



Annual Report 2025



ABOUT OUR REPORT

Tanganda Tea Company Limited, a public company listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (“ZSE”), presents its annual report for the year ended 30 September 2025. The report integrates both financial and non-financial information.

SCOPE OF THE REPORT

This report contains information for Tanganda Tea Company Limited which is incorporated and domiciled in Zimbabwe. In this report, unless otherwise stated, references to “our”, “we”, “us”, “the Company”, “Tanganda” refer to Tanganda Tea Company Limited.

REPORTING FRAMEWORKS

This report was prepared with due consideration of the following reporting requirements:

- The Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31].
- Statutory Instrument (“SI”) 134 of 2019 Securities and Exchange (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listings Requirements) Rules, 2019.
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Standards.

SUSTAINABILITY DATA

This report was prepared using both quantitative and qualitative data extracted from company records, policies and personnel responsible in the Key Result Areas (“KRA”) of sustainability impacts for the Company. In some cases, assumptions are made and confirmed for consistency with business activities. The Company continues to review its measurement systems for consistency on sustainability data.

ASSURANCE

The annual financial statements were audited by BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (“ISA”). The independent auditor’s report is found on pages 63 to 66. Non-financial information and data used for sustainability reporting were internally validated by the Company’s Internal Audit Department.

BOARD APPROVAL

The Board recognises its accountability for ensuring the integrity of this annual report. In the Board’s opinion, the annual report fairly presents the overall performance of the Company and therefore approved it.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report may contain forward looking statements. These statements are estimates and projections by directors based on current available information. Forward looking statements are not statements of historical fact and may contain the terms “may”, “will”, “should”, “continue”, “aims”, “estimates”, “projects”, “believes”, “intends”, “expects”, “plans”, “seeks” or “anticipates”, or words of similar meaning. Forward looking statements are not guarantees of future developments and results outlined therein. These are dependent on several factors which may involve various risks and uncertainties, and they are based on assumptions beyond our control. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward looking statements.

FEEDBACK ON THE REPORT

The Company values opinions and comments from all stakeholders which may assist in improving our reporting. We welcome your feedback on this report and any suggestions you may have. For feedback, please contact Hillary Kufakunesu, Company Secretary, email: investorrelations@tangandatea.com.



H. Nkala
Chairman
12 March 2026

CONTENTS

TANGANDA TEA COMPANY LIMITED AT A GLANCE

Page

Our Journey.....	4
Our Business Value Systems.....	5
Performance Highlights.....	8

STRATEGIC REVIEW

Chairman's Statement.....	9
Overview of Operations.....	11

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Board Structure.....	17
Directorate.....	18
Executive Directors and Senior Management.....	22
Compliance.....	23
Risk Management.....	23

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

Corporate Sustainability.....	24
Stakeholder Relations and Engagements.....	25
Sustainability Materiality Assessment.....	27
Environmental Stewardship.....	30
Human Capital	40
Local Community	51
Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals.....	56
Economic Contributions	58

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY AND COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Report of the Directors.....	60
Directors' Responsibility for Financial Reporting.....	62
Independent Auditors' Report.....	63
Statement of Financial Position.....	67
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.....	68
Statement of Changes in Equity.....	69
Statement of Cash Flows.....	70
Notes to the Financial Statements.....	71

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Shareholder Information.....	105
Corporate Information.....	106
Notice of Meeting.....	107
Login Instructions	108
Form of Proxy.....	109
Instructions for signing and lodging form of Proxy.....	110

TANGANDA TEA COMPANY LIMITED AT A GLANCE (continued)

OUR JOURNEY OVER THE YEARS

- 1893** The Moodie Trek which was part of the Pioneer Column focused on opening and settling in the Chipinga / Melsetter area camped and celebrated the New Year on the banks of Tanganda river.
- Arthur Ward, a retired tea planter from Assam purchased the area along Tanganda river which is now the site of New Year's Gift Estate just before the start of the First World War.
- 1923** Arthur Ward was joined by his friend, Grafton Phillips another retired tea planter from Assam on New Year's Gift Estate.
- 1924** First commercial tea was planted at New Years' Gift Estate.
- 1928** Tea from the thriving irrigated fields on 3.5 hectares at New Year's Gift Estate was first processed under the supervision of Florence Phillips. Samples of processed teas were sent for tasting and evaluation by tea experts in London and Calcutta.
- 1930** Arthur Ward and Grafton Phillips formed a Company and registered it as Ward and Phillips (Pty) Ltd and acquired Ratelshoek Tea Estate which was owned by Noel Reid who became one of the directors of the Company along with Grafton Phillips, Florence Phillips and Arthur Ward.
- The Company expanded by purchasing Jersey Estate and Zona Estate.
- 1936** Significant exports to South Africa commenced.
- 1939** Exports to the United Kingdom grew significantly.
- 1943** The Meikles family took majority and controlling stake.
- 1963** Rhodesia Tea Estates Limited listed on the Rhodesia Stock Exchange.
- 1976** The Company name was changed to Tanganda Tea Company Limited after the river from which the whole story of tea began.
- 2004** First 32 hectares of macadamia plantation were established at New Year's Gift Estate and further developed to 120 hectares by the year 2007.
- 2006** tinga mira water bottling commenced at Tingamira Estate.
- 2008** Tanganda was delisted from the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange after merger with Cotton Printers (Private Limited), Meikles Africa Limited and Kingdom Financial Holdings Limited to become Kingdom Meikles Limited.
- 2010** Demerger of Kingdom Financial Holdings from Kingdom Meikles Limited and Tanganda Tea Company Limited remained a wholly owned subsidiary of Meikles Limited.
- 2010** Acquisition of new packaging equipment for Mutare blending and packaging factory.
- 2011** Diversification into avocado, coffee and macadamia intensified.
- 2022** Tanganda Tea Company Limited relisted on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.
- 2024** Tanganda reached a milestone hundred years in existence.

OUR BUSINESS VALUE SYSTEMS



VISION

Become the
Leading blue-chip
Agri-business in
Africa.



MISSION

Build a highly cohesive management team and systems to become a global, high yielding, high quality and efficient agricultural producer;
Build preferred, iconic and high-quality brands that satisfy global market expectations;
Maintain a high moral responsibility to staff, communities and the environment;
Pay a consistent and growing dividend to shareholders; and,
Benchmark itself against the top 20 African agri-business companies.



VALUES

Hard working
Focused
Growth
Teamwork
Innovation
Dependability
Frugality
Responsibility
Leadership
Centricity of
Customer
Satisfaction

CHAPTERS

Tanganda Tea Company at a Glance

Strategic Review

Corporate Governance

Corporate Sustainability

Directors Responsibility

Company Financial Statements

Supplementary Information

TANGANDA TEA COMPANY LIMITED AT A GLANCE (continued)

OUR BUSINESS VALUE SYSTEMS (continued)

AWARDS, BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS MEMBERSHIP AND CERTIFICATIONS

The Company received the following awards during the 2025 financial year:



Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce Manicaland
Agricultural Exporter of the Year



Zimbabwe Occupational Safety and Health Council
Certificate of achievement in Occupational Safety and Health at the macadamia factory.



Wellness Institute of Zimbabwe
Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability Leadership Platinum Award.



ZimTrade
Exporter of the Year.
Fresh Produce Award 2024.



The Road Race Awards 2025
The Best Half Marathon



Marketers Association Superbrands Awards 2025
Second Runner up for the Hot Beverage Category.



Zimtrade Fresh Produce Award
Exporter of the Year.
Fresh Produce Award 2025.

Exhibition Awards

Tanganda exhibits its products on the domestic and regional arena.

In 2025 the Company was awarded the following exhibition awards;

Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF): Gold Medal Award for the Best Agribusiness Unit.
Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF): Silver Medal Award for the best Thematic Representation.
Midlands Show Society: First Position Award for the Food & Related Product Processing Category.
Manicaland Show Society: Second Best Agro Processing & Food sector stand award.
Masvingo Show Society: Second Prize for the Best industrial Stand award.

BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS MEMBERSHIP

The Company is a member of the following associations:

- Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe.
- Buy Zimbabwe.
- Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.
- Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries.
- Marketers Association of Zimbabwe.
- National Employment Council for Agriculture
- National Employment Council for Food processing.
- PETRECOZIM
- Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce.
- Zimbabwe Tea Growers Association.
- ZimTrade.

CERTIFICATIONS

The Company is certified to the following standards:

- Albert Heijns(AH-DLL Grow) certification.
- Global Good Agriculture Practices (Global GAP).
- ISO 9001:2015- Quality Management System.
- ISO 22000: version vi-Food Safety Management System.
- ISO/IEC: 17065:2012 Rainforest Alliance certification.
- Linking the Environment and farming certification.
- Tesco Nurtures Minimum Packing Standards (TMPS) certification.
- Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Product Mark.

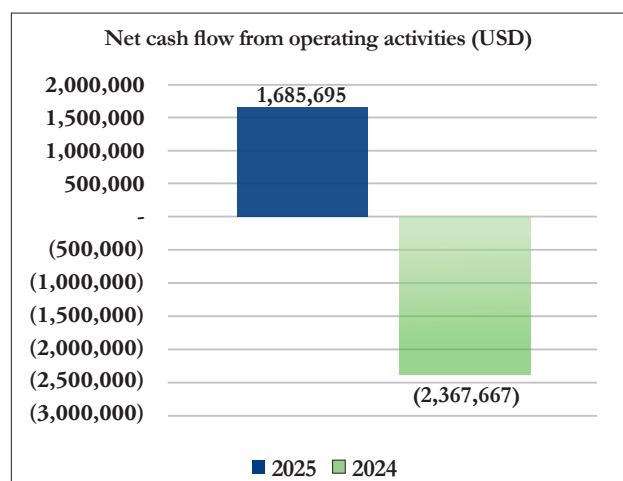
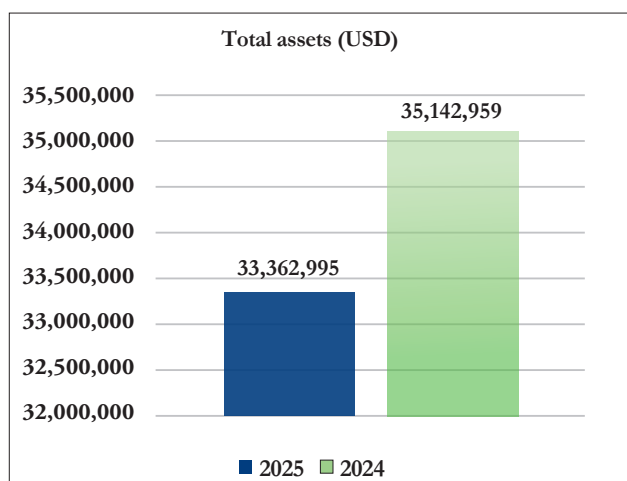
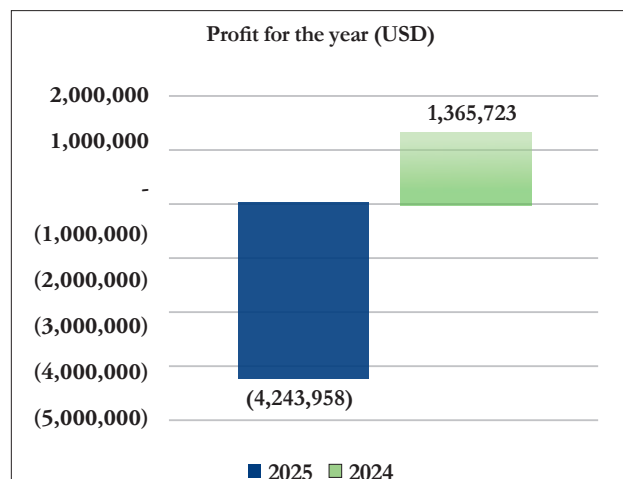
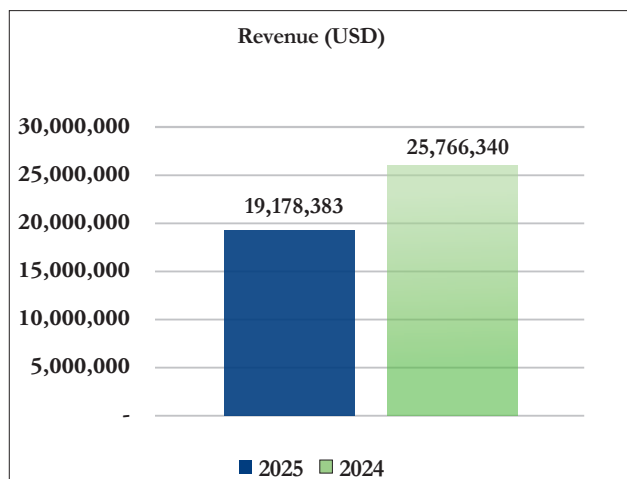
Exhibition Awards in 2025



TANGANDA TEA COMPANY LIMITED AT A GLANCE (continued)

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS



SHARE PERFORMANCE

	30-Sep-25	30-Sep-24
	USD Cents	USD Cents
Share Price	0.03	0.15
Basic and Diluted (Loss)/Earnings Per Share	(1.63)	0.52

SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE

	2025	2024
Tax Payments (USD)	1,723,613	2,052,720
Electricity (kWh)	7,397,148	7,155,469
Water Usage (m ³)	773,914	2,954,268
Staff Complement (head count)	3,198	3,934

STRATEGIC REVIEW

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

I hereby present the Chairman's Report for the year ended 30 September 2025.

Environmental Overview

The operating environment was characterized by relative macro-economic stability. The local Zimbabwe Gold currency (ZWG) registered stability underpinned by tight synchronised fiscal and monetary policy framework contributing to a moderation in inflationary and exchange rate pressures. The tight liquidity regime has however compressed aggregate demand. According to Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTATS), the economy remained highly dollarized with approximately 80% of transactions conducted in United States Dollars. Furthermore, ZIMSTATS reported that 76% of businesses operate informally, indicating the significant role of the informal sector in the economy.

Climatic variability, high costs of inputs and limited mechanisation contributed to structural constraints in the Agricultural sector. Power outages persisted during the year, stifling business operations, prompting companies to resort to alternative expensive sources of power. In addition to utilizing the solar generated power at three of its estates, the company is pursuing grid-tying and net metering arrangements to leverage the excess power generated from its solar plants in order to reduce power costs.

Financial Performance

Revenue for the year of USD19.2 million declined by 26% from the prior year of USD25.7 million, due to the impact of the late rains and the heat stress suffered by plantations during the early part of the season. Challenges encountered in the formal retail markets resulted in a decline in Beverage Division volumes in the first half of the year, however volumes rebounded in the second half after government policy changes on exchange rates.

The Company incurred a loss after tax of USD4.2 million during the year, a shift from the profit after tax of USD1.4 million realized in the previous year.

Review of Operations

Agriculture

Bulk Tea

Bulk tea production of 7 245 tonnes was 11% below 8 113 tonnes manufactured in the previous year. The late onset and inconsistent pattern of the rains affected bulk tea production especially in the first half of the financial year. The quality of tea was impacted by the extreme hot temperatures experienced throughout the year, leading to a 19% decline in export volumes from 6 137 tonnes in the previous year to 4 982 tonnes in the current year. The decline in primary grade percentage, coupled with an oversupply of tea on the international market, led to a decrease in the average selling price of exported tea from USD1.34 per kg in the previous year to USD1.27 per kg in the current year.

Avocado

Avocado production of 2 080 tonnes declined by 48% from prior year of 3 976 tonnes due to the heat stress experienced during fruit set, the biennial bearing phenomenon effect and a hailstorm suffered in November 2024 which affected fruit quality. In turn, the crop's exports declined by 72% to 844 tonnes from 2 997 tonnes achieved in the prior year. In the previous year 40% of secondary grade produced could not find a market. However, in the current year, all 1 236 tonnes secondary grades were value added by channelling them towards crude oil extraction through a joint venture company established at Tingamira estate between Tanganda and Trade Link Global BV of Netherlands. Average selling price of primary grade fruit slightly firmed up to US77 cents per kg from US75 cents per kg achieved in the previous year.

Macadamia

The average export price of macadamia nuts sold as nut in shell, improved to USD2.06 per kg in the current year compared to USD1.84 per kg in the previous year indicating a post Covid 19 recovery. In order to mitigate the risk associated with volatile primary produce prices, the company plans to invest in a cracking plant that would enable it to value add the nuts and exploit the kernel market.

Macadamia production volumes of 1 167 tonnes declined by 28% from prior year 1 626 tonnes resulting in a corresponding decline in exports by 38% to 936 tonnes from 1 508 tonnes in the previous year.

STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (continued)

Coffee

Coffee production yields grew by 46% to 41 tonnes from 28 tonnes achieved in the previous year due to increased maturity profile of the 60 hectares established on a third-party farm. The average selling price remained stable at USD6.61 per kg similar to the price achieved in the previous years.

Beverage

The 7% decline in packed tea sales volumes to 1 610 tonnes from 1 733 tonnes in the prior year was due to packaging material supply constraints, depressed performance from the traditional formal route to market and overall macro-economic dynamics in the first half of the year. Packaging supply improved in the second half resulting in some significant recovery of sales volumes.

Sustainable Business Priorities

The Company retained its accreditation to various certifications, including those that relate to the environment, safety, health and sustainable business practices, as part of its ongoing efforts to continuously enhance its operations and uphold the highest standards in its industry.

Outlook

The operating environment is expected to remain stable anchored by easing inflation and exchange rate stability. The announced reforms to lower regulatory fees and levies; with agriculture being the pilot sector are envisioned to improve the ease of doing business, lower compliance costs and encourage formalisation.

The 2025-26 agricultural season is forecast to begin with initial dry conditions due to delayed onset of rainfall in October 2025. However, weather conditions are projected to improve from mid-November onwards, with normal to above-normal rainfall anticipated for most of the country through to February 2026. The Company plantations are looking healthy and a improved harvest is expected in the ensuing season.

The demand for the company's products is expected to remain strong, despite the effects of complex macro-economic factors on local, regional, and international markets. Packed tea sales volumes are expected to improve as packaging material constraints continue to be addressed. The company will continue to pursue sustainable market diversification to expand the regional and international markets.

The Company's performance is expected to turn around in the upcoming year with strategies in place to enhance process efficiencies and improve value optimization.

Dividend

The Board does not recommend declaration of a dividend, considering the loss incurred during the financial year.

Capital Raising Initiatives

Shareholders and the investing public are advised that the Company is exploring various capital raising initiatives including the proposed Renounceable Rights Offer, to the existing ordinary shareholders in proportion to their shareholding in the Company to raise eight million United States Dollars (USD8 million).

Directorate

The Board bade farewell to Mr Stewart Cranswick who retired from the Board at the Annual General Meeting held on 6 March 2025. The Board extends its gratitude to him for his services over the past three years and wishes him all the best in his endeavours.

Appreciation

I would like to thank our customers and suppliers for their continued support, together with our shareholders and other stakeholders, including regulatory authorities, for their assistance and guidance. I would also like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to fellow board members, management and staff for their dedication and commitment to sustaining the business in challenging times.



H. Nkala
Chairman

3 December 2025

STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Tanganda Tea Company Limited is an agro-manufacturing concern, incorporated in Zimbabwe. Tanganda is the largest grower, packer and distributor of tea in Zimbabwe. The Company marked hundred years in existence in 2024 since the planting of the first commercial tea bush at New Year's Gift Estate in 1924. Tanganda has to date developed the largest hectareage of macadamia and avocado plantations to become the single largest producer of both crops in Zimbabwe. Other business ventures carried out by the Company include coffee production, timber growing, spring water bottling and livestock rearing.

The Company comprises of three main operating divisions; the Agriculture, the Beverage and the Corporate and Administration divisions.

The Corporate and Administration division is responsible for the administration of finance, human resources, information technology and logistics among other support services given to the Agriculture and Beverage divisions.

Agriculture Division

The Agriculture division is based in the Chipinge district of Eastern Zimbabwe and consists of five estates namely Ratelshoek, Jersey, Tingamira, Zona and New Year's Gift. Three of the estates are intercropped with tea, coffee, macadamia and avocados while Zona is an entirely tea estate and New Year's Gift is a macadamia estate. Timber grown on the estates is used for firewood consumption.

Tea and coffee are processed in bulk form for sale either on the international market or to the Beverage division for further value addition. Macadamia nuts are primarily exported as nut in shell. A proportion of the nuts are cracked and sold on the local market. Primary grade avocados are exported onto the international markets. The secondary grades are channeled toward the oil extraction plant which was established at Tingamira estate on a joint venture arrangement with Trade Link Global BV during the financial year.

The Division has an active out-grower scheme supporting tea farmers covering about 1,000 hectares of land.

Tea



Tea production has remained the anchor of the Company since the planting of the first bush in 1924. Tea is grown on 2 010 hectares, across four of the estates. Each estate is equipped with its own tea processing facility. Ratelshoek is the largest tea plantation with 808 hectares, followed by Jersey with 567 hectares. Zona is an entirely tea estate with 420 hectares and Tingamira has 215 hectares of predominantly high value clonal teas. Tea plantations which are rain-fed and prone to unfavorable dry and hot climatic conditions were impacted for the third consecutive year by a late onset and relatively uneven distribution of rainfall. Resultantly, production declined by 11% to 7 245 tonnes from 8 113 tonnes in previous year. Green leaf quality was also affected by the harsh weather conditions, consequently, affecting the quality of the manufactured tea. Volume of bulk tea exported of 4 982 tonnes decreased by 19% from 6 137 tonnes achieved in the previous year. Tea quality which affected primary grade composition resulted in a decline in the average selling price per kilogram from USD1.34 achieved in the previous year to USD1.27 in the current year. There was stock build up of F2 grades for which the Company is exploring alternative new market opportunities and seeking to increase packed tea volumes to deplete the stocks. Of the bulk tea produced, 25% was blended and packed for final consumption, targeting both the domestic Zimbabwean market and regional export markets.

STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)**OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)****Coffee**

Coffee is grown on 140 hectares at Jersey estate and on 60 hectares on a joint venture at a third-party farm, 121 hectares at Jersey estate are mature and at the tail-off, of their productive capacity while 19 hectares are immature plantation. Seventy percent of the coffee plantation at the joint venture is mature. Irrigation systems are in place at the joint venture to ensure sustained growth of the plantations. Coffee production yields grew by 46% to 41 tonnes from 28 tonnes achieved in the previous year due to increased maturity profile of the 60 hectares established on a joint venture at a third-party farm. Coffee which is primarily exported under the Nespresso contract remained stable at an average price of USD6.61 per kg. Coffee produced during the season were exported after reporting period with the balance roasted, packed and distributed on the local market under the High Country Coffee brand.

Macadamia

Macadamia are grown on 876 hectares at the Company's own estates at New Year's Gift, Ratelshoek and Jersey. An additional 18 hectares are planted on a third-party farm on a joint venture arrangement bringing the total hectareage to 894 hectares. Ninety five percent of the plantations were mature as of 30 September 2025 with an average age profile of 11 years. Macadamia trees have a 40-year economic life span. Macadamia nuts are dehusked and processed at a plant situated at New Year's Gift estate.

STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Macadamia (continued)

Production volumes of 1 167 tonnes declined by 28% from prior year of 1 626 tonnes leading to a decrease in exports by 38% from 1 508 tonnes in the previous year to 936 tonnes. The average export price of macadamia nuts sold as nut in shell, improved to USD2.06 per kg in the current year compared to USD1.84 per kg achieved in the previous year indicating a post Covid 19 pandemic recovery. In order to mitigate the risk associated with volatile primary produce prices, the company plans to invest in a cracking plant that would enable it to value add macadamia nuts and tap into the lucrative kernel market. While the bulk of the macadamia nuts are exported, a modest quantity is processed and sold on the local market.

Avocados



Avocados are grown under 541 hectares on Ratelshoek and Tingamira estates. The processing and packing facility situated at Tingamira estate has a capacity to pack over 7 000 tonnes per season and can be expanded with installation of additional lines in the existing facility. Avocado trees have a 30- year economic life span and the average years of the plantations is eleven years. As of September 2025, 448 hectares were mature plantations and 93 hectares were still developing.

Avocado production of 2 080 tonnes declined by 48% from prior year of 3 976 tonnes due to the heat stress experienced during fruit set compounded by the biennial bearing phenomenon effect. A hailstorm suffered in November 2024 further affected fruit quality. Decline in production, and quality resulted in decrease in exports by 72% to 844 tonnes from 2 997 tonnes achieved in the prior year. Average selling price of primary grade fruit slightly firmed up to US77 cents per kg from US75 cents per kg achieved in the previous year.

Fortunately, unlike the prior year, where 400 tonnes of secondary-grade fruit were composted due to the absence of a viable market, all secondary grades in the current year were value-added through oil extraction at a newly established plant at Tingamira Estate. The avocado oil extraction facility was established during the financial year through a joint venture between Tanganda and Trade Link Global BV of the Netherlands. In its maiden year of operation, the plant processed 1 931 tonnes of secondary-grade fruit, comprising 1 236 tonnes from the Company's own estates and 695 tonnes supplied by other commercial growers and surrounding community producers. This value-addition initiative created a sustainable market for secondary-grade fruit, minimised waste, supported inclusive supply chains, and prevented the loss of potential revenue. In preparation for the second season and to improve capacity utilisation, Mozambican avocado growers have been approached to supply secondary-grade fruit. Expressions of interest indicate potential supply of approximately 1 000 tonnes.

During the financial year, avocado fruit was primarily exported to European markets. However, market diversification strategies are underway to maximise returns and reduce reliance on a single export destination. Following the signing of a trade agreement between China and Zimbabwe in September 2024 at the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), the Company successfully registered with the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China (GACC). Exports to China are scheduled to commence in the ensuing financial year, targeting potential buyers identified during a market development visit to China in June 2025 conducted in collaboration with ZimTrade.

The crop's certification under internationally recognised standards including Rainforest Alliance, GlobalG.A.P., Albert Heijn, and Tesco Nurture, underscores the Company's commitment to ethical, safe, and sustainable production practices across its value chain.

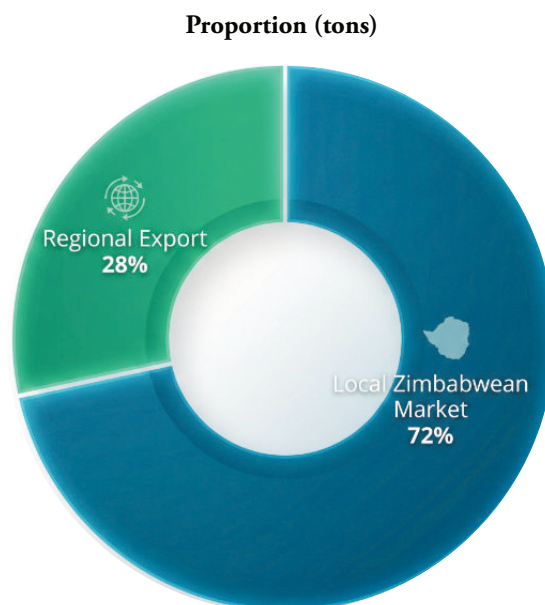
STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Beverage

The beverage division focuses on the value addition, development, selling and marketing of brands mainly from but not limited to Tanganda estates products.

As shown in the figure below the Company sold approximately 1,240 tonnes of packed tea into the local market and 492 tonnes into regional export market.



The financial year saw a decline in local sales volume due mainly to the decline in the formalised domestic market. The regional export market grew compared to the prior year, reflecting the company's continued outward focus and strategic efforts to diversify market risk associated with local currency volatility.

The Company remains focused on the vision to be the leading hot beverage supplier in both local and regional markets. Focus on leadership remains as the company invests in research and provision of beverages of choice. The tea blends maintain their consistency and well loved position in the palates of most consumers. Continual training of tea tasters and the upgrading of existing tea skills was key within the financial year. This complimented the theoretical and scientific knowledge with the experiential knowledge from the attested tea connoisseurs so that confidence is maintained in consumers.

The Company is well invested in leading tea packing technology and the requisite maintenance, operational, service and repair skills. Focus is to continuously upgrade these requisite skills through appropriate training. The tea factory remains in touch with original manufacturers not just in terms of the need to have some machine spares available but also to upgrade the technology. Some of the machines within the Mutare factory are remotely linked to the machine suppliers in Europe such that there will be live interactions with experts in terms of maintainance and assessing the performance of the machine. When necessary the company invests in bringing first world engineers and specific machine experts for skills transfer.

To maintain quality the company uses food grade packaging materials from leading global suppliers only. In line with that, the company imported nearly 90% of all its flexible packaging materials as they are in conformity to the machine specifications. The robust investment in raw material, packaging and factory machine quality is in line with the company's focus on customer centric sales, distribution and marketing. The Company deliberately engages with its customers in addressing what they consider key issues. The engagements informs the company in terms of its product development approach. The Tanganda herbal infusions range came through as a result of consumers' cry for a different taste, a different health offering, a different lifestyle and a different experience.

The distribution and supplying of all Tanganda products seeks to reach to as close as possible to the door steps of all consumers. To that end the Company continues to supply both the formal market that includes retail, wholesale, hotel, catering, corporate channels and government departments as well as the less formal market so as to take care of all consumer segments. The Company stands tall and proudly insists on consumer safety and food quality. During the financial year, the Company maintained its quality certifications that includes ISO 9001:2015 quality management systems, ISO 22000:2018 food safety system and Standards Association of Zimbabwe product quality mark as well as conformity to all legal, food handling and labelling specifications.

STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)

OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Beverage (continued)

A key tenet of the company is market consciousness. This informs pricing of product and services to balance growth in shareholder value and the need to consider affordability. To achieve this balance the company innovates including reviewing case and pack sizes to balance profitability, affordability as well as fair value. All this fairness calls for pursuit of ethical and frugal management of costs throughout the value chain.

Focus within the financial year was also given to High Country coffee sales volume improvements. This is stemming from the company's drive to meet, satisfy and exceed customer expectations. The Company has approached and started discussions on probable coffee value addition that could broaden the offering. Currently coffee is offered as medium roast ground filter coffee and medium roast whole bean filter coffee in different pack sizes. The research and development which is ongoing is considering possibilities of offering blends of coffee and chicory as well as instant coffee. Offering coffee in that broader way will address some channel needs and requirements which will result in the growth of the coffee portfolio.



STRATEGIC REVIEW (continued)**OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS (continued)****Beverage (continued)**

The supply of tinga mira in this past financial year has been low hence the much lower sales for the brand. Management still believes in the potential growth of tinga mira water as there is a niche market for it amidst the many competitor brands. The ardent followers and lovers of tinga mira can be assured that the company will continue availing this pristine and top end brand which meets and suits their palate, identity and aspirations. To that end the upgrading of the current tinga mira water bottling plant remains on the company's budget to improve both supply and efficiency.

Going forward the company is buoyant. There is optimism that the country will have a good agricultural season which generally drives growth in the economy. There is continued relative stability in the exchange rate and thereby helping consumers to trade with confidence. Promotional work will continue to rally customers and consumers around their dependable brands. Emphasis and practice for quality will continue and consumers can be sure that their trusted brands will continue to listen and evolve with their aspirations. Export growth will be pursued for sustained growth especially in the regional markets within Southern Africa Development Community as an entry into the rest of Africa region and the globe at large.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Tanganda is committed to the highest standards of corporate governance which foster trust, accountability with long-term sustainability and ensures the company operates responsibly and effectively. The directors, executives and managers recognise the need to conduct the affairs of the Company with principles of transparency, integrity, accountability and in accordance with generally accepted corporate practices, in the interests of its stakeholders. The Company is governed through its Articles of Association and continues to review and align its corporate governance practices to satisfy the requirements of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31], Statutory Instrument (SI) 134 of 2019- Securities and Exchange (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listings Requirements) Rules and the National Code of Corporate Governance in Zimbabwe (ZIMCODE).

Board Responsibility

The Board of Directors' primary responsibility is to discharge its fiduciary responsibilities to the shareholders and the Company. The Board is accordingly responsible for setting the overall strategic direction, determining risk tolerance levels and key policies to ensure sustainable business operation. The Board approves the Company budgets, major capital projects, financial reports and plays a pivotal role in managing strategic stakeholder relations. Additionally, the Board is responsible for all matters of corporate governance and statutory compliance. The Board meets at least quarterly to monitor the performance of the Company and to deliberate on the strategic direction of its operations.

Board Composition and structure

The Company continues to align the Board composition with its Articles of Association, COBE, ZSE Listing requirements and best practice. The Board comprise of three executive directors and six independent non-executive directors. Non-executive directors are from diverse professions and bring a significant amount of expertise and experience to guide the executive management team. The Board is chaired by an independent non-executive director.

The Board bade farewell to Mr Stewart P. Cranswick who retired from the Board at the Annual General Meeting held on 6 March 2025 leaving behind a legacy of valuable contributions.

Board Committees

The Board committees, each comprising non-executive directors with executive and other management attending by invitation meets quarterly with the exception of the nominations committee which meets at least once a year to ensure diligent governance and decision-making.

Summarised below are the various Board committees, members and their responsibilities:

COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	RESPONSIBILITIES
Audit and Finance	Mr. S.J. Hammond (Chairman) Mr. L.T. Gwata Mr. B. H. Henderson Mr M.J.S. Moxon	The Audit and Finance Committee reviews the Company's financial statements before submission to the Board for approval. Its objectives are to ensure that the Board is advised on all matters relating to corporate governance and the creation and maintenance of effective internal controls, as well as advising the Board and management on measures which ensure adherence to both regulatory issues and internal controls. Accordingly, it reviews the effectiveness of the internal audit function, its programme and reports, and also reviews all reports from the external auditors on accounting and internal control matters, and monitors action taken where necessary. The Committee also recommends the appointment and fees of external auditors. The internal and external auditors attend committee meetings by invitation.
Risk	Mr. L.T Gwata (Chairman) Mr. S.J. Hammond Mr. B. H. Henderson Ms R.A. Maunze	The Risk Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Company's risk management framework including related policies and procedures. It reviews risk assessments and strategies to address them and collaborates with other committees to integrate risk considerations into decision-making processes.
Human Resources and Remuneration	Mr M.J.S. Moxon (Chairman) Mr. S.P. Cranswick (Resigned 6 March 2025) Mr H. Nkala Mr. S.J. Hammond	The Committee's responsibilities include reviewing the organisational structure in line with the Company's strategy and making recommendations to the Board. It also determines the Company's policy on the remuneration of executive directors and senior executives.
Nominations	Mr. H. Nkala (Chairman) Mr. S.J. Hammond Mr. S.P. Cranswick (Resigned 6 March 2025) Mr M.J.S. Moxon (Appointed 7 August 2025)	The Committee's main focus is to consider the composition and structure of the Board and its committees. It has a mandate to nominate who can serve on the Board based on requirements, skills, experience and diversity required for conducting the business of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

Directors' declaration of interests

In line with the Company's Articles of Association and the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (24:31), directors are required to declare their beneficial interest in the company. The beneficial interests of the directors for the year are presented in note 15.2 of the Company financial statements. During the year under review, no director had any material interests that could compromise their impartiality or which could cause significant conflict of interest with the Company objectives.

Share Dealings

Directors, officers, or employees of the Company are not permitted to deal directly or indirectly in the Company shares during closed periods or based on unpublished price-sensitive information regarding its business or affairs. Closed periods are from the end of the interim and annual reporting periods to the announcement of the financial and operating results for the respective periods and while the Company is under a cautionary announcement.

Stakeholder communication with the Board

The Company allows stakeholders to engage directly with the Board through various channels which include the Annual General Meetings (AGMs), Trading Updates and other meetings.

DIRECTORATE



HERBERT NKALA
Chairman

Herbert Nkala is a Businessman and a Marketing Consultant. Herbert holds a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree from the University of Wales (U.K.) and a Master of Business Administration Degree from the University of Zimbabwe. His leadership career in the corporate world began as a Technical Executive with Dairibord Zimbabwe and he subsequently became the Marketing Director for the same company. He later joined Delta as Marketing Director for the National Breweries of Zimbabwe. He continued his leadership growth as Chief Executive Officer and led the transformation of the then Zimbabwe Tourism Investment Company to Rainbow Tourism Group Limited, culminating in its listing on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

Herbert is currently the Chairman of the FBC Holdings Board and he is a former Chairman of OK Zimbabwe, African Sun Limited, Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and Astra Holdings amongst many other Public and Private entities. He is also a trustee of the Joshua Mqabuko Nkomo Foundation.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)**DIRECTORATE (continued)**

TIMOTHY J.G. FENNELL
Chief Executive Officer

Timothy is a highly trained and experienced farmer and business leader, with a passion for developing people and Zimbabwean agriculture. A product of Peterhouse, Timothy received tertiary education in Zimbabwe and South Africa. His father was instrumental in establishing the coffee research and the coffee mill in Chipinge and Mutare. Timothy established his own farming operations in the Chipinge area growing Macadamia nuts and coffee.

Timothy was involved in consultancy work in various parts of the world and helped Tanganda establish its Macadamia and Avocado project initially as a consultant and then in a managerial role. He led the transformation of Tanganda from a single crop tea Company to a diversified entity. He was also instrumental in transforming the beverage division tea packaging by bringing in world class packaging machinery from Germany and Italy.

Timothy resigned from his position as Chief Executive Officer on 2 January 2026.



HENRY NEMAIRE
Finance Director

Henry is a Chartered Certified Accountant and a registered public accountant who served his articles with Deloitte and Touche. He holds a Bachelor of Accountancy (Honours) Degree from the University of Zimbabwe and a Master of Professional Accountancy from the University of London. Prior to joining Tanganda, Henry worked at the Lonrho Agribusiness Unit, The Wattle Company and Manica Board & Doors both involved in exports of processed forestry products.

Henry lectured Tax Law & Practice at Africa University and Zimbabwe Open University. He is a non-executive director of listed Fidelity Life Assurance Company of Zimbabwe and a Trustee of the Development Trust of Zimbabwe.



KWIRIRAI CHIGERWE
Beverages and Marketing Director

Kwirirai holds a Bachelor of Science Honours Degree in Agricultural Engineering from University of Zimbabwe, Masters in Food Processing Systems Technology, Masters in Business Administration, Masters in Leadership and Management all three from the University of Zimbabwe. He also holds various quality management systems training certifications.

Kwirirai joined Tanganda as a Factory Manager in January 2002 and rose through the ranks to Director of Beverages & Marketing, where he has overseen the development of a diversified product range and production modernisation. Prior to joining Tanganda, Kwirirai was involved in quality systems management as well as research and development in the engineering sector.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

DIRECTORATE (continued)



SIMON J. HAMMOND
Non-Executive Director

Simon is a Chartered Accountant and seasoned business leader. He joined the Old Mutual Company in 1999 and served in various positions including Company Finance Director for Zimbabwe, Chief Operating Officer for Old Mutual Africa and Managing Director for CABS, a position he held until retirement in March 2020.

Prior to joining Old Mutual, Simon was a Partner at KPMG Zimbabwe from 1989 to 1999. He is a past President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants ("ICAZ") and has held various positions of responsibility for ICAZ.

Simon is director for Zimswitch Holdings Limited, Old Mutual Investment Group (Zimbabwe), Cicada Plantations Zimbabwe Limited, Dairibord Holdings Limited and is the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Peterhouse Group of Schools. He is a former Director of Border Timbers Limited, Meikles Limited and Delta Corporation Limited.



RUFARO A. MAUNZE
Non-Executive Director

Rufaro is a leadership coach, seasoned business leader, finance expert and executive management consultant with experience working in Zimbabwe, Australia, and several countries across Africa focusing on leadership development, inclusive finance, strategic operations, change management, and socio-economic development. She holds both a Specialized Masters' in Coaching & Consulting for Change from HEC Paris & Oxford SAID Business Schools and a Masters' in Development Finance from Stellenbosch Business School and is also a qualified Chartered Accountant. She also holds a Certificate in Impact Investing from Oxford SAID Business School.

Rufaro is the Chairperson of Imara Fiduciary (Private) Limited and is a former Non-Executive Director of OK Zimbabwe Limited.



LIVINGSTONE T. GWATA
Non-Executive Director

Livingstone is a holder of a Bachelor of Administration from the University of Zimbabwe and has thirty-seven years of regional and international banking experience, spanning all facets of Corporate, Retail and Merchant banking. He held various executive director positions within the Standard Chartered group in Zimbabwe, Europe, the Far East and several African countries. In 1998, Livingstone joined First Banking Corporation Limited as Managing Director and steered the privately-owned bank to a profitable public listed diversified financial services group, FBC Holdings Limited, from where he retired as Chief Executive Officer in 2011.

Livingstone was appointed to the board of ABC Holdings Limited in 2015, and became Chairman in 2018. He was appointed as Chairman of Fidelity Assurance Company of Zimbabwe in 2022 and of advertising Industries (1991) Pvt Ltd in 2025. He has held directorships and leadership positions in several Zimbabwean and multinational companies, including founder Chairmanship of the Rainbow Tourism Group Limited and University of Zimbabwe Council, Vice Chairman of MasterCard International Limited, Middle East and Africa and President of the Institute of Bankers of Zimbabwe. He was the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission of Zimbabwe until April 2021 and is currently the Chairman of the Zimbabwe Open Golf Committee.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

DIRECTORATE (continued)



BRUCE H. HENDERSON
Non-Executive Director

Bruce is a Chartered Accountant (SA) with vast experience accumulated over various sectors of the economy which include finance, energy, FMCG, retail and manufacturing. Bruce started his career in audit and assurance with Ernst and Young South Africa. He worked for Clifford Chance and Deutsche Bank UK. He joined IDC Investment, South Africa in 2002 where he was seconded as Chief Executive Officer of the Investee Company for a period of nine years. Bruce moved back to Zimbabwe and continued his career as Chief Finance Officer of Zuva Petroleum from 2011 to 2014. He established the Willowton Group Zimbabwe as Chief Executive Officer in 2015 and was at the helm of the Company for seven years to 2022. Bruce is currently a Non-Executive Director for Dairibord Holdings Limited, Electrosales-Powerspeed and is a past Director of Truworths Limited.



MATTHEW J.S. MOXON
Non-Executive Director

Matthew is a holder of a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Stellenbosch University, a Bachelor of Laws and a Masters in Business Administration, both from the University of Cape Town. He joined Shoprite Checkers (Proprietary) Limited in their Management Training programme and had a stint in project management and operations within their Mozambique Division

He is the Managing Director of Thomas Meikle Properties and past Director of Meikles Limited and TM Pick n Pay.

MEETING ATTENDANCE

DIRECTOR	Board (4 Meetings)	Audit and Finance Committee (4 Meetings)	Risk Committee (4 Meetings)	Human Resources and Remuneration Committee (4 Meetings)	Nominations Committee (1 Meeting)
H. Nkala	4	-	-	4	1
R. A. Maunze	4	1	4	-	-
S. P. Cranswick**	2	-	-	2	-
L. T. Gwata	4	4	4	-	-
S. J. Hammond	4	4	4	4	1
B. H. Henderson	4	4	4	-	-
M. J. S Moxon	4	4	2	4	1
T. J. G. Fennell* ***	4	4	4	4	-
H. Nemaire*	4	4	4	4	-
K. Chigerwe*	4	4	4	4	-

Committee re-organisation

* Messrs T.J.G. Fennell, H. Nemaire and K. Chigerwe as executives attend committee meetings as ex-officios.

** S.P. Cranswick retired from the Board on 6 March 2025.

*** T.J.G. Fennell resigned from his position as Chief Executive Officer on 2 January 2026.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)**SENIOR MANAGEMENT**

SHARON NYASHA KODZANAI
Company Secretary

Sharon is an Associate of the Chartered Governance and Accountancy Institute in Zimbabwe (CGIZ) and is a certified Professional Director accredited by the Governance Solutions Inc, Canada in partnership with the Institute of Corporate Directors (Zimbabwe). She is member of the Public Accountancy and Auditors Board and holds a Masters in Business Administration from the University of Gloucestershire and a Bachelor of Commerce Honours Degree in Accounting from Great Zimbabwe University.

Sharon has in excess of twenty years' experience in Finance and administration. Since joining Tanganda in 2005, she held various accounting and management positions. Prior to joining Tanganda, Sharon worked for a horticultural Export Processing Zone registered enterprise, Kondozi Estate, and also worked in the hospitality industry at Leopard Rock Hotel.



MICHAEL ANTONY SAYWOOD
General Manager - Agriculture

Michael is broad skilled, with exposure in sales, marketing, security and risk management. He grew up in an agricultural environment in Mashonaland and obtained a National Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from Cape Technikon South Africa. His experience includes production engineering and ISO 9001 Quality Management Certification in manufacturing in Canada, experience in large scale agriculture as General Manager of 3 000+ ha of tobacco, maize and timber production with Universal Tobacco in Malawi.

Prior to joining Tanganda he worked for Forrester Estates in Mvurwi and has had significant experience in horticultural and row cropping programs. He joined Tanganda in 2018 as Group Engineer and in 2020 moved into Macadamia and Coffee production. He was appointed General Manager for the Agriculture Division in 2024.



TINASHE KAISA
Human Resources Executive

Tinashe is a seasoned Human Resources professional who started his Human Resources career in 2009. He worked as a Personnel Officer for Tanganda Tea Company Limited before leaving in 2019. Prior to rejoining Tanganda in February 2024, he worked for Irvine's Zimbabwe as a Human Resources Manager. Tinashe holds a BSc Honors Degree in Human Resources Management from Midlands State University and a Diploma in Industrial Relations (IPMZ).

Tinashe is currently studying towards a Masters Degree in Strategic Management with Chinhoyi University of Technology.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Mr. Timothy James Graham Fennell
Mr. Henry Nemaire
Mr. Kwirirai Chigerwe
Mrs Sharon Nyasha Kodzanai
Mr. Michael Antony Saywood
Mr. Tinashe Kaisa
Mr. Samson Koshiwai Kandoko
Mr. Lincoln Mushiwokufa
Mr. William David Stanley
Mr. Sherrington Kuyayabo Hlathswayo
Mr. Farai Garayi
Mr. Julius Guni
Mr. Hillary Kufakunesu
Mrs. Thulani Masimba
Mr. Tonderai Mukwehwa
Mr. Alison Tongoona
Mr. Tonderai Chitungo

Chief Executive Officer (*Resigned on 2 January 2026*)
Finance Director
Beverages and Marketing Director
Company Secretary (*Appointed Chief Executive Officer with effect from 12 January 2026*)
General Manager - Agriculture
Human Resources Executive
Finance Manager
Agriculture Manager - Avocado
Agriculture Manager - Tea (*Resigned 31 July 2025*)
Senior Estate Manager (*Retired 30 September 2025*)
Beverage and Marketing Operations Manager
Estates Administration Manager
Internal Audit Manager (*Appointed Company Secretary with effect from 23 January 2026*)
Information Technology Manager
Procurement Manager
Factory Manager
Training and Compliance Manager

BUSINESS ETHICS, COMPLIANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT

Business Ethics

The Company believes in strong business values which demonstrate moral practices of being fair, transparent, responsible in all reasonable circumstances and beyond reproach. Operating the business in an ethical manner is a shared responsibility among directors, management and staff to uphold best practices of ethics to protect its reputation and values. The Company maintains a whistle-blower platform, providing a confidential channel for reporting any unethical behaviour in the workplace.

Compliance

The Company strives to comply with all applicable laws and regulations in every jurisdiction of its operations. In addition, management takes cognisance of the obligation to comply with both mandatory and voluntary guidelines, standards and regulations governing sectors covering the business. The Company's internal audit department carries out audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the operations of the business. During the financial year 2025, the Company complied with the provisions of the following instruments among other relevant laws.

- Cyber and Data Protection Act (Chapter 12:07).
- Environment Management Act [Chapter 20:27]
- Factories and Workers Act [Chapter 14:08]
- Finance Act (Chapter 23:04)
- Forest Act [Chapter 19:05]
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Labour Act [Chapter 28:01]
- NSSA Act of 1989, [Chapter 17: 04]
- Public Accountants and Auditors Board Pronouncements
- SI 134 of 2019 Securities and Exchange (Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listings Requirements) Rules, 2019
- The Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 24:31]

During the period under review, the Company did not experience material fines for non-compliance with laws and regulations on social and economic norms.

Cybersecurity and Data Protection

The Company's approach is guided by its Cyber security and data protection policy and aligns its data management to the Data Protection Act (Chapter 12:07). Data security is of high priority and the Company has developed strategies to prevent security breaches, that may result in manipulation, abuse and potential financial loss and reputational damage to the Company. Controls are enforced to detect potential risks that may arise and to guard data confidentiality and integrity.

Anti-corruption

The Company has a zero tolerance to corruption and is committed to upholding the highest standards of integrity and ethical conduct through its Code of Ethics and Conflict of Interest policy. The Company recognises the impact that corrupt practices would have on its integrity, reputation and financial standing. Proactive procedures to prevent and detect corruption have been developed for effective reporting. Cases of alleged misconduct are investigated fairly without fear of victimisation and appropriate disciplinary action is taken.

Tanganda has in place an anonymous whistle blower and hotline facility which is manned by the internal audit department where suspected breaches are reported, investigated and appropriate action is taken

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board is ultimately responsible for risk management and governance in the Company. The Board's Risk Committee provides oversight and guidance to monitor Enterprise Risk Management. The Committee consists of non-executive Directors who meet quarterly with senior management to review the Company's risk management practices. The Chief Risk Officer is an executive responsible for facilitating risk identification, assessment, prioritisation and monitoring, by making use of a formalised risk register to record identified risks and how they have been assessed in terms of impact and likelihood of occurrence. A high impact, high likelihood risk is prioritised and given more attention. In managing risks, the Company considers risk reduction, risk avoidance, risk sharing as well as risk retention. The approach to risk management is structured on enterprise risks, financial risk and sustainability risk.

BUSINESS ETHICS, COMPLIANCE & RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Financial Risk Management

The Company manages its financial risks through capital management, credit management, liquidity management, market risk management, foreign currency risk management, interest rate risk management, insurance cover, budgeting, internal and external audit reviews, employing qualified finance personnel, and reviews by tax experts. More details on financial risk management are contained in note 31 of the Company financial statements.

Climate Change Risk

The effects of climate change are increasingly becoming a global concern for all businesses. Tanganda which is predominately an agricultural concern is susceptible to impact of climate change. The Company consistently reviews the climate risk exposure and has a risk management assessment profile in place that identifies, evaluates and addresses climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably affect its performance. Mitigatory measures and strategies are developed and implemented to manage and minimize the impact of the risk. Tanganda is committed to business practices and initiatives that protect the environment and is guided by the National Climate Policy, Climate Response Strategy and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Conservation of natural forests, plantation crops and development of timber plantations have positive contributions to slowing down the effects of climate change. The effects of climate change cannot be over emphasized in an agricultural concern and Tanganda was affected by the late onset of the rain, hail and wind among unfavourable weather perils that impacted the performance of the business.

Sustainability Risk

The Company's sustainability strategy rests upon minimising negative impacts while maximising business opportunities from sustainability issues. The Company has systems and procedures for identifying material economic, environmental, and social risks and opportunities for the business and stakeholders. Sustainability risks are included under the Strategy and Planning risk category and cover compliance, climate change, community investment, energy management and alternative sourcing, resource scarcity and waste reduction. The Board is responsible for managing sustainability risks and has adopted the Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) Standards in disclosing the Company's sustainability performance.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

Tanganda is committed to its sustainability agenda and adopts a long- term perspective to it through dedication to the environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles. Conscious that its activities have a bearing on the current and next generations, Tanganda is committed to responsible business practices in every aspect of its operations and relationships with stakeholders acknowledging that sustainability is a shared responsibility. The Company recognizes that embracing sustainable practices, continued improvement and prioritizing the needs of stakeholders, including customers, shareholders, employees, regulators, and the broader community, create value for everyone concerned. The Company's strategic approach recognizes that sustainability is a key driver to long term success of the business and it continuously assesses its operations to ascertain opportunities to make impactful positive changes. The sustainability approach is anchored on the principles of transparency, accountability, and stakeholder engagement.

The company's sustainability strategy is founded on the ESG pillars that are: economic, environmental, social, and governance. Business decisions incorporate these fundamental pillars in their execution. Sustainability strategy is informed by;

- The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) standards.
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) Frameworks.
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Company sustainability, Environmental, Health, Safety and quality policies.

This report is also guided by the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Practice Note 16. In pursuit of sustainability, the Company's adoption and implementation of international standards and various certifications in its business operations aid in continuous discharge of sustainability objectives. The company is accredited to the following standards:

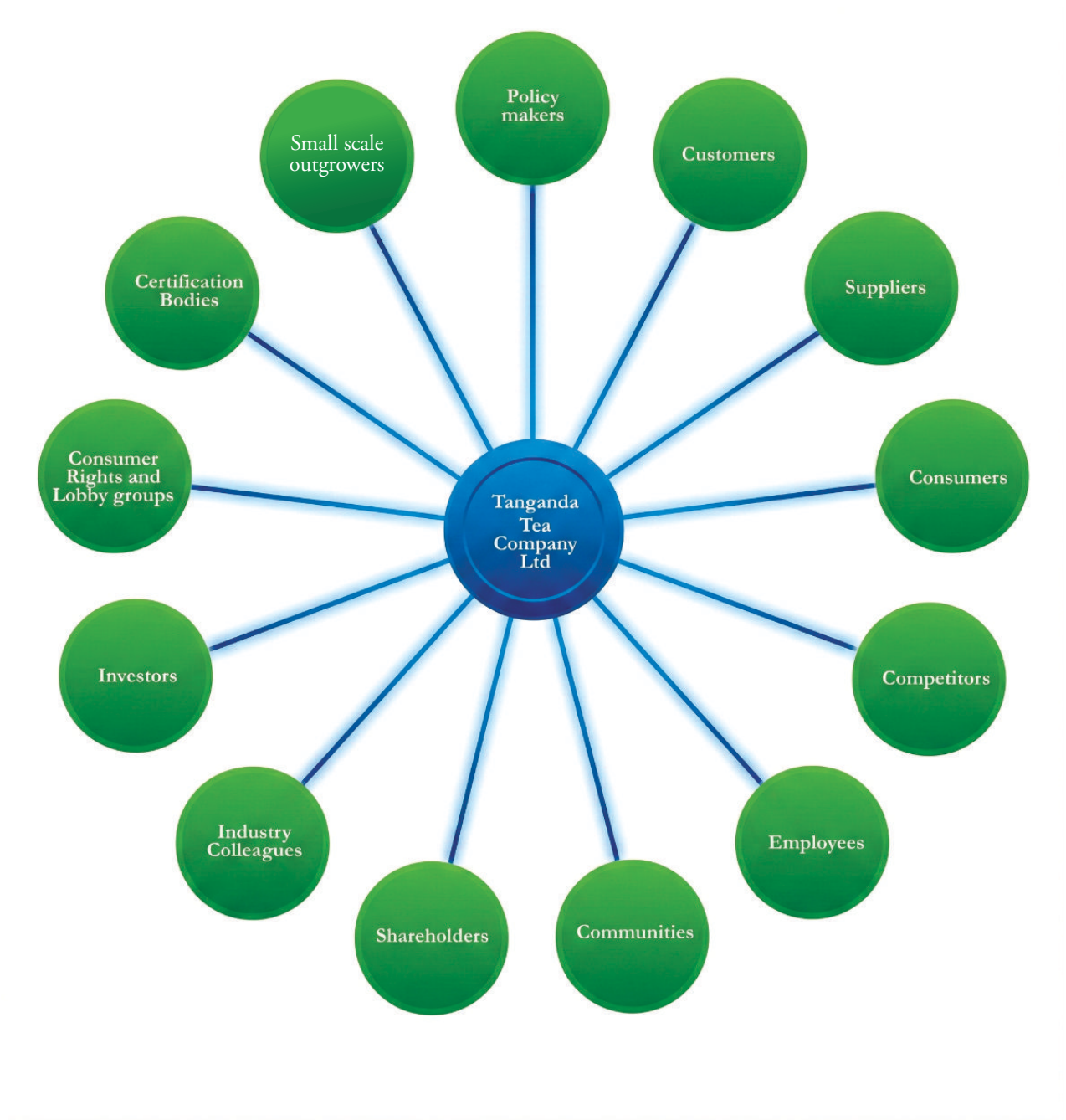
- Albert Heijns(AH-DLL Grow) certification.
- Global Good Agriculture Practices (Global GAP).
- ISO 9001:2015- Quality Management System.
- ISO 22000: version vi-Food Safety Management System.
- ISO/IEC: 17065:2012 Rainforest Alliance certification.
- Tesco Nurtures Minimum Packing Standards (TMPS) certification.
- Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) Product Mark.
- LEAF Marque (Linking Environment and Farming) Standard.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS

Stakeholders play a pivotal role in the way the Company operates. Engagement and consultation with stakeholders assist in identification of the impacts of the Company’s decisions and activities on the stakeholders. The Company’s engagement process involves assessment of business activities and evaluation of its performance from the feedback received from its stakeholders. Engaging with stakeholders has facilitated establishment of trust and building of a positive reputation in the market. The Company actively identifies stakeholder concerns, prioritize and address issues raised promptly. This demonstrates the Company’s commitment to transparency, as well as ethical and responsible business practices.

Tanganda Stakeholders



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS (continued)**

Stakeholders	Material issues raised	Our Response	Engagement Methods	Engagement frequency
Customers and consumers	Product quality Consistent product supply Customer service New products Credit control risk	Quality controls Standards certification Advertising and promotions Anchored communication. Uphold customer centricity	Business reviews Instore merchandisers Customer satisfaction surveys Loyalty Rewards and programs Exhibitions at shows Feedback platforms Customer complaints register Packaging labels	On- going process
Employees	Staff rewards and recognition Fair labor practice Equal nondiscriminatory opportunities Employee Training and personal development Data protection	Incentive schemes Review of medical aid contributions Extension of provision of health facilities Skills audit Job restructuring	Employee engagements Works councils Staff meetings Employment surveys Training and skills development	Continuous engagement
Shareholders and investors	Sustained return on investment Market Share Growth Risk Management Climate change Corporate Governance Sound management team	Strategy execution Board and committee meetings Management meetings Budgets Internal and external audit	Annual General Meeting Investor and analyst briefings Quarterly updates Press releases Published results Shareholder Notices	Continuous engagement
Suppliers	Key supply elements, namely: Price Quality Delivery lead times and Payment terms Currency issues Cyber security	Terms negotiations Sustainable product sourcing Diverse and broad supply base Providing samples for products required	Meetings and visits Written communication Direct verbal communication	On-going
Consumer Rights Lobby Groups	Product Pricing Product Quality Product returns	Quality Controls Retain certifications Internal and external audits Clear product returns policy Complaints procedures and feedback policy	Meetings with Consumer Council of Zimbabwe Evaluation exercises Social medial platforms	Continuous engagement
Industry	Compliance with laws and regulations Agronomical practices	Engagements with authorities and governing bodies Use of designated chemicals and fertilizers	Participation in relevant industrial bodies such as CZI, ZNCC and NEC. Engagement with government on policies that affect us as industry. Industry seminars	On-going

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS AND ENGAGEMENTS (continued)**

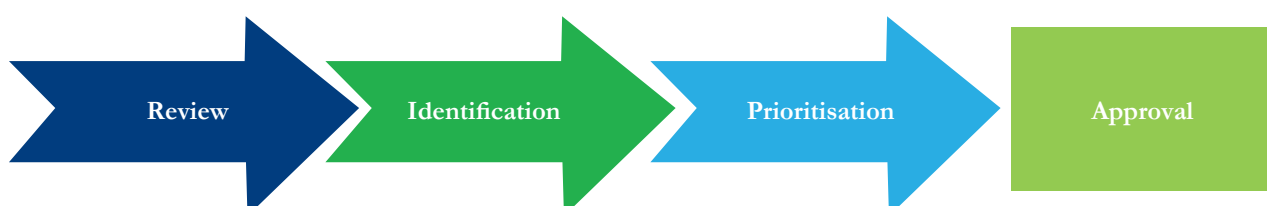
Stakeholders	Material issues raised	Our Response	Engagement Methods	Engagement frequency
Government and Regulators	Compliance with laws and regulations Payment of prescribed obligations Corporate social responsibility	Payment of obligations Adherence to statutory and legislative requirements Compliance with laws and regulation Internal and external audits Knowledge of legislation	Engagement meetings Participation in business forums Written communication	On-going
Communities	Community involvement and support. Infrastructure maintenance (road repairs), Provision of social amenities (schools and clinics), Out grower scheme,	Assistance with road maintenance. Corporate Social Responsibility. Out grower support by providing loan guarantees, expertise and markets. Provision of internet at schools on estates. Supporting suppliers of herbal infusion range. Sport support.	Meetings with traditional leaders, district and government authorities. Stella Netball Tournament, Tanganda Half Marathon, Partnership with other corporates in promotion environmental sustainability, Meetings with Chipinge Tea Growers Association, Social Media posts.	Continuous engagements.
Certification Bodies	Compliance with standards, Adhering to regulatory law.	Internal and external audits, Address nonconformities, Payment to certifications bodies for services, Surveillance audit.	Effective communication channels, Follow ups.	Quarterly, Bi-annual and Annual.

SUSTAINABILITY MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT**OUR BUSINESS CONTEXT**

The Company recognizes the importance of understanding the sustainability context which helps with identification of material issues that affect both business and stakeholders. Material topics are considered for relevance based on the Company strategy, stakeholder engagements and the broader context. Materiality assessment is conducted annually to ascertain material issues specific to our operations. Mitigations to manage the impacts are implemented and continuously reviewed for alignment with set targets.

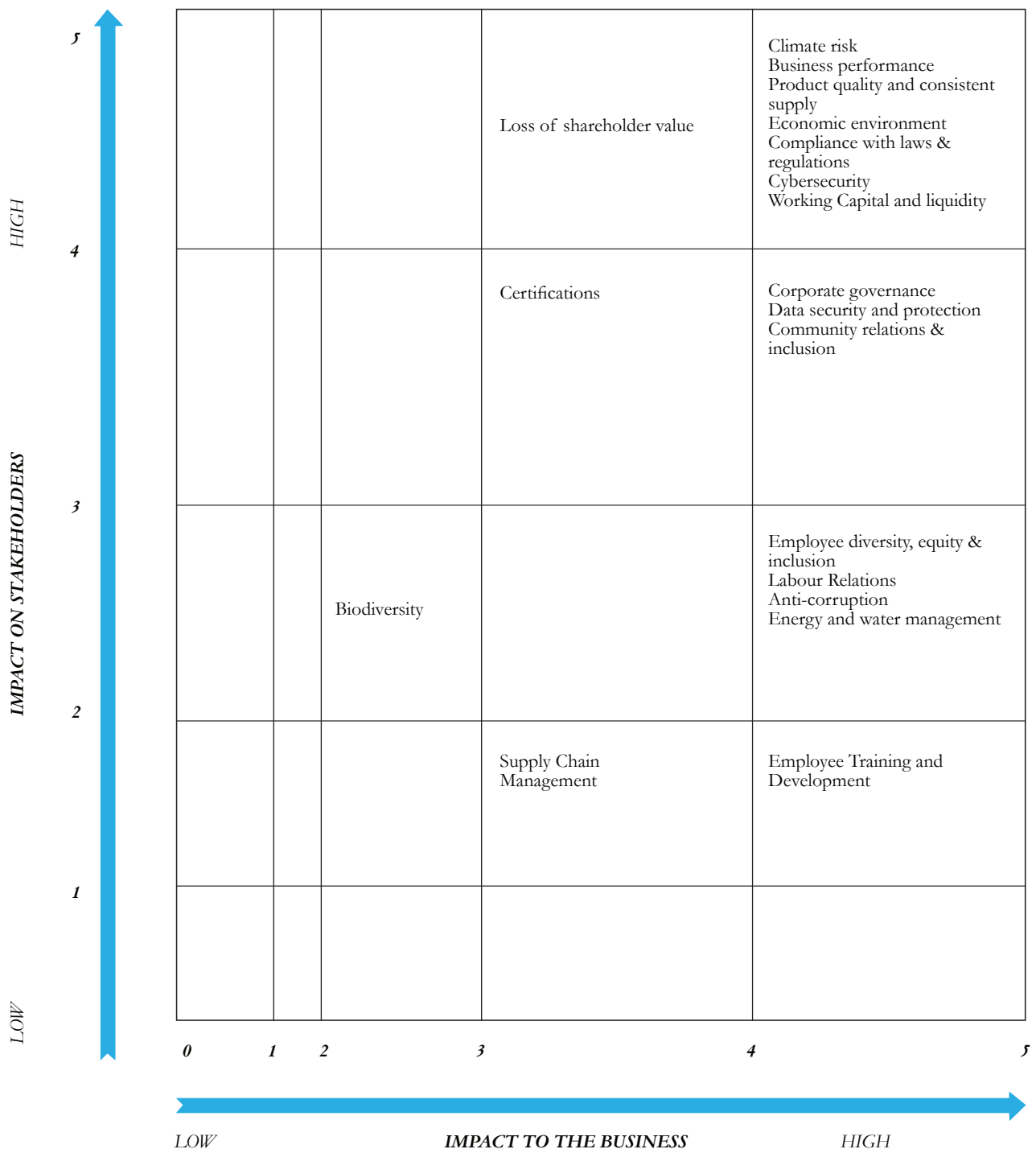
The materiality assessment process involves

- i) Review of prior year material topics, measure performance and benchmarking after implementation of remediation measures.
- ii) Identify current material issues in consultation with key stakeholders on the Company's value systems, and objectives
- iii) Prioritization and ranking of the identified aspects based on business strategy and stakeholder engagement feedback.
- iv) Final assessment, validation of prioritized topics and approval.

Materiality Assessment Process

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**SUSTAINABILITY MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT**

The materiality matrix depicts the outcome of the Company's materiality assessment showing the most significant sustainability issues and the level of impact to both business and the stakeholders. Tanganda acknowledges that its operations have social, environmental and economic impacts in areas it operates in. The identified matters in the materiality assessment process become central to the sustainability strategy.

Materiality matrix

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**SUSTAINABILITY MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT (continued)****Material Risk aspects and mitigations**

Aspect	Mitigation
Climate risk The effects of climate change cannot be over emphasized in an agricultural concern. The late rains and the heat stress suffered by plantations during the early part of the season impacted yields and quality. Hailstorms and wind, among other unfavourable weather perils, further impacted the performance of the business.	Continued investment in irrigation systems. Additional reservoirs constructed at Jersey estate and at the joint venture farm. Continuous maintenance of irrigation infrastructure.
Business performance A general decline in agriculture commodity prices on the global market against a general increase in costs of production had an impact on the Company's performance. Commodity prices of tea and macadamia remain subdued. The Company experienced decline in domestic sales volumes of tea due to depressed performance from the traditional formal routes to market and packaging material constraints.	To mitigate against the risk associated with volatile primary produce prices, the company is investing in value addition processes for avocados and macadamia nuts. An avocado crude oil extraction plant was set up through a joint venture company established at Tingamira estate and there are plans to invest in a macadamia cracking plant that would enable exploiting the kernel market. Diversification of the regional market for packed tea is ongoing. Diversification into alternative sales channels were pursued and the company maintained closer engagement with the formal sector to ensure continued servicing of the market.
Economic environment The El Nino-induced drought negatively impacted national hydro-power generation, resulting in persistent power shortages, stifling business operations as the company resorted to expensive alternative power sources. The prolonged use of generators for production both in the Mutare factory and estates factories ultimately increased fuel costs and costs of production.	The investment in solar systems at three of the Company's five estates assisted in mitigating power supply challenges. Grid tying and net metering arrangements are strategies being pursued to leverage on excess power generated from solar plants which will in turn reduce the cost of power.
Working Capital Management Underperformance of the business resulted in an overall loss position. The inability to generate positive cashflows impacted on the liquidity of the organization hence it was difficult to sustain operations.	The demand for the company's products is expected to remain strong with packed tea sales volumes expected to improve as packaging material constraints continue to be addressed. The Company is pursuing sustainable market diversification to expand the regional and international markets. The Company is pursuing capital raising initiatives to improve liquidity.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Accelerated bio-diversity and land degradation pose serious risk to agribusiness hence the Company has incorporated aspects of good agricultural practices into both policy and strategy. The company developed nurseries of indigenous tree seedling varieties that include fruit tree seedlings sold to local communities. The Company understands that engaging local communities to plant both exotic and indigenous trees help conserve local ecosystems and reduce deforestation land degradation within our communities.

In line with its corporate social responsibility initiatives, the Company partnered with Friends of The Environment (FOTE) serving as the anchor sponsor for 2024 walkathon. The walkathon, spanning three days from Mutare to Chipinge, culminated in the unveiling of the company sponsored nursery at Mafumise High School in Chipinge on the fourth day. This initiative aim to empower communities to plant trees, fostering a greener future and combating climate change. The nursery will offer communities a variety of tree seedling species for planting. This collaboration assisted FOTE's mission to plant 500 million trees by 2026. A tree today, a forest tomorrow!



Mafumise High School nursery commissioned after a walkathon.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity

The Company's strategy of sustainable business practices has seen a reforestation and restoration of riverines to natural vegetation in order to promote original ecosystems, animal habitation and corridors. Undisturbed natural forests covering over two thousand hectares across estates ensure biodiversity which contribute significantly to carbon dioxide sink.

Tanganda demonstrates a deep respect for the local community's cultural heritage and biodiversity by preserving and conserving forests housing community heritages on its farms. This commitment aligns with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and showcases Tanganda's dedication to preserving the local community's unique cultural landscape and biodiversity.



Conservation of natural vegetation at Ratelsboek estate.

Tanganda has a strong stance on protecting biodiversity by prohibiting hunting on its estates and closely monitors fishing activities on all water bodies within its estates to preserve the integrity of the aquatic ecosystems. This commitment to conservation and biodiversity highlights the Company's dedication to preserving and protecting wildlife on its estates, aligning with the principles of environmental stewardship. The practice of overfishing can have significant and detrimental effects on aquatic ecosystems. By removing large numbers of fish from their natural habitat, the delicate balance of species within the ecosystem is disrupted, leading to changes in the composition of species in the water. This disruption can have a ripple effect throughout the ecosystem, impacting food webs, biodiversity, and ultimately the health of the ecosystem.

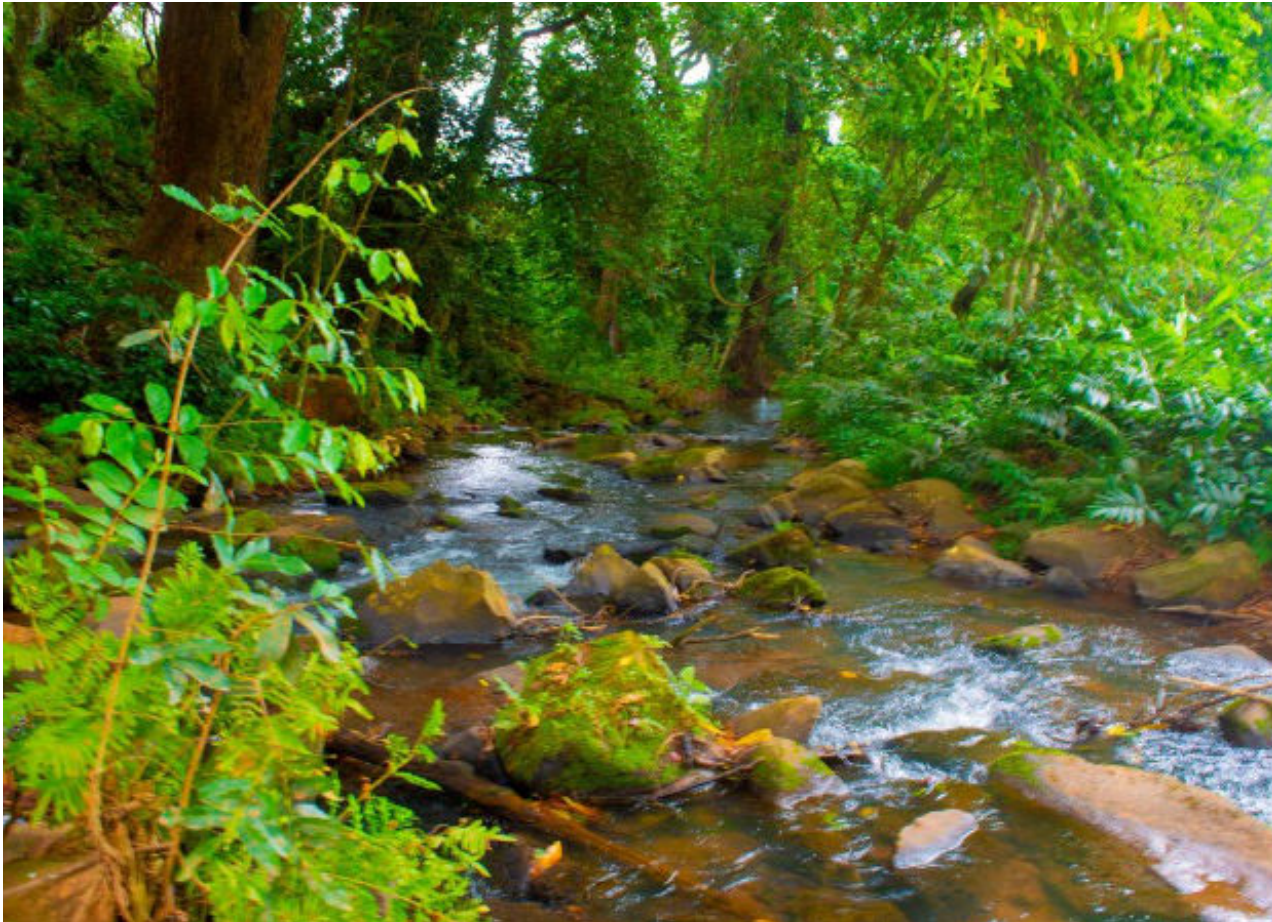
Tanganda has taken several steps to preserve the health of its natural forests and soil ecosystems. The Company prohibits the collection of firewood from these forests and the cutting down of trees. Agronomic practices are specifically designed to minimize the impact of fertilizers and pesticides on soil health by limiting their application to crops only. Additionally, natural vegetation is maintained along fields to prevent the drift and runoff of fertilizers and pesticides into surrounding ecosystems.

The Company has reduced livestock herd by 40% hence reducing pressure on grazing lands and improving biodiversity and minimize eutrophication in water bodies. No new lands have been converted to agricultural land in the year thereby preserving natural ecosystems.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity



Conservation of natural forests within estates

Pest Control and management

The Company developed a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management system that optimizes pest control and minimize negative impacts on the environment. Deliberate introduction of beehives in plantations to encourage pollination buttress efforts to conserve biodiversity. Native bees are used as a natural pollinator, protecting honey bee populations, which are under threat globally, and in turn protecting the Company’s plantation long-term investment.

The guinea fowls are used as a natural biological control of stink bugs which are a threat to macadamia quality.

Fire Controls

Constant security patrols coupled with fireguards to prevent fires in plantations and natural forests avert activities that may negatively impact on biodiversity. Plantations host a variety of animals and birds including such as guineafowls, baboons, monkeys, bushbucks, wild pigs and jackals.

In order to protect ecosystems on the estates, the company complies with the Environmental Management Act that requires Environmental Impact Assessment on designated projects that may have an impact on biodiversity and local communities.

Materials used in manufacturing primary goods

Tanganda is an agribusiness and manufacturing concern that specializes in growing, manufacturing and distributing tea, macadamia, avocados and coffee. The Company also bottles tinga mira water. In line with GRI 301, materials which were used in production of primary goods in the year are categorised into renewable and non- renewable as shown in tables below.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)****Conservation of natural forests and biodiversity****Renewable materials**

Material	2023	2024	2025
	tonnes	tonnes	tonnes
Greenleaf	32 591	30 842	29 893
Macadamia	2 880	4 817	3 595
Avocados	2 113	3 991	2 579
Coffee cherry	620	269	368
Water	1 236	1 022	323
Packing materials	387	151	212
Firewood	21 039	19 748	15 797
Total	60 866	60 840	52 767

Renewable materials used in 2025 were 13% less than those used in the prior year due to reduced volumes achieved in all crops except coffee. The oil extraction plant established at Tingamira tea estates reduced the need for packing materials as avocados are sent for processing from the field. Tingamira water volumes reduced due to machinery breakdowns and packaging material constraints.

Non-renewable Materials

Material	2023 tonnes	2024 tonnes	2025 tonnes
Bulk tea packaging	179	158	172
Avocado packaging	83	90	75
Packed teas packaging	12	11	43
Total	274	259	290

Non-renewable materials used in 2025 were 12% more than quantity used in 2024. Provision of packaging materials of packed tea have seen an increase of 291% over the same period last year.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

ENERGY SOURCES

Renewable energy

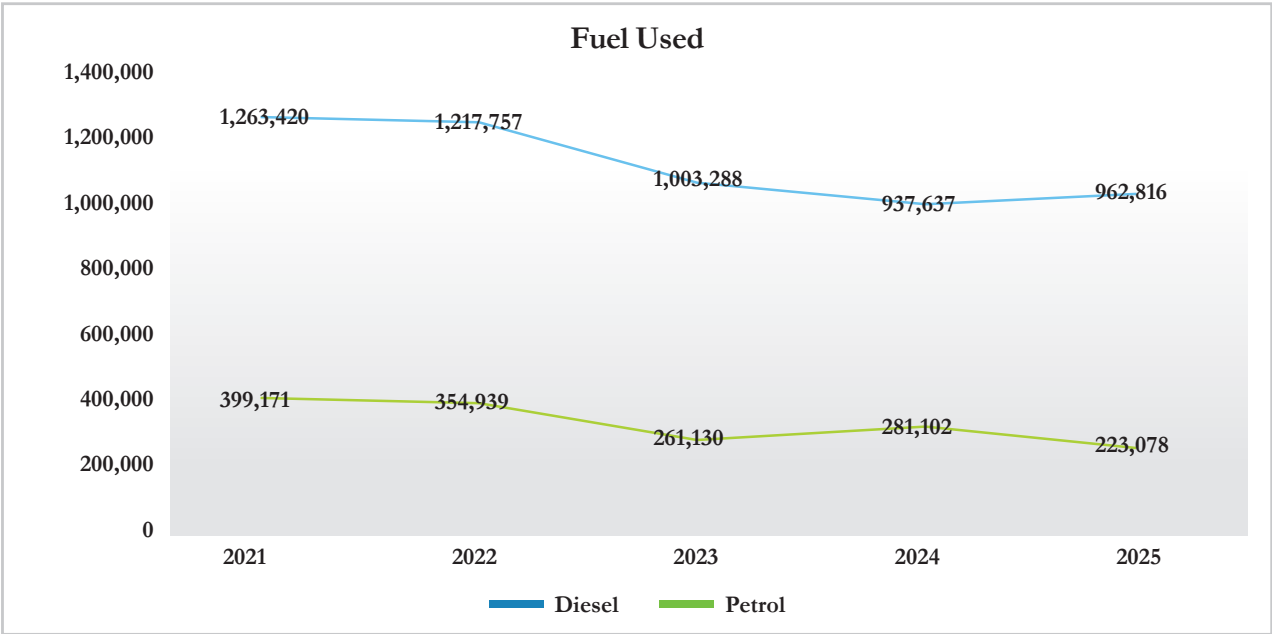


Solar plant at Ratelsboek estate

The Company invested in green energy to mitigate electricity challenges faced over the years. The investment in clean energy buttresses the company's commitment to reduce Greenhouse Gases. Three independent battery supported solar plants on three of the five estates with an aggregate capacity of 4.4 Megawatts (MW) were installed. The plan to grid tie the solar plants to the national grid on a net metering arrangement is in progress. Successful grid tying is expected to reduce energy costs in the long term. To maximize utilization of solar energy, the company has embarked on construction of lines dedicated for solar energy reticulation to irrigation pumping units.

Energy consumption

Diesel fuel used for the season of 962 816 litres was 2.6% more than 937 637 litres used in the previous season. Diesel used in generators was 48.6% of the total fuel used up from 43% last season. This was mainly due to power cuts during peak season as a result of faults arising from rains. Petrol however went down by 21% to 223 078 litres compared to 281 102 litres in 2024. This reduction was related primarily to a reduction in tea plucking.



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)****ENERGY**

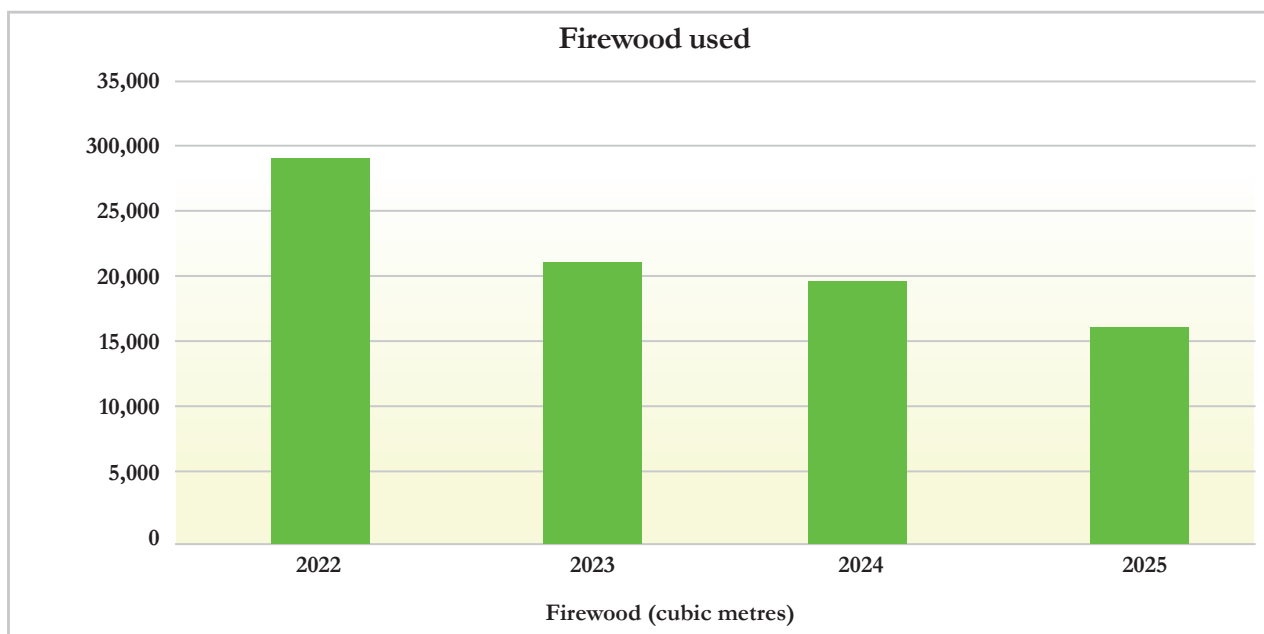
The Company uses three sources of power which are electricity supplied by ZETDC, solar PV and generators. The following table shows quantum of power drawn from each source during the period.

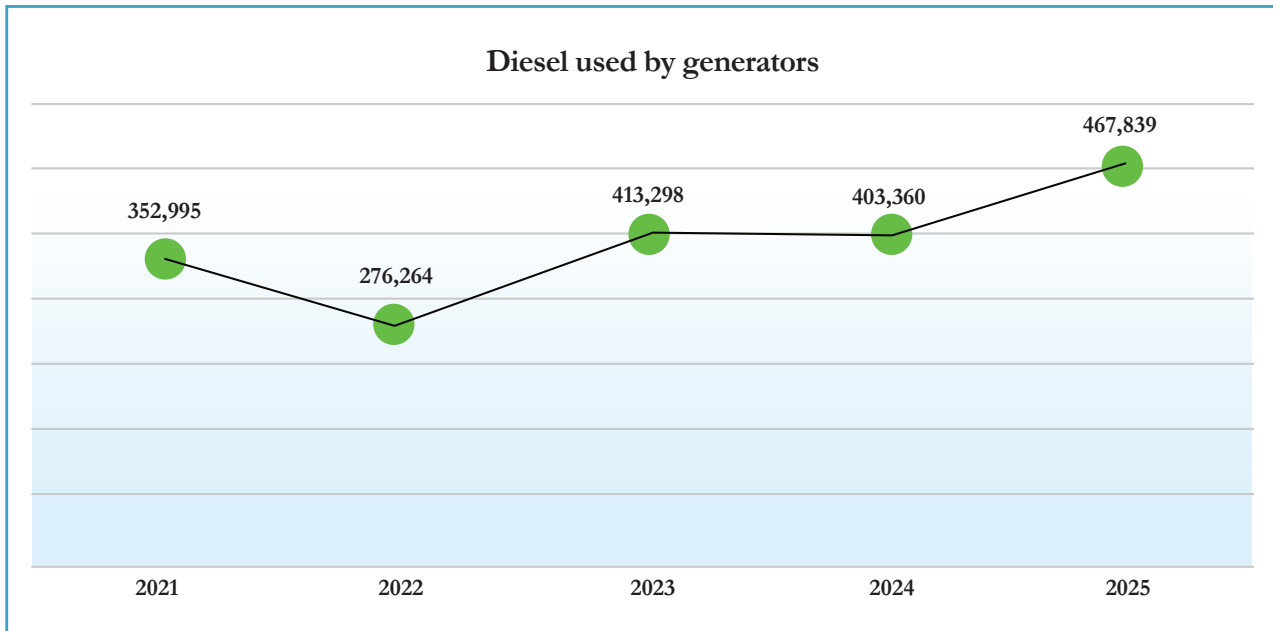
Energy source	2021 kWh	2022 kWh	2023 kWh	2024 kWh	2025 kWh
Electricity (ZETDC)	9,440,832	6 685 189	7 693 471	7 155 469	7 397 148
Solar PV	271,043	1 936 880	2 396 897	2 091 242	1 813 970
Generators	398,618	801 200	1 430 104	1 427 714	1 857 151
	10 110 493	9 423 269	11 520 472	10 674 425	10 529 909

There was a 7.3% reduction in energy used from last season which is attributed to the energy efficiency management systems the Company is pursuing. The main source of energy used remained the ZETDC supplied electricity.

Firewood

The Company consumes firewood mainly in boilers used in the tea manufacturing processes. Gum plantations covering 1 047 hectares supply firewood for both commercial and domestic use and thereby allowing conservation of indigenous forests dotted around the plantations. The graph below shows a steady decline in firewood usage over the four years 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The company realised a 6% reduction in firewood used in 2025 in line with the reduction in tea production.



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)****ENERGY**

Generators consumed 16% more diesel this year amounting to 467 839 litres up from 403 360 litres last year. Consumption remained high due to both load shedding and constant blackouts resulting from faults on the ZETDC lines that necessitated the use of generators. Solar power is effective during the day on estates that have solar plant.

Energy consumed out of the Company

Activity	Type of fuel	2023 litres	2024 litres	2025 litres
Inputs transportation	Diesel	63 622	33 106	36 030
Finished products transportation	Diesel	160 819	166 424	211 019
Total		224 441	199 530	247 049

A total of 247 049 litres of diesel were used in transporting both inputs and outputs during year. Fuel used in 2025 was 24% higher than the preceding year.

Energy conservation

The Company's strategy to reduce energy use in irrigation systems include building reservoirs on highlands and then pump water into the reservoirs which in turn uses gravity to irrigate. There were immense savings in energy as the need for continuous pumping is eliminated. However, the downside of the reservoirs is high evaporation rates.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

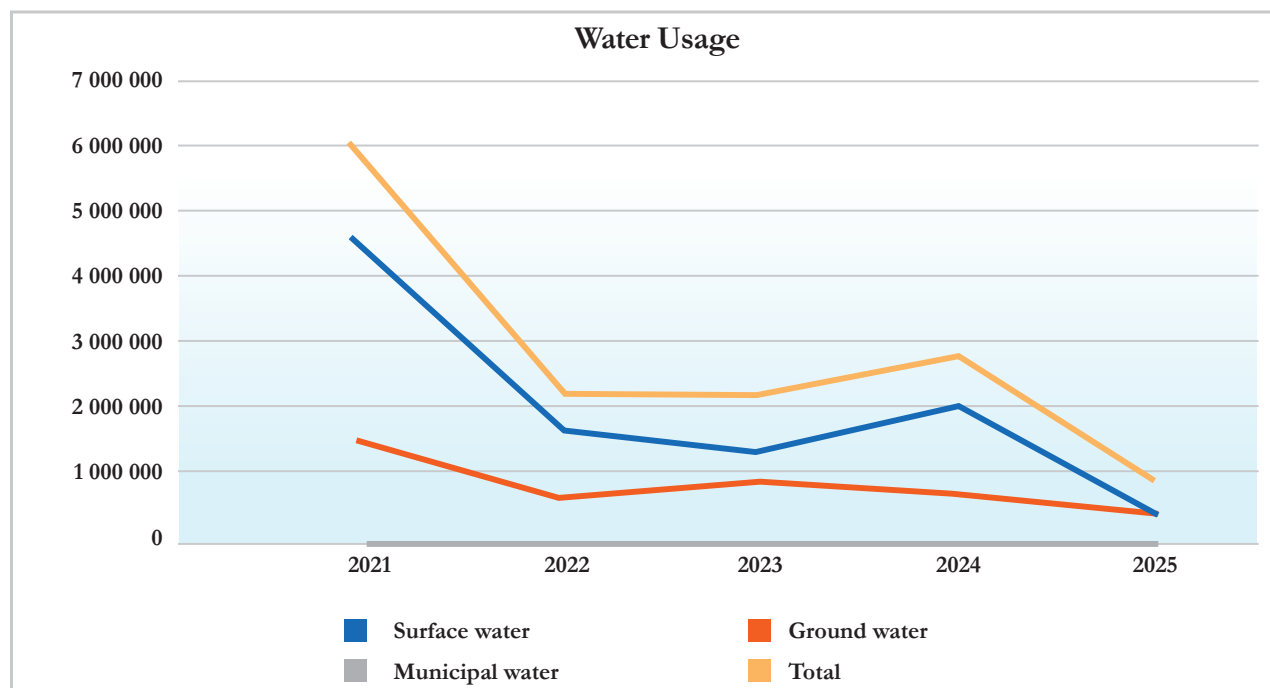
Water Consumption

Water is a human right and essential for human life, agricultural crops and various ecosystems subsisting within our lands. Successful agriculture depends on water availability for irrigation, pesticide application and other uses. Water resources both surface and underground are drawn according to abstraction and storage permits granted by water authorities in the country in line with the Water Act and other regulations governing water usage. Conservation of fresh water sources is the company's priority. Pollution of water bodies is minimized by natural barriers left between plantations and the water bodies. Periodically, the Company takes samples of water and send to Environmental Management Agency laboratory for analysis to ensure our activities do not impact the water ecosystems downstream.



Zona Dam

Water extraction in cubic meters



The Company used 74% less water than the previous year. This was attributable to maintenance of leaking pipelines, factory shutdown for three months and reduced irrigation due to power cuts.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)

Waste Generation and significant waste-related impacts

Tanganda's waste management system is thoughtfully designed to minimize the environmental impact of its operations. Processing waste from tea, macadamia, and coffee production is collected and composted, providing a source of organic manure for the fields. Inorganic waste, such as plastics and pesticide containers, are collected and sent for recycling on a regular basis. The Company further demonstrates its commitment to sustainability by segregating inorganic waste using separate bins, ensuring efficient recycling and minimizing negative impacts on the environment.



Tea waste compost

The Company utilizes a multi-step process to minimize the environmental impact of effluent from its factories. Solid waste is trapped from the cleaning and washdown activities, and the water is channeled through a series of ponds. Sediments in the wastewater settle at the bottom of the ponds, which are periodically cleaned and composted. The water from the final pond is sampled and analyzed by laboratories to ensure it meets environmental standards before disposal. The Company is aware of the harmful effects of improper waste management on both the environment and on human health and safety. The Company takes great care in meticulously managing its waste disposal, striving to minimize any negative impacts.



Effluent pond

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)****Waste Generation and significant waste-related impacts (continued)**

During the season, a total of 1 895 tonnes of waste which is 35% lower than the preceding year were generated from the company's activities with 92% of it being spread in the fields as mulch. The decline in waste quantity is in line with reduced crop volumes produced during the season.

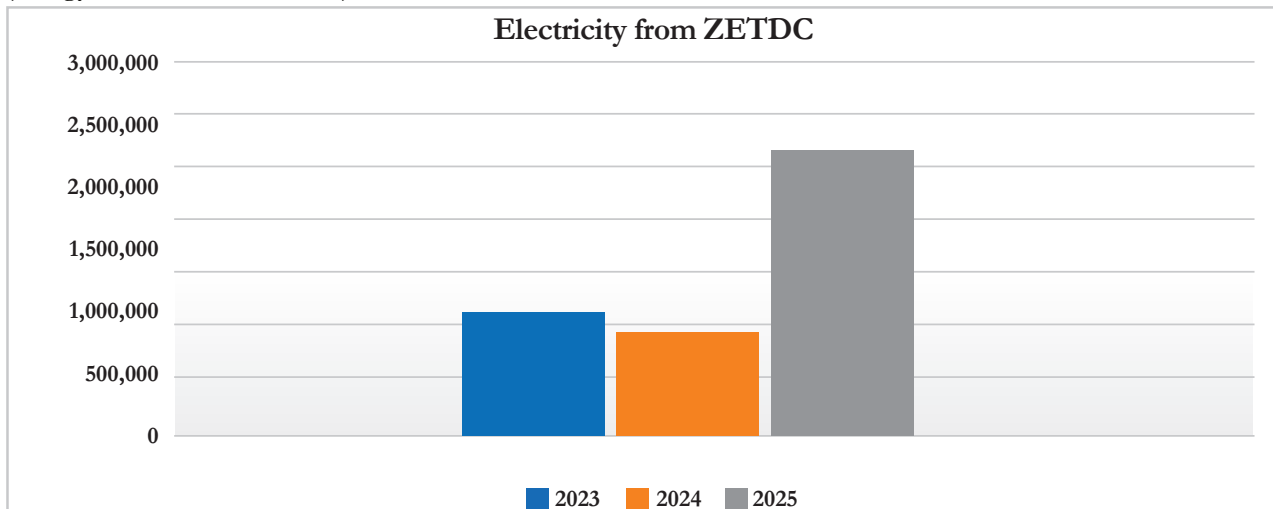
The Company's commitment to reduce waste and operate in a clean environment has seen the Company committing resources for post-product clean-up of the tinga mira water brand by collaborating with other companies within the beverages and allied industries to address environmental pollution caused by litter of PET bottles. Collection of waste by PetrecoZim (Pvt) Ltd, a company that recycles post-consumer polyethylene terephthalate (PCPET) bottles reduces negative impacts on both the environment and human health.

Emissions**Scope 1 direct GHG emissions**

Source	2023 kgCO ₂ e	2024 kgCO ₂ e	2025 kgCO ₂ e
Solar PV	98 273	85 741	90 699
Firewood	923 471	913 488	28 908 510
Diesel	2 518 253	2 495 568	2 580 347
Petrol	548 373	661 635	515 310
Total	4 088 370	4 156 392	32 094 366
Emissions in tCO₂e	4 088.37	4 156.39	32 094.36

Conversion factors source: IPCC 2006 guidelines-2019 Refinement

The 2025 GHG emission conversion factors were drawn from IPCC 2006 guidelines which are more appropriate to Zimbabwe and other African countries. The rates are however higher than those used from UK Government GHG Conversion factors used in the previous year.

Scope 2 emissions**(Energy indirect GHG emissions)**

Conversion factor source: IPCC 2006 guidelines-2019 Refinement

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP (continued)****Emissions (continued)****Scope 3 emissions (Other indirect GHG emissions)**

There was an 80% increase in kgCO₂e over last year's emissions. The Company adopted the IPCC2006 conversion rates which are much higher than the UK Government GHG Conversion rates previously used.

Scope 3 emissions (Other indirect GHG emissions)

Activity	2023 kgCO ₂ e	2024 kgCO ₂ e	2025 kgCO ₂ e
Inputs transportation	159 691.22	88 113.27	90 509.52
Exports transportation	403 655.69	442 945.80	530 092.4
Total	563 346.91	531 059.10	620 601.92
Total tCO₂e	563.35	531.06	620.6

Conversion factors source: IPCC 2006 guidelines-2019 Refinement

Emission from inputs and output transportation was 16.86% higher than last year's emissions.

HUMAN CAPITAL

The Company maintains a structured and balanced approach to employment practices, designed to manage workforce impacts responsibly while supporting operational sustainability. Employment opportunities are provided across permanent, fixed-term, seasonal and contract categories, enabling operational flexibility within a fair and compliant labour framework.

A significant proportion of employees is drawn from host communities, contributing to local economic participation, skills development and social stability. This localised employment model supports inclusive growth and strengthens stakeholder relationships.

The Human Capital Strategy is aligned to long-term value creation and focuses on productivity enhancement, capability development and employee well-being. Governance of employment practices is guided by the Company's Code of Conduct, applicable Collective Bargaining Agreements, the Labour Act and the principles of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), ensuring adherence to recognised labour standards.

Fairness, inclusivity and accountability are embedded within workforce policies and procedures, supporting safe working conditions, employee engagement and organisational resilience. This structured approach reinforces alignment between workforce performance and the Company's strategic objectives while sustaining trust within the communities in which it operates.



Employees from tinga mira avocado pack shed and Central Workshops at New Years Gift estate.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)



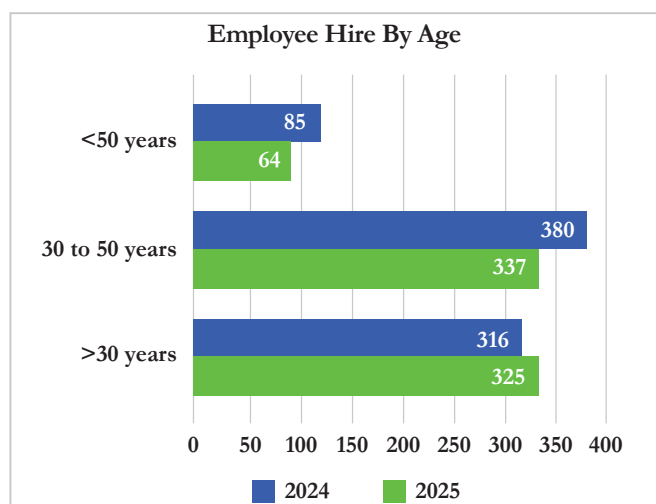
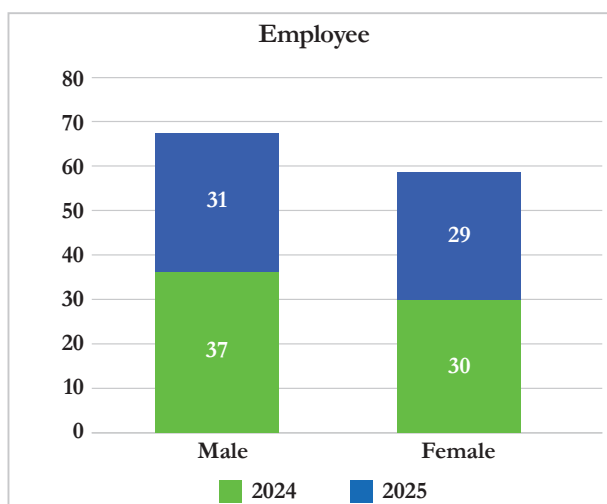
Bidding farewell to Mr. S.K. Hlatshwayo after 57 years of service.

The Company's commitment to fairness, inclusivity and accountability is underpinned by a comprehensive suite of policies governing employee relations which includes the following:

- Anti-harassment and Discrimination Policy.
- Child Labor Policy.
- Freedom of Association Policy.
- Gender Equality Policy.
- HIV, Aids & Wellness Policy.
- Human Resources Policy.
- Safety, Health and Environment Policy.
- Social Policy.
- Training & Development Policy.

The Company maintains a Supplier Code of Conduct that sets clear expectations for ethical behaviour, responsible sourcing and compliance with applicable labour, environmental and governance standards across its supply chain. Implementation of the Code supports risk management, transparency and accountability among suppliers. Structured engagement is undertaken with the National Employment Councils, Trade Unions and the National Social Security Authority on matters relating to employee welfare, labour conditions and occupational health and safety. These ongoing stakeholder engagements strengthen oversight, reinforce regulatory compliance and support the maintenance of a safe, fair and enabling working environment across operations.

During the financial year ended 2025, staff complement decreased by 15% to 3 820 employees following a deliberate workforce rationalisation programme aimed at aligning labour capacity with operational requirement. Below is the employee base for the reporting period.



The rate of new hires in FY2025 declined by 7 percentage points compared to 18.64% recorded in the previous year. The lower recruitment rate was primarily attributable to organisational restructuring undertaken in response to reduced crop production, which was negatively impacted by adverse weather conditions during the reporting period.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)

The organisation recorded improved employee retention during the reporting period, with the turnover rate declining to 5% from 11.60% in the previous year. This reduction reflects enhanced workforce stability and improved retention outcomes.

Voluntary turnover during the year continued to reflect the seasonality inherent in the Company's operations. Across the two operating divisions, employee movement remained most pronounced during off-peak periods, consistent with established cyclical workforce patterns and operational demand fluctuations

Industrial Relations

Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

The organisation upholds freedom of association and collective bargaining in full compliance with the Labour Act (Chapter 28:01), honouring all collective agreements and related policies. Formal workers' committees provide structured platforms for dialogue, fostering open communication, mutual respect and collaborative problem-solving. These mechanisms strengthen workplace trust, inclusivity and continuous improvement, reinforcing the organisation's position as an employer of choice.



Workers Committee members with management

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)



Trade Union & Labour Officers

Employee Relations

Despite prevailing macroeconomic pressures, the Company has maintained a stable industrial relations environment through a strong commitment to fair labour practices and structured employee engagement. Standardised processes and open communication channels—including works council meetings, joint consultative forums, Human Resources and Central Workers' Committee sessions, as well as engagements with Trade Unions and the National Employment Council—have reinforced trust and collaboration across the workforce..

This proactive approach has delivered tangible outcomes, including sustained productivity, reduced misconduct and occupational incidents, strengthened conflict resolution mechanisms, and the continued absence of industrial action. The stability achieved demonstrates the effectiveness of the Company's engagement framework and the resilience of its workforce partnerships..

Employee Welfare

The Company prioritises the welfare and well-being of its employees, fostering a supportive and inclusive environment that enables all staff to thrive. Employees receive fair compensation, comprehensive benefits packages, and access to professional growth and development opportunities, alongside initiatives that promote work-life balance.

Additional employee welfare programmes include access to clinics, housing, schools, recreational facilities, onsite shops, medical aid, food hampers, feeding schemes, care centres, and monthly tea rations. Collectively, these initiatives demonstrate the Company's commitment to creating not only a workplace, but a broader community that values and supports its people.

Human Capital Monitoring

The Company continues to prioritise robust human capital monitoring systems, focusing on sustaining low turnover, optimising employee costs, and maintaining strong engagement and industrial relations. Strategic targets are set to keep employee turnover below 10%, employee costs within 32% of turnover, and 95% of budgeted positions filled. These objectives are underpinned by strict adherence to established guidelines and standardised procedures, ensuring fair, transparent and consistent labour practices across all operations. Employee costs as a percentage of turnover of 54% for the financial year under review was primarily due to a lower revenue base.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)

Occupational Health and Safety

The Company upholds the principle that human life is sacrosanct, placing the highest priority on the health and safety of its employees and stakeholders. Measures to prevent accidents, incidents, harm and occupational diseases are rigorously implemented and regularly reviewed to ensure their effectiveness and relevance.

During the reporting period, various occupational health and safety programmes were rolled out across operations, guided by the Company's adoption of Vision ZERO as the overarching safety management system. The primary objective remains zero harm to employees, stakeholders and company property, reflecting a steadfast commitment to providing a safe and secure working environment.

Approach to Occupational Health and Safety

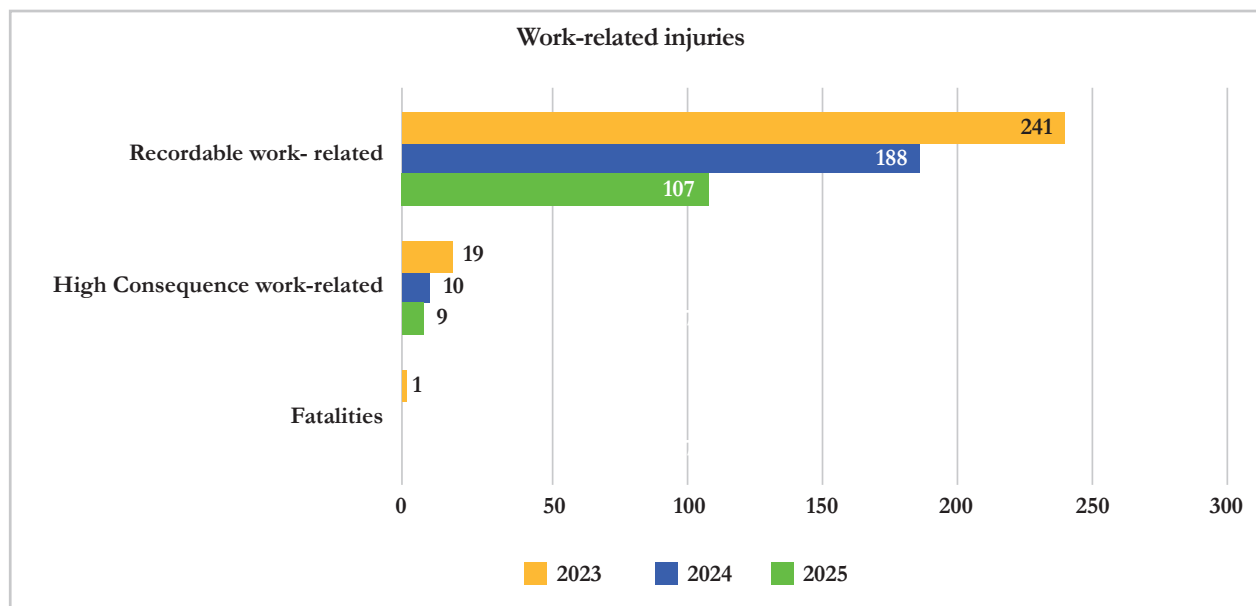
The Company maintains comprehensive health and safety practices to protect employees from potential hazards. Employees are supported through regular training, ongoing feedback, and continuous guidance to ensure awareness of their roles in sustaining a safe and healthy workplace. This approach is aligned with the principles and standards outlined in the Company's Safety, Health and Wellness Policy, which articulates organisational responsibilities and commitment to employee safety, health, and well-being.

The Company's objective is to maintain a healthy, incident-free workplace, with the ultimate goal of zero occupational fatalities. The Compliance Department monitors the effectiveness of safety systems by tracking reported incidents and ensuring the timely implementation of corrective actions, reinforcing a proactive approach to occupational health and safety.



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)****Approach to Occupational Health and Safety (continued)**

The Company recorded zero fatalities in both 2024 and 2025, underscoring its continued commitment to safeguarding employee health and safety. High-consequence work-related injuries have consistently declined year on year, reflecting ongoing improvements in risk identification, control measures and safety oversight. Recordable work-related injuries also decreased by 56% comparing 2023 to 2025. These decreases are a result of strict adherence to all applicable laws, regulations and zero compromise on both regulatory and industry best practices.



Safety awareness team

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)

Occupational Health Services

Employee health and wellbeing are central to the Company's sustainability strategy. Tanganda provides periodic medical screenings, continuous health monitoring, counselling, and access to essential medicines through in-house clinics. Strategic partnerships with CIMAS, FACT, and the National Aids Council ensure comprehensive care and specialist support.

Frontline health and safety teams who drive risk minimisation and promote a culture of prevention across the workplace includes:

- Registered General Nurses, who provide clinical expertise and direct care;
- Safety Marshalls, who enforce workplace safety standards and;
- First Aid teams, who deliver immediate response and drive awareness campaigns.

The Company partners with medical institutions to offer free or subsidized healthcare to employees and local communities, with outreach visits every two months. Contributions to the CIMAS medical aid society further support employees' healthcare needs.

Trainings on occupational safety, health and wellness

Employee training is central to the Company's health, safety, and wellness strategy. During the year, the Company prioritized serious injury and fatality prevention, equipping its workforce with the knowledge and skills necessary to maintain a safe and healthy workplace.



Safety awareness theme and campaign.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)



Cimas Health Care Staff offering wellness consultation at Mutare Offices

Employee Wellness

The Company implements various employee wellness programs to promote non-medical health interventions and encourage positive lifestyles. As part of these initiatives, the Company sponsors and organizes an annual inter-estates sports gala, awarding outstanding performance.



Tug of war during an inter-estate sports gala.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

Human Capital (continued)



Management participating in a morning walk and social soccer.

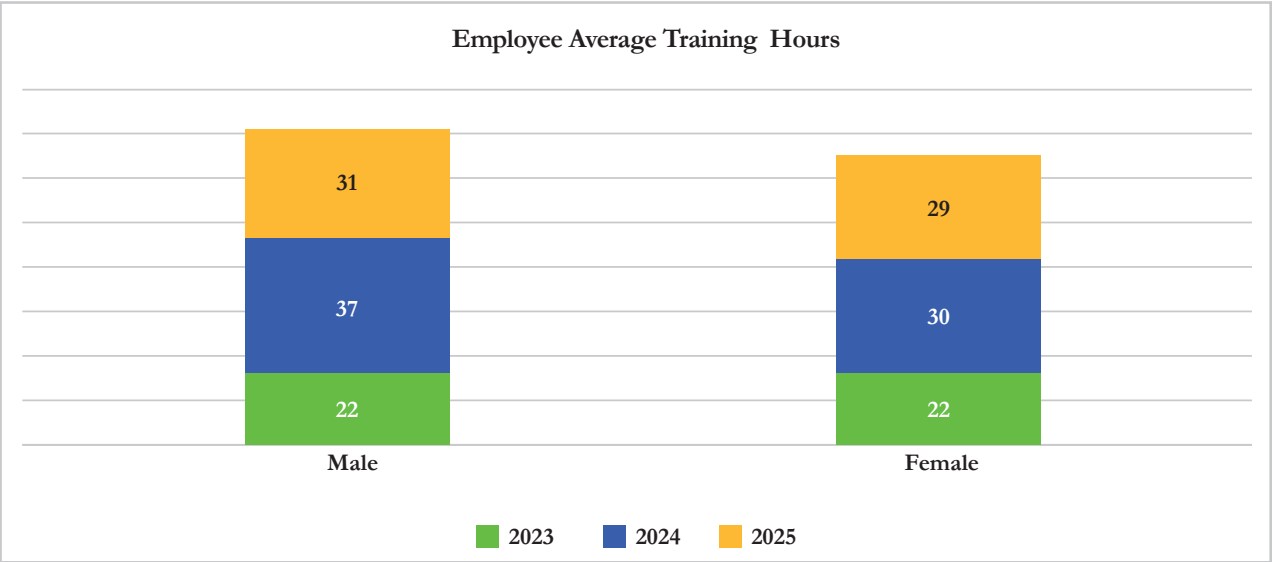
Training and education

Employee Training Metrics

Training and development form a core pillar of the Company’s growth and learning culture. To support this, the Company operates a fully established training centre dedicated to delivering and coordinating employee training programs. By continuously identifying skills gaps and providing targeted, appropriate interventions, the Company enhances employee capabilities, supports career development, drives sustained organizational growth, and ensures employees remain agile in a dynamic business environment.

The Company’s training programs contribute to improved employee performance and operational efficiency. The Company also acknowledges challenges associated with training, including rising costs, logistical constraints across geographically dispersed operating divisions, inconsistent application by trainees, and limitations in measuring return on investment.

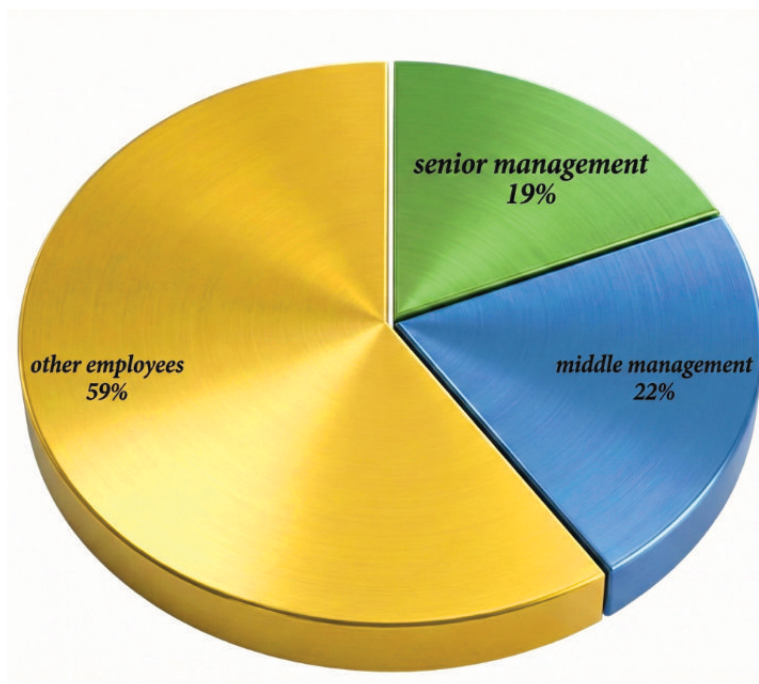
Average training hours of employees by gender



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)

Average training hours per employee have shown a steady upward trend, reflecting the Company's continued investment in workforce capability. Male employees' training hours increased from 22 hours in 2023 to 37 hours in 2024, before moderating to 31 hours in 2025. Female employees followed a similar trajectory, rising from 20 hours in 2023 to 30 hours in 2024, and stabilizing at 29 hours in 2025. Overall, these trends indicate a significant improvement in training engagement since 2023, with sustained levels in 2025 that remain well above the baseline, demonstrating progress in embedding a culture of continuous learning across the Company.



The distribution of average training hours depicts a clear emphasis on broad workforce development, with other employees accounting for the majority (59%) of training time. Middle management received 22%, reflecting targeted investment in supervisory capability, while senior management accounts for 19%, indicating a smaller but still significant focus on leadership development.

Training efforts for the year were weighted towards operational staff, ensuring core skills, safety and productivity, while maintaining balanced attention to managerial and leadership tiers. Strengthening the foundation of the workforce while sustaining leadership capacity remains the company's key training strategy.

Gender diversity of governance bodies and employees

Gender	<30 years	30-50 years	>50 years	% of BoD
Male		22%	77%	89%
Female		11%		11%

The Board composition changed in 2025 following retirement of one Non-executive Director. Male directors constituted 89% and females comprised 11%. The age distribution of the directors is as follows:

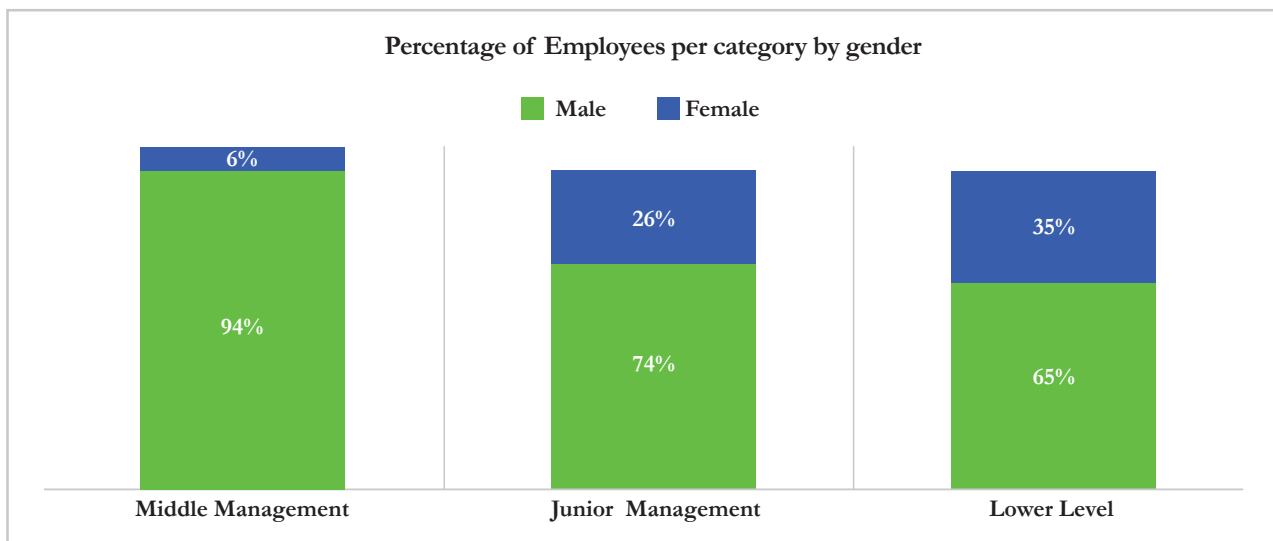
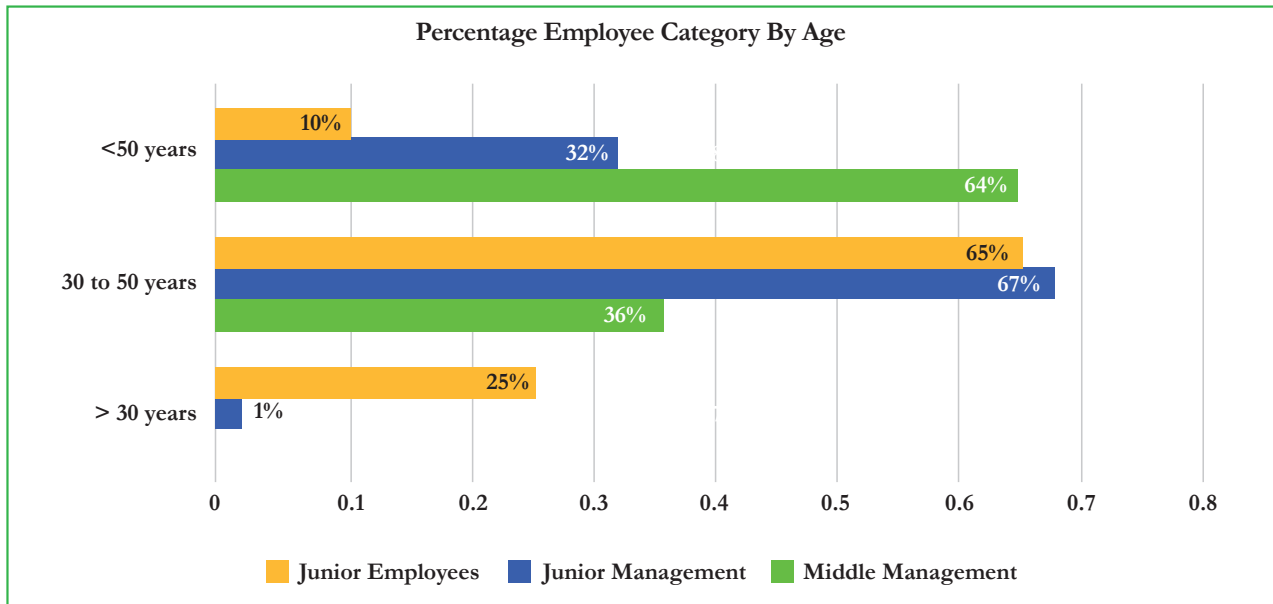
The female director is in the 30- 50 years range.

77% of male directors are above 50 years old while 22 % are in the 30 – 50 years range.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**HUMAN CAPITAL (continued)**

Gender	<30 years	30-50 years	>50 years	% of BoD
Male		17%	66%	83%
Female		17%		17%

The Company's executive management team comprises six senior managers. Of these, 83% are male and 17% are female. The female executive falls within the 30–50 years age category. Among the male executives, 17% are aged 30–50 years, while 66% are over 50 years old. This composition reflects the Company's current diversity profile at the senior management level.

Percentage of employees by employee category

The Company recognises that the workforce pipeline narrows significantly for older employees, and diversity challenges persist in both gender representation at leadership levels and age progression across the hierarchy, reflecting the male-dominated nature of the agriculture industry. To strengthen inclusivity and retention, the Company implements targeted interventions, including mentorship programs for women, leadership development initiatives, and structured career pathways to support progression for employees across all age groups.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

LOCAL COMMUNITY

The Company fosters and maintains strong relationships with the communities in which it operates, recognising that its contributions to community development positively impact livelihoods through poverty alleviation and improvements in quality of life. While the Company maintains a non-discriminatory approach to employment, the majority of its workforce is recruited from local communities, supporting economic inclusion and local development.

Outgrowers and Supply Chain Development

The Company supports the Tea Outgrowers Scheme, which comprises over a thousand small-scale farmers around its estates. These farmers grow tea and supply green leaf to Tanganda factories, providing a ready market for members of the Chipinge Tea Growers Association. The Company further supports the scheme by providing agro-extension workers and maintaining a tractor fleet to ensure smooth operations.

The Company has also expanded its value chain by integrating local communities into the avocado supply chain, enabling surrounding farmers to supply avocado pears to the newly established avocado oil extraction plant. This initiative promotes inclusive growth, strengthens community livelihoods, and supports local economic development.

To mitigate the loss of natural forests in surrounding communities, the Company provides communal farmers and Outgrowers with free gum seedlings for planting and harvest. Mature gum trees are also purchased from local communities for the Company's firewood requirements, further empowering and enriching these communities.

During the reporting period, the Company partnered with Friends of the Environment to establish a fully equipped nursery and undertake tree-planting activities at Mafumise High School in Chipinge. This collaboration promotes environmental stewardship, ecological restoration, and youth education, fostering a culture of conservation among communities and ensuring future generations value the protection of natural resources.



Executive team planting a macadamia tree at Mafumise High School

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

LOCAL COMMUNITY (continued)

Engagement with local leaders

Stakeholder engagement is a key component of the Company's operations. The Company recognises the importance of fostering mutually beneficial relationships that build trust, collaboration, and long-term sustainability.

The Company continues to strengthen relationships with key stakeholders by actively involving them in selected decision-making processes. This inclusive approach has fostered a strong sense of ownership, accountability, and shared commitment among employees, suppliers, customers, and local communities, resulting in improved collaboration, operational efficiency, and overall business performance.

Through ongoing community engagement and strategic partnerships, the Company leverages its resources and expertise to support local development initiatives. By investing in local communities, supporting local enterprises, and participating in development projects, the Company contributes to economic growth, employment creation, and poverty reduction, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable and responsible business practices.



Chiefs Mudhe of Mozambique and Chief Mutema being part of company organised events



Community engagement meeting at Ratelshoek Estate.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

LOCAL COMMUNITY (continued)

Company Facilities and their Impact in Society

The Company's investment in community infrastructure has had a transformative effect within the Chipinge district. The established four high schools and four primary schools within the its estates expands access to education, empowering young people with the knowledge and skills needed to strengthen the future workforce. The provision of five clinics enhances healthcare delivery, reducing preventable illnesses and improving overall wellbeing. Additionally, the maintenance of key roads has facilitated mobility, trade, and access to essential services, stimulating local economic activity. Collectively, these initiatives have elevated living standards and reinforced the Company's role as a trusted partner in sustainable community development.



Ratelshoek Clinic Male admission ward

Reaching out to communities through sport

On a yearly basis the Company partners with an organisation under Nyaradzo group of companies called Friends Of The Environment on awareness drive to preserve the environment by planting trees. During the financial year the Company was the anchor sponsor of a three day walkathon from Mutare to Chipinge which culminated in the official hand over of a tree nursery at Mafumise Secondary school in Chipinge. Investment in such programmes connects and mobilises communities to engage in sustainability programmes.



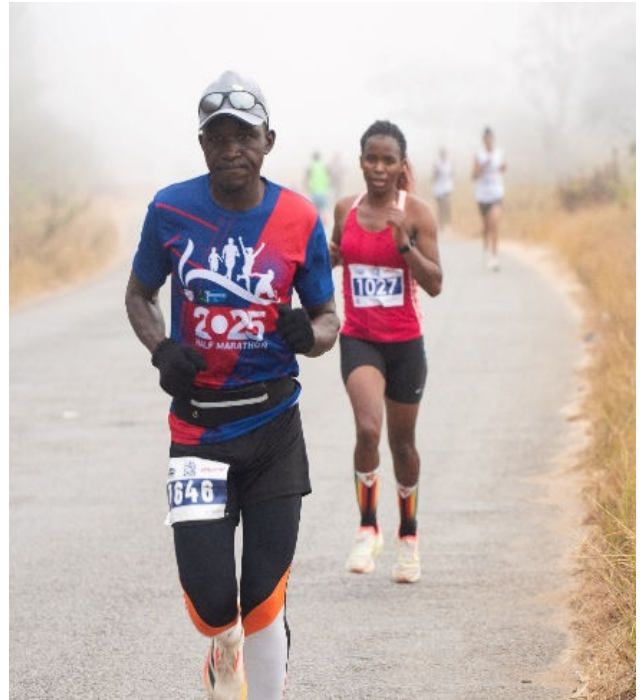
Partnering with Nyaradzo Group to sponsor Friends of the Environment Walkathon in recognition of the environment.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

LOCAL COMMUNITY (continued)

Tanganda Annual 21km Half-Marathon

The annual Tanganda 21km Half marathon is an event where the Company interacts and rewards customers and the public in general as a responsible corporate citizen while promoting health and wellness. In 2025, the Tanganda Half Marathon attracted 1 725 athletes and running enthusiasts, representing a 15% increase in participation compared to the previous year.



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**LOCAL COMMUNITY (continued)****Under 17 Stella Netball Tournament**

Tanganda supports the empowerment of the girl child through sponsorship of the Stella Netball Tournament, which targets the under-17 age group. The tournament also serves as a selection qualifier for the Confederation of Schools Sports Association of Southern Africa (COSSASA), providing young athletes with a pathway to regional representation and development.



Pamushana High School Stella National Netball Champions

Volleyball National Championship

The Jersey Primary School Volleyball Team of Chipinge won the Volleyball National Championship, securing an opportunity to represent Zimbabwe at an international competition in Eswatini. The Company supported this milestone by sponsoring the learners with sports kits and travelling documentation, reinforcing its commitment to community development and youth empowerment.



Jersey Primary School Volleyball Team



CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)



The Company contributes significantly to both the Chipinge district and the national economy by employing an average of 4 000 employees, thereby supporting poverty reduction and economic inclusion. Employees at the estates are provided with a commodity basket to supplement their basic wages, enhancing household welfare.

The Company also supports over 1 000 small-scale tea Outgrowers, with investments totaling USD283 696 in the 2025 financial year. These initiatives not only strengthen local economic development but also align with the Company's commitment to advancing the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to decent work, economic growth, and poverty alleviation.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



All employees have access to healthcare through clinics operated by the Company at its estates. These health facilities also serve surrounding local communities, reinforcing the Company's commitment to community wellbeing. In addition, the Company contributes to CIMAS to ensure the provision of quality healthcare services.

Promotion of health and wellness extends beyond medical care, with initiatives such as inter-estates sports galas, the annual Tanganda Half Marathon, and the NASH schools' Stella Netball Tournament. During the reporting period, the Company invested USD105 409 in supporting health promotion and employee wellness programs, demonstrating a strong commitment to fostering healthy lifestyles and wellbeing among employees and communities.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



The Company recognises education as a fundamental right for children and has invested in elementary, primary, and secondary school education, benefiting both employees' children and children from surrounding communities, with total investments amounting to USD9 926. The Company has also enhanced digital learning by providing internet connectivity and subscriptions for schools located on its estates.

In addition, internship programs across various training disciplines provide practical learning opportunities for students, supporting community capacity building and nurturing the next generation of leaders. These initiatives contribute to sustainable development by promoting education, skills development, and youth empowerment.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Gender equality and fair employment practices are deliberately promoted through policy across its workforce. The current labour composition is 33% female and 67% male. Collective bargaining agreements with various National Employment Councils ensure equitable employee benefits and fair income growth. Training opportunities are provided equally to both female and male employees, reflecting the Company's commitment to upskilling, career development, and the advancement of all employees.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (continued)



Safe drinking water is recognized as a fundamental human right and the Company has constructed water processing and sanitation facilities to ensure safe and healthy access for both employees and surrounding communities. Periodic testing of potable water is conducted to monitor quality, and recommendations are promptly implemented to maintain safety standards. In addition, water bodies on the estates are regularly tested to detect and mitigate the effects of eutrophication, demonstrating the Company's commitment to environmental stewardship and community health.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Sustainable energy and climate-conscious operations are addressed through the Company's commitment to green energy solutions. Emphasis is on access to cost-effective power, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and mitigating rising costs associated with hydro and thermal power. The construction of three solar plants has decreased reliance on the national grid and reduced fuel consumption from generators. During the reporting period, USD79 678 was invested in maintenance of these facilities.

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



The Company applies sustainable agricultural practices in the production and processing of its products. Frequent audits by certification bodies on Sustainable Agriculture Standards, as well as Food Safety and Quality Standards, ensure responsible and high-quality production. The Company distributes its products to the market through reputable and trusted customers, supporting ethical business practices and maintaining the integrity of its supply chain.

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Investments in green energy, reforestation, and the conservation of natural forests contribute positively to climate change mitigation as the Company recognises the importance of sustainable operations to protect the environment. 1 048 hectares of gum plantations are established across its five estates, enhancing tree cover, absorbing carbon dioxide, and helping to slow global warming. In addition, the Company contributed USD9 043 to the operating expenses of Petrecozim to support the promotion of PET recycling, demonstrating its commitment to circular economy practices and environmental responsibility.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation are promoted through restoration of natural vegetation in riverine areas and around dams, prevention of chemical runoff, restricted fishing, and prohibition of hunting. Policies for natural forest and soil conservation ensure the protection of ecosystems, supporting biodiversity and long-term environmental sustainability.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)

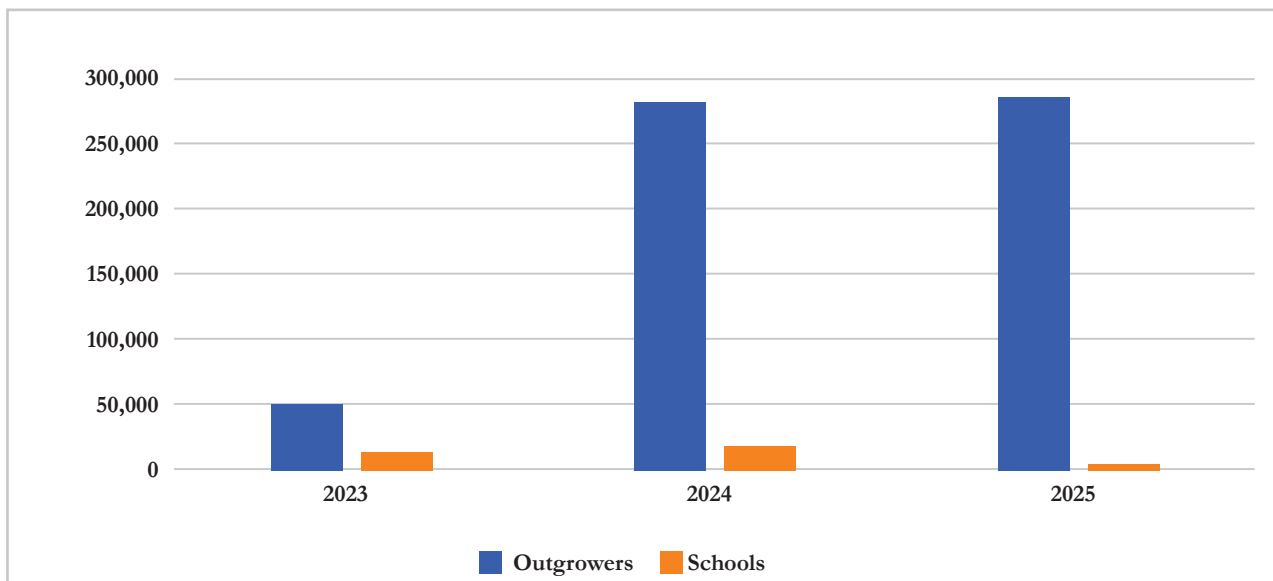
ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

The Company's strategy is centered on optimally leveraging its available resources in a sustainable manner to generate long-term economic value and enhance overall stakeholder returns. Adherence to applicable laws and regulations, the highest standards of ethical business conduct, sustainable agricultural practices, and continuous product innovation aligned to market needs remain fundamental pillars of its strategy.

Direct economic value generated and distributed

During the year, Tanganda generated and distributed significant economic value across its stakeholder base through its operational activities. Local communities benefited from employment opportunities and the Company's corporate social responsibility initiatives. The Government was supported through the payment of taxes and statutory levies, thereby contributing to the delivery of essential public services.

Indirect Economic Impacts



The Company invested USD283 696 (2024: USD276 864) in supporting tea outgrowers during the year. This assistance directly benefits small-scale farmers and their employees and, through the multiplier effect, contributes positively to the broader district economy.

Recognising the critical role of internet access in modern education, the Company also invested USD3 185 (2024: USD15 755) in information technology subscriptions infrastructure for schools at the estates. These facilities are accessible to the wider community, thereby enhancing digital inclusion and supporting educational development in the district.

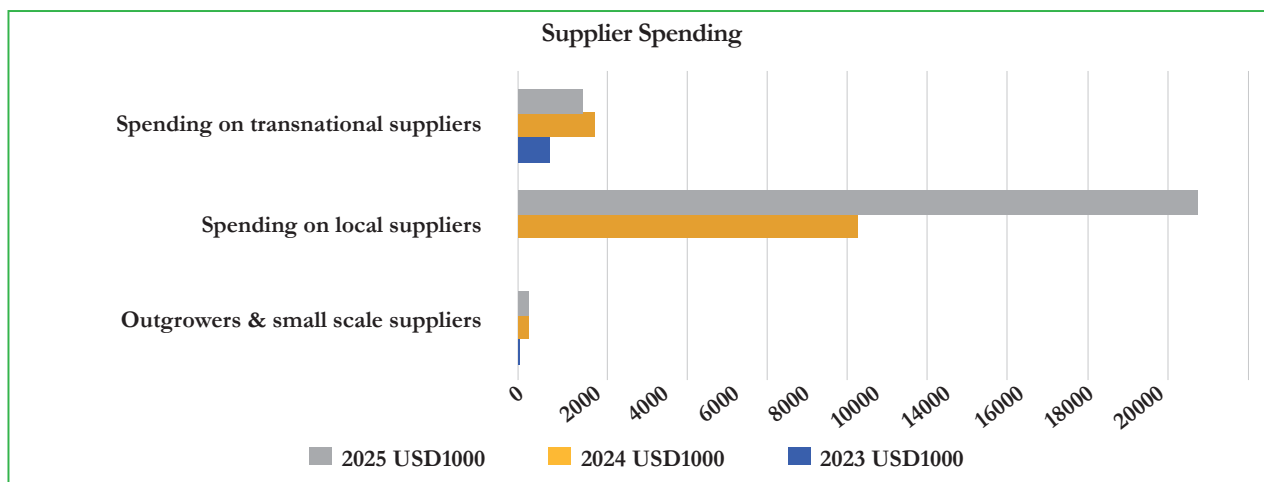
Defined Contribution Schemes

Pension type	2025 USD	2024 USD
National Social Security	65 804	79 604
Meikles Group Pension Fund	253 663	287 859
	319 467	367 463

A total of USD319 467 (2024: USD367 463) was contributed by the Company to pension funds during the year, reflecting its ongoing commitment to employee welfare and long-term financial security.

Local purchases accounted for 93% of the total procurement spend, with the remaining 7% relating to imports. This represents a 12% increase from 81% in the prior year.

The increase in local sourcing was primarily driven by improved availability and competitive pricing of certain product lines within the domestic market. Local purchases refer to goods and services procured from suppliers domiciled in Zimbabwe.

CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY (continued)**ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS (continued)****Procurement****Tax payments and strategy**

The Company complies with the laws and regulations of Zimbabwe, including the timely payment of all taxes due to the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA). The Board, through the Finance Director, is accountable for the oversight and execution of the Company's tax strategy. The Finance Director reviews and approves the tax strategy annually. In line with its core values of honesty and integrity, the Company remains committed to fulfilling its tax obligations as part of its contribution to national economic development.

To effectively manage tax and related impacts, the Company implements proactive measures to ensure ongoing compliance. Employees receive regular training to remain abreast of evolving tax regulations and actively participate in seminars to support continuous professional development in taxation. Where legislative interpretation is unclear, independent tax consultants are engaged to provide specialist guidance.

In addressing tax-related matters, the Company maintains open and transparent communication with the tax authorities through formal written correspondence and, where necessary, the involvement of tax consultants to resolve outstanding queries.

Robust internal processes are in place to monitor the effectiveness of tax management activities. These include regular reconciliations of ZIMRA ledgers to ensure the timely submission of returns and settlement of tax liabilities. As part of the annual financial reporting audit, external auditors review tax computations, providing additional assurance over compliance. These processes support the continuous evaluation and improvement of the Company's tax management framework.

The Company has established clear goals, targets, and key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure progress. These include the timely payment of taxes, accurate tax computations, and punctual submission of tax returns. Key performance indicators such as interest and penalties incurred, as well as any additional tax assessments, are monitored to assess performance against these objectives.

The Company recognises the importance of sound tax governance and active stakeholder engagement on tax matters. By adhering to tax legislation, maintaining constructive engagement with tax authorities, and continuously strengthening its tax management processes, the Company aims to contribute to sustainable business growth while preserving positive relationships with all stakeholders.

The taxes remitted by the Company for the three-year period from the year ended 30 September 2023 to 30 September 2025 are set out in the table below.

Pension type	2025 USD	2024 USD	2023 USD
Corporate tax	nil	219 082	379 418
Value added tax	403 336	428 239	367 007
Import duty	26 652	49 405	196 594
Pay As You Earn	1 240 446	1 276 549	1 591 600
Withholding tax	21 966	41 151	122 260
Aids levy	31 213	38 294	47 837
	1 723 613	2 052 720	2 704 716

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have the pleasure in presenting their report as well as the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2025.

Financial results

The results for the year ended 30 September 2025 are set out in the attached financial statements.

Principal activities

Tanganda Tea Company Limited, ("the Company") is incorporated in Zimbabwe, listed on the Zimbabwean stock exchange and is in the agro-manufacturing sector. Tanganda has the largest hectareage in the country of macadamia and avocado plantations and is the largest producer, packer and distributor of tea and coffee products.

Share capital

Details of the authorised and issued share capital are set out in note 15.1 to the attached financial reports.

Directors and their interests

The names of the Directors of the Company during the year are disclosed in note 15.2.

As provided by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange Listings Requirements (SI 134/19), the Directors are bound to declare at any time during the year, in writing, whether they have any interest in any contract of significance with the Company. No Director confirmed having, during or at the end of the year, any material interest in any contract of significance in relation to the Company's businesses except as disclosed in note 15.2. Executive Directors have employment contracts with the Company.

The direct and indirect beneficial interests of the Directors in the shares of the Company are given in note 15.2 to the financial statements.

Substantial shareholdings

According to the information received by the Directors, the following were the top ten shareholders of the company as at 30 September 2025:

Top ten shareholders

At 30 September 2025	Number of shares	Percentage shareholding (%)
Meikles Consolidated Holdings (Private) Limited	127 601 590	48.88
Mega Market (Private) Limited	28 564 316	10.94
Old Mutual Life Assurance of Zimbabwe Limited	16 390 845	6.28
Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited-AC140043470003	8 430 417	3.23
London Register- Meikles Africa Limited	4 101 209	1.57
Meikles Pension Fund - ABC	2 846 010	1.09
Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited NNR A/C 140043470002	2 735 775	1.05
Mundell Family Trust	2 477 838	0.95
Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited	2 467 965	0.95
Meikles Pension Fund	1 735 971	0.66
Total for top ten shareholders	197 351 936	75.60
Other	63 712 654	24.40
Total	261 064 590	100.00

Dividend

The Board has recommended not to declare a dividend considering the loss incurred during the financial year.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)**Audit fees**

Members will be asked to approve the remuneration of auditors for the year ended 30 September 2025 as set out below:

	2025 USD BDO Chartered Accountants	2024 USD Axcentium
Financial statements audit fees	75 000	82 650
Non-assurance fees	-	10 107
Total fees to Auditors	75 000	92 757
	Axcentium	Ernst and Young
Half year review audit fees	15 000	31 114
Non-assurance fees	49 812	-
Total remuneration to auditors for the year	139 812	128 871

Appointment of Auditors

Members will be asked to reappoint BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company who have confirmed their willingness to continue to hold office for the ensuing financial year ending 30 September 2026.



H. Nkala

Chairman

3 December 2025

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records and preparation of the financial statements and related information. The Company's independent auditors, BDO Chartered Accountants, have audited the financial statements and their report appears on pages 63 to 66. The auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on these financial statements in conformity with International Standards on Auditing.

The Directors are required by the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) and relevant statutory instruments to maintain adequate accounting records and to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial period and of the performance and cash flows for the period.

The financial statements and accompanying accounting policies, which follow IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, have been consistently applied where practicable.

The Directors are also responsible for the systems of internal control. These are designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance as to the reliability of the financial statements, and to safeguard, verify and maintain accountability of assets, and to prevent and detect material misstatements and losses. The systems are implemented and monitored by suitably trained personnel with an appropriate segregation of authority and duties. Nothing has come to the attention of the Directors to indicate that any material breakdown in the functioning of these controls, procedures and systems has occurred during the year under review.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This has been assessed as appropriate. The Directors have reviewed the budgets and cashflow forecasts for the twelve months after approval of these financial statements and are satisfied of the Company's ability to continue in existence for the foreseeable future. The directors however believe that under the current economic environment a continuous assessment of the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern will be performed.

Preparer of financial statements

The annual financial statements set out on pages 67 to 103 were prepared under the supervision of Henry Nemaire, Chartered Certified Accountant, the Finance Director of the Company.



H. Nemaire Chartered Certified Accountant
Registered Public Accountant number 04741



H. Nkala
Chairman
3 December 2025



T.J.G. Fennell
Chief Executive Officer
3 December 2025

AUDITOR'S REPORT



Tel: Fax: +263 242 703876/7/8
Cell: +263 772 573 266/7/8/9
bdo@bdo.co.zw
www.bdo.co.zw

Kudenga House
3 Baines Avenue
P.O. Box 334
Harare
Zimbabwe

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF TANGANDA TEA COMPANY LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **TANGANDA TEA COMPANY LIMITED** (herein after referred to as, "the Company") set out on pages 67 to 103, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2025, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) (the "IESBA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 opinion.

Key audit matters

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

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed key audit matters
Valuation of biological assets - The Company's biological assets that is gum and wattle plantations, livestock and produce growing on the bearer plants. are material to the financial statements and are measured at fair value less costs to sell in accordance with IAS 41, Agriculture. The total value of biological assets at the reporting date was USD1.6 million. - The determination of fair value involves significant management judgment and estimates, particularly when using valuation techniques like the discounted cash flow (DCF) method for assets where active market prices are unavailable (for example specific growth stages of trees). - Key assumptions subject to significant estimation uncertainty include: future harvest volumes/yields, projected sales prices, growth rates, and the discount rate applied to future cash flows. Changes in these assumptions could have a material impact on the reported fair value.	To address this matter, we performed the following audit procedures: - We gained an understanding and evaluated management's internal controls over the valuation process, including those related to data gathering and the use of valuation models. - We assessed the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies used by management. - We assessed the key assumptions (e.g., growth assumptions, sales price forecasts, discount rates) by comparing them to available market data, historical performance, and industry trends. - We performed sensitivity analyses on the key assumptions to understand the potential impact of changes on the overall valuation. We also evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements of the estimation uncertainties and sensitivity analysis, as required by relevant accounting standards.
Existence of biological assets and bearer plants The Company has significant bearer plants (such as tea, avocado trees, macadamia trees and coffee) and biological assets (gum and wattle trees) in its financial statements. These plantations were established many years ago, which increases the risk of inaccurate records due to harvesting, plant mortality, and replanting over time. Physical verification is challenging because of the size and remote location of estates. There is a risk that bearer plants and biological assets may not exist as recorded, leading to material misstatement of the financial statements.	- We performed procedures to verify the existence of bearer plants and biological assets. This included: - Deployed drones equipped with high-resolution cameras and GPS mapping to capture aerial images of plantations and counted a sample of bearer plants (1 hectare per tree type), enabling efficient coverage of large areas and validating estate maps against planting records. - Confirmed with estate management and finance personnel planting records and estate maps. - Reconciliation: Compared drone imagery and physical counts to management's asset register and investigated discrepancies. - Assessed controls over biological assets management and periodic verification processes.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Chairman's Statement and report of the directors which we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report. The other information also comprises additional information in the document titled "Tanganda Tea Company Limited Annual Report 2025" which we expect to receive after the date of the auditor's report. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

- Plan and perform the Company audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the Company financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Report on legal and regulatory matters

In fulfilment of the requirements of Section 193 of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act (Chapter 24:31) ("the Act"), we report to the shareholders as follows:

Section 193(1)(a)

In our opinion, the financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the Act so as to give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs at the date of its financial statements for its financial year ended on that date.

Section 193(2)

We have no matters to report in respect of Section 193(2) requirements of the Act.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Davison Madhigi PAAB Certificate No: 0610.



BDO Zimbabwe
Chartered Accountants

Per: Davison Madhigi CA(Z)
Partner
Registered Public Auditor

Kudenga House
3 Baines Avenue
Harare

03 December 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	Notes	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	19 934 735	20 034 801
Right of use assets	8	44 847	10 687
Biological assets	10	1 603 387	1 645 154
Investment in Joint Venture	9	52 188	-
		<u>21 635 157</u>	<u>21 690 642</u>
Current assets			
Inventories	11	7 321 367	6 956 514
Produce on bearer plants	12	116 645	112 173
Trade and other receivables	13	3 770 265	6 159 017
Bank and cash balances		519 561	224 613
		<u>11 727 838</u>	<u>13 452 317</u>
Total assets		<u>33 362 995</u>	<u>35 142 959</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	15.1	320 075	320 075
Share premium	15.3	7 675 801	7 675 801
Non-distributable reserve	15.4	2 599 156	2 599 156
Retained earnings		8 407 208	12 651 166
		<u>19 002 240</u>	<u>23 246 198</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax	16	2 001 781	2 777 412
Lease liability	19	19 869	11 297
Long-term borrowings	17	4 076 176	2 937 639
		<u>6 097 826</u>	<u>5 726 348</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	18	4 724 881	2 337 272
Provisions		449 878	196 806
Lease liability	19	26 760	13 987
Current portion of long-term borrowings	17	2 431 744	3 093 792
Bank overdraft	17	629 666	498 041
Current tax liability	20	-	30 515
		<u>8 262 929</u>	<u>6 170 413</u>
Total liabilities		<u>14 360 755</u>	<u>11 896 761</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>33 362 995</u>	<u>35 142 959</u>

The Company financial statements on pages 67 to 103 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:


H. Nkala
Chairman
3 December 2025


T.J.G. Fennell
Chief Executive Officer
3 December 2025

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**

	Notes	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Revenue	22	19 178 383	25 766 340
Cost of sales		(16 148 277)	(16 974 532)
Gross profit	22	3 030 106	8 791 808
Other expenses		(4 006 649)	(3 561 154)
Selling and distribution expenses		(3 513 277)	(3 929 738)
(Increase) / decrease in expected credit losses		(62 151)	313 960
Other income	23	571 134	318 961
Operating (loss) / profit	25	(3 980 837)	1 933 837
Net finance costs	24	(1 049 216)	(777 256)
Equity accounted earnings	9	10 464	-
(Loss)/ profit before income tax		(5 019 589)	1 156 581
Income tax credit	26	775 631	209 142
(Loss)/ profit for the year		(4 243 958)	1 365 723
Other comprehensive income		-	-
(Loss)/ profit for the year		(4 243 958)	1 365 723
(Losses)/ Earnings per share (cents)			
Basic		(1.63)	0.52
Diluted		(1.63)	0.52

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	Share capital USD	Share premium USD	Non- distributable reserve USD	Retained earnings USD	Total USD
Balance as at 1 October 2023	320 075	7 675 801	2 599 156	11 285 443	21 880 475
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1 365 723	1 365 723
Balance as at 30 September 2024	320 075	7 675 801	2 599 156	12 651 166	23 246 198
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(4 243 958)	(4 243 958)
Balance as at 30 September 2025	320 075	7 675 801	2 599 156	8 407 208	19 002 240

STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

		30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from / (utilised in) operating activities	27	1 685 695	(2 409 990)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(873 849)	(682 693)
Addition on biological assets		(26 582)	(3 024)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		13 150	6 776
Investment in Joint venture		(41 724)	-
Interest received	24	292	282
Net cash utilised in investing activities		(928 713)	(678 659)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	17	4 208 239	7 154 864
Repayment of borrowings	17	(3 731 750)	(3 608 129)
Interest paid	24	(1 041 738)	(774 790)
Lease payments	19	(28 410)	(15 600)
Net cash (utilised in) / generated from financing activities		(593 659)	2 756 345
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		163 323	(332 304)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(273 428)	58 876
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		(110 105)	(273 428)
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Bank and cash balances		519 661	224 613
Bank overdraft		(629 666)	(498 041)
		(110 105)	(273 428)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Tanganda Tea Company Limited, (the Company) is a limited liability company incorporated in Zimbabwe and is listed on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, ("IASB") and adopted by the Public Accountants and Auditors Board, ("PAAB") constituted under the Public Accountants and Auditors Act (Chapter 27:12) and the Companies and Other Business Entities Act ("Chapter 24:31") and the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange requirements except where otherwise stated.

2.1 Going Concern

The Directors assess the ability of the Company to continue in operational existence in the foreseeable future at least twice per annum at each reporting date. As at 30 September 2025 and subsequently as at the date of reporting, the Directors assessed the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern and believe that the preparation of these financial statements on a going concern basis is appropriate.

The Directors will continue to assess the impact of the volatile economic environment on the Company's operational and financial performance. This will be mainly focused on continuous assessment of exchange rate volatility, its impact on suppliers, employees, lenders and other stakeholders as well as the impact of other micro and macro-economic indicators. The Directors are also looking at diversifying the markets for the Company's products.

In addition to the above the Directors decided to mobilise fresh equity capital which will enhance the business's working capital requirements and fund critical capital expenditure.

The Company's projections show that the Company has sufficient capital, liquidity and positive future performance outlook to continue meeting its short-term obligations and as a result it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis even considering the impact of the local economic volatility. The projections have been prepared, covering its future performance, capital and liquidity for a period of 12 months from the sign off date.

The Directors believe that under the current economic environment in Zimbabwe, a continuous assessment of such ability of the Company to continue to operate as a going concern will need to be performed to determine the continued appropriateness of the going concern assumption.

2.2 Basis of preparation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared based on the statutory records that are maintained under the historical cost basis except for biological assets and certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) and all values have been rounded to the nearest dollar, except where otherwise indicated.

The principal accounting policies of the Company are consistent with those applied in the previous year and conform to IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and all applicable amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards, except where otherwise stated.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Following the promulgation of Statutory Instrument ("SI") 185 of 2020, issued on 24 July 2020, the Company has continued to see a steady increase in the use of foreign currency across its businesses and, in accordance with the requirements of IAS 21 ("The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates"), has been through a process of assessing its functional currency. In assessing functional currency, the following factors were considered:

- i) the currency that mainly influences sales prices for goods and services (the currency in which sales prices for goods and services are denominated and settled).
- ii) the currency which influences labour, material and other costs of providing goods and services.
- iii) the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated.
- iv) the currency in which receipts from operating activities are usually retained.

The Directors concluded that based on the above factors, the Company's functional currency still remains the United States Dollars ("USD") and the Company's presentation currency also remains the USD.

3.1 New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company adopted new or revised accounting standards or interpretations 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 amounts or disclosures reported in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARD AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)

3.1 New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year (continued)

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

The Company 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 company 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.

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

The Company 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.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The company 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.

The company has adopted the amendments to IFRS 16 for the first time in the current year.

The amendments to IFRS 16 add subsequent measurement requirements for sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments require the seller-lessee to determine 'lease payments' or 'revised lease payments' such that the seller-lessee does not recognise a gain or loss that relates to the right of use retained by the seller-lessee, after the commencement date.

The amendments do not affect the gain or loss recognised by the seller-lessee relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. Without these new requirements, a seller-lessee may have recognised a gain on the right of use it retains solely because of a remeasurement of the lease liability (for example, following a lease modification or change in the lease term) applying the general requirements in IFRS 16. This could have been particularly the case in a leaseback that includes variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate.

As part of the amendments, the IASB amended an Illustrative Example in IFRS 16 and added a new example to illustrate the subsequent measurement of a right-of-use asset and lease liability in a sale and leaseback transaction with variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate. The illustrative examples also clarify that the liability that arises from a sale and leaseback transaction that qualifies as a sale applying IFRS 15 is a lease liability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS (continued)****3.1 New and amended IFRS standards that are effective for the current year (continued)****Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements—Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (continued)**

A seller-lessee applies the amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application, which is defined as the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applied IFRS 16.

3.2 New and revised IFRS Standards in issue but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the company has not applied the following new and revised IFRS Accounting Standards that have been issued but are not yet effective. The directors do not expect that the adoption of the standards listed below will have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in future periods, except if indicated below.

Description	Effecting for annual periods beginning on or after
Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21, "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates")	1 January 2027
Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	1 January 2027
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are shown below and are consistent with those of the previous year unless otherwise stated with the exception of the change in functional and presentation currency as per note 2.3.

4.1 Foreign currency translation

Transactions incurred in other currencies other than the functional currency were recognised at the prevailing interbank rate at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Gains and losses arising on exchange are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

Bearer plants are included in plant property and equipment. Before maturity, bearer plants are measured at their accumulated cost. Plantation development expenditure on bearer plants is capitalized until maturity at which point depreciation commences. Income recognized from produce from immature plantation is accounted for in other income. After maturity bearer plants are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. The useful life of the bearer plants is determined in order to depreciate them and this is re-evaluated each year.

The company's bearer plants comprise avocado, coffee, macadamia and tea. Avocado trees have expected useful lives of 30 years. Macadamia trees have expected useful lives of 40 years, while coffee bushes have expected useful lives of 5 years. The tea bushes have an indefinite useful life but this has been limited to 50 years for the purpose of depreciation. The useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support these useful lives. Avocados take on average 5 years to mature, Macadamia nuts take 7 years on average to mature and coffee take on average 3 years to mature.

At the end of each reporting date an impairment test is performed on all Bearer plants to assess whether the carrying amount will be recoverable and in instances where the amount is not recoverable, an impairment is recognised to align the carrying amount to the recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)****4.2 Property, plant and equipment (continued)**

Depreciation is not provided on freehold land. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on a straight-line basis with the exception of motor vehicles, furniture and fittings which is calculated using the reducing balance method so as to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and improvements	50 years
Dams	50 years
Motor vehicles	2 - 10 years
Tractors	6 - 10 years
Plant and machinery	15 - 25 years
Furniture and fittings	2 - 10 years
Office and computer equipment	2 - 5 years
Tea plantations	50 years
Macadamia plantations	40 years
Avocado plantations	30 years
Coffee plantations	5 years

For financial reporting purposes dams are reported under land and buildings on the PPE note, plant and machinery, furniture and fittings, office equipment and computer equipment are classified under furniture and equipment whilst tractors are combined and reported under the motor vehicles category.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each financial period.

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

Gains and losses on disposal of assets are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit or loss.

4.3 Biological assets

The Company's biological assets comprise of gum and wattle plantations, livestock and produce growing on the bearer plants. Gum and wattle plantations are measured at their fair value less cost to sale. Where there is no market determined prices for the plantation or produce to determine the fair value, the present value of expected net cash flows from plantations, discounted at a current market determined pre-tax rate, are used to determine fair value.

Produce growing on bearer plants is measured at fair value less costs to sell with changes recognised in profit or loss.

Livestock is measured at fair value. Fair value is determined by reference to the market price and these valuations were carried out by an independent professional valuer.

4.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

Non-financial assets, affected by impairment, are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date.

4.5 Financial instruments**4.5.1 Initial recognition**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Recognised financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)****4.5 Financial instruments (continued)****4.5.1 Initial recognition (continued)**

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the company will account for such difference as follows:

- If fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognised in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);
- In all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability.

4.5.2 Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories:

- At fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"),
- At fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")
- At amortized cost.

The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics.

Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL, for other equity instruments, the company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

4.5.3 Measurement**Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost**

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the SED's own credit risk will be recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach as permitted by IFRS 9 which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of receivables.

Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

4.5 Financial instruments (continued)

4.5.3 Measurement (continued)

Definition of default

Critical to the determination of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is the definition of default. The definition of default is used in measuring the amount of the lifetime ECL. ECL, as default is a component of the probability of default (PD) which affects both the measurement of ECLs and the identification of a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default:

- The financial asset that are at least 120 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Company; or
- The financial asset is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full.

The definition of default is appropriately tailored to reflect different characteristics of different types of assets. When assessing if the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligation, the Company considers both qualitative and quantitative indicators. The information assessed depends on the type of the asset and sources of information to assess default which are either developed internally or obtained from external sources.

Write-off

Financial assets are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset (either in its entirety or a portion of it). This is the case when the Company determines that the borrower does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for ECL are presented in the statement of financial position for financial assets measured at amortised cost: as a deduction from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the statement of profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within the accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statements of profit or loss.

4.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, with the exception of agricultural produce which is valued at net realisable value. The cost of the finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, and other direct costs related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses. The methods of valuation are as follows:

Agricultural produce

Agricultural produce is valued at fair value less costs to sell at point of harvest in line with IAS 41. This is considered the cost of those inventories at that date for application of IAS 2 which will be equivalent to the fair value less cost to sell.

Finished goods

The cost in relation to finished goods for resale includes the cost of agricultural produce, (as disclosed above), and the cost of packaging materials, direct labour and an appropriate portion of factory overheads. The finished goods are accounted for using the weighted average method.

Other inventories

All other inventories are valued at the lower of cost, taken on a weighted average basis, and net realisable value.

4.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)****4.7 Trade receivables (continued)**

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the statement of comprehensive income.

4.8 Bank and cash balances

Bank and cash balances include cash on hand, deposits held with financial institutions, short term highly liquid investments with short term maturities of three months or less and bank overdrafts.

4.9 Share capital

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

4.10 Current and deferred income tax

The tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

4.11 Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.12 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost and any difference between the proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the Statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fees are deferred until the draw-down occurs.

To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

4.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods, in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Revenue is shown net of value added tax, rebates and discounts. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

4.13 Revenue recognition (continued)

Sale of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the Company has delivered products to the customer, the customer has full discretion over the channel and price to sell the products, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of these products. Delivery does not occur until the products have been shipped to the specified location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer, and either the customer has accepted the product in accordance with sales contract, the acceptance provisions have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when the revenue has met the criteria specified within IFRS 15 with specific reference to the five-step model for each of the company's activities.

Right of return

Revenue from expected returns is not recognised until it is certain that no returns will be made. IFRS 15 requires that revenue for expected returns only be recognised when the period ends and no returns are made. Thus, this qualifies as a sale with a right of return, as the customer has the right to return the goods and in return receive a full refund of the consideration paid. This only applies to domestic sales as export sales do not have any returns.

The Company updates the measurement of the refund liability at the end of each reporting period for changes in expectations about the amount of refunds and recognises corresponding adjustments as revenue or reductions of revenue. The asset is presented separately from the liability. An asset recognised for an entity's right to recover products from a customer on settling a refund liability are initially measured by reference to the former carrying amount of the product less any expected costs to recover those products.

At year end the entity recognises a refund liability by creating a provision of returns based on the expected rate of return based on history relating to the year-end sales.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time apportionment basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

4.14 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases which are defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. For these leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise:

- Fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate;
- The amount expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of purchase options, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise the options; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

The lease liability is presented as a separate line in the company's statement of financial position.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed or there is a significant event or change in circumstances resulting in a change in the assessment of exercise of a purchase option, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate
- The lease payments change due to changes in an index or rate or a change in expected payment under a guaranteed residual value, in which cases the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using an unchanged discount rate (unless the lease payments change is due to a change in a floating interest rate, in which case a revised discount rate is used)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

4.14 Leases (continued)

- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification

The right-of-use assets comprise the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before the commencement day, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Whenever the Company incurs an obligation for costs to dismantle and remove a leased asset, restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, a provision is recognised and measured under IAS 37. To the extent that the costs relate to a right-of-use asset, the costs are included in the related right-of-use asset, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of lease term and useful life of the right-of-use asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. The right-of-use assets are presented as a separate line in the Company's statement of financial position.

The Company applies IAS 36 to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and accounts for any identified impairment loss as described in the 'Property, Plant and Equipment' policy.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs.

4.15 Employee benefits

Pension obligations

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

National Social Security Authority Pension Fund

The Company and its employees also contribute to the National Social Security Authority Scheme. This is a defined benefit social security scheme which was promulgated under the National Social Security statutory instrument. The Company obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions as legislated from time to time. The Company's contributions to the pension plans are charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or, whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either: terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal; or providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The Company's senior executives analyse, on a regular basis, currency and interest rate exposures and re-evaluate financial risk management strategies against regularly revised economic forecasts. Compliance with exposure limits is reviewed at the Board of Directors' meetings.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent resources and contingent liabilities. Future events may occur which will cause the assumptions used in arriving at the estimates to change.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. While the estimates are based on the most reliable data available, actual results, in the near term, could differ significantly from those estimates depending upon certain events and uncertainties, including:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

The timing and extent of losses the Company incurs as a result of future failures of

- entities that are closed;
- The ability to recover receivables based on the trends;
- Expectations of the liquidation of entities and
- The probability of recovery through successful lawsuits as appropriate against relevant parties.

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in financial statements:

(a) Functional currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) which is the functional currency of the Company. Adoption of the USD as a functional currency was done effective the 1st of October 2023.

The Directors assessed that the USD remained the functional currency of the entity as at 30 September 2024. Historic foreign currency-based transactions have been translated using the applicable spot rate.

(b) Financial Instruments

- **Significant increase of credit risk:** ECL is measured as an allowance equal to 12-month ECL for stage 1 assets, or lifetime ECL assets for stage 2 or stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. IFRS 9 does not define what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk. In assessing whether the credit risk of an asset has significantly increased the Company considers qualitative and quantitative reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. Refer to note 1 and note 3 for more details.
- **Establishing Company assets with similar credit risk characteristics:** When ECLs are measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped on the basis of shared risk characteristics. The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. This is required in order to ensure that should credit risk characteristics change there is appropriate re-segmentation of the assets. This may result in new portfolios being created or assets moving to an existing portfolio that better reflect the similar credit risk characteristics of that group of assets. Re segmentation of portfolios and movement between portfolios is more common when there is a significant increase in credit risk (or when that significant increase reverses) and so assets move from 12-month to lifetime ECLs, or vice versa, but it can also occur within portfolios that continue to be measured on the same basis of 12-month or lifetime ECLs but the amount of ECL changes because the credit risk of the portfolios differ.
- **Models and assumptions used:** The Company uses various models and assumptions in measuring fair value of financial assets as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate model for each type of asset, as well as for determining the assumptions used in these models, including assumptions that relate to key drivers of credit risk.

(c) Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The Company's management determines the estimated useful lives and residual values for its property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The remaining useful lives and residual values are reassessed based on business trends, technological developments, asset condition and management's plans. The useful lives and residual values so determined involved the exercise of significant levels of judgement based on data that is not readily observable.

(d) Valuation of biological assets

Biological assets are based on estimated fair values. Fair value is based on expected future cash flows discounted at internal cost of borrowings adjusted for inherent risks associated with Company operations. Discounted net cash flows for gum and wattle are limited to 7 years. Fruit on the tree is valued at fair value less cost to sale after also considering maturity status of the fruit growing on the bearer plant.

The entity's agricultural operations are subject to the usual agricultural hazards such as fire, wind, insects and other natural phenomena / occurrences. Management considers adequate preventive measures are in place to mitigate against the hazards. Forces of nature such as temperature and rainfall may also affect yields. Nevertheless, unexpected factors affecting harvestable agricultural produce may result in re-measurement or changes in harvests in future accounting periods. Management therefore tests biological assets for impairment at each reporting date and estimates may differ from actual results.

(e) Income tax

The Company is subject to income taxes in Zimbabwe. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of the business. The Company recognizes liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

(e) Income tax (continued)

During the current year, the entity applied a tax rate of 15.45% (September 2023:15.45%) in line with the provisions of Section 14(3) (c) of the Income Tax Act which allows a reduced tax rate for exporters of more than 51% of production.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

For purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance in line with IFRS 8 Operating segments, the company is organized into two operating segments as detailed below:

Agriculture – The division based in the Chipinge district, consist of five estates inter-cropped with tea, coffee, avocados and macadamia nuts. Tea and coffee are processed in bulk form for sale, either on the international market or to the Beverage Division for local and regional packed tea sales.

Beverage – The division consists of a tea blending and packaging plant as well as a distribution warehouse in Mutare. Packed tea from the factory is sold and distributed through distribution depots in Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru and Mutare. Packed tea is also exported into various regional markets. Major Company brands include Tanganda, Stella, Silver, Joko, tinga mira water, Tanganda special blend, Tanganda Tips, Fresh leaves, Tanganda Healthi Green, Nella Rooibos bags, Natra Fresh Rooibos (leaf and bags) and High-Country Coffee.

Segment Revenue	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agriculture	11 204 346	15 660 822
Beverage	9 923 593	12 032 738
Inter-segment Revenue^	(1 949 556)	(1 927 220)
External Revenue	19 178 383	25 766 340

Depreciation and amortization expense	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agriculture	743 420	719 777
Beverage	208 530	181 826
Total Depreciation for reportable segments	951 950	901 603

Operating profit/ (loss)	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agriculture**	(1 330 389)	(565 747)
Beverage	1 351 405	6 736 987
Total Operating profit for reportable segments	21 016	6 171 240

**Operating profit / (loss) includes fair value adjustments on biological assets

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)**

Segment Assets^^

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agriculture	27 447 818	29 334 137
Beverage	5 086 613	5 118 704
Total	32 534 431	34 452 841

Segment Liabilities^^

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agriculture	2 764 879	1 520 446
Beverage	448 701	785 507
Total	3 213 580	2 305 953

^ Inter -segment revenue represents unprocessed agriculture produce transferred to the beverage division for further processing and sale that is bulk tea before its blended into the various brands sold by Tanganda.

^^Excluded from Segment assets and liabilities are centrally administered assets such as bank and cash balances, tax assets and balances and other assets and liabilities which are centralized.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the whole company accounting policies. Segment operating profit represents segment profit before allocation of central administration costs. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

Reconciliation of information on reportable segments to IFRS measures

Revenue	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Total revenue for reportable segments	21 127 939	27 693 560
Elimination of Inter-segment revenue	(1 949 556)	(1 927 220)
Total revenue	19 178 383	25 766 340

Reconciliation of information on reportable segments to IFRS measures

Depreciation and amortization expense	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Total Depreciation expense for		
reportable segments	951 950	901 603
Depreciation on admin assets	40 371	31 170
Total depreciation and amortization expense	992 321	932 773

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**6. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)**

Operating (loss)/profit	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Total operating profit for reportable segments	21 016	6 171 240
Finance Income	292	282
Administration and other operating costs	(4 006 656)	(3 563 030)
Finance costs	(1 049 508)	(777 539)
Exchange gain/ (loss)	15 267	(674 372)
Total (loss) / profit before tax	(5 019 589)	1 156 581

The above income and costs are not monitored per reportable segment

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Assets		
Total assets for reportable segments	32 534 431	34 452 841
Admin assets	828 564	690 118
Total assets	33 362 995	35 142 959
Liabilities		
Total liabilities for reportable segments	3 213 580	2 305 953
Admin liabilities	11 147 175	9 590 808
Total liabilities	14 360 755	11 896 761

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Cost

	Land & buildings USD	Furniture & equipment USD	Motor vehicles USD	Tea Plantations USD	Coffee Plantations USD	Macadamia Plantations USD	Avocado Plantations USD	Total USD
Cost as at 1 October 2023	8 193 270	5 689 599	1 072 795	991 994	472 639	7 554 457	3 869 133	27 843 887
Additions	64 689	115 772	34 493	-	83 928	227 916	155 895	682 693
Disposals	(697)	(44 771)	(21 081)	-	-	-	-	(66 549)
	8 257 262	5 760 600	1 086 207	991 994	556 567	7 782 373	4 025 028	28 460 031
Additions	323 586	26 366	14 087	-	106 743	228 738	174 330	873 850
Disposals	(4 159)	(28 487)	(32 983)	-	-	-	-	(65 629)
Cost as at 30 September 2025	8 576 689	5 758 479	1 067 311	991 994	663 310	8 011 111	4 199 358	29 268 252
Accumulated depreciation								
Balance as at 1 October 2023	(1 189 048)	(3 101 393)	(762 701)	(171 264)	(395 158)	(982 047)	(958 434)	(7 560 045)
Elimination on disposal of assets	186	40 280	21 016	-	-	-	-	61 482
Charge for the year	(174 215)	(314 069)	(98 774)	(19 840)	(11 557)	(182 888)	(125 324)	(926 667)
Balance as at 30 September 2024	(1 363 077)	(3 375 182)	(840 459)	(191 104)	(406 715)	(1 164 935)	(1 083 758)	(8 425 230)
Elimination on disposal of assets	775	27 853	32 983	-	-	-	-	61 611
Charge for the year	(194 622)	(336 322)	(92 326)	(19 840)	(18 576)	(182 888)	(125 324)	(969 898)
Balance as at 30 September 2025	(1 556 924)	(3 683 651)	(899 802)	(210 944)	(425 291)	(1 347 823)	(1 209 082)	(9 333 517)
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2024	6 894 185	2 385 418	245 748	800 890	149 852	6 617 438	2 941 270	20 034 801
Carrying amount as at 30 September 2025	7 019 765	2 074 828	167 509	781 050	238 019	6 663 288	2 990 276	19 934 735

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

8. RIGHT OF USE ASSETS*

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Opening balance 1 October	10 687	16 794
Additions	67 270	-
Derecognition	(10 687)	-
Depreciation	(22 423)	(6 107)
Carrying amount 30 September	44 847	10 687
Comprising		
Cost	67 270	28 987
Accumulated Depreciation	(22 423)	(18 300)
	44 847	10 687

*The company only has property leases.

9. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURE

The investment is between Tanganda Tea Company Limited and Trade Link Global in Tingamira Oil Company, a Company involved in the extraction and exportation of avocado oil. Tanganda owns 50% in the Joint venture company.

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Opening balance	-	-
Addition	41 764	-
Equity Accounted Earnings	10 424	-
Closing balance	52 188	-

10. INVENTORIES

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Raw and packaging materials	600 393	711 878
Finished goods	423 826	364 275
Consumables	2 187 517	2 774 462
Agricultural produce	4 109 631	3 105 899
	7 321 367	6 956 514

Included in cost of sales is the provision of obsolete inventory recognised as an expense through the income statement of USD23 111 and in September 2024 cost of inventories expensed through the income statement was USD212 179. There were no write offs recognised as an expense due to shrinkage for both periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

Biological assets comprise of gum and wattle plantations, livestock and produce growing on the bearer plants. The present value of expected net cash flows from plantations, discounted at the cost of capital, was used to determine fair value of timber plantations. The fair value for livestock was determined by reference to the market price and these valuations were carried out by a professional valuer independent to the Company.

Produce growing on bearer plants is measured at fair value less costs to sell with changes recognised in profit or loss as the produce grows. As for tea, the 14 day round green leaf plucking cycle was applied, as 14 days' green leaf is deemed to be growing on the bearer plant as at reporting date. Average selling prices are discounted in line with maturity profile

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Livestock	372 580	465 880
Timber plantations	1 230 807	1 179 274
	1 603 387	1 645 154

11.1 Timber plantations	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Valuation as at 1 October	1 179 274	719 313
Fair valuations	121 288	534 282
Additions	26 582	3 024
Disposals*	(96 337)	(77 345)
Valuation as at 30 September	1 230 807	1 179 274

*Disposals relates to timber cut down for tea factory boilers firewood.

11.2 Livestock	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Opening balance	465 880	443 793
Births	30 860	22 602
Promotions	87 970	92 345
Deaths	(7 650)	(7 076)
Donations	(900)	-
Sales	(204 260)	(73 224)
Fair value adjustments	680	(12 560)
Closing balance	372 580	465 880

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

11. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (continued)

11.2 Livestock (continued)

The entity is exposed to financial risks arising from changes in commodity prices. The entity does not anticipate that commodity prices will decline significantly in the foreseeable future and, therefore, has not entered into derivative or other contracts to manage the risk of a decline in commodity prices. The entity reviews its outlook for commodity prices regularly in considering the need for active financial risk management.

Fair values of green tea leaf, macadamia nuts, coffee beans and avocado fruit on bearer plants is determined using Level 2 inputs on the fair value hierarchy, whilst fair values for timber plantations and livestock is determined using level 3 inputs. For livestock, the entity engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation.

During the dry season the risk of damage from fire is significant. The entity reduces this risk in the best possible manner by implementing appropriate fire prevention measures such as clearing underbrush ahead of the dry season, constructing fire breaks and 24-hour surveillance. Climate and weather changes pose the risk of damage and affect productivity and quality. Nurseries and young plantations are covered in winter to minimise frost damage. Other mitigating measures include irrigation and other good agricultural practices such as pruning and fertilisation depending on seasons. In addition, nurseries are insured. The entity has not obtained insurance coverage for the plantations as the premium will be excessive in relation to the expected losses.

Produce on bearer plants comprise of green leaf on the tea bushes as at year end as all the other crops that is macadamia, coffee and avocados had been harvested by 30 September. Produce growing on bearer plants is measured at fair value less cost to sell.

12. PRODUCE ON BEARER PLANTS

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Tea bushes on plantation *		
Balance as at 1 October	112 173	220 106
Movement in fair valuation	4 472	(107 933)
Balance as at 30 September	116 645	112 173

*The other crops that is macadamia, coffee and avocados had been harvested by 30 September 2025 as a result they had nil value.

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Gross trade receivables	3 325 057	4 530 942
Less: expected credit loss	(261 816)	(199 665)
Trade receivables	3 063 241	4 331 277
Prepayments	445 771	1 512 379
Other receivable	261 253	315 361
	3 770 265	6 159 017

As of 30 September 2025, trade receivables of USD261 816 (September 2024: 199 665) were past due and were impaired. The impaired receivables were in respect of various local customers facing liquidity challenges. The ageing of these receivables is as follows:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

13. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (continued)

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Up to 6 months	21 308	27 437
Over 6 months	240 508	172 228
	261 816	199 665

As of 30 September 2025, Nil trade receivables (30 September 2024: Nil) were past due but not impaired.

The carrying amounts of the Company's trade and other receivables are denominated in the following currencies:

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
United States Dollars	3 759 903	5 868 060
ZWG	10 362	290 957
	3 770 265	6 159 017
Movement in allowance for doubtful debts		
Balance at the beginning of the year	199 665	513 625
Impairment recognised / (reversed)	62 151	(313 960)
Balance at the end of the year	261 816	199 665

- The average credit periods on sale of goods and services are 45 to 90 days for agriculture and 14 to 30 days for beverage.
- The entity measures the loss allowance for trade receivables at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. The expected credit losses on trade receivables are estimated using a provision matrix by reference to past default experience of the debtor and an analysis of the debtor's current financial position, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions of the various subsidiaries' industries, and forecast conditions at the reporting date. The entity has recognised a loss allowance of 100% against all receivables over 120 days past due, unless under exceptional circumstance, as these are generally irrecoverable.

The following details the risk profile of trade receivables based on the Company's provision matrix.

30 September 2025	<30 USD	30 USD	60 USD	90 USD	>120 USD	Total USD
Expected credit losses	0.22%	0.37%	0.35%	0.71%	100%	7.87%
Estimated carrying amount at default	1 247 192	760 121	805 550	260 685	251 509	3 325 057
Lifetime ECL	(2 782)	(2 843)	(2 830)	(1 852)	(251 509)	(261 816)
Balance	1 244 410	757 278	802 720	258 833	-	3 063 241

30 September 2024	<30 USD	30 USD	60 USD	90 USD	>120 USD	Total USD
Expected credit losses	0.26%	0.94%	1.42%	1.89%	100%	4.41%
Estimated carrying amount at default	2 418 289	821 836	497 924	626 238	166 655	4 530 942
Lifetime ECL	(6 385)	(7 756)	(7 049)	(11 820)	(166 655)	(199 665)
Balance	2 411 904	814 080	490 875	614 418	-	4 331 277

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS PER CATEGORY

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Financial assets as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other receivables excluding prepayments	3 324 494	4 646 638
Bank and cash balances	519 561	224 613
Total	3 844 055	4 871 251
Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Trade and other payables excluding provisions	4 724 881	2 337 272
Borrowings	6 507 920	6 031 431
Bank overdraft	629 666	498 041
Lease liability	46 629	25 284
Total	11 909 096	8 892 028

15. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

15.1 Share capital

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Authorised		
400 000 000 ordinary shares of USD 0.0012 each	480 000	480 000
Issued and fully paid up		
261 064 590 (2023: 261 064 590) ordinary shares of USD 0.0012 each	320 075	320 075

The authorised share capital of the Company is USD 365 246 divided into 400 000 000 ordinary shares of USD 0.0012 each.

The issued share capital of the Company is USD 320 075 divided into 261 064 590 ordinary shares of USD 0.0012 each.

Tanganda Tea Company Limited Deferred Share Scheme

The Tanganda Tea Company Limited Deferred Share Scheme was established in February 2022 with the objective of attracting, retaining and rewarding selected key employees in order to meet strategic short, medium and long-term objectives that will help deliver value to shareholders, achieve alignment between participating employees' remuneration and the interests of the Company's shareholders and act as a retention mechanism in a market where highly skilled people are in high demand. A total of 6 550 000 shares are available for distribution to the Company's key employees over a period of 5 years. The number of shares attributable to an award shall be calculated by dividing the award value by the award price and rounding down the resultant number to the next whole number.

On the 18th of February 2025 a total of 1 485 100 Tanganda ordinary shares were awarded to the qualifying Company employees. The fair value of the employees' services was established using the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange market value of the awarded shares on that award date and amount charged to expenses. An adjustment was subsequently made in line with IFRS for the market value of the shares as at 30 September 2025.

The unissued shares are under the control of the shareholders, except for the 6 550 000 shares which have been allocated to the Deferred Share Scheme. The awarded 1 485 000 shares will be issued on 16 February 2027 after vesting for two years.

- 15.1.1** The Company's headline loss per share of 1.62 US cents (September 2024- headline earnings per share: 0.52 US cents) were calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders adjusted for profit or loss on disposal of assets for the period. The basic and diluted loss per share were 1.63 US cents (September 2024 basic and diluted earnings per share: 0.52 US cents).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**15. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (continued)****15.2 Directors' beneficial interests**

At 30 September 2025 the direct and indirect beneficial interests of the Directors in the ordinary shares of the Company are shown below:

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Fully paid ordinary shares		
Hebert Nkala	-	-
Livingstone T. Gwata	-	-
Simon J. Hammond	13 947	13 947
Bruce H. Henderson	-	-
Rufaro A. Maunze	-	-
Mathew J.S. Moxon	-	-
Timothy J.G. Fennell	-	-
Henry Nemaire	9 684	9 684
Kwirirai Chigerwe	864	864

15.3 Share premium

Share premium arose from the difference between consideration and nominal value of shares issued.

15.4 Non-distributable reserve

The non-distributable reserve arose as a net effect of the restatement of assets and liabilities previously denominated in Zimbabwean Dollars on 1 February 2009.

16. DEFERRED TAX

The analysis of the deferred tax liability is as follows:

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Biological assets	190 160	182 198
Property, plant and equipment	2 759 817	2 678 607
Expected credit losses	(40 451)	(30 831)
Provisions	(102 176)	(47 625)
Right of use asset	6 929	1 651
Lease liability	((7 204)	(3 906)
Unrealized	5 808	(2 682)
Assessed losses	(811 102)	-
	2 001 781	2 777 412

The movement in deferred tax liability during the year is as follows:

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Balance at the beginning of the year	2 777 412	3 205 636
(Credit) / debit to profit or loss	(775 631)	(428 224)
Balance at the end of the year	2 001 781	2 777 412

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

17. BORROWINGS	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Unsecured		
Bank overdraft	629 666	498 041
Trade Link Global	126 770	-
	<u>756 436</u>	<u>498 041</u>
Secured		
Bank loans	6 381 150	6 031 431
	<u>6 381 150</u>	<u>6 031 431</u>
Total borrowings	7 137 586	6 529 472
Long term borrowings		
Bank loans	4 076 176	2 937 639
	<u>4 076 176</u>	<u>2 937 639</u>
Short term borrowings		
Current portion of long-term borrowings	2 304 974	3 093 792
Bank overdraft	629 666	498 041
Trade Link Global	126 770	-
	<u>2 304 974</u>	<u>3 093 792</u>
Total borrowings	7 137 586	6 529 472

17.1 Reconciliation of Borrowings

Bank	Opening balance USD	Addition USD	Interest Accrued USD	Interest payment USD	Principal repayment USD	Closing balance USD
Ecobank	3 480 698	1 181 625	322 779	(322 779)	(2 363 676)	2 298 646
ZB Bank	2 882 108	-	274 929	(274 929)	(1 169 937)	1 712 170
CBZ	-	3 000 000	88 676	(88 676)	-	3 000 000
AFC Commercial Bank	166 666	-	7 466	(7 466)	(166 666)	-
Trade Link Global	-	158 239	669	(669)	(31 470)	126 770
Total	6 529 472	4 339 864	694 519	(694 519)	(3 731 750)	7 137 586

17.2 Exposure per lender	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Non-current portion of long-term borrowings		
Ecobank	1 464 005	1 375 000
ZB Bank	521 262	1 562 639
CBZ	2 090 909	-
	<u>4 076 176</u>	<u>2 937 639</u>
Current portion of long term borrowings		
AFC Commercial Bank	-	166 667
Ecobank	204 975	1 125 000
ZB Bank	1 190 908	1 319 469
CBZ	909 091	-
	<u>2 304 974</u>	<u>2 611 136</u>
Short term borrowings		
Ecobank	629 666	980 697
Trade Link Global	126 770	-

Overall effective interest rate

The overall weighted average interest rate on the bank borrowings is 10.93% (September 2024: 10.77%) per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**17. BORROWINGS (continued)****Terms and conditions****a. Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited**

The composite amount owed to Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited was USD2 298 646. This was made up of the following loans:

- The USD2.6 million Term Loan Restructured facility – This has an outstanding term loan balance of USD1 668 980 and an overdraft of USD629 666. The loan bears an all-inclusive interest rate of 11% per annum and has a maturity date of 30 April 2028.

The loan is guaranteed by:

- Registration of a Security Interest valued at USD3 Million over movable assets owned by the Company in terms of the Movable Property Security Interests Act [Chapter 14:35].
- Cession of insurance policy over the financed assets above.
- Negative Pledge Agreement executed by the Borrower in favour of the Bank.
- An irrevocable letter of undertaking to be executed by the Borrower wherein the Borrower undertakes to process CD1s with a minimum of USD1.5 million per quarter and receive export proceeds through Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited.

b. ZB Bank Limited

The composite amount owed to ZB Bank Limited was USD1 712 170. This was made up of the following loans:

- The USD2 million medium term asset finance facility – The loan had an outstanding balance of USD444 135. The loan bears an all-inclusive interest rate of 11% per annum with a maturity date of 31 January 2026.
- The USD2 million plantation development medium term facility – The loan had an outstanding balance of USD1 268 035 and bears an all-inclusive interest rate of 11% per annum. The facility matures on 31 March 2027.

The ZB Bank Limited loans are offered on an unsecured basis, however, the following conditions are applicable:

- The Borrower undertakes to cede export proceeds amounting to USD 1 million per month to the bank throughout the loans' tenure.

c. CBZ Bank Limited

The medium-term loan facility owed to Commercial Bank of Zimbabwe (CBZ) Limited was USD3 000 000 as at 30 September 2025. The loan bears an all-inclusive interest rate of 11% per annum and matures on 28 August 2028.

The loan is guaranteed by:

- A first mortgage bond for USD1 920 000 over Stand Number 5059, Umtali Township situate in the District of Umtali.
- Movable Security Agreement for USD1 380 000 over plant and equipment registered with the Movables Collateral Registry.
- Assignment of export proceeds circa USD2 000 000 per quarter.

d. Trade Link Global BV

The short-term working capital loan owed to Trade Link Global was USD 126 770 as at 30 September 2025. The loan bears an all-inclusive interest rate of 7% per annum.

The facility is unsecured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Trade payables	2 530 265	1 852 070
Social security and other taxes	810 628	45 869
Accrued expenses	1 383 988	439 333
	4 724 881	2 337 272

All trade and other payables are due within twelve months after the period end. The credit period on purchases ranges from 1 to 45 days and payments are made within the same time frames.

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
19. LEASE LIABILITIES		
Opening balance	25 284	38 136
Additions	67 270	-
De recognition	(25 284)	-
Interest expense	7 769	2 748
Rental payments	(28 410)	(15 600)
	46 629	25 284
Less current portion	(26 760)	(13 987)
	19 869	11 297
Maturity profile		
On demand	26 760	13 987
Between one and two years	19 869	11 297
	46 629	25 284

The total cash outflow for leases amounted to USD 284 460 (2024- USD 234 055)

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
19.1 Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Depreciation on right of use asset	(22 423)	(6 107)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	7 769	2 748
Rental payments relating to short term leases	12 906	11 896
Rental payments relating to variable leases*	243 144	206 559

*Some lease of premises to which the company is a lessee contain variable lease payment terms that require payments to be agreed each month and has no fixed payment terms. Overallly the variable lease payments constitute approximately 90% of the total lease payments and the company expect this ratio to remain constant in future years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
20. CURRENT TAX LIABILITY		
Short term liability		
Zimbabwe Revenue Authority	-	30 515
Total current tax liability	-	30 515

21. REVENUE		
The following is an analysis of the Company's revenue for the year from continuing operations;	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agricultural produce	9 254 790	13 733 602
Packed tea and domestic coffee	9 647 366	11 558 315
Water	276 227	474 423
	19 178 383	25 766 340

21.1 Revenue per product	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Bulk tea	6 331 441	8 219 295
Macadamia	1 928 395	2 783 117
Avocados	902 162	2 330 795
Coffee	92 793	400 395
Packed tea and domestic coffee	9 647 366	11 558 315
Water	276 226	474 423
	19 178 383	25 766 340

22. GROSS PROFIT		
The following is an analysis of the Company's gross profit for the year from continuing operations:	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Agricultural produce	(1 379 849)	(922 062)
Packed Tea and coffee	4 323 174	9 611 568
Water	86 781	102 302
	3 030 106	8 791 808

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

23. OTHER INCOME

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9 132	1 708
Gain on de recognition of the right of use asset	14 597	-
Net livestock movement	(93 300)	22 087
Net sundry income	499 678	543 189
Gain on fair value adjustments of timber (note 11.1)	121 288	534 282
Gain / (Loss) on fair value for produce on bearer plants	4 472	(107 933)
Foreign exchange gain / (loss)	15 267	(674 372)
	<u>571 134</u>	<u>318 961</u>

24. NET FINANCE COSTS

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Interest expense:		
- Bank borrowings	(694 518)	(600 112)
- Accounts payable	(347 221)	(174 678)
- Lease liabilities	(7 769)	(2 748)
	<u>(1 049 508)</u>	<u>(777 538)</u>
Interest income:		
- Short-term bank deposits	292	282
	<u>292</u>	<u>282</u>
Net finance costs	<u>(1 049 216)</u>	<u>(777 256)</u>
Interest paid:		
- Bank borrowings	(694 518)	(600 112)
- Accounts payable	(354 990)	(174 678)
Interest paid	<u>(1 049 508)</u>	<u>(774 790)</u>

25. OPERATING PROFIT / (LOSS)

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Operating profit / (loss) before tax is after deducting the following:		
Audit fees	139 812	123 871
Depreciation	992 321	932 773
Employee costs- non-manufacturing	3 323 615	2 945 943
Expected credit loss (Note 13)	62 151	(313 960)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**26. INCOME TAX (CREDIT) / EXPENSE**

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Current income tax	-	219 082
Deferred tax credit	(775 631)	(428 224)
Total Income tax (credit) / expense	(775 631)	(209 142)

The tax on the Company's profit before income tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate as follows:

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
(Loss)/ profit before income tax	(5 019 589)	1 156 581
Tax calculated at statutory		
Applicable rates (15.45%)	(775 527)	178 692
Adjust for the effects of permanent differences :		
• Disallowed expenses	70 915	70 158
• Income taxed at source	(1 662)	(44)
• Other permanent differences	(69 357)	(457 948)
	(775 631)	(209 142)

27. CASH (UTILISED IN) / GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
(Loss) / profit before income tax	(5 019 589)	1 156 581
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	992 321	932 773
(Profit) / loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(9 132)	(1 708)
Gain on de recognition of the right of use asset	(14 597)	-
Net fair value adjustments	(32 460)	(448 436)
Transfer of timber to firewood	96 336	77 345
Net finance costs	1 049 216	777 256
Share of profit from Joint-venture	(10 464)	-
Cash generated from / (utilised in) operations before changes in working capital	(2 498 369)	2 493 811
Changes in working capital :		
Increase in inventories	(364 853)	(1 073 617)
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	2 388 752	(1 892 824)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	2 640 680	(1 743 862)
	1 716 210	(2 216 492)
Tax paid	(30 515)	(193 498)
Net cash (outflow) / inflow from Operating activities	1 685 695	(2 409 990)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related party transactions relate to transactions between the company and its associated companies. These transactions were incurred during the normal course of business.

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

	Relationship	Nature of transactions	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
i) Sales of goods:				
Tingamira Oil Company (Private) Limited	Joint-venture	Sale of goods	249 920	-
TM Supermarkets (Private) Limited	Associated Company	Sale of goods	2 231 087	1 241 956
ii) Purchase of goods and services				
Meikles Guard Services (Private) Limited	Associated Company	Security services	131 744	96 103
TM Supermarkets (Private) Limited	Associated Company	Rentals	265 685	230 198
Meikles Limited	Common shareholding	Payroll processing fees	40 784	23 724
iii) Outstanding balances arising from sales of goods and services				
TM Supermarkets (Private) Limited			143 043	190 839
Tingamira Oil Company (Private) Limited			44 808	-
iv) Outstanding balances arising from purchase of goods and services:				
TM Supermarkets (Private) Limited			32 751	30 384
Meikles Guard Services (Private) Limited			44 735	10 077
Meikles Limited			30 618	12 966

v) Compensation of Executive Directors and key management personnel

The short-term benefits represent remuneration of executive Directors and other members of key management for during the year.

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Short-term benefits	1 535 999	1 455 697
Long-term benefits	22 983	28 870
	<u>1 558 982</u>	<u>484 567</u>
vi) Remuneration of directors		
Directors fees and expenses	<u>178 400</u>	<u>183 270</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**29. RETIREMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATIONS****Meikles Limited Pension Fund**

The Company and its employees contribute to a defined contribution plan which is administered by a separate board of trustees. This fund is subject to the Pension and Provident Funds Act (Chapter 24:09).

National Social Security Authority (NSSA) Scheme

The Company and its employees also contribute to the National Social Security Authority Scheme. This is a social security scheme which was promulgated under the National Social Security Act. The Company's obligations under the scheme are limited to specific contributions legislated from time to time. Contributions to the schemes recognised in the income statement are as follows:

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Meikles Company Pension Fund	253 663	287 859
NSSA	65 804	79 604
	<u>319 467</u>	<u>367 463</u>
Number of employees at year end	<u>3 198</u>	<u>3 453</u>

30. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**30.1 Fair value hierarchy**

IFRS 13 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources; unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities traded on the Zimbabwe Stock Exchange.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This level includes non-listed equity investments.

The determination of fair values of quoted financial assets and financial liabilities in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. If the market for a financial asset or financial liability is not actively traded, the Company establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These techniques include the use of arms' length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, and valuation models and techniques commonly used by market participants.

For complex instruments, the Company may use proprietary models, which are usually developed from recognised valuation models. Some or all the inputs into these models may be derived from market prices or rates or are estimates based on assumptions.

30.1 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The value produced by a model or other valuation technique may be adjusted to allow for a number of factors as appropriate, because valuation techniques cannot appropriately reflect all factors market participants consider when entering into a transaction. Management believes that these valuation adjustments are necessary and appropriate to fairly state financial instruments carried at fair value on the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

The following table represents assets and liabilities recognised at fair value in the statement of financial position of the Company.

September 2025	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total carrying amount
Assets				
Biological assets	-	1 603 387	-	1 603 387
Produce on bearer plants	-	116 645	-	116 645
September 2024	Level 1 USD	Level 2 USD	Level 3 USD	Total carrying amount
Assets				
Biological assets	-	1 645 154	-	1 645 154
Produce on bearer plants	-	112 173	-	112 173

Valuation technique			2025	2024
Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs range	Significant unobservable inputs range
Cattle- which comprise of bulls, cows, heifers, steers and calves	Fair market price	Age, weight	1-8 years	1-8 years
Gum and wattle	Cost approach- The valuation is based on cost per cubic metre of wood	Cost per cubic metre Average life cycle of the tree Discounting factor Volume per chord Chords per hectare Number of trees per chord	1 cubic metre cost USD10 Maturity 7 years Discount rate 23.26% 1 chord has a volume of 3.47 cubic metres 25 trees per chord	1 cubic metre cost USD10 Maturity 7 years Discount rate 71.3% 1 chord has a volume of 3.47 cubic metres 25 trees per chord
Produce on bearer plants	Fair market price	Weight, market price, tea plucking cycle	1-14 day plucking cycle	1-14 day plucking cycle

The table below presents the sensitivity of profit or loss before tax due to changes in market prices to the valuation of biological assets (livestock and timber plantations) and produce on bearer plants.

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Effect on profit before tax +10%		
Livestock	(9 330)	2 209
Timber plantations	12 129	53 428
Produce on bearer plants	(447)	10 793
Effect on profit before tax (-10%)		
Livestock	9 330	(2 209)
Timber plantations	(12 129)	(53 428)
Produce on bearer plants	447	(10 793)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise interest-bearing borrowings, financial assets, cash and short-term deposits. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise finance for the Company's operations. The Company has various other financial assets and financial liabilities such as trade receivables and trade payables, which arise directly from its operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and the Company's management of these are summarised below:

31.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or a customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

The Company trades only with recognised, creditworthy third parties. It is the Company'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 ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to debt impairment is managed within acceptable levels. For transactions that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant operating unit, credit terms are specified contractually within the regulations laid down by the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe.

There is no concentration risk as the Company trades with a wide range of customers with different risk profiles. Credit limits are set by the Company to avoid exposure to a single customer.

Where it sees fit, the Company can from time to time ask for collateral security from debtors. This is done after assessing the customers' ability to honour their obligations and the level of exposure. Collateral can be bank guarantees, properties or other assets.

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, the Company's Audit and Finance Committee approves all counterparties, sets and monitors exposure limits and terms of engagement.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each division subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on individual credit limits defined in accordance with this assessment.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customers with similar loss patterns. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than one year. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are granted short term credit terms.

31.2 Interest rate risk

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to variable lending rates. The Company's policy is to manage its interest cost by limiting exposure to variable lending rates and where borrowings are required, to borrow at favourable and fixed rates of interest.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates. There is no material impact on the Company's equity.

	30 September 2025 USD	30 September 2024 USD
Effect on profit before tax		
Increase of 3%	(31 485)	(23 326)
Decrease of 3%	31 485	23 326

31.3 Foreign Currency risk

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. As a result of significant imports and exports, the Company's statement of financial position can be affected significantly by movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company also has transactional currency exposures. Such exposure arises from the sale or purchase by an operating unit in currencies other than the unit's functional currency. The Company's 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)****31.3 Foreign Currency risk (continued)**

The inflation-adjusted carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

30 September 2025	Liabilities USD Equivalent	Assets USD Equivalent	Net position USD Equivalent
Zimbabwean Gold	(203 004)	29 699	(173 305)
South African Rand	(82 240)	-	(82 240)
Euro	(8 260)	-	(8 260)
	<u>(293 504)</u>	<u>29 699</u>	<u>(263 805)</u>

30 September 2024	Liabilities USD Equivalent	Assets USD Equivalent	Net position USD Equivalent
Zimbabwean Gold	(180 943)	385 920	204 977
South African Rand	(237 864)	-	(237 864)
Euro	(54 591)	-	(54 591)
	<u>(473 398)</u>	<u>385 920</u>	<u>(87 478)</u>

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Company's results to a reasonably possible change in the USD closing exchange rate against the following currencies, with all other variables held constant.

30 September 2025	Effect on profit before tax USD	Effect on equity USD
Change in rate +10%		
Zimbabwean Gold	17 330	14 653
South African Rand	8 224	6 953
Euro	(826)	(698)
Change in rate -10%		
Zimbabwean Gold	(17 330)	(14 653)
South African Rand	(8 224)	(6 953)
Euro	826	698

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025**30 September 2024****Change in rate +10%**

	Effect on profit before tax USD	Effect on equity USD
Zimbabwean Gold	(20 498)	(17 331)
South African Rand	23 786	20 111
Euro	(5 459)	(4 616)

Change in rate -10%

	Effect on profit before tax USD	Effect on equity USD
Zimbabwean Gold	20 498	17 331
South African Rand	(23 786)	(20 111)
Euro	5 459	4 616

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may fail to meet its payment obligations when they fall due. The Company identifies this risk through periodic liquidity gap analysis and the maturity profile of assets and liabilities. Where major gaps appear, action is taken in advance to close or minimise the gaps. The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial assets and liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual un-discounted cash flows;

31.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity profiling as at 30 September 2025:	Up to 1 month USD	1 to 6 months USD	6 months to 1 year USD	1 to 5 years USD	Total USD
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables (excl provisions)	-	(2 155 167)	(2 569 714)	-	(4 724 881)
Borrowings	(311 241)	(1 221 312)	(1 516 424)	(4 461 931)	(7 510 908)
Bank Overdraft	-	(629 666)	-	-	(629 666)
Lease liability	(2 230)	(11 150)	(13 380)	(26 760)	(53 520)
Total liabilities	(2 468 638)	(4 431 842)	(1 529 804)	(4 488 691)	(12 918 975)
Assets					
Trade and other receivables (Excl prepayments)	1 217 577	2 106 917	-	-	3 324 494
Cash and bank	519 561	-	-	-	519 561
Total assets	1 737 138	2 106 917	-	-	3 844 055
Liquidity gap	(731 500)	(2 324 925)	(1 529 804)	(4 488 691)	(9 074 920)
Liquidity profiling as at 30 September 2024:					
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables (excl provisions)	(714 158)	(1 508 958)	(114 156)	-	(2 337 272)
Borrowings	(353 152)	(1 537 865)	(1 703 933)	(3 124 030)	(6 718 980)
Bank Overdraft	-	-	(498 041)	-	(498 041)
Lease liability	(1 300)	(6 500)	(7 800)	(11 700)	(27 300)
Total liabilities	(1 068 610)	(3 053 323)	(2 323 930)	(3 135 730)	(9 581 593)
Assets					
Trade and other receivables (Excl prepayments)	1 142 435	3 504 203	-	-	4 646 638
Cash and bank	224 613	-	-	-	224 613
Total assets	1 367 048	3 504 203	-	-	4 871 251
Liquidity gap	298 438	450 880	(2 323 930)	(3 135 730)	(4 710 342)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

32. CONTINGENT EVENT

Land tenure

According to the Constitution Amendment Act, all agricultural land properties that were gazetted with a Section 5 notice since June 2000 became State land. In the case of Tanganda Tea Company Limited this amounted to approximately 76.7% of the Company's estates. The government is yet to formally adopt a land policy that governs the future of land tenure with respect to corporate agriculture. The new policy will determine whether the Company will have to apply for long term leases or revert to use of title deeds. The risk that government will designate and allocate the remaining Tanganda Tea Company Limited land to other farmers is mitigated significantly by the agreement between Tanganda Tea Company Limited and the Government of Zimbabwe and court orders issued in this regard.

33. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No events occurred subsequent to year end which had a material impact on the entity's operations.

34. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved for issue on 3 December 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

ANNEXURES

Key Performance Indicators

Shareholders Information

GRI Index

Corporate Information

Notice of Meeting

Form of Proxy

Instruction for Signing and Lodging Form of Proxy

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

	Holders		Shares	
	Number	%	Number	%
Analysis of ordinary shareholdings at 30 September 2025				
Type of holder				
Non-taxable companies	1,620	13.42	199,620,212	76.46
Individuals	9,936	82.29	9,581,793	3.67
FCDA residents	60	0.50	6,124,419	2.35
Insurance companies	28	0.23	442,072	0.17
Nominee companies	227	1.88	19,740,668	7.56
Non-residents	12	0.10	2,877,808	1.10
Pension funds	192	1.58	22,677,618	8.69
Total	12,075	100	261,064,590	100.00
Size of holdings				
1 – 5 000	11,339	93.90	3,038,523	1.16
5 001 – 10 000	229	1.90	1,644,364	0.63
10 001 – 50 000	309	2.56	7,020,522	2.69
50 001 – 100 000	60	0.50	4,247,432	1.63
100 001 – 500 000	100	0.83	20,756,600	7.95
Exceeding 500 000	38	0.31	224,357,149	85.94
Totals	12,075	100.00	261,064,590	100.00
Top ten shareholders				
At 30 September 2025			No. of shares	%
Meikles Consolidated Holdings (Private) Limited			127,601,590	48.88
Mega Market (Private) Limited			28,564,316	10.94
Old Mutual Life Assurance Company Zimbabwe Limited			16,390,845	6.28
Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited – account 140043470003			8,430,417	3.23
London Register- Meikles Africa Limited			4,101,209	1.57
Meikles Pension Fund- ABC			2,846,010	1.09
Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited NNR A/C 140043470002			2,735,775	1.05
Mundell Family Trust			2,477,838	0.95
Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited			2,467,965	0.95
Meikles Pension Fund			1,735,971	0.66
Total for top ten shareholders			197,351,936	75.60
Other			63,712,654	24.40
Total			261,064,590	100.00
Top ten shareholders				
At 30 September 2024			No. of shares	%
Meikles Consolidated Holdings (Private) Limited			127,601,590	48.88
Mega Market (Private) Limited			24,111,316	9.24
Old Mutual Life Assurance Company Zimbabwe Limited			15,769,797	6.04
Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited – account 140043470003			6,892,818	2.64
London Register- Meikles Africa Limited			4,101,209	1.57
Stanbic Nominees 150045520001			3,226,222	1.24
Stanbic Nominees (Private) Limited NNR A/C 140043470002			2,949,075	1.13
Meikles Pension Fund- ABC			2,846,010	1.09
Old Mutual Zimbabwe Limited			2,467,965	0.95
Mundell Family Trust			2,466,231	0.94
Total for top ten shareholders			192,432,233	73.72
Other			68,632,357	26.28
Total			261,064,590	100.00

CORPORATE INFORMATION

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Tanganda Tea Company Limited

Registered office

15 Vumba Road
P O Box 335
Mutare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (2020) 60831
VOIP: +263 (242) 8677447521
Email: investorrelations@tangandatea.com
Website address
www.tangandatea.com

Business Address

194 Mutare Road
P O Box 3813
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (242) 447525
VOIP +263 (242) 8677447523
Email: letstalktea@tangandatea.com

Transfer Secretaries

ZB Transfer Secretaries
21 Natal Road
Belgravia
P O Box 2540
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (242) 759660/9

Auditors

BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants
Kudenga House, 3 Baines Avenue, Cnr Prince Edward St
P.O Box 334
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone +263 4 703876/7/8
email: bdo@bdo.co.zw

Legal Practitioners

Bere Brothers
Suite No. 3 Manica Centre
P O Box 365
Mutare
email: mail@berebrothers.co.zw

Scanlen & Holderness
CABS Centre, 74 Jason Moyo Avenue
P O Box 155 & 631
Harare
email: scanlen@mweb.co.zw

Principal Bankers

AFC Commercial Bank
Hurudza House
14-16 Nelson Mandela Avenue
P.O Box 369
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (242) 774400
email: customerserviceafcholdings.co.zw

Crown Bank
1st Floor, Africa Unity Square Building
68 Nelson Mandela Avenue
P.O. Box 373
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (242) 758078
email: help@fbc.co.zw

CBZ Bank Limited
60 Kwame Nkrumah Avenue
P.O. Box 3313
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 08677004052
email: contactcentre@cbz.co.zw

Ecobank Zimbabwe Limited
Block A Sam Levy's Office Park
2 Piers Road, Borrowdale
P.O. Box Bw 1464, Borrowdale
Harare
Zimbabwe
Tel: +263 (242) 858058
email: ecobankenquiries@ecobank.com

NMB Bank Limited
9 Plymouth Road
P.O. Box 2564
Southerton
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (242) 8688 003347
email: enquiries@nmbz.co.zw

ZB Bank Limited
1st Floor, 21 Natal Road, Avondale
68 Nelson Mandela Avenue
P.O. Box 3198
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone: +263 (242) 8677
email: help@zb.co.zw

Company Secretary

Hillary Kufakunesu
email: investorrelations@tangandatea.com

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ninety-sixth Annual General Meeting of members of Tanganda Tea Company Limited will be convened at Sabre Business World, 146 Enterprise Road, Harare, on Friday 27 March 2026 at 0900 hours to transact the business below. Shareholders will be asked to connect and attend the meeting virtually. The meeting login instructions are at the end of this notice.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORTS

To receive, consider and adopt the Company Financial Statements for the year ended 30 September 2025 together with reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. DIVIDEND

To confirm Directors' resolution not to declare a dividend considering the loss incurred during the financial year ended 30 September 2025.

3. DIRECTORATE

3.1 In terms of the Company's Articles of Association, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Herbert Nkala, is scheduled to retire by rotation at the conclusion of the meeting. Mr. Nkala does not offer himself for re-election.

3.2 In terms of the Company's Articles of Association, Mr. Simon James Hammond, is scheduled to retire by rotation at the conclusion of the meeting. Mr. Hammond does not offer himself for re-election.

3.3 To note the resignation of Mr. Livingstone Takudzwa Gwata at the conclusion of the meeting.

4. DIRECTORS' FEES

To confirm Directors' fees amounting to USD178 400 for the year ended 30 September 2025.

5. AUDITORS' FEES AND APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

5.1 To approve the auditors' fees of USD139 812 for the Company for the year ended 30 September 2025.

5.2 To appoint BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants as the auditors of the Company for the year ending 30 September 2026 who have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Note 1. In terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act [Chapter 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 to be a member of the Company and shall not be a director or officer of the Company. Proxy forms must be lodged with the Secretary not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time of holding of the meeting.

By order of the Board



Hillary Kufakunesu
Company Secretary
5 March 2026

LOGIN INSTRUCTIONS

LOGIN INSTRUCTIONS

May you please ensure that you have downloaded the Microsoft Teams application and follow the login instructions below:

Meeting ID: **382 809 237 445 66**

1. Password: Shareholders to contact the Transfer Secretaries on the following numbers +263772862956 and +263773668857.
2. Write your username in Microsoft Teams in the format below:

XXXXXX SHAREHOLDER NAME

Where XXXXXX is your shareholder number.

If you have any challenges, kindly contact us on +263772862956 and +263773668857

FORM OF PROXY

FORM OF PROXY

For the ninety-sixth Annual General Meeting of the members of Tanganda Tea Company Limited to be convened at Sabre Business World, 146 Enterprise Road, Harare on Friday 27 March 2026 at 0900 hours to transact the business below. Shareholders will be asked to connect and attend the meeting virtually. The meeting login instructions are at the end of this notice.

I/We _____
(Name/s in block letters)

of _____

being the holder of _____ shares in the Company hereby appoint

1. _____ of _____
or failing him/her

2. _____ of _____

As my/our proxy to act for me/us at the AGM for the purpose of considering and, if deemed fit, passing, with or without modification, the resolutions to be proposed thereat, and at each adjournment thereof, and to vote for and/or against the resolutions and/or abstain from voting in respect of the shares in the issued share capital of the Company registered in my/our name (see note 2) in accordance with the following instructions:

Resolution	For	Against	Abstain
Ordinary Resolution number 1 To receive, consider and adopt the financial statements for the year ended 30 September 2025 together with the reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.			
Ordinary Resolution number 2 To confirm Directors' resolution not to declare a dividend considering the loss incurred during the financial year ended 30 September 2025.			
Ordinary Resolution number 3 3.1 To note the retirement of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Herbert Nkala, who is scheduled to retire by rotation in terms of the Company's Articles of Association. Mr Nkala does not offer himself for re-election. 3.2 To note the retirement of the following Director by rotation at the conclusion of the meeting, who does not offer himself for re-election: Mr. Simon James Hammond. 3.3. To note the resignation of the following Director at the conclusion of the meeting; Mr. Livingstone Takudzwa Gwata.			
Ordinary Resolution number 4 To confirm Directors' fees amounting to USD178 400 for the year ended 30 September 2025.			
Ordinary Resolution number 5 5.1 To approve the auditors' fees of USD139 812 for the Company for the year ended 30 September 2025. 5.2 To approve appointment of BDO Zimbabwe Chartered Accountants as the auditors of the Company for the year ending 30 September 2026.			

Every person present and entitled to vote at the AGM shall, on a show of hands, have one vote only, but in the event of a poll, every share shall have one vote.

Please read the notes appearing on the reverse hereof.

Signed at _____ on _____ 2026

Signature(s) _____

Assisted by me _____

Full name(s) of signatory/ies if signing in a representative capacity (see note 2) (please use block letters)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIGNING AND LODGING THIS FORM OF PROXY

1. In terms of the Companies and Other Business Entities Act, 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 or her stead. No Director or Officer of the company may be appointed as a proxy for a Member. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.
2. A deletion of any printed matter and the completion of any blank spaces need not be signed or initialled. Any alteration or correction must be initialled by the signatory/ies.
3. The Chairman shall be entitled to decline to accept the authority of a person signing the proxy form:
 - i. Under a power of attorney
 - ii. On behalf of a companyunless that person's power of attorney or authority is deposited at the offices of the Company's Zimbabwe transfer secretaries, not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the meeting.
4. If two or more proxies attend the meeting then that person attending the meeting whose name appears first on the proxy form and whose name is not deleted, shall be regarded as the validly appointed proxy.
5. When there are joint holders of shares, any one holder may sign the form of proxy. In the case of joint holders, the senior who tenders a vote will be accepted to the exclusion of other joint holders. Seniority will be determined by the order in which names stand in the register of members.
6. The completion and lodging of this form of proxy will not preclude the member who grants this proxy form from attending the meeting and speaking and voting in person thereat to the exclusion of any proxy appointed in terms hereof should such member wish to do so.
7. In order to be effective, completed proxy forms must reach the Company's transfer secretaries not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.
8. Please ensure that name(s) of the member(s) on the form of proxy and the voting form are the same as those on the share register.
9. Please be advised that the number of votes to which a member is entitled is determined by the number of shares recorded in the share register 48 hours before the time appointed for the holding of the meeting.

OFFICE OF THE ZIMBABWE TRANSFER SECRETARIES

ZB Transfer Secretaries
21 Natal Road
Avondale
P O Box 2540
Harare
Zimbabwe
Telephone 263 242 759660/9

[illegible]

