exposure to exchange rate fluctuations by either pre-paying for purchases or retaining stock until the foreign currency to settle the related liability has been secured. The carrying amounts in US$ of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date were as follows:

	Liabilities	Assets	Net exposure
31 Dec 2024			
Currency			
South African Rand	(993 839)	-	(993 839)
ZWG	-	112 709	112 709
	(993 839)	**112 709**	**(881 130)**
31 Dec 2023			
Currency			
South African Rand	(778 153)	-	(778 153)
ZWL*	-	74 927	74 927
	(778 153)	**74 927**	**(703 226)**

*In 2023, ZWL assets were incorrectly recorded under liabilities

29.3.1 Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates sensitivity to a reasonably likely change in the Rand and ZWG exchange rate of the Group's profit before tax due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities (with all other variables held constant). The Group's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material. Effect on profit before tax of changes in exchange rate:

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
+ 5% (Rand)	(49 692)	(38 908)
- 5% (Rand)	49 692	38 908
+20% (2024)(ZWG) +50% (2023)(ZWL)	(22 542)	(37 463)
-20% (2024)(ZWG) -50% (2023)(ZWL)	22 542	37 463

29.4 Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant operating unit, credit terms are specified contractually within the regulations by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe. The Group evaluates its customers on a yearly basis. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because counter parties are banks with credit ratings assumed by international credit-rating agencies. These financial assets are considered to have low credit risk.

The expected credit gain recorded for the year was US$458 (2023: loss US$1 421) and the provision was made in the consolidated financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

29 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

29.5 Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding through a well-managed portfolio of short-term investments and/or flexibility using bank overdrafts and interest-bearing borrowings. The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. Access to sources of funding is sufficiently available and debt maturing in the next 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders. The Group has US$51.5million (2023 : US$13.3 million) unutilised facilities and established new facilities. The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial assets and liabilities:

	Within 3 months US$	3-12 months US$	1 – 2 Years US$	2 – 3 Years US$	More than 3 Years US$	Total US$
2024						
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing borrowings	-	39 949 006	11 319 522	-	-	51 268 528
Overdraft	5 866 271	-	-	-	-	5 866 271
Lease liabilities	-	2 157 590	625 000	625 000	2 200 000	5 607 590
Trade and other payables	18 173 866	-	-	-	-	18 173 866
TOTAL	**24 040 137**	**42 106 596**	**11 944 522**	**625 000**	**2 200 000**	**80 916 255**
Assets						
Trade receivables	7 871 960	-	-	-	-	7 871 960
Staff receivables	526 160	-	-	-	-	526 160
Cash and cash equivalents	5 064 001	-	-	-	-	5 064 001
TOTAL	**13 462 121**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13 462 121**
2023						
Liabilities						
Interest-bearing borrowings **	-	52 302 157	12 512 882	-	-	64 815 039
Overdraft	6 046 923	-	-	-	-	6 046 923
Lease liabilities	-	2 207 590	802 919	802 919	2 671 839	6 485 267
Trade and other payables	18 513 350	-	-	-	-	18 513 350
TOTAL	**24 560 273**	**54 509 747**	**13 315 801**	**802 919**	**2 671 839**	**95 860 579**
Assets						
Trade receivables	2 116 141	-	-	-	-	2 116 141
Staff receivables	606 495	-	-	-	-	606 495
Cash and cash equivalents	1 154 523	-	-	-	-	1 154 523
TOTAL	**3 877 159**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3 877 159**

**The interest-bearing borrowings have been restated to include the interest on interest-bearing borrowings which was separately disclosed in the note.

The overdraft in current year US$5 866 271 was secured under different terms with a shorter tenure than that secured in 2023 (US$6 046 923). The majority of the loans are to be repaid within 12 months or otherwise be refinanced.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

30 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support the business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and adjusts it considering changes in the economic environment. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Capital comprises all components of equity excluding non-controlling interests. No changes were made to the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended 31 December 2024. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio which is calculated as the proportion of net debt (comprising borrowings as offset by cash and bank balances) to equity. The target ratio ranges from 40% to 50%.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
Long-term borrowings	10 106 716	11 172 216
Short-term borrowings	45 815 277	58 349 079
Less cash and cash equivalents	(5 064 001)	(1 154 523)
Net debt	**50 857 992**	**68 366 772**
Total equity	121 819 571	87 673 758
Equity and net debt	**172 677 563**	**156 040 530**
Gearing ratio	29.45%	43.81%

Reconciliation of the borrowings is covered under Note 19.3.

31 DIVIDENDS

31.1 Dividends declared on ordinary shares

A final dividend of US0.26 cents per share was paid during the year (2023 : US0.28 cents per share) and interim dividend of US0.40 (2023 : US0.19 cents per share) was declared and paid during the year.

	31 Dec 2024 Audited US$	31 Dec 2023 Audited US$
US0.26 cents per qualifying ordinary shares (final dividend) (2023: US0.28)	1 435 426	1 524 044
US0.40 cents per qualifying ordinary shares (interim dividend) (2023:US0.19)	2 208 348	1 044 078
Total	**3 643 774**	**2 568 122**
31.2 Dividends declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests		
Declared and paid		
Minority shareholders in Dallaglio Investments (Pvt) Ltd	3 210 423	748 500
Total dividends declared and paid	**6 854 197**	**3 316 622**
31.3 Declared but not paid to non-controlling interests at year end		
Minority shareholders in Dallaglio Investments (Pvt) Ltd	-	789 561
Total dividends for the year declared by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests	**2 433 536**	**1 538 061**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

32 EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER REPORTING PERIOD

Events after the reporting period are those events favourable and unfavourable that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the consolidated financial statements are authorised for use.

32.1 Padenga's proposed scheme of reconstruction and restructuring

At the meeting held on 13 June 2023, the Board of Directors of Padenga considered and approved the restructuring of the Group through the acquisition of the remaining 49.9% of the issued share capital in Dallaglio following the acquisition of 50.1% of the issued share capital in Dallaglio in 2019.

The completion of the acquisition of a 49.9% stake in Dallaglio was subsequently finalized on the 27th of February 2025 after fulfilling all the approvals, formalities and conditions precedent to conclude the Dallaglio share swap. Padenga proceeded with the listing and allotment of the 253 003 361 new Padenga ordinary shares onto the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange on the 28th of February 2025.

32.2 RBZ monetary policy directive of presentation currency on financial reporting

On 6 February 2025, The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) issued its Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) aimed at stabilising the local currency – Zimbabwe Gold (ZWG) and fostering economic growth. From a financial reporting perspective, the key directive issued by the central bank was to mandate that entities in Zimbabwe use a uniform presentation currency, being the ZWG. Management of Padenga Holdings Limited is evaluating the implications of this directive, particularly given that the Company is listed on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange. As such, the Consolidated Financial Statements have been presented in US$.

32.3 Final dividend declaration

The Board declared a final dividend of US0.66 cents per share (2023 : US0.26 cents per share) in respect of all ordinary shares of the Company registered at the close of business on the 2nd of May 2025. The payment of this final dividend will take place on or around the 15th of May 2025. The share of the Company will be traded cum-dividend on the Victoria Falls Stock Exchange up to the market day of the 28th of April 2025 and ex-dividend from the 29th of April 2025.

32.4 Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the entity will continue to operate for the foreseeable future. This assumption is supported by Management's assessment that the Group has adequate resources to meet its financial obligations as they fall due and to sustain operations in the normal course of business.

As part of this assessment, Management considered the financial position of the Group and its subsidiaries. Despite the net current liability position and operating losses at Breckridge Investments (Private) Limited, the subsidiary is a going concern, underpinned by the commissioned underground mining at Pickstone Peerless mine. In addition, a letter of support has been provided to Breckridge, affirming the Group's commitment to provide financial assistance as necessary. This support underscores the ability of the Group to address any funding gaps and sustain Breckridge's operations during the 12 month assessment period.

There were no other material events after the reporting period.

33 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 27 March 2025.

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	31 Dec 2024 Unaudited US$	31 Dec 2023 Unaudited US$
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	55 275	19 173 039
Intangible assets	-	29 304
Right of use assets	-	1 163 965
Investments	69 390 615	20 000 000
Deferred tax asset	414 978	-
Biological assets	-	12 434 310
Total non-current assets	**69 860 868**	**52 800 618**
Current assets		
Biological assets	-	30 753 897
Inventories	-	9 747 711
Taxation	1 846 891	2 022 873
Trade and other receivables	538 682	3 007 778
Cash and cash equivalents	952 950	418 004
Total current assets	**3 338 523**	**45 950 263**
Total assets	**73 199 391**	**98 750 881**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserves		
Share capital	55 208	54 951
Non-distributable reserves	27 620 264	27 298 871
Share based payment scheme	-	300 490
Distributable reserves	44 232 393	44 229 603
Share capital and reserves	**71 907 865**	**71 883 915**
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	12 664 721
Lease liabilities	-	903 723
	-	**13 568 444**
Current liabilities		
Interest bearing debt	-	10 578 351
Lease liabilities	-	147 915
Trade and other payables	1 291 526	2 572 256
	1 291 526	**13 298 522**
Total liabilities	**1 291 526**	**26 866 966**
Total equity and liabilities	**73 199 391**	**98 750 881**

O T Kamundimu
Chief Finance Officer
27 March 2025

M J Fowler
Group Chief Executive Officer
27 March 2025

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Through our Dallaglio business shareholder buy out strategies we have increased long-term value for Padenga Holdings shareholders and we are confident of increasing our shareholder value through the successful execution of our core strategic priorities and company policies.

PICKSTONE SOUTHWELL SHAFT LIFT OPERATOR

SHAREHOLDERS' ANALYSIS For the year ended 31 December 2024

Size of Shareholding	Number of Shareholders	Shareholders %	Issued Shares	Share %
1-5000	3 839	78.31%	2 646 428	0.48
5001-10000	239	4.88%	1 767 777	0.32
10001-25000	212	4.32%	3 447 718	0.62
25001-50000	154	3.14%	5 463 999	0.99
50001-100000	147	3.00%	10 641 390	1.93
100001-200000	102	2.08%	14 174 738	2.57
200001-500000	89	1.82%	28 259 915	5.12
500001-1000000	64	1.31%	44 522 279	8.06
1000001 and Above	56	1.14%	441 162 846	79.91
Totals	**4 902**	**100%**	**552 087 090**	**100%**

Trade Classification				
Local Companies	591	12.06%	325 375 868	58.94
Pension Funds	282	5.75%	103 569 136	18.76
Local Nominee	203	4.14%	53 698 280	9.73
Local Individual Resident	47	0.96%	32 278 463	5.85
Fund Managers	3 404	69.44%	24 219 416	4.39
Foreign Companies	06	0.12%	4 674 755	0.85
Other Investments & Trust	123	2.51%	3 027 036	0.55
Fund Managers	18	0.37%	1 646 160	0.30
Trusts	32	0.65%	1 433 760	0.26
Deceased Estates	62	1.26%	1 256 040	0.23
New Nin Resident	83	1.69%	496 995	0.09
Banks	02	0.04%	121 250	0.02
Foreign Individual Resident	25	0.52%	85 287	0.02
Foreign Nominee	03	0.06%	78 830	0.01
Government/Quasi	02	0.04%	65 236	0.01
Charitable	19	0.39%	60 578	0.01
Totals	**4 902**	**100%**	**552 087 090**	**100%**

Top Ten Shareholders		
Z M D Investments (Pvt) Ltd	119 754 476	21.69%
H M Barbour (Pvt) Ltd	107 260 475	19.43%
Stanbic 140043620004	34 860 040	6.31%
Old Mutual Life Ass Co Zim Ltd	28 799 926	5.22%
Sarcor Investments (Pvt) Ltd	22 480 658	4.07%
NSSA-APWCS	20 020 951	3.63%
NSSA-POBS	16 383 957	2.97%
Mining Industry Pension Fund	11 939 318	2.16%
City and General Holdings P/L	9 822 598	1.78%
Other	180 764 691	32.74%
Totals	**552 087 090**	**100%**

SHAREHOLDERS' CALENDAR For the year ended 31 December 2024

Fourteenth Annual General Meeting	10 June, 2025
End of First Half of 2025 Financial Year	30 June, 2025
Publication of Interim Report for First Half of 2025 Financial Year	30 September, 2025
End of 2025 Financial Year	31 December, 2025
Annual Report Published for 2025 Financial Year	19 May, 2026
Fifteenth Annual General Meeting	9 June, 2026

Registered Office:

Padenga Holdings Limited
121 Borrowdale Road
Gunhill
Harare
Zimbabwe

P O Box HG 633
Highlands
Harare
Zimbabwe

Transfer Secretaries:

Corpserve Share Transfer Secretaries
2nd Floor ZB Centre
Cnr First Street/Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
Harare
Zimbabwe

P O Box 2208
Harare
Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 242 751559/61 or +263 242 758193

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of Padenga Holdings Limited is to be held at the Royal Harare Golf Club, 5th Street extension, Harare, on Tuesday 10 June 2025 at 08h15, for the purpose of transacting the following business below: -

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, approve and adopt the Financial Statements and Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

2. To re-elect the following Director, Mr T. N. Sibanda, who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company, and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr Sibanda has been a partner at Schmulian & Sibanda Chartered Accountants (Zimbabwe) and has accumulated over 30 years' experience in compliance and audit services and is a highly experienced director of companies.

3. To re - elect the following Director, Ms E. Mkondo, who retires by rotation in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election. Ms Mkondo is a registered chartered accountant in Zimbabwe and a highly experienced director of companies.

4. To approve the appointment of Mr D. Gwatinetsa, who was appointed as a Director of the Company with effect from 13 March 2025, and who in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company is required to retire from the Board at the Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr Gwatinetsa is a mining industry professional with more than 21 years' experience in the Mining Sector.

5. To approve the appointment of Mr M.P. Mahlangu, who was appointed as a Director of the Company with effect from 13 March 2025, and who in terms of the Articles of Association of the Company is required to retire from the Board at the Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Mr Mahlangu is a highly respected registered legal practitioner of long standing, specialising in corporate and commercial law and he is also a highly experienced director of companies.

6. To approve the Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

7. To approve the remuneration of the Auditors, Messrs KPMG, for the past audit.

8. To re-appoint Messrs KPMG as the Auditors of the Company until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.

(NOTE: In terms of Section 69(6) of the VFEX listing requirements, companies must change their audit partners every five years and their audit firm every ten years. KPMG has been the auditor of the Company for three years.)

9. To confirm the final dividend of 0.66 US cents per share declared on 13 March 2025, and to confirm the interim dividend of 0.40 US cents per share declared on 9 September 2024.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

10. Approval of Share Buy-Back

To consider and, if deemed fit, to pass with or without modification, the following special resolution: "That the Company authorises in advance, in terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Cap 24:31) and the VFEX Listing Requirements, the purchase by the Company of its own shares upon such terms and conditions and in such amounts as the Directors of the Company may from time to time determine and such authority hereby specifies that: -

i. the authority in terms of this resolution shall expire on the date of the Company's next Annual General Meeting; and

ii. acquisitions shall be of ordinary shares which, in the aggregate in any one financial year, shall not exceed 10% (ten per centum) of the Company's issued ordinary share capital; and

iii. the maximum and minimum prices, respectively, at which such ordinary shares may be acquired will not be more than 5% (five per centum) above and 5% (five per centum) below the weighted average of the market price at which such ordinary shares are traded on the VFEX, as determined over the 5 (five) business days immediately preceding the date of purchase of such ordinary shares by the Company; and

iv. a press announcement will be published as soon as the Company has acquired ordinary shares constituting, on a cumulative basis in the period between annual general meetings, 3% (three per centum) of the number of ordinary shares in issue prior to the acquisition; and

v. if during the subsistence of this resolution the Company is unable to declare and pay a cash dividend then this resolution shall be of no force and effect."

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

(NOTE: In terms of this resolution, the Directors are seeking authority to allow use of the Company's available cash resources to purchase its own shares in the market in terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act and the regulations of the VFEX, for treasury purposes. The Directors will only exercise the authority if they believe that to do so would be in the best interests of shareholders generally. In exercising this authority, the Directors will duly consider following such repurchase, the ability of the Company to pay its debts in the ordinary course of business, the maintenance of an excess of assets over liabilities, and for the Company and Group, the adequacy of ordinary capital and reserves as well as working capital.)

11. Approval of Loans to Directors

To resolve as an ordinary resolution, with or without amendments: - "That the Company be and is hereby authorised to make any loan to any Executive Director or to enter into any guarantee or provide any security in connection with a loan to such Executive Director for the purpose of enabling him to properly perform his duty as an officer of the Company, as may be determined by the Remuneration & Nominations Committee of the Board of Directors, provided that the amount of the loan or the extent of the guarantee or security shall not exceed the annual remuneration of that Director."

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

12. To transact any other business competent to be dealt with at an Annual General Meeting.

Proxies

In terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Cap 24:31), a member entitled to attend and vote at a meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll and speak in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company, provided that a Director or officer of the Company may not be a proxy for a shareholder at this Annual General Meeting. Proxy forms should be forwarded to reach the office of the Company Secretary at least 48 (forty-eight) hours before the commencement of the meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

A D Lorimer
Company Secretary
121 Borrowdale Road
Harare

16 May 2025

FORM OF PROXY - 14TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

I /We, ____
(full names)
of ____
(full address)
being the registered holder/s of ____________________ ordinary shares in **PADENGA HOLDINGS LIMITED**, do hereby appoint:

____
(full names)
of ____
(full address)
or failing him/her the Chairman of the meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the **ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Company to be held on the **10 JUNE 2025** at 08.15 am and at any adjournment thereof.

I/We instruct my/our proxy or proxies to vote in the following way:
(Please mark the appropriate box with an "X" next to each resolution)

	ORDINARY BUSINESS	**For**	**Against**	**Abstain**
1	THAT the Audited Financial Statements and Reports of the Directors and Auditors for the financial year ended 31 December 2024 be adopted.			
2	THAT Mr T. N. Sibanda be re-elected as a Director of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.			
3	THAT Ms E. Mkondo be re-elected as a Director of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.			
4	THAT Mr D. Gwatinetsa be re-elected as a Director of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.			
5	THAT Mr M. P. Mahlangu be re-elected as a Director of the Company in terms of the Articles of Association.			
6	THAT the remuneration of the Directors be confirmed.			
7	THAT the remuneration of the Auditors, KPMG, for the past audit be confirmed.			
8	THAT Messrs KPMG be re-appointed as Auditors of the Company for the following year until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting.			
9	THAT the final dividend of US0.66 cents per share and interim dividend of US0.40 cents per share be confirmed.			
	SPECIAL BUSINESS			
10	As a Special Resolution THAT the Company be authorised in terms of Section 129 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) to purchase its own shares, subject to certain conditions.			
11	THAT the Company be authorised to make loans to Executive Directors in terms of Section 208 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), subject to certain conditions.			

Details of the above resolutions are set out in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting.

Signed this ____________________ **day of** ____________________ **2025**

____
SIGNATURE OF SHAREHOLDER

NOTES:
1. In terms of Section 171 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31), a member of the Company is entitled to appoint one or more persons to act in the alternative as his proxy, to attend and vote and speak in his stead. A proxy need not be a shareholder of the Company, provided that a Director or officer of the Company may not be a proxy for a shareholder at this Annual General Meeting.
2. Unless otherwise instructed, the proxy will vote as he/she thinks fit.
3. This proxy form must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company to be received by the Company Secretary not less than 48 hours before the meeting.
4. The proxy form must be signed and dated for it to be valid. Any alterations or corrections to this form must be initialed.
5. Anyone signing this proxy form in a representative capacity must be authorised to do so. Please stamp this form with your company or organisation's stamp and enclose proof of authorisation.
6. The return of this proxy form will not prevent you from attending the meeting and voting in person. However, should this happen, the proxy will be revoked.

The Padenga Holdings Limited Annual Report for FY 2024 and the Proxy Form for the Padenga AGM will be e-mailed to those shareholders whose e-mails are on record with Corpserve Share Transfer Secretaries and Registrars shall be available for download at ***www.padenga.com.***

PADENGA
HOLDINGS
LIMITED

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Gunhill, Harare, Zimbabwe

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