Greystone Partners Limited

(Incorporated in Kingdom of Eswatini - Registration number 74/2009)

Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Greystone Partners Limited

General Information

Country of incorporation and domicile	Kingdom of Eswatini
Company registration number	74/2009
Nature of business and principal activities	Investment Holding Company
Registered office	2nd Floor Nedbank Centre cnr Sishayi and Sozisa Roads Mbabane, Eswatini PO Box 5727
Business address	2nd Floor Nedbank Centre cnr Sishayi and Sozisa Roads Mbabane, Eswatini PO Box 5727
Fund Manager	African Alliance Eswatini Limited
Auditors	Kobla Quashie and Associates Chartered Accountants
Bankers	Nedbank (Swaziland) Limited Swazi Plaza Mbabane, Eswatini PO Box 70
Functional currency	The consolidated and separate financial statements are expressed in Emalangeni the currency of the Kingdom of Eswatini

Greystone Partners Limited

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The reports and statements set out below comprise the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 presented to the shareholders:

The following supplementary information does not form part of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and is unaudited:

Greystone Partners Limited

Directors' responsibilities and approval

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' report and the Group's consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and in the manner required by the Eswatini Companies Act of 2009 and Eswatini Stock Exchange Listing Rules.

Company law requires the directors to prepare the Group's consolidated and separate financial statements for each financial year, which meet the requirements of the Eswatini Companies Act of 2009. In addition, the directors have elected to prepare the Group's consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Group's consolidated and separate financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the profit or loss for the year.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- Make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- State whether they have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- Prepare the consolidated and separate financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Eswatini Companies Act no. 8 of 2009, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Eswatini Stock Exchange Listing Requirements. They have general responsibilities for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the Group's Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021. The Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been examined by the Group's external auditors and their report is presented on pages 7 - 10.

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 set out on pages 11 to 62, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the board of directors on 27 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director **Director**

Directors' report

The directors submit their report on the financial statements of Greystone Partners Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiaries and associates (together referred as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Incorporation

The Company was incorporated on 27 January 2009 and obtained its certificate to commence business on the same day.

Review of activities

Main business and operations

The principal objective of the Company is to carry on business as an investment holding company. The Company shall invest primarily in emergent, unlisted businesses with sustainable growth potential. Although the Company aims to invest predominantly in the Kingdom of Eswatini, where opportunities are unavailable, there may be a case for investing elsewhere within the Common Monetary Area.

It is envisaged that the average size of a specific equity investment would be in the order of E10 million and above; the Company will endeavour to secure interests of between 5% and 50% in unlisted companies; and the minimum size of investments to be made by the Company will be approximately E500,000 but exceptional circumstances will be considered.

During the current year Lojaf Proprietary Limited was consolidated based on an assessment of control in line with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements. It was concluded that the Company has control over Lojaf Proprietary Limited. Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited has been reclassified from investment in associate to investment at fair value and has been consolidated at Company Group level. Refer to Note 5.

Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited acquired PaknSave (Pty) Ltd, a 100% subsidiary, during the current year, which operates 4 Pick n Pay supermarkets in South Africa. General Africa Foods Eswatini Proprietary Limited currently holds 4 West Pack stores in South Africa and 1 store in Eswatini, through its subsdidiaries General Africa Foods SA (Pty) Ltd and Afri Pack (Pty) Ltd.

The Company ended its financial year with a net asset value ("NAV") of E 619 861 462 (2020: E 585 599 884), which equates to a NAV per share of E 269.60 (2020: E 254.70).

Net loss of the Group was E (1 207 578) (2020: E (43 187 206) loss), after taxation of E (20 345 533) (2020: Tax credit of E (1 492 833)).

Net profit of the Company was E 40 897 699 (2020: E (25 899 073) loss), after taxation of E (11 455 052) (2020: Tax credit of E 1 814 128).

Going concern

The Group made a loss for the year ended 31 December 2021 of E (1 207 578) (2020: E (43 187 206) loss) and as at that date, its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by E 138 641 277 (2020: current assets exceeded its current liabilities by E 18 635 374) and its total assets exceeded its total liabilities by E 697 562 197 (2020: E 600 733 463).

The Company made a profit for the year ended 31 December 2021 of E 40 897 699 (2020: E (25 899 073) loss) as at that date, its current assets exceeded its current liabilities by E 4 068 942 (2020: E 8 479 378) and its total assets exceeded its total liabilities by E 619 861 462 (2020: E 585 599 884).

Management of the subsidiaries of the Company have done cash flow projections for the foreseeable future, ie. the next 12 months and based on the projections, management has determined that there will be sufficient resources to settle liabilities and obligations. Some of the measures in place to manage liquidity include ensuring that the repayment date of a sufficient portion of existing debt and creditors is extended at a level which is well within levels previously experienced in the retail sector being of a longer settlement period vs. inventory days, continuing to engage the market to secure additional funding where necessary and minimising discretionary expenditure in order to ensure sufficient funds are available to meet the ongoing commitments of the Group and Company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

Events after the reporting period

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year that would have materially altered the results reported.

Change in reporting period

During the period ended 31 December 2020, the Company changed its year-end from September to December in line with its subsidiaries. The current period figures are for 12 months where as the comparative figures are for 15 months.

Authorised and issued share capital

There were no changes in the stated capital of the company during the year under review.

Dividends

The Group and the Company declared dividends amounting to E 9 153 570 and E 6 636 121 respectively during the year ended 31 December 2021 (2020: Nil).

Corporate governance

Sound corporate governance structures and processes are being applied at Greystone Partners Limited and are considered by the board to be pivotal to delivering sustainable growth in the interest of all stakeholders. Governance structures and processes are regularly reviewed and adapted to accommodate internal corporate developments and to reflect national and international best practice to the extent considered in the best interest of the Company.

The board meets regularly, retains control over the Company and monitors executive management. The board reserves to itself a range of key decisions to ensure that it retains proper direction and control of the company. The roles of the Chairperson and the Chief Executive Officer do not vest in the same person and the Chairperson is a non-executive director. The Chairperson provides leadership and guidance to the company’s board, encourages proper deliberation of all matters requiring the board’s attention, obtains optimum input from the other directors and ensures all decisions of the board are clearly worded and are likely to advance the Company’s interests.

The board has established an Investment Committee and an Audit and Risk Committee. The Investment Committee is an advisory committee and not an executive committee and as such will not perform any management functions or assume any management responsibilities, but will rather primarily make investment recommendations to the board for its approval and final decision.

Directors

The Directors of the Company during the year and to the date of this report are as follows:

Name	Nationality	Position
MM Dlamini	LiSwati	Non-executive director and Chairman
N K Mabuza	LiSwati	Executive director and Chief Executive Officer
M L Dlamini	LiSwati	Non-executive director
K D Dlamini	LiSwati	Independent non-executive director
A M B de Castro	LiSwati	Executive director
S Khumalo	LiSwati	Non-executive director
NS Shabangu	LiSwati	Non-executive director

Investment Committee

The Investment Committee of the Company for the year and at the date of this report is as follows:

Name	Nationality	Position
Z B Dlamini	LiSwati	Independent member and Chairman
D Dlamini	LiSwati	Independent member
MN Msibi	LiSwati	Independent member

Greystone Partners Limited
Directors' report

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company for the year and at the date of this report is as follows:

Name	Nationality	Position
M L Dlamini	LiSwati	Independent member and Chairman
HS Dlamini	LiSwati	Independent member
M Nyoni	LiSwati	Independent member

Secretary

The secretary of the Company is Bongiwe Dlamini, African Alliance Eswatini Limited at 2nd Floor, Nedbank Centre, Cnr Sishayi and Sozisa Roads, P.O. Box 5727, Mbabane H100, Kingdom of Eswatini.

Auditors

Kobla Quashie and Associates Chartered Accountants have been appointed as auditors of the Company for the year under review.

Spread of shareholders

The shareholder spread and analysis of shareholdings in the Company at year end are detailed in note 35.

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Independent Auditors' Report

TO THE DIRECTORS OF GREYSTONE PARTNERS LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the consolidated and separate annual financial statements of Greystone Partners Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group and the Company") set out on pages 11 to 62, which comprise the separate and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the separate and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, separate and consolidated statement of changes in equity and separate and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and separate financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2021, and its consolidated and separate financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the requirements of the Companies Act of Eswatini of 2009, Financial Service Regulatory Authority and the Eswatini Stock Exchange.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated and separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in Eswatini. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in the Kingdom of Eswatini. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements for the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter. The key audit matters for the consolidated financial statements are set out below, but we have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in respect of the separate financial statements.

Key audit matters	How the matters were addressed in the audit
Fair value measurement of unquoted investments (Note 7) Refer to the following accounting policies and notes to the financial statements: • Accounting policy1.3 - Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Fair value estimation); • Note 7 - Investments at fair value through profit or loss; • Note 5 - Investments in associates; and • Note 21 - Unrealised (losses)/gain on revaluation	We inspected the entity's policy to gain an understanding of management's policies and processes, methods and assumptions used to determine fair values of unquoted investments. Utilising our valuation expertise, we performed the following procedures: • We assessed whether generally accepted valuation methodology was applied by benchmarking the valuation methodology with industry practice and requirements of IFRS 13; • We determined a range of discount rates and terminal

of investments The Group has determined the fair value for the unquoted investments as follows: Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation ("EsRIC") and Orchard Insurance Limited ("Orchard").	growth rates included in the discounted cash flow and market approach models which we compared our range of rates to those applied by management. We found management's rates to be within our independently computed range of rates; For each of the assumptions used to calculate the fair value of the investments, such as the business risk; liquidity risk; and price to earnings multiples, we independently determined a range of the assumptions from a variety of sourced data. We found management's assumptions to be within our determined range of assumptions;
In determining the valuation of the EsRIC and Orchard investments, the comparable trading multiples methodology has been used for the short-term insurance business of EsRIC and Orchard, with the price earnings multiple used as the primary valuation model, and for the long-term insurance business of EsRIC using the price to embedded value multiple as the primary valuation model. The key estimates, assumptions and judgements applied in these valuation models include the following: • determination of a price earnings multiple for short term insurance business; • determination of an embedded value for long term insurance business; and • determination of discounts and premiums such as, company specific risk and liquidity risk for both short term and long-term insurance businesses. Ngwane Mills (Pty) Ltd; Lojaf (Pty) Ltd; Promco (Pty) Ltd; Alliance Foods (Pty) Ltd; and General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Ltd. In determining the valuation of the above investments, the Group has utilized the income approach (discounted cash flow method). The key estimates, assumptions and judgements applied in this valuation model includes the following: • cash flow projections including growth rates applied. • determination of discount rates (weighted average cost of capital) and terminal growth rates; and The fair value measurement of unquoted investments was considered to be of most significance to the current period audit due to the following: • The degree of judgement involved in determining the fair values; and • The magnitude of the unquoted investments in relation to the total assets of the Group.	• We determined the key inputs used by management in the valuations, which include the average price multiple and the price to embedded value to similar companies in the industry. The inputs used were found to be within an acceptable range of the inputs used by comparable companies in the industry; • We recalculated a range of fair values for each of the investments using our independently determined range of assumptions and compared our results to the fair values determined by management. On certain investments, management's fair values were not within the acceptable range of our independently determined fair values and management adjusted their fair value assessments. Thus, we found management's fair values to be within our range of independently computed fair values. We compared the low-end fair value and higher end fair values of the investments, obtained from our independently determined range of values to the fair value estimation sensitivities computed by management. The sensitivities were within the range of our independently computed fair values. We compared prior year valuation models, for those investments that existed in the prior year, to the current period valuation models for consistency. No exceptions were noted. We tested management's cash flow forecast by comparing the inputs in the forecast such as revenue and operating expenses to management's budgets. Management's inputs agreed to the budgets thus no exceptions were noted. We compared prior year projected cash flows to current period actual cash flows to assess the reasonableness of management's budgeting process. No exceptions were noted. We traced the fair values per investment from the valuation models as determined by management to the fair values of the investments recorded in the financial statements. No exceptions were noted.

OTHER INFORMATION

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of Eswatini as set out on page 4 and the Detailed Income Statement, which we obtained prior to the date of this 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 an audit opinion or 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 consolidated and separate annual financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTORS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated and separate financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of Eswatini of 2009, 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 consolidated and separate financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 judgement 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 Group and Company's internal control.

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated and separate financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group and Company audits. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with the directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year 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.

OTHER MATTERS

The annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements on 3 September 2021.

Kobla Quashie and Associates **30 June 2022**
Chartered Accountants (Eswatini)
Manzini
Registered Auditor: Daniel Bediako

GREYSTONE PARTNERS

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021

		Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	31 December 2021	31 December 2020	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Assets					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2	187 562 602	55 510 028	-	-
Right of use assets	10	122 442 978	40 056 516	-	-
Goodwill	3	490 974 034	229 551 764	-	-
Intangible assets	4	1 852 805	1 525 065	-	-
Investments in associates	5	32 963 046	161 953 000	-	137 573 000
Investments at fair value	7	158 258 929	141 754 399	615 792 520	428 217 689
Deferred tax	8	451 994	11 769 289	-	11 329 817
		994 506 388	**642 120 061**	**615 792 520**	**577 120 506**
Current Assets					
Inventories	11	122 448 098	12 493 848	-	-
Amounts owing by related parties	6	-	127 433	45 089 578	45 090 578
Trade and other receivables	12	23 553 231	11 655 236	6 454	-
Tax receivable	9	443 932	178 902	148 610	2 909
Cash and cash equivalents	13	91 340 514	95 950 762	21 817 944	21 068 100
		237 785 775	**120 406 181**	**67 062 586**	**66 161 587**
Total Assets		**1 232 292 163**	**762 526 242**	**682 855 106**	**643 282 093**
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Share capital	16	445 346 144	445 346 144	445 346 144	445 346 144
Retained income		133 864 025	116 381 923	174 515 318	140 253 740
		579 210 169	561 728 067	619 861 462	585 599 884
Non-controlling interest		118 352 028	39 005 396	-	-
		697 562 197	**600 733 463**	**619 861 462**	**585 599 884**
Liabilities					
Non-Current Liabilities					
Other financial liabilities	17	57 599 056	29 501 909	-	-
Lease liabilities	18	100 703 858	30 520 063	-	-
		158 302 914	**60 021 972**	**-**	**-**

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate statements of financial position as at 31 December 2021

		Group		Company	
Figures in Emalengeni	Note(s)	31 December 2021	30 September 2020	31 December 2021	30 September 2020
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	14	204 736 219	31 347 809	2 375 231	2 704 800
Amounts owing to related parties	6	10 168 189	17 363 363	11 913	16 913 109
Other financial liabilities	17	121 300 386	42 978 824	60 606 500	38 064 300
Tax payable	9	5 996 869	1 259 953	-	-
Lease liabilities	18	34 211 194	8 806 663	-	-
Bank overdraft	13	14 195	14 195	-	-
		376 427 052	**101 770 807**	**62 993 644**	**57 682 209**
Total Liabilities		**534 729 966**	**161 792 779**	**62 993 644**	**57 682 209**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1 232 292 163**	**762 526 242**	**682 855 106**	**643 282 093**

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, the accounting policies on pages 17 to 32 and the notes on pages 33 to 62, were approved by the board of directors on 27 June 2022 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director **Director**

The accounting policies on pages 17 to 32 and the notes on pages 33 to 62 form an integral part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2021

		Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020
Revenue	28	1 454 441 402	216 936 498	-	-
Cost of sales	29	(1 151 095 615)	(128 977 003)	-	-
Gross profit		**303 345 787**	**87 959 495**	**-**	**-**
Other operating income	30	18 761 854	1 774 647	-	-
Investment income	23	17 706 758	16 858 567	18 326 828	2 923 323
Other operating (losses)/gains		(696 065)	5 942 773	-	-
Operating expenses	20	(312 243 442)	(108 919 691)	(11 481 070)	(14 753 063)
Operating profit / (loss)		**26 874 892**	**3 615 791**	**6 845 758**	**(11 829 740)**
Unrealised gains/(losses) on revaluation of investments	21	12 162 576	(35 531 704)	50 022 831	(10 467 144)
Finance costs	22	(19 899 513)	(9 778 460)	(4 515 838)	(5 416 317)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		19 137 955	(41 694 373)	52 352 751	(27 713 201)
Income tax	24	(20 345 533)	(1 492 833)	(11 455 052)	1 814 128
(Loss)/profit for the year/period		**(1 207 578)**	**(43 187 206)**	**40 897 699**	**(25 899 073)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		**(1 207 578)**	**(43 187 206)**	**40 897 699**	**(25 899 073)**
(Loss)/profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(5 489 659)	(40 976 517)	40 897 699	(25 899 073)
Non-controlling interest		4 282 081	(2 210 689)	-	-
		(1 207 578)	**(43 187 206)**	**40 897 699**	**(25 899 073)**
Total comprehensive (loss)/income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(5 489 659)	(40 976 517)	40 897 699	(25 899 073)
Non-controlling interest		4 282 081	(2 210 689)	-	-
		(1 207 578)	**(43 187 206)**	**40 897 699**	**(25 899 073)**
Earnings per share					
Per share information					
Basic and diluted	32	(0.01)	(0.19)	0.18	(0.11)

The accounting policies on pages 17 to 32 and the notes on pages 33 to 62 form an integral part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Greytone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

Figures in Emalangeni	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Retained income	Total attributable to equity holders of the group / company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Group							
Balance at 01 October 2019	**1 418 365**	**179 672 455**	**181 090 820**	**174 381 517**	**355 472 337**	**19 337 573**	**374 809 910**
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(40 976 517)	(40 976 517)	(2 210 689)	(43 187 206)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(40 976 517)**	**(40 976 517)**	**(2 210 689)**	**(43 187 206)**
Issue of shares	880 851	263 374 473	264 255 324	-	264 255 324	-	264 255 324
Business combinations	-	-	-	(17 023 077)	(17 023 077)	21 878 512	4 855 435
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	**880 851**	**263 374 473**	**264 255 324**	**(17 023 077)**	**247 232 247**	**21 878 512**	**269 110 759**
Balance at 31 December 2020	**2 299 216**	**443 046 928**	**445 346 144**	**116 381 923**	**561 728 067**	**39 005 396**	**600 733 463**
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(5 489 659)	(5 489 659)	4 282 081	(1 207 578)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5 489 659)**	**(5 489 659)**	**4 282 081**	**(1 207 578)**
Dividends paid/payable	-	-	-	(6 636 121)	(6 636 121)	(2 517 449)	(9 153 570)
Business combinations	-	-	-	29 607 882	29 607 882	77 582 000	107 189 882
Total contributions by and distributions to owners of company recognised directly in equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22 971 761**	**22 971 761**	**75 064 551**	**98 036 312**
Balance at 31 December 2021	**2 299 216**	**443 046 928**	**445 346 144**	**133 864 025**	**579 210 169**	**118 352 028**	**697 562 197**
Note(s)	16	16	16				

The accounting policies on pages 17 to 32 and the notes on pages 33 to 62 form an integral part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity

Figures in Emalangeni	Share capital	Share premium	Total share capital	Retained income	Total attributable to equity holders of the group / company	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Company							
Balance at 01 October 2019	**1 418 365**	**179 672 455**	**181 090 820**	**166 152 813**	**347 243 633**	**-**	**347 243 633**
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(25 899 073)	(25 899 073)	-	(25 899 073)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of shares	880 851	263 374 473	264 255 324	-	264 255 324	-	264 255 324
Balance at 31 December 2020	**2 299 216**	**443 046 928**	**445 346 144**	**140 253 740**	**585 599 884**	**-**	**585 599 884**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	40 897 699	40 897 699	-	40 897 699
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid/payable	-	-	-	(6 636 121)	(6 636 121)	-	(6 636 121)
Balance at 31 December 2021	**2 299 216**	**443 046 928**	**445 346 144**	**174 515 318**	**619 861 462**	**-**	**619 861 462**
Note(s)	16	16	16				

The accounting policies on pages 17 to 32 and the notes on pages 33 to 62 form an integral part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate statements of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2021

		Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020
Cash flows from operating activities					
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	25	(19 018 082)	53 598 419	(28 696 289)	(9 435 837)
Interest income	23	2 696 364	4 495 222	853 882	1 025 178
Dividend income	23	15 010 394	12 363 345	17 472 946	1 898 145
Finance costs	22	(19 899 513)	(9 778 460)	(4 515 838)	(5 416 317)
Tax paid	9	(4 543 830)	(3 472 703)	(270 936)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		**(25 754 667)**	**57 205 823**	**(15 156 235)**	**(11 928 831)**
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2	(69 984 780)	(25 471 433)	-	-
Sale of property, plant and equipment	2	9 250 210	10 351 930	-	-
Purchase of other intangible assets	4	(661 714)	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		**(61 396 284)**	**(15 119 503)**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities					
Additions to/(repayment of) other financial liabilities		106 418 709	(1 474 173)	22 542 200	636 903
Repayment of lease liabilities		(14 724 436)	(10 940 617)	-	-
Dividends paid		(9 153 570)	-	(6 636 121)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities		**82 540 703**	**(12 414 790)**	**15 906 079**	**636 903**
Net change of cash and cash equivalents		**(4 610 248)**	**29 671 530**	**749 844**	**(11 291 928)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period/year		95 936 567	66 265 037	21 068 100	32 360 028
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of the period/year	13	**91 326 319**	**95 936 567**	**21 817 944**	**21 068 100**

The accounting policies on pages 17 to 32 and the notes on pages 33 to 62 form an integral part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Greystone Partners Limited

Accounting policies for the year ended 31 December 2021

1. Corporate information

Greystone Partners Limited was incorporated as a public company on 27 January 2009. The principal object of the Company is to carry on business as an investment holding company. The main purpose of Greystone Partners is to create a formal investment vehicle which is listed on the Eswatini Stock Exchange and which invests primarily in emergent, unlisted businesses with sustainable growth potential. Investors are able to share in Greystone Partners' ability to source, research and secure investments.

Greystone is a venture capital organisation that invests into unlisted entities. African Alliance Eswatini Limited, the investment manager of Greystone, has a strong value-add focus as it is of the opinion that a big part of private equity value creation comes from driving business improvements in portfolio companies. Value addition starts as early as the deal sourcing phase when engaging with management in order to ensure that management teams are open to partnering with the manager and actively driving and generating value.

Greystone continuously monitors the underlying investments for the appropriate time for an exit. For each investment, a trade sale or listing are the preferred exit routes.

1.1 Significant accounting policies

The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and the Eswatini Companies Act no. 8 of 2009. The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for investments at fair value through profit or loss which are measured at fair value. The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 are presented in Emalangeni and all values are rounded to the nearest Emalangeni, except when otherwise indicated. The consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 incorporate the principal accounting policies set out below. These accounting policies are consistent with the prior period, except for those which were adopted during the year.

1.2 New and amended standards and interpretations

Amendments mandatorily effective for the year ended 31 December 2021

During the year, the Group and the Company have adopted the following standards, amendments and interpretations:

- Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - Interest Benchmark Reform
- Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions
- Editorial Corrections (various)

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 - Interest Benchmark Reform

The amendments clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments have no significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

The changes in Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021 (Amendment to IFRS 16) amend IFRS 16 to permit a lessee to apply the practical expedient regarding COVID-19-related rent concessions to rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022 (rather than only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021). The amendments have no significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

1.2 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)
Editorial Corrections (various)

The IASB periodically issues editorial corrections and changes to IFRSs and other pronouncements. These changes are effective immediately under IFRS. As these changes are minor editorial corrections, they have no significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Not yet mandatorily effective but early application allowed for the year ended 31 December 2021

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 31 December 2021, and have not been applied in preparing the financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group and the Company are set out below. The Group and the Company do not plan to adopt these standards early. These will be adopted in the period that they become mandatory unless otherwise indicated:

- Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of liabilities
- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework
- Amendments to IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment- Proceeds before Intended Use
- Amendments to IAS 37 - Onerous Contracts- Cost of Fulfilling a Contract
- Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 - Annual Improvements
- Amendments to IFRS 4 - Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts
- Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies
- Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction
- Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates

Amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of liabilities

The amendments affect requirements in IAS 1 for the presentation of liabilities. Specifically, they clarify one of the criteria for classifying a liability as non-current. The amendments are not expected to significantly impact the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IFRS 3 - Reference to the Conceptual Framework

The amendments add an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential ‘day 2’ gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities that would be within the scope of IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets or IFRIC 21 Levies, if incurred separately. The exception requires entities to apply the criteria in IAS 37 or IFRIC 21, respectively, instead of the Conceptual Framework, to determine whether a present obligation exists at the acquisition date. At the same time, the amendments add a new paragraph to IFRS 3 to clarify that contingent assets do not qualify for recognition at the acquisition date. The amendments are not expected to significantly impact the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss. The amendments are not expected to significantly impact the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

Amendments to IAS 37 Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The amendments are not expected to significantly impact the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

1.2 New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 1, IFRS 9 and IFRS 16 - Annual improvements

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - This amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 for a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter of IFRS Standards later than its parent.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - This amendment clarifies that, for the purpose of performing the '10 per cent test' for derecognition of financial liabilities, in determining those fees paid net of fees received, a borrower includes only fees paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

IFRS 16 Leases, Illustrative Example 13 - The amendment removes the illustration of payments from the lessor relating to leasehold improvements. As currently drafted, this example is not clear as to why such payments are not a lease incentive.

These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 4 - Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9

The amendment changes the fixed expiry date for the temporary exemption in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts from applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, so that entities would be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. The amendment is not expected to significantly impact the consolidated and separate financial statements.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

IFRS 17 applies to all types of insurance contracts (i.e. life, non-life, direct insurance and re-insurance), regardless of the type of entities that issue them, as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The standard is not expected to significantly impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 1 - Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 12 - Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments provide an exemption from the initial recognition exemption provided in IAS 12. Accordingly, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which both deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition that result in the recognition of equal deferred tax assets and liabilities. The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

Amendments to IAS 8 - Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. The amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the consolidated and separate financial statements. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

1.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgment is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future may differ from these estimates which may be material to the consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Significant judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements :

Going concern

The Group's management has made the assessment of the Group and Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Group and Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Furthermore, management is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on the going concern basis.

Functional currency

The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates is the Emalangeni. The Group's performance is evaluated in Emalangeni. Therefore, management considers the Emalangeni as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Estimates and assumptions

Trade and other receivables

The Group assesses its trade and other receivables for impairment at each reporting date. Estimations and assumptions are made to determine the amount of the Expected credit loss recognised. Judgements are used to determine whether there has been an increase in credit risk and whether a financial asset is credit impaired.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete stock

Management assesses whether inventory is impaired by comparing its cost to its estimated net realisable value. Where an impairment is necessary, inventory items are written down to net realisable value. The write down is included in cost of sales.

Fair value estimation

The basis of valuation of all investments is fair value. All investments are valued in accordance with IFRS and the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation (“IPEV”) Guidelines.

Management's valuations, as prepared in December, are audited annually by its auditor. Management determines the individual fair value of each Portfolio Company. The policy of management to determine the fair value of the underlying investment companies, which is in accordance with the IPEV Valuation Guidelines, is noted below.

At each reporting date after the initial acquisition date, an assessment is made of the fair value of the investment to determine any required changes in the fair value of the investment. An earnings multiple methodology is generally applied, although other methods are available and might be considered more appropriate, e.g. a discounted cash flow (“DCF”) method.

1.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

In terms of the earnings multiple method, an appropriate and reasonable valuation multiple is applied to the maintainable earnings of the investment. For each investment an EBITDA or an earnings before interest after tax ("EBIAT") multiple is generally considered appropriate to determine the enterprise value for the investment. In deriving a reasonable valuation multiple, management develops a benchmark multiple, generally with reference to the multiples of comparable publicly traded companies adjusted for finance costs (i.e. multiples have been degeared). The benchmark multiple is further adjusted for points of difference relating to risk profile (geographic, operational, financial, liquidity factors and growth prospects), where applicable.

Maintainable earnings are typically based on historical earnings figures that are considered to be appropriate and relevant. Once an enterprise value has been determined, it is adjusted for surplus assets, excess liabilities, and financial instruments ranking ahead of the investments. The resultant attributable enterprise value is then apportioned to the Company, based on its participation in each underlying security of the investment companies.

Assessing the level of maintainable EBITDA and net debt of each Portfolio Company, especially during these unprecedented times, requires a high degree of judgement by management; therefore, the valuations of the unlisted portfolio are subject to a degree of uncertainty and the underlying assumptions may prove in time not to be entirely accurate.

The discounted cash flow method is used to derive the enterprise value of the investment using reasonable assumptions on the estimations of expected future post-taxation cash flows and the terminal value (free cash flows to the company), and discounting to the present value by applying the appropriate risk-adjusted rate that captures the risk inherent to the projection's weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). To arrive at an appropriate equity value, an adjustment for net indebtedness will be made. Where appropriate, an adjustment to the valuation would be made for surplus non-operating assets and liabilities in the investment.

The length of period for which it would remain appropriate to use this valuation technique will depend on the specific circumstances of the investment and is subject to the judgement of management.

Although best judgement is used in determining the fair value of these investments, there are inherent limitations in any valuation technique involving the type of securities in which the Company invests. Therefore, the fair values presented herein may not be indicative of the amount the Company could realise in a current transaction.

Trade receivables and payables are shown at carrying value less impairment provision as the effect of discounting is immaterial. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumption may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and tangible assets.

The Group reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is tested on an annual basis for impairment. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of goodwill and tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including economic factors such as inflation.

Taxation

Judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes due to the complexity of legislation. The Group recognises 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 liability in the period in which such determination is made.

1.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

The Group recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the Group to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Group to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management assess the appropriateness of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives are determined based on group replacement policies for the various assets. Individual assets within these classes, which have a significant carrying amount are assessed separately to consider whether replacement will be necessary outside of normal replacement parameters. When the estimated useful life of an asset differs from previous estimates, the change is applied prospectively in the determination of the depreciation charge.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible assets which the group or company holds for its own use and are expected to be used for more than one period.

An item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group or company, and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost. Cost includes all of the expenditure which is directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset, including the capitalisation of borrowing costs on qualifying assets and adjustments in respect of hedge accounting, where appropriate.

Expenditure incurred subsequently for major services, additions to or replacements of parts of property, plant and equipment are capitalised if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the group or company and the cost can be measured reliably. Day to day servicing costs are included in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation of an asset commences when the asset is available for use as intended by management. Depreciation is charged to write off the asset's carrying amount over its estimated useful life to its estimated residual value, using a method that best reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed by the group or company. Leased assets are depreciated in a consistent manner over the shorter of their expected useful lives and the lease term. Depreciation is not charged to an asset if its estimated residual value exceeds or is equal to its carrying amount. Depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale or derecognised.

Depreciation is provided to write down the property, plant and equipment, on a straight line basis, over their useful life, to their residual values, as follows:

Item	Average useful life
Plant and equipment	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
IT equipment and computer software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	shorter of useful life or lease term
Motor vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	10 years

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting year. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

1.4 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Impairment tests are performed on property, plant and equipment when there is an indicator that they may be impaired. When the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is assessed to be higher than the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss to bring the carrying amount in line with the recoverable amount.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its continued use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised.

1.5 Investment in associates

Associates are all entities over which the company has significant influence but not control or joint control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), after initially being recognised at cost. The company is considered to be a venture capital organisation ("VCO"), see Note 5. The company elected to measure its investment in associates at FVTPL in accordance with IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

1.6 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it.
- there is an ability to use or sell it.
- it will generate probable future economic benefits.
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed every period-end.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a definite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	**Useful life**
Licenses and franchises	10 years

1.7 Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as an asset. Current tax includes any adjustment to tax payable or receivable in respect to previous years.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods/year are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the tax authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. A deferred tax asset is not recognised when it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria are met.

Tax expenses

Provision is made for income tax on the net taxable profit for the year at the applicable rates of tax which have been substantially enacted at reporting date, taking into account income and expenditure which is not subject to tax.

Value added tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of value added tax (VAT), except :
- when the VAT incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of VAT included.

The net amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of the receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

1.8 Leases

The Group as a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included on the statement of financial position based on their nature.

The Group as a lessee

A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the rights to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'. The Group assesses whether the contract meets the key evaluations which are whether:

- the contract contains an identified asset, which is either explicitly identified in the contract or implicitly specified by being identified at the time the asset is made available to the Group

1.8 Leases (continued)

- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use

- the Group has the right to direct the use of the identified asset throughout the period of use.

Measurement and recognition of leases as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the statement of financial position. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Group, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease, and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

The Group depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case, depreciation is done over the useful life of the underlying asset. The Group also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Group's incremental borrowing rate which is determined using the bank lending rate of the lender's country.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed), variable payments based on an index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and payments arising from options reasonably certain to be exercised.

Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is remeasured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

When the lease liability is remeasured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset, or profit and loss if the right-of-use asset is already reduced to zero.

The Group has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

On transition for leases previously accounted for as operating leases with a lease term of less than 12 months and for leases of low value, the Group accounts for the lease expense on a straight line basis over remaining lease term. For those leases previously classified as finance leases, the right of use asset and lease liabilities are measured at the date of initial application at the same amounts as under IAS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories comprises of merchandise for resale and consumables.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

1.9 Inventories (continued)

The cost of inventories is assigned using the weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the entity.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.10 Financial instruments

Classification and measurement

Financial instruments held by the Group are classified in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. Financial asset and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Broadly, the classification possibilities, which are adopted by the Group, as applicable, are as follows:

Financial assets which are equity instruments:

• Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss; or

• Designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. (This designation is not available to equity instruments which are held for trading or which are contingent consideration in a business combination).

Financial assets which are debt instruments:

• Amortised cost. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is met by holding the instrument to collect contractual cash flows); or

• Fair value through other comprehensive income. (This category applies only when the contractual terms of the instrument give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal, and where the instrument is held under a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the instruments); or

• Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification automatically applies to all debt instruments which do not qualify as at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income); or

• Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can only be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch).

The classification is determined by both the Group's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Derivatives which are part of a hedging relationship:

• Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities:

• Amortised cost; or

• Mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss. (This applies to contingent consideration in a business combination or to liabilities which are held for trading); or

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

• Designated at fair value through profit or loss. (This classification option can be applied when it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch; the liability forms part of a group of financial instruments managed on a fair value basis; or it forms part of a contract containing an embedded derivative and the entire contract is designated as at fair value through profit or loss).

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on all financial assets. The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date.

Loss allowance for all receivables is determined as lifetime expected credit losses (simplified approach). Loss allowance for receivables is determined in the same manner as prescribed for all financial assets at amortised cost.

The Group measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

Measurement and recognition of expected credit losses

The Group makes use of a provision matrix as a practical expedient to the determination of expected credit losses on trade and other receivables. The provision matrix is based on historic credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current and forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including the time value of money, where appropriate.

The customer base is widespread and does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The loss allowance is calculated on a collective basis for all trade and other receivables in totality.

An impairment gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of trade and other receivables, through use of a loss allowance account. The impairment loss is included in other operating expenses in profit or loss as a movement in credit loss allowance.

Write off policy

The Group writes off a receivable when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the counterparty has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings. Receivables written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Group recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.

Amounts owing by/to related parties

These include amounts owing by/to related companies, fellow subsidiaries, subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

Amounts owing by related parties are classified as amortised costs.

Amounts owing to related parties are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Group measures the loss allowance for trade and other receivables at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses (lifetime ECL), which represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the receivable.

Trade and other receivables are classified as financial asset measured at amortised cost.

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Trade and other payables

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Investments at fair value

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Other financial liabilities

Bank overdrafts and borrowings are initially and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in accordance with the Group's accounting policy for borrowing costs.

Other financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when :

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, and
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group had neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset. When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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

1.10 Financial instruments (continued)

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position if, and only if :

- there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts, and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

1.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised for cash-generating units if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the units. The impairment loss is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the assets of the unit in the following order:

- first, to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and
- then, to the other assets of the unit, pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for assets other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amounts of those assets are estimated.

The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss of assets carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortisation other than goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.12 Share capital and equity

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

If the Group reacquires its own equity instruments, those instruments are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments. Consideration paid or received shall be recognised directly in equity.

1.13 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

The cost of short-term employee benefits, (those payable within 12 months after the service is rendered, such as paid vacation leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits such as medical care), are recognised in the period in which the service is rendered and are not discounted.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs.

The expected cost of profit sharing and bonus payments is recognised as an expense when there is a legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past performance.

1.14 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the Group has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement shall be recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the entity settles the obligation. The reimbursement shall be treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of the provision. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised.

1.15 Revenue

Revenue is recognised using the 5 step model as defined below:

- identify the contract – this would be a matter of law but collection needs to be probable, has to have commercial substance, rights to goods and services and payment obligations can be identified and that both parties are committed to their obligations.

- identify the performance obligations – where there are multiple performance obligations, an assessment is required whether these can be separately enjoyed and if so need to recognised as such.

- determine the transaction price – a risk of revenue reversal as well as a significant finance component need to be factored in.

- Allocate the transaction price – the transaction price needs to be allocated to the performance obligations. This must be done using stand alone selling prices to the extent that they are available. In the absence of these an expected cost plus margin or market assessment approach is to be used.

- Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation. Indicators of this are a present obligation to pay, physical possession, legal title, risk and rewards and acceptance. If these criteria are met over time then allocation can be done using an objective allocation method based on inputs or outputs.

Revenue from the sales of goods comprises retail sales to customers. All revenue is stated exclusive of value added tax. Revenue from the sales of goods is measured at fair value of consideration received or receivable, net of returns, discounts, loyalty discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when persuasive evidence exists that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales is recognised.

1.15 Revenue (continued)

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Interest income from financial assets is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, net of any anticipated impairments. Interest income is included as investment income in the Statements of Comprehensive Income. Any discount to par achieved on money market instruments is amortised to cost over the maturity period of the investment and recognised as interest income, whereas any premium paid to par on such investments is amortised against the cost of the investment over its residual hold period and recognised as a charge against interest income.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established, provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Dividend income is included as investment income in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Investment gains/losses are recognised if any fair value adjustments relating to investments held at fair value are required and are included as fair value gains/losses in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Consultancy and advisory income are recognised as revenue over the period during which the service is performed.

1.16 Cost of sales

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.17 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the executive committee comprising of the chief financial officer, managing director and directors that makes strategic decisions.

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments.

Operating segments reflect the management structure of the group and are identified both geographically and by the key markets which they serve.*

*Segment analysis disclosed in note 31. Only one operating segment was identified, that is, the venture capital organisation as a whole.

1.18 Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

1.19 Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.20 Consolidation

The consolidated and separate financial statements incorporate the consolidated and separate financial statements of the company and all entities, including special purpose entities, which are controlled by the group.

1.20 Consolidation (continued)

Control exists when the company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The results of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated and separate financial statements from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal.

Adjustments are made when necessary to the consolidated and separate financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with those of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries are identified and recognised separately from the group's interest therein, and are recognised within equity. Losses of subsidiaries attributable to non-controlling interests are allocated to the non-controlling interest even if this results in a debit balance being recognised for non-controlling interest.

Transactions which result in changes in ownership levels, where the group has control of the subsidiary both before and after the transaction are regarded as equity transactions and are recognised directly in the statement of changes in equity.

The difference between the fair value of consideration paid or received and the movement in non-controlling interest for such transactions is recognised in equity attributable to the owners of the parent.

Where a subsidiary is disposed of and a non-controlling shareholding is retained, the remaining investment is measured to fair value with the adjustment to fair value recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal of the controlling interest.

1.21 Business combinations

The group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of the business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued. Costs directly attributable to the business combination are expensed as incurred, except the costs to issue debt which are amortised as part of the effective interest and costs to issue equity which are included in equity.

Contingent consideration is included in the cost of the combination at fair value as at the date of acquisition. Subsequent changes to the assets, liabilities or equity which arise as a result of the contingent consideration are not affected against goodwill, unless they are valid measurement period adjustments.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities which meet the recognition conditions of IFRS 3 Business Combinations are recognised at their fair values at acquisition date, except for non-current assets (or disposal group) that are classified as held-for-sale in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held-For-Sale and discontinued operations, which are recognised at fair value less costs to sell. Contingent liabilities are only included in the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquiree where there is a present obligation at acquisition date.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

2. Property, plant and equipment

Group

	2021			2020		
	Cost	**Accumulated depreciation**	**Carrying value**	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying value
Furniture and fixtures	**139 207 177**	**(37 466 407)**	**101 740 770**	11 478 012	(1 228 142)	10 249 870
IT equipment and computer software	**19 512 672**	**(10 484 147)**	**9 028 525**	5 308 761	(1 883 584)	3 425 177
Leasehold improvements	**27 744 488**	**(1 381 443)**	**26 363 045**	5 701 859	(632 851)	5 069 008
Motor vehicles	**5 726 989**	**(1 909 669)**	**3 817 320**	2 386 115	(637 440)	1 748 675
Office equipment	**555 489**	**(88 169)**	**467 320**	480 090	(65 377)	414 713
Plant and equipment	**59 425 790**	**(13 280 168)**	**46 145 622**	40 646 920	(6 044 335)	34 602 585
Total	**252 172 605**	**(64 610 003)**	**187 562 602**	66 001 757	(10 491 729)	55 510 028

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Group - 2021

	Opening Balance	**Additions**	**Additions through business combinations**	**Disposals**	**Depreciation**	**Write offs**	**Total**
Furniture and fixtures	**10 249 870**	**24 979 392**	**82 847 790**	**(1 549 289)**	**(14 746 031)**	**(40 962)**	**101 740 770**
IT equipment and computer software	**3 425 177**	**5 722 216**	**4 842 861**	**(579 373)**	**(4 094 612)**	**(287 744)**	**9 028 525**
Leasehold improvements	**5 069 008**	**23 827 089**	**-**	**(1 216 927)**	**(1 011 087)**	**(305 038)**	**26 363 045**
Motor vehicles	**1 748 675**	**2 232 049**	**1 142 158**	**(470 475)**	**(835 087)**	**-**	**3 817 320**
Office equipment	**414 713**	**207 889**	**-**	**(109 150)**	**(46 132)**	**-**	**467 320**
Plant and equipment	**34 602 585**	**13 016 145**	**15 118 381**	**(6 248 811)**	**(5 992 492)**	**(4 350 186)**	**46 145 622**
	55 510 028	**69 984 780**	**103 951 190**	**(10 174 025)**	**(26 725 441)**	**(4 983 930)**	**187 562 602**

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - Group - 2020

	Opening Balance	Additions	Additions through business combinations	Disposals	Depreciation	Total
Furniture and fixtures	-	6 144 596	10 679 663	(5 432 099)	(1 142 290)	10 249 870
IT equipment and computer software	593 755	1 766 695	2 891 618	(107 583)	(1 719 308)	3 425 177
Leasehold improvements	-	2 527 335	4 326 344	(1 151 820)	(632 851)	5 069 008
Motor vehicles	143 252	1 114 965	1 113 200	-	(622 742)	1 748 675
Office equipment	20 391	212 137	245 659	-	(63 474)	414 713
Plant and equipment	7 932 539	13 705 705	17 253 407	(3 449 073)	(839 993)	34 602 585
	8 689 937	25 471 433	36 509 891	(10 140 575)	(5 020 658)	55 510 028

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

3. Goodwill

Group	2021			2020		
	Cost	**Accumulated impairment**	**Carrying value**	Cost	Accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Goodwill	**490 974 034**	**-**	**490 974 034**	229 551 764	-	229 551 764

Reconciliation of goodwill - Group - 2021

	Opening balance	**Additions through business combinations**	**Total**
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	**1 967 000**	**-**	**1 967 000**
Inba Holdings Limited	**2 401 167**	**-**	**2 401 167**
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	**82 169 570**	**-**	**82 169 570**
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	**143 014 027**	**-**	**143 014 027**
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	**-**	**166 331 564**	**166 331 564**
PaknSave (Pty) Limited	**-**	**94 453 677**	**94 453 677**
Afri Pack General SA (Pty) Limited	**-**	**637 029**	**637 029**
	229 551 764	**261 422 270**	**490 974 034**

Reconciliation of goodwill - Group - 2020

	Opening balance	Additions through business combinations	Total
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	1 967 000	-	1 967 000
Inba Holdings Limited	2 401 167	-	2 401 167
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	82 169 570	-	82 169 570
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	-	143 014 027	143 014 027
	86 537 737	143 014 027	229 551 764

Goodwill for Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited relates to the underlying value of the KFC franchise in Eswatini which is a world famous fast food brand, goodwill for General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited relates to the underlying value of the OBC Chicken and Meat franchise and the West Pack Lifestyle master franchise rights in Eswatini as well as the West Pack stores in South Africa. Goodwill for Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited relates to the underlying value of the Pick n Pay franchise which is a household brand name in Southern Africa.

On an annual basis the carrying value of goodwill is reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that goodwill may have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the goodwill is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount is based on its value in use. The value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows of the applicable cash generating unit, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks associated with the business, less the fair value of all other tangible and intangible assets of the business. As a result of the impairment analysis, it was concluded that no impairments were required for the year.

4. Intangible assets

Group

	2021			2020		
	Cost	**Accumulated amortisation**	**Carrying value**	Cost	Accumulated amortisation	Carrying value
Licenses and franchises	**2 829 604**	**(976 799)**	**1 852 805**	2 246 057	(720 992)	1 525 065

Intangible assets relate to licenses and franchises for OBC which is a household brand name in the Kingdom of Eswatini and YUM which is a famous fast food brand. Management's assumption regarding the useful life is assessed annually and there is no need for impairment at the reporting date.

5. Investments in associates

Group

Name of company	**Type of shares**	**% ownership interest 2021**	**% ownership interest 2020**	**Carrying amount 2021**	**Carrying amount 2020**
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited (Note 7)	Ordinary	- %	49.65 %	-	137 573 000
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	38.00 %	38.00 %	32 963 046	24 380 000
				32 963 046	**161 953 000**

Reconciliation of investments:

2021

	Opening balance	**Fair value (loss)/gain**	**Other movement**	**Transfer to investments at FVTPL**	**Closing balance**
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited* (Note 7)	**137 573 000**	**-**	**-**	**(137 573 000)**	**-**
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Limited	**24 380 000**	**12 833 046**	**(4 250 000)**	**-**	**32 963 046**
	161 953 000	**12 833 046**	**(4 250 000)**	**(137 573 000)**	**32 963 046**

2020

	Opening balance	Fair value gain/(loss)	Purchases	Closing balance
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	82 838 000	(4 054 227)	58 789 227	137 573 000
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Limited	37 409 000	(13 029 000)	-	24 380 000
	120 247 000	(17 083 227)	58 789 227	161 953 000

Figures in Emalangeni	Group 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Group 15 months ended 31 December 2020	Company 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Company 15 months ended 31 December 2020

5. Investments in associates (continued)

Company

Name of company	Type of shares	% ownership interest 2021	% ownership interest 2020	Carrying amount 2021	Carrying amount 2020
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited (Note 7)	Ordinary	- %	49.65 %	-	137 573 000

Reconciliation of investments:

2021

	Opening balance	Transfer to investments at FVTPL	Closing balance
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited* (Note 7)	**137 573 000**	**(137 573 000)**	**-**

***Consolidation of Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited**

Based on an assessment of control in line with IFRS 10 performed at year end, it has been concluded that the Company has control over Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited. Therefore, Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited has been reclassified from investment in associate to investment at fair value through profit or loss and has been consolidated at Greystone Group level.

2020

	Opening balance	Fair value gain/(loss)	Purchases	Closing balance
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	82 838 000	(4 054 227)	58 789 227	137 573 000

The company is considered a venture capital organisation ("VCO") and used the exemption to equity account its investments in associates, allowed for by *IAS 28 - Investment in Associated and Joint Ventures*. This exemption allows for the investment to be accounted for at FVTPL. The company is defined as a VCO by management based on the following criteria:

1. The company's investment in associates are held as part of an investment portfolio, where their value is determined through their marketable value rather than as a medium through which the associate carries out its business;
2. The company aims to generate growth in the value of its investments in the medium term and identifies an exit strategy when the investments are made;
3. The associates are in businesses, unrelated to the company's business; and
4. The investments are managed on a fair value basis.
5. The company meets all the conditions for membership of a recognised VCO platform which requires the company to:

a) be actively involved in venture capital and private equity investments
b) be of good standing in the industry
c) have, as its principal business, the provision of equity finance to unquoted companies and make its returns mainly through medium to long term capital gain. These activities may include start-up and other early stage, expansion, management buy-out or management buy-in investment which includes 'equity-type' return
d) have experienced executives engaged full-time in venture capital and private equity investment; and
e) have venture capital and private equity funds under management having made at least one investment in Eswatini.

Refer to note 34 for summarised financial information of the above associates.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

6. Amounts owing by/(to) related parties

Non-current				
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited The loan is interest free and payable on or before 16 August 2022.	-	-	**-**	24 996 820
Inba Holdings Limited The loan is interest free and payable on or before 16 August 2022.	-	-	**-**	20 093 758
	-	-	**-**	45 090 578
Current				
African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Limited	**(5 717 563)**	(17 029 404)	**-**	(16 913 109)
Pine Acres (Pty) Limited	**(195 483)**	(163 325)	**-**	-
Select Advisors (Pty) Limited	**-**	(90 436)	**-**	-
African Alliance Eswatini Limited	**(891 234)**	127 433	**(4 170)**	-
African Alliance Limited	**(2 945 758)**	(14 954)	**(7 743)**	-
Pivot Limited	**(293 151)**	(20 469)	**-**	-
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	**-**	(44 775)	**-**	-
Select Limited	**(125 000)**	-	**-**	-
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited The loan is interest free and payable on or before 16 August 2022.	-	-	**24 995 820**	-
Inba Holdings Limited The loan is interest free and payable on or before 16 August 2022.	-	-	**20 093 758**	-
	(10 168 189)	(17 235 930)	**45 077 665**	(16 913 109)

Unless specified, the advances are current, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment. Interest is charged at 2 % over the prime interest rate of the advance currency [Annexure A].

Current assets	**-**	127 433	**45 089 578**	45 090 578
Current liabilities	**(10 168 189)**	(17 363 363)	**(11 913)**	(16 913 109)
	(10 168 189)	(17 235 930)	**45 077 665**	28 177 469

The carrying amount of loans to and from group companies are denominated in the following currencies:

Common Monetary Area	**(6 929 280)**	**(17 200 507)**	**45 085 408**	28 177 469
Mauritian Rupee	**(293 151)**	**(20 469)**	**-**	-
United States Dollars	**(2 945 758)**	**(14 954)**	**(7 743)**	-
	(10 168 189)	**(17 235 930)**	**45 077 665**	**28 177 469**

No impairment loss on related parties was identified during the year.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value

At fair value through profit or loss				
Orchard Insurance Limited	**2 328 860**	3 065 000	**2 328 860**	3 065 000
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**70 420 768**	65 176 000
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**227 077 513**	241 316 000
Promco (Pty) Limited	**3 810 745**	2 859 399	**3 810 745**	2 859 399
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	**-**	-	**164 667 351**	-
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	**99 980 765**	88 357 000	**-**	-
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**9 778 814**	-
Inba Holdings Limited	**-**	-	**85 569 910**	68 328 290
SwaziSpa Holdings Ltd	**-**	21 000	**-**	21 000
SBC Limited	**52 138 559**	47 452 000	**52 138 559**	47 452 000
	158 258 929	**141 754 399**	**615 792 520**	**428 217 689**

Non-current assets				
At fair value through profit or loss	**158 258 929**	141 754 399	**615 792 520**	428 217 689

Investment in Swazispa Holdings Limited has been fully impaired at 31 December 2021.

Details pertaining to the investments are shown in the table below:

Group

Name of investee	**Type of shares**	**% Holding 2021**	**% Holding 2020**	**Number of shares 2021**	**Number of shares 2020**	**Cost of Shares 2021 E**	**Cost of Shares 2020 E**
Orchard Insurance Limited	Ordinary	**10.00**	10.00	**200 000**	200 000	**200 000**	200 000
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	Ordinary	**7.58**	7.58	**303 333**	303 333	**36 707 938**	36 707 938
SwaziSpa Holdings Ltd	Ordinary	**0.05**	0.05	**3 499**	3 499	**29 779**	29 779
SBC Limited	Ordinary	**6.07**	6.07	**5 858 265**	5 858 265	**22 028 984**	22 028 984
Promco (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	**9.40**	9.40	**94**	94	**3 182 488**	3 182 488

Company

Name of investee	**Type of shares**	**% Holding 2021**	**% Holding 2020**	**Number of shares 2021**	**Number of shares 2020**	**Cost of Shares 2021 E**	**Cost of Shares 2020 E**
Orchard Insurance Limited	Ordinary	**10.00**	10.00	**200 000**	200 000	**200 000**	200 000
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	**100.00**	100.00	**190**	190	**39 051 070**	39 051 070
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	Ordinary	**100**	100	**67 096**	67 096	**41 844 598**	41 844 598

Figures in Emalangeni	Group 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Group 15 months ended 31 December 2020	Company 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Company 15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

Name of investee	Type of shares	% Holding 2021	% Holding 2020	Number of shares 2021	Number of shares 2020	Cost of Shares 2021 E	Cost of Shares 2020 E
Inba Holdings Limited	Ordinary	**100**	100	**67 096**	67 096	**41 844 598**	41 844 598
SwaziSpa Holdings Ltd	Ordinary	**0.05**	0.05	**3 499**	3 499	**29 779**	29 779
SBC Limited	Ordinary	**6.07**	6.07	**5 858 265**	5 858 265	**22 028 984**	22 028 984
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	**72.73**	72.73	**180**	180	**45 000 000**	45 000 000
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	**70.15**	70.15	**188**	188	**225 466 097**	225 466 097
Promco (Pty) Limited	Ordinary	**9.40**	9.40	**94**	94	**3 182 488**	3 182 488

Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

For financial assets recognised at fair value, disclosure is required of a fair value hierarchy which reflects the significance of the inputs used to make the measurements.

Level 1 represents those assets which are measured using unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets.

Level 2 applies inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).

Level 3 applies inputs which are not based on observable market data.

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Company 2021	Company 2020
Level 1				
SwaziSpa Holdings Ltd	**-**	21 000	**-**	21 000
SBC Limited	**52 138 559**	47 452 000	**52 138 559**	47 452 000
	52 138 559	**47 473 000**	**52 138 559**	**47 473 000**
Level 3				
Orchard Insurance Limited	**2 328 860**	3 065 000	**2 328 860**	3 065 000
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	**99 980 765**	88 357 000	**-**	-
Inba Holdings Limited	**-**	-	**85 569 910**	68 328 290
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**9 778 814**	-
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**70 420 768**	65 176 000
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**227 077 513**	241 316 000
Promco (Pty) Limited	**3 810 745**	2 859 399	**3 810 745**	2 859 399
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	**-**	-	**164 667 351**	-
	106 120 370	**94 281 399**	**563 653 961**	**380 744 689**
	158 258 929	**141 754 399**	**615 792 520**	**428 217 689**

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

The investment in Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation is classified between:

Long term insurance	**19 385 765**	12 889 000	-	-
Short term insurance	**80 595 000**	75 468 000	-	-
	99 980 765	**88 357 000**	**-**	**-**

<u>Group</u>

Reconciliation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss measured at level 3

2021

	Opening balance	**Fair value gain/(loss)**	**Other movement**	**Closing balance**
Orchard Insurance Limited	**3 065 000**	**(736 140)**	**-**	**2 328 860**
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	**88 357 000**	**(5 572 235)**	**17 196 000**	**99 980 765**
Promco (Pty) Limited	**2 859 399**	**951 346**	**-**	**3 810 745**
	94 281 399	**(5 357 029)**	**17 196 000**	**106 120 370**

2020

	Opening balance	**Fair value gain/(loss)**	**Purchases**	**Reclassification to subsidiary**	**Closing balance**
Orchard Insurance Limited	2 892 000	173 000	-	-	3 065 000
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	89 500 000	(18 586 876)	17 443 876	-	88 357 000
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	21 728 000	-	-	(21 728 000)	-
Promco (Pty) Limited	2 894 000	(34 601)	-	-	2 859 399
	117 014 000	**(18 448 477)**	**17 443 876**	**(21 728 000)**	**94 281 399**

<u>Company</u>

Reconciliation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss measured at level 3

2021

	Opening balance	**Gains/(losses) in profit or loss**	**Transfer from investments in associates**	**Closing balance**
Orchard Insurance Limited	**3 065 000**	**(736 140)**	**-**	**2 328 860**
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	**-**	**9 778 814**	**-**	**9 778 814**
Inba Holdings Limited	**68 328 290**	**17 241 620**	**-**	**85 569 910**
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited (Note 5)	**-**	**27 094 351**	**137 573 000**	**164 667 351**
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	**65 176 000**	**5 244 768**	**-**	**70 420 768**
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	**241 316 000**	**(14 238 487)**	**-**	**227 077 513**
Promco (Pty) Limited	**2 859 399**	**951 346**	**-**	**3 810 745**
	380 744 689	**45 336 272**	**137 573 000**	**563 653 961**

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

2020

	Opening balance	Gains/(losses) in profit or loss	Purchases	Closing balance
Orchard Insurance Limited	2 892 000	173 000	-	3 065 000
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	7 858 930	(7 858 930)	-	-
Inba Holdings Limited	75 310 316	(6 982 026)	-	68 328 290
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	49 923 000	(5 832 263)	21 085 263	65 176 000
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	21 728 000	14 121 903	205 466 097	241 316 000
Promco (Pty) Limited	2 894 000	(34 601)	-	2 859 399
	160 606 246	**(6 412 917)**	**226 551 360**	**380 744 689**

Fair value estimation

2021

<u>Group and Company</u>

Description	Fair value E000	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Weighted average input	Reasonable possible shift +/- (absolute value)	Change in valuation +/- E 000	Change in valuation +/- E 000
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation - short term	80 595	Comparable trading multiples	Price earning multiple	8.9	10%	8 060	7 910
			Company specific risk	10%	10%	806	835
			Liquidity risk	16.5%	10%	1 593	1 326
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation - long term	19 386	Comparable trading multiples	Price to Embedded Value	0.81	10%	1 939	1 782
			Company specific risk	10%	10%	194	170
			Liquidity risk	16.5%	10%	383	270
Orchard Insurance Limited	2 329	Comparable trading multiples	Price earning multiple	7.1	10%	232	277
			Company specific risk	10%	10%	23	41
			Liquidity risk	16.5%	10%	46	54
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Ltd (Note 5)	32 963	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	17%	10%	2 790	(2 873)
			Terminal Growth	4.6%	10%	101	(1 034)
			Minority Discount	10.7%	10%	395	(1 631)
			Liquidity risk	13.6%	10%	663	(1 631)

Figures in Emalangeni	Group 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Group 15 months ended 31 December 2020	Company 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Company 15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

Description	Fair value E000	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Weighted average input	Reasonable possible shift +/- (absolute value)	Change in valuation +/- E 000	Change in valuation +/- E 000
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	164 667	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	17.1	10%	9 869	2 349
			Terminal Growth	4.6%	10%	3 514	19 096
			Minority Discount	8%	10%	1 131	5 682
			Liquidity risk	12%	10%	1 906	14 749
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	70 421	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	20.4	10%	5 726	1 287
			Terminal Growth	4.6%	10%	1 737	10 529
			Minority Discount	2%	10%	142	9 858
			Liquidity risk	8%	10%	784	9 025
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	227 078	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	24.75	10%	9 287	2 802
			Terminal Growth	4.6%	10%	2 381	24 624
			Minority Discount	2%	10%	465	23 223
			Liquidity risk	8%	10%	1 857	20 441
Promco (Pty) Limited	3 811	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	17.1	10%	2 431	4 949
			Terminal Growth	4.6%	10%	866	8 656
			Minority Discount	8%	10%	279	5 687
			Liquidity risk	12%	10%	470	7 693

2020

Group and Company

Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation - short term	75 468	Comparable trading multiples	Price earning multiple	11.05	1	7 910	(7 954)
			Company specific risk	10%	10%	(835)	835
			Liquidity risk	15%	10%	(1 326)	1 326
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation - long term	12 889	Comparable trading multiples	Price to Embedded Value	1	0.5	8 931	(9 064)
			Company specific risk	10%	10%	(170)	154
			Liquidity risk	15%	10%	(270)	245
Orchard Insurance Limited	3 065	Comparable trading multiples	Price earning multiple	11.05	1	277	(278)
			Company specific risk	25%	10%	(102)	93
			Liquidity risk	15%	10%	(54)	49

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

Description	Fair value E000	Valuation technique	Unobservable inputs	Weighted average input	Reasonable possible shift +/- (absolute value)	Change in valuation +/- E 000	Change in valuation +/- E 000
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Ltd (Note 5)	24 380	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	21.2	10%	(2 873)	313
			Terminal Growth	4.5%	10%	(1 034)	(1 710)
			Minority Discount	10%	10%	(1 631)	(1 184)
			Liquidity risk	10%	10%	(1 631)	(1 184)
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited (Note 5)	137 573	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	18.3	10%	2 349	33 159
			Terminal Growth	4.5%	10%	19 096	14 397
			Minority Discount	5%	10%	5 682	9 144
			Liquidity risk	10%	10%	14 749	18 210
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	65 176	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	20.3	10%	1 287	19 871
			Terminal Growth	4.5%	10%	10 529	9 281
			Minority Discount	0%	10%	9 858	9 858
			Liquidity risk	10%	10%	9 025	10 616
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	241 316	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	26	10%	(2 802)	54 392
			Terminal Growth	5%	10%	24 624	22 000
			Minority Discount	0%	10%	23 223	23 223
			Liquidity risk	10%	10%	20 441	25 753
Promco (Pty) Limited	2 719	Discounted Cash Flow	Weighted Average Cost of Capital	18.3	10%	4 949	11 768
			Terminal Growth	4.5%	10%	8 656	7 616
			Minority Discount	10%	10%	5 687	6 453
			Liquidity risk	10%	10%	7 693	8 460

The change in valuation calculated in the above tables show the increase or decrease that the respective input variables would have on the respective valuations.

Investments valuation methodology

- Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation ("EsRIC")

The Group has an investment in the Eswatin Royal Insurance Corporation. EsRIC provides both short term insurance and life cover to individuals, corporate customers and government organisations. EsRIC is the only insurer in Eswatini with a short and long term licence. In undertaking the valuation of EsRIC, the market multiple methodology has been used with the short term insurance business using the price earnings multiple as the primary methodology and the long term insurance business using the price to embedded value multiple as the primary methodology.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

- Orchard Insurance Limited

The Group has an investment in Orchard Insurance Limited ("Orchard"), a company that offers predominately credit life and funeral insurance. In undertaking the valuation of Orchard, the market multiple methodology has been used with the price earnings multiple being the primary methodology.

- Ngwane Mills Proprietary Limited ("Ngwane Mills") (refer to note 5)

The Group has an investment with Ngwane Mills a company which manufactures and distributes animal feed products.

The Group has utilised the Income Approach (discounted cash flow method or DCF) to estimate the fair value as of the Valuation Date. The Income Approach indicates the value of a business based on the value of the cash flows that the business can be expected to generate in the future.

- Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited ("Lojaf")

The Group has an investment in Lojaf a company which is a retail supermarket. Lojaf is a special purpose vehicle that was established to acquire four Pick n Pay franchise stores. The transaction was effective on 1 December 2016. The franchise agreement with Pick n Pay was renewed as part of the transaction and therefore Lojaf will continue to trade under the Pick n Pay brand as franchisee.

The Group has utilised the Income Approach (discounted cash flow method or DCF) to estimate the fair value as of the Valuation Date. The Income Approach indicates the value of a business based on the value of the cash flows that the business can be expected to generate in the future.

PaknSave (Pty) Limited, a fully owned subsidiary of Lojaf, is a South African legal entity that houses the assets of 3 Pick n Pay Supermarkets, namely: Westonaria Pick n Pay, Witbank Pick n Pay and Parys Pick n Pay. All stores have been in existence for over 5 years and have exhibited strong and profitable performance.

For all three underlying stores in the PaknSave entity, the DCF approach has been utilised as the primary method of valuation, with an EV/EBITDA multiple valuation being utilised to assess the reasonability thereof.

- Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited

The Group has an investment in Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited which has 11 Kentucky Fried Chicken ("KFC") stores in Eswatini. Alliance Foods is the sole KFC franchisee in Eswatini.

The Group has used the discounted cash flow methodology to estimate the fair value as at the valuation date. This methodology has been adopted as it reflects the cash flows expected to be received. In addition, this methodology is widely considered as the most accurate valuation methodology and the discount rate applied takes account of the cost of the funds invested.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

7. Investments at fair value (continued)

- General Africa Foods Eswatini Proprietary Limited

General Africa Foods Eswatini Proprietary Limited is an investment holding company having its primary investment in franchises of the OBC Chicken and Meat ("OBC") butchery and retail concept. OBC has two distribution centres and operates a fleet of trucks, which service the stores daily.

The Group has used the discounted cash flow methodology to estimate the fair value as at the valuation date. This methodology has been adopted as it reflects the cash flows expected to be received. In addition, this methodology is widely considered as the most accurate valuation methodology and the discount rate applied takes account of the cost of the funds invested.

Afri Pack (Pty) Limited, a fully owned subsidiary of General Africa Foods Eswatini Proprietary Limited, has secured the West Pack Lifestyle Master Franchise Rights in Eswatini. West Pack is a plastic ware shop and a packaging supplier who supplies a variety of products for day-to-day requirements, ranging from: indoor to outdoor perishables, storage solutions, toys, party accessories, pet care, and garden essentials. Over the years the product range and offering has increased exponentially – so much so that the brand is now positioned as a lifestyle retail store that has become a destination shopping experience. West Pack Lifestyle was opened in November 2020 and therefore started trading in the tail end of the first COVID-19 wave. To date, the store has been trading far above initial expectations and is hugely successful in Eswatini.

Currently General Africa Foods Eswatini Proprietary Limited, through its subsidiaries, holds 4 West Pack stores in South Africa and 1 store in Eswatini.

Afri Pack (Pty) Limited has been valued using the Discounted Cashflow (“DCF”) approach. This valuation methodology utilises information obtained from management of Afri Pack, specifically the forecast cash flows, which is a function of a forecast income statement, current balance sheet, forecast working capital and capex requirements, and an appropriate discount rate. The EV/EBITDA multiple has been selected as the most appropriate corroborative valuation to support the primary DCF valuation.

- Promco (Pty) Limited

Promco (Pty) Limited is an investment holding company which holds 11% in Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited.

The Group has utilised the Income Approach (discounted cash flow method or DCF) to estimate the fair value as of the Valuation Date. The Income Approach indicates the value of a business based on the value of the cash flows that the business can be expected to generate in the future.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

8. Deferred tax

Movement of deferred tax asset

At beginning of the year/period	**11 769 289**	9 433 555	**11 329 817**	9 327 845
Provision	**12 522**	-	**-**	-
Temporary differences	**(11 329 817)**	2 335 734	**(11 329 817)**	2 001 972
At end of the year/period	**451 994**	11 769 289	**-**	11 329 817

The deferred tax asset has arisen as a result of tax losses available for set off against future taxable income. There is no time limit imposed by tax legislation on the future availability of the tax losses for set off against taxable profits.

As at 31 December 2021, the Company had tax losses of E11 481 070 (2020: E14 753 063). Deferred tax asset have not been recognised on tax losses carried forward since management are of the opinion that the Company will not generate taxable profit in the next 12 months to utilize these tax losses.

9. Tax payable/(receivable)

Balance at beginning of the year/period	**(1 081 051)**	(860 946)	**2 909**	190 753
Current tax for the year/period recognised in profit or loss	**(9 015 716)**	(3 692 808)	**(125 235)**	(187 844)
Balance at end of the year/period	**5 552 937**	1 081 051	**(148 610)**	(2 909)
Tax paid	**(4 543 830)**	**(3 472 703)**	**(270 936)**	**-**

10. Right of use assets

The Group leases rental space. Each lease is reflected on the statement of financial position as a right of use asset and a lease liability (see note 18). The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right of use asset recognised on statement of financial position:

Group - 2021

Right-of-use asset	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with options to purchase	No of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No of leases with termination options
Premises	29	1 to 8.6 years	4 years	29	-	-	29

Group - 2020

Right-of-use asset	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	No of leases with extension options	No of leases with options to purchase	No of leases with variable payments linked to an index	No of leases with termination options
Premises	17	4.9 to 9.8 years	4.9 years	13	-	-	4

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

10. Right of use assets (continued)

Additional information on the right of use assets are as follows:

Group - 2021

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Premises	**166 441 674**	**(43 998 696)**	**122 442 978**

Group - 2020

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount
Premises	**56 128 912**	**(16 072 396)**	**40 056 516**

The right-of-use assets can be reconciled as follows:

Value in use asset	56 128 912	-
Accumulated depreciation as at 01 January	(16 072 396)	-
Carrying amount as at 01 January	40 056 516	-
Additions	-	-
Additions through business combinations*	**110 312 762**	**51 710 295**
Depreciation	**(27 926 300)**	**(11 653 779)**
Carrying amount as at 31 December	**122 442 978**	**40 056 516**

*These additions were due to the business combination of Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited.

11. Inventories

Merchandise for resale	**122 448 098**	12 493 848	-	-

12. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables	**5 888 926**	5 637 180	**-**	-
Deposits	**5 521 450**	5 113 985	-	-
Value Added Tax	**6 897 257**	224 413	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	**5 245 598**	679 658	6 454	-
	23 553 231	11 655 236	**6 454**	-

No impairment loss on the trade and other receivables was identified during the year.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	**733 047**	164 636	-	-
Bank balances	**57 057 194**	11 717 734	**560 195**	16 531
African Alliance Eswatini Lilangeni Fund*	**33 550 273**	84 068 392	**21 257 749**	21 051 569
Bank overdraft	**(14 195)**	(14 195)	-	-
	91 326 319	95 936 567	**21 817 944**	21 068 100

Current assets	91 340 514	95 950 762	21 817 944	21 068 100
Current liabilities	(14 195)	(14 195)	-	-
	91 326 319	95 936 567	**21 817 944**	21 068 100

*This is a related party.
No impairment loss on the cash and cash equivalents was identified during the year.

Cash at bank and short term deposits, excluding cash on hand

Financial institution				
African Alliance Eswatini Lilangeni Fund	**33 550 273**	84 068 392	**21 257 749**	21 051 569
First National Bank	**3 796 082**	4 474 916	-	-
Nedbank (Swaziland) Limited	**53 246 917**	7 228 623	**560 195**	16 531
	90 593 272	95 771 931	**21 817 944**	21 068 100

14. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	**198 408 330**	26 025 458	**-**	-
Management fees	**2 375 231**	2 275 350	**2 375 231**	2 275 350
Accruals and provisions	**3 952 658**	3 047 001	**-**	400 000
Withholding tax payable	**-**	-	**-**	29 450
	204 736 219	**31 347 809**	**2 375 231**	**2 704 800**

The Company concluded a Management Agreement ("Agreement") on 25 October 2010 with African Alliance Eswatini Limited ("the Manager") in terms of which the Company appointed the Manager exclusively to manage, administer and control the business and assets of the Company in accordance with its objectives.

An addendum has been done to the management agreement on 25 February 2021 whereby the Company and Manager agree a management fee payment which is equal to 1.5% per annum of the last audited Net Asset Value of the Company, paid quarterly in arrears, commencing on 31 March 2021.

Performance fees

The Manager is entitled to a cash performance fee in respect of each period of twelve months ending on the last day of the Company's financial year ("the Calculation Period") equal to 20% of the appreciation in the Net Asset Value ("NAV") of the Company during the Calculation Period (in each case after taking into account the effect of any new share issues, and adding back dividends and other distributions made during the Calculation period (the "adjusted NAV"). The performance fee is only payable on the appreciation in the adjusted NAV of the Company in excess of the prior high "NAV" of the Company.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

15. Financial assets by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	Amortised cost	**Fair value through profit or loss**	**Total**
Group - 2021			
Investment in associates	**-**	**32 963 046**	**32 963 046**
Investments at fair value	-	**158 258 929**	**158 258 929**
Trade and other receivables	**5 888 926**	-	**5 888 926**
Cash and cash equivalents	**91 340 514**	-	**91 340 514**
	97 229 440	**191 221 975**	**288 451 415**
Group - 2020			
Investment in associates	-	161 953 000	161 953 000
Investments at fair value	-	141 754 399	141 754 399
Amounts owing by related parties	127 433	-	127 433
Trade and other receivables	5 637 180	-	5 637 180
Cash and cash equivalents	95 950 762	-	95 950 762
	101 715 375	303 707 399	405 422 774
Company - 2021			
Investments at fair value	-	**615 792 520**	**615 792 520**
Trade and other receivables	**6 454**	-	**6 454**
Cash and cash equivalents	**21 817 944**	-	**21 817 944**
Amounts owing by related parties	**45 089 578**	-	**45 089 578**
	66 913 976	**615 792 520**	**682 706 496**
Company - 2020			
Investments at fair value	-	428 217 689	428 217 689
Investment in associates	-	137 573 000	137 573 000
Cash and cash equivalents	21 068 100	-	21 068 100
Amounts owing by related parties	45 090 578	-	45 090 578
	66 158 678	565 790 689	631 949 367

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		Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni		12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

16. Share capital

Authorised					
250 000 000 Ordinary shares of 1 cent each		**2 500 000**	2 500 000	**2 500 000**	2 500 000
Reconciliation of number of shares issued:					
Reported as at 01 January		**229 921 569**	141 836 461	**229 921 569**	141 836 461
Issue of ordinary shares: African Alliance Securities Trading (Pty) Limited	7	**-**	68 488 699	**-**	68 488 699
Issue of ordinary shares: African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Limited	5	**-**	19 596 409	**-**	19 596 409
		229 921 569	**229 921 569**	**229 921 569**	**229 921 569**
Reconciliation of shares issued and fully paid:					
Reported as at 01 January		**2 299 216**	1 418 365	**2 299 216**	1 418 365
Issue of ordinary shares: African Alliance Securities Trading (Pty) Limited (68 488 699 Shares of 1 cent each)	7	**-**	684 887	**-**	684 887
Issue of ordinary shares: African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Limited (19 596 409 Shares of 1 cent each)	5	**-**	195 964	**-**	195 964
		2 299 216	**2 299 216**	**2 299 216**	**2 299 216**
Reconciliation of share premium:					
Reported at begining of year		**443 046 928**	179 672 455	**443 046 928**	179 672 455
Issue of ordinary shares: African Alliance Securities Trading (Pty) Limited	7	**-**	204 781 210	**-**	204 781 210
Issue of ordinary shares: African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Limited	5	**-**	58 593 263	**-**	58 593 263
		443 046 928	**443 046 928**	**443 046 928**	**443 046 928**
Issued and fully paid					
229 921 561 Ordinary shares of 1 cent each		**2 299 216**	2 299 216	**2 299 216**	2 299 216
Share premium		**443 046 928**	443 046 928	**443 046 928**	443 046 928
		445 346 144	**445 346 144**	**445 346 144**	**445 346 144**

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

17. Other financial liabilities

Held at amortised cost				
Pimenta's KFC (Proprietary) Limited The loan has a nominal value of E 35M, bears interest at PLR minus 3% and is repayable in five equal yearly instalments.	**31 580 418**	34 202 141	**-**	-
Guaraco (Proprietary) Limited Fixed maturity loan repayable on 16 March 2022 with a maturity value of E 54 133 088 and bearing interest at 10.5% p.a.	**53 076 129**	-	**-**	-
Matsapha Link (Proprietary) Limited The loan bears interest at 12% per annum.	**-**	214 292	-	-
African Alliance Eswatini Umnotfo Fund Promisory notes issued for a term of 24 months ending 19 December 2022 and bearing interest at PLR + 2.25% p.a	**20 000 000**	-	-	-
First National Bank The loan amounting to R14.5M is secured, bears interest at Prime rate plus 0.5% and is repayable in 60 equal monthly instalments.	**13 636 395**	-	-	-
Exam Council of Eswatini The promissory note has a nominal value of E 25M, bears interest at 8.5% per annum and matures on 31 July 2022.	**25 459 932**	-	**25 459 932**	-
African Alliance Eswatini Lilangeni Fund The promissory note has a nominal value of E 25M, bears interest at 8.5% per annum and matures on 18 December 2022. Payment of capital and interest was effected in October and November 2021.	**24 999 968**	25 081 284	**24 999 968**	25 081 284
Eswatini Posts and Telecommunications Corporation The promissory note has a nominal value of E 9 998 805, bears interest at 8% per annum and matures on 31 October 2022. Payment of capital and interest was effected in October and November 2021.	**10 146 600**	12 983 016	**10 146 600**	12 983 016
	178 899 442	72 480 733	**60 606 500**	38 064 300
Non-current liabilities				
At amortised cost	**57 599 056**	29 501 909	-	-
Current liabilities				
At amortised cost	**121 300 386**	42 978 824	**60 606 500**	38 064 300
	178 899 442	72 480 733	**60 606 500**	38 064 300

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

18. Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

Current	**34 211 194**	8 806 663	-	-
Non-current	**100 703 858**	30 520 063	-	-
	134 915 052	39 326 726	**-**	-

Lease payments not recognised as a liability

The Group has elected not to recognise a lease liability for short term leases (leases of expected term of 12 months or less) or for leases of low value assets. Payments made under such leases are expensed on a straight line basis. In addition, certain variable lease payments are not permitted to be recognised as lease liabilities and are expensed as incurred lease rentals on operating lease expense.

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Leases of low value assets	**4 385 035**	(5 868 771)	-	-
	4 385 035	(5 868 771)	**-**	-

19. Financial liabilities by category

The accounting policies for financial liabilities have been applied to the line items below:

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Group - 2021		
Amounts owing to related parties	**10 168 189**	**10 168 189**
Bank overdraft	**14 195**	**14 195**
Other financial liabilities	**178 899 442**	**178 899 442**
Trade and other payables	**204 736 219**	**204 736 219**
	393 818 045	**393 818 045**
Group - 2020		
Amounts owing to related parties	17 363 363	17 363 363
Bank overdraft	14 195	14 195
Other financial liabilities	72 480 733	72 480 733
Trade and other payables	31 347 809	31 347 809
	121 206 100	121 206 100

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

19. Financial liabilities by category (continued)

	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Company - 2021		
Amounts owing to related parties	**11 913**	**11 913**
Other financial liabilities	**60 606 500**	**60 606 500**
Trade and other payables	**2 375 231**	**2 375 231**
	62 993 644	**62 993 644**
Company - 2020		
Amounts owing to related parties	16 913 109	16 913 109
Other financial liabilities	38 064 300	38 064 300
Trade and other payables	2 675 350	2 675 350
	57 652 759	57 652 759

20. Operating expenses

Material operating expenses for the year/period is stated below:

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Company 2021	Company 2020
Consultancy income and advisory income	**6 624 467**	1 520 537	-	-
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(923 815)**	211 355	-	-
Contractual amounts				
- Lease rentals	**4 385 035**	(5 868 771)	-	-
Impairment on other financial assets	**21 000**	-	**21 000**	-
Auditors remuneration - audit	**2 820 805**	981 141	**1 368 229**	909 641
Auditors remuneration - other	**139 710**	386 079	**119 985**	106 430
Employee costs	**75 810 533**	22 705 778	-	-
Consulting and professional fees	**27 411 286**	8 409 922	**1 207 099**	1 792 979
Depreciation	**31 709 371**	5 020 658	**-**	-
Management fees	**8 383 999**	11 325 233	**8 383 999**	11 323 196
Directors remuneration	**78 330**	49 078	**78 330**	49 078
Travel and accommodation	**6 201 183**	2 835 204	**-**	-

GREYSTONE PARTNERS

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Figures in Emalangeni		12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

21. Unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments

SBC Limited	**4 686 559**	-	**4 686 559**	-
Orchard Insurance Limited	**(736 140)**	173 000	**(736 140)**	173 000
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation	**(5 572 235)**	(18 586 876)	**-**	-
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Limited	**12 833 046**	(13 029 000)	**-**	-
Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**9 778 814**	(7 858 930)
Inba Holdings Limited	**-**	-	**17 241 620**	(6 982 026)
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited	**-**	(4 054 227)	**27 094 351**	(4 054 227)
General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**(14 238 487)**	14 121 903
Promco (Pty) Limited	**951 346**	(34 601)	**951 346**	(34 601)
Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited	**-**	-	**5 244 768**	(5 832 263)
	12 162 576	**(35 531 704)**	**50 022 831**	**(10 467 144)**

22. Finance costs

Related parties	26	**1 000 805**	294 482	**1 000 805**	294 482
Finance leases		**10 065 184**	1 756 989	**-**	-
Current borrowings		**2 103 277**	2 605 150	**-**	-
Interest on promissory notes		**6 730 247**	5 121 839	**3 515 033**	5 121 835
Total finance costs		**19 899 513**	**9 778 460**	**4 515 838**	**5 416 317**

23. Investment income

Dividend income					
Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited		**-**	-	**2 482 552**	-
Inba Holdings Limited		**-**	-	**12 527 600**	-
Promco (Pty) Limited		**47 000**	-	**47 000**	-
SBC Limited		**1 821 411**	1 821 393	**1 821 411**	1 821 393
Orchard Insurance Limited		**594 383**	76 752	**594 383**	76 752
Ngwane Mills (Pty) Limited		**-**	4 560 000	**-**	-
Eswatini Royal Insurance Corporation		**12 547 600**	5 905 200	**-**	-
		15 010 394	**12 363 345**	**17 472 946**	**1 898 145**
Interest income					
Financial Institutions		**1 428 734**	3 589 636	**793 465**	1 025 178
Promissory notes		**60 417**	-	**60 417**	**-**
Related parties	26	**1 207 213**	905 586	**-**	-
		2 696 364	**4 495 222**	**853 882**	**1 025 178**
Total investment income		**17 706 758**	**16 858 567**	**18 326 828**	**2 923 323**

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

24. Income tax

Major components of the tax credit

Current				
Eswatini	**9 015 716**	3 692 808	**125 235**	187 844
Deferred tax	**11 329 817**	(2 199 975)	**11 329 817**	(2 001 972)
	20 345 533	**1 492 833**	**11 455 052**	**(1 814 128)**

Reconciliation of the tax credit

Reconciliation between applicable tax rate and average effective tax rate.

Applicable tax rate	**27.50 %**	27.50 %	**27.50 %**	27.50 %
Non deductible differences	**78.81 %**	(31.08)%	**(5.62)%**	(20.95)%
Effective tax rate	**106.31 %**	(3.58)%	**21.88 %**	**6.55 %**

25. Cash generated from/(used in) operations

Profit/(loss) before taxation	**19 137 955**	(41 694 373)	**52 352 751**	(27 713 201)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortisation	**59 969 645**	16 852 715	**-**	-
Dividend income	**(15 010 394)**	(12 363 345)	**(17 472 946)**	(1 898 145)
Profit on exchange differences - unrealised	**(227 750)**	(5 731 418)	**-**	-
Interest income	**(2 696 364)**	(4 495 222)	**(853 882)**	(1 025 178)
Finance costs	**19 899 513**	8 021 471	**4 515 838**	5 416 317
Change in fair value of investments through profit or loss	**(12 162 576)**	35 531 704	**(50 022 831)**	10 467 144
Loss/(gain) on disposal of assets	**923 815**	(211 355)	**-**	-
Impairment losses	**-**	-	**21 000**	-
Business combinations*	**(133 548 100)**	(154 465 548)	**-**	-
Increase in inventories	**(109 954 250)**	(10 873 680)	**-**	-
(Increase)/decrease in other receivables	**(11 897 995)**	(8 685 914)	**(6 454)**	4 311
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**173 388 410**	20 723 815	**(329 569)**	52 515
Net movement in balance held with related parties	**(6 839 991)**	210 989 569	**(16 900 196)**	5 260 400
	(19 018 082)	**53 598 419**	**(28 696 289)**	**(9 435 837)**

*This refers to movement in assets and liabilities, arising through business combinations with Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited (2020: General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited).

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Figures in Emalangeni		12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

26. Related parties

Relationships

Investment manager:	African Alliance Eswatini Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini
Shareholding	Refer to note 35
Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries:	Inba Holdings Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Swagri Holdings (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Alliance Foods (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini General Africa Foods Eswatini (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Pivot Limited, incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius Select Advisors (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Republic of South Africa African Alliance Eswatini Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Pine Acres (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Select Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Afri Pack (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Kingdom of Eswatini Afri Pack General SA (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Republic of South Africa PaknSave (Pty) Limited, incorporated in the Republic of South Africa
Associates	Refer to note 5

Related party balances

	Note	Group 2021	Group 2020	Company 2021	Company 2020
Funds with financial institutions					
African Alliance Eswatini Lilangeni Fund	13	**33 550 273**	84 068 392	**21 257 749**	21 051 569
Related party transactions					
Management fees					
African Alliance Eswatini Limited		**(8 383 999)**	(11 325 233)	**(8 383 999)**	(11 323 196)

Refer to note 14 for details on the performance and management fees.

	Group 2021	Group 2020	Company 2021	Company 2020
Interest received				
African Alliance Eswatini Lilangeni Fund	**1 090 697**	905 586	**-**	-
African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Ltd	**116 516**	-	**-**	-
	1 207 213	905 586	**-**	-
Interest paid				
African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Limited	**(1 000 805)**	(294 482)	**(1 000 805)**	(294 482)
Administration and consultancy expenses				
African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Limited	**(5 909 236)**	(1 219 309)	**-**	-
Pivot Limited	**(179 136)**	(3 190)	**-**	-
	(6 088 372)	(1 222 499)	**-**	-

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

26. Related parties (continued)

Compensation to directors and other key management				
Directors' remuneration	**78 330**	49 078	**78 330**	49 078
	78 330	49 078	**78 330**	49 078

All group transactions are made at terms equivalent to those prevailing in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. The Group has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties during the year.

27. Risk management

Capital risk management

The board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The board seeks to maintain a balance between the higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

There were no changes to the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

Financial risk management

The Group’s overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group’s financial performance. The Board of Directors provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Group treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

The Group’s risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The Group manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The table below analyses the Group’s financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Trade and other payables	**204 736 219**	31 347 809	**2 375 231**	2 675 350
Other financial liabilities	**178 899 442**	72 480 733	**60 606 500**	38 064 300
Amount due to related parties	**10 168 189**	17 363 363	**11 913**	16 913 109
	393 803 850	121 191 905	**62 993 644**	57 652 759

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

27. Risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

Variable interest rate risk				
Cash and cash equivalents	**90 607 467**	95 786 126	**21 817 944**	21 068 100
Other financial liabilities	**(65 216 813)**	(34 202 141)	**-**	-
Bank overdraft	**(14 195)**	(14 195)	**-**	-
	25 376 459	61 569 790	**21 817 944**	21 068 100

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for the prior period.

+/- 100 bps				
Variable rate instruments	**253 765**	615 698	**218 179**	210 681
Variable rate instruments	**(253 765)**	(615 698)	**(218 179)**	(210 681)

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors. The Group only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the board. The utilisation of credit limits is regularly monitored. Sales to retail customers are settled in cash or using major credit cards. Credit guarantee insurance is purchased when deemed appropriate. The identified impairment loss on cash deposits, cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and trade debtors was immaterial for both 2020 and 2021.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:				
Amounts owing by related parties	**-**	127 433	**45 089 578**	45 090 578
Trade and other receivables	**5 888 926**	5 637 180	**6 454**	-
	5 888 926	5 764 613	**45 089 578**	45 090 578

Foreign exchange risk

At 31 December 2021, the Eswatini Emalangeni were pegged to the South Africa Rand. The Group and the Company are therefore not exposed to significant foreign exchange fluctuations.

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

27. Risk management (continued)

Market risk

The Group has investments in various collective investment undertakings the value of which are subject to fluctuations in net asset value prices.

The table below summarises the impact of increases of the net asset value price on the Group's post-tax profit for the year. The analysis is based on the assumption that the net asset value price increased by 5% with all other variables held constant.

Group

	Impact on post tax profit in Emalangeni	
	2021	**2020**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**7 912 946**	7 087 720
Investments in associates	**1 648 152**	8 097 650

Company

	Impact on post tax profit in Emalangeni	
	2021	**2020**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	**30 789 626**	21 410 884
Investments in associates	**-**	6 878 650

Post-tax profit for the year would increase as a result of gains on investments classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

28. Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group derives revenue from the transfer of goods at a point in time:

Sale of goods	1 454 441 402	216 936 498	-	-

29. Cost of sales

Sale of goods	**1 151 095 615**	128 977 003	-	-

30. Other operating income

Other income	**11 815 878**	254 110	-	-
Rental income	**321 509**	-	-	-
Consultancy and advisory income	**6 624 467**	1 520 537	-	-
	18 761 854	**1 774 647**	**-**	**-**

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

31. Segment reporting

The following factors were considered in identifying reportable segments:

Operating segments reflect the management structure of the Group and are identified both geographically and by the key markets they serve.

The group's chief operations decision maker, being the executive committee comprising of the managing director and other directors, examines the company's performance from a geographic perspective and has identified a single segment from which it derives its total revenue:

Investment in unlisted and emerging entities: Activities include investments in unlisted and emerging entities.

Summary segment report:

Revenue				
Dividend income	**15 010 394**	12 363 345	**17 472 946**	1 898 145
Interest income	**2 696 364**	4 495 222	**853 882**	1 025 178
Total revenue	**17 706 758**	16 858 567	**18 326 828**	2 923 323
Revenue by geographical segment:				
Kingdom of Eswatini	**15 010 394**	16 192 711	**18 326 828**	2 923 323
Republic of South Africa	**2 696 364**	665 856	-	-
Total revenue	**17 706 758**	16 858 567	**18 326 828**	2 923 323
Administrative expenses				
Administrative expenses between geographical segments				
Kingdom of Eswatini	**263 565 065**	80 603 045	**11 481 070**	14 753 063
Republic of South Africa	**48 678 377**	28 316 646	**-**	-
Total administrative expenses	**312 243 442**	108 919 691	**11 481 070**	14 753 063
Total assets				
Total assets by geographical segment:				
Kingdom of Eswatini	**1 007 976 935**	726 402 992	**682 855 106**	643 282 093
Republic of South Africa	**224 315 228**	36 123 250	-	-
Total assets	**1 232 292 163**	762 526 242	**682 855 106**	643 282 093
Total liabilities				
Total liabilities by geographical segment:				
Kingdom of Eswatini	**276 613 036**	103 285 856	**62 993 644**	57 682 209
Republic of South Africa	**258 116 930**	58 506 923	-	-
Total liabilities	**534 729 966**	161 792 779	**62 993 644**	57 682 209

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

32. Earnings per share

Group

Basic and diluted earnings per share are based on total comprehensive profit of E (1 207 578) (2020: E (43 187 206)) and the weighted average number of shares of 229 921 561.

Company

Basic and diluted earnings per share are based on total comprehensive profit of E 40 897 699 (2020: E (25 899 073)) and the weighted average number of shares of 229 921 561.

33. Comparative

During the period ended 31 December 2020, the Company changed its year-end from September to December in line with its holding company. The current period figures are for 12 months where as the comparative figures are for 15 months.

34. Financial information for associates

The tables below provide summarised financial information for associates of the Group and the Company:

	Lojaf (Proprietary) Limited		Ngwane Mills (Pty) Limited	
Summarised statement of financial position				
Non-Current assets	**-**	274 800 224	**60 109 594**	49 590 052
Current assets	**-**	87 678 236	**85 162 191**	82 010 793
Non-Current liabilities	**-**	(99 730 605)	**(2 602 264)**	(2 909 471)
Current liabilities	**-**	(101 978 102)	**(67 766 900)**	(63 365 942)
Net assets	**-**	160 769 753	**74 902 621**	65 325 432
Summarised statement of comprehensive income				
Revenue	**-**	253 913 556	**571 137 785**	764 714 037
Expenses	**-**	(235 713 030)	**(564 237 831)**	(758 634 476)
Taxation	**-**	-	**(1 910 675)**	(2 959 798)
Profit for the year	**-**	18 200 526	**4 989 279**	3 119 763
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	18 200 526	**4 989 279**	3 119 763

	Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020

35. Spread of shareholders

The shareholder spread and analysis of shareholdings in the Company are as follows:

The below table indicates shareholders who own greater than 5% of the Company.

	% holding	% holding
African Alliance Advisory (Pty) Ltd	37.25%	38.31%
University of Eswatini Pension Fund	12.82%	12.82%
Central Bank of Eswatini Retirement Fund	6.52%	12.21%
African Alliance Ligcebesha Fund	9.21%	9.21%
African Alliance Eswatini Portfolio Fund	6.3%	6.29%
Eswatini Electricity Company Pension Fund	2.17%	5.38%
Other (< 5%)	25.73%	15.78%
	100%	**100%**

	31 December 2021		31 December 2020	
	No of shareholders	**% of shareholders**	**No of shareholders**	**% of shareholders**
1- 50 000 shares	273	88.93 %	248	89.86 %
50 001 - 500 000 shares	9	2.93 %	8	2.90 %
500 001 - 1 000 000 shares	2	0.65 %	1	0.36 %
1 000 001 - 5 000 000 shares	15	4.89 %	12	4.35 %
More than 5 000 000 shares	8	2.61 %	7	2.54 %

GREYSTONE PARTNERS

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate detailed income statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

		Group		Company	
Figures in Emalangeni	Note	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020	12 months ended 31 December 2021	15 months ended 31 December 2020
Revenue					
Sale of goods	28	1 454 441 402	216 936 498	-	-
Cost of sales					
Opening inventory		(12 493 848)	-	-	-
Purchases		(1 261 049 865)	(141 470 851)	-	-
Closing inventory		122 448 098	12 493 848	-	-
	29	**(1 151 095 615)**	**(128 977 003)**	**-**	**-**
Gross profit		**303 345 787**	**87 959 495**	**-**	**-**
Other operating income					
Other income		11 815 878	254 110	-	-
Rental income		321 509	-	-	-
Consultancy and advisory income		6 624 467	1 520 537	-	-
	30	**18 761 854**	**1 774 647**	**-**	**-**
(Loss)/gain on disposal of assets		(923 815)	211 355	-	-
Foreign exchange gains		227 750	5 731 418	-	-
Investment income	23	17 706 758	16 858 567	18 326 828	2 923 323
		17 010 693	**22 801 340**	**18 326 828**	**2 923 323**
Expenses (See breakdown below)		**(312 243 442)**	**(108 919 691)**	**(11 481 070)**	**(14 753 063)**
Operating profit/(loss)	20	**26 874 892**	**3 615 791**	**6 845 758**	**(11 829 740)**
Unrealised gain/(loss) on revaluation of investments	21	12 162 576	(35 531 704)	50 022 831	(10 467 144)
Finance costs	22	(19 899 513)	(9 778 460)	(4 515 838)	(5 416 317)
Profit/(loss) before taxation		**19 137 955**	**(41 694 373)**	**52 352 751**	**(27 713 201)**
Income tax	24	(20 345 533)	(1 492 833)	(11 455 052)	1 814 128
(Loss)/profit for the year/period		**(1 207 578)**	**(43 187 206)**	**40 897 699**	**(25 899 073)**

Breakdown of expenses:

Expenses					
Administration and management fees		-	(802 723)	-	-
Advertising and publication costs		(18 209 909)	(11 555 084)	(51 700)	-
Amortisation	4,10	(28 260 274)	(11 832 057)	-	-
Auditors remuneration - audit	20	(2 820 805)	(981 141)	(1 368 229)	(909 641)
Auditors remuneration - other	20	(139 710)	(386 079)	(119 985)	(106 430)
Bank charges		(8 942 526)	(1 458 063)	(7 593)	(9 305)
Cleaning		(7 613 500)	(2 781 480)	-	-
Management fees	26	(8 383 999)	(11 325 233)	(8 383 999)	(11 323 196)
Computer expenses		(3 288 400)	(1 752 134)	-	-
Accounting fees		(172 411)	(19 392)	-	-
Consulting and professional fees		(27 411 286)	(8 409 922)	(1 207 099)	(1 792 979)
Commission paid		-	(135 000)	-	(135 000)
Franchise fee		(8 647 478)	(737 375)	-	-

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and is unaudited

Greystone Partners Limited

Consolidated and separate detailed income statements for the year ended 31 December 2021

Figures in Emalangeni	Note(s)	Group 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Group 15 months ended 31 December 2020	Company 12 months ended 31 December 2021	Company 15 months ended 31 December 2020
Depreciation and impairments	2	(31 709 371)	(5 020 658)	-	-
Donations		(266 674)	(157 108)	-	-
Directors remuneration		(78 330)	(49 078)	(78 330)	(49 078)
Employee costs		(75 810 533)	(22 705 778)	-	-
Advisory fees		(212 312)	(215 169)	-	-
Entertainment and conference costs		(2 174 782)	(276 482)	(37 162)	(205 434)
Fines and penalties		(661 801)	(2 720)	-	-
Impairment of investments		(21 000)	-	(21 000)	-
Insurance		(3 995 758)	(835 413)	(1 291)	-
Lease rentals on operating lease	18	(4 385 035)	5 868 771	-	-
Motor vehicle expenses		(4 124 387)	(431 018)	-	-
Utilities		(34 231 307)	(8 915 476)	-	-
Printing and stationery		(2 177 454)	(664 815)	-	-
Repairs and maintenance		(7 342 971)	(2 749 519)	-	-
Royalties and license fees		(13 064 199)	(14 301 628)	-	-
Security		(5 201 470)	(1 107 104)	-	-
Staff welfare		(1 536 439)	(1 509 795)	-	-
Subscriptions		(4 769 895)	(348 999)	(204 682)	(200 000)
Telephone and fax		(231 257)	(336 340)	-	-
Training		(156 986)	(150 475)	-	(22 000)
Travel and accommodation		(6 201 183)	(2 835 204)	-	-
		(312 243 442)	**(108 919 691)**	**(11 481 070)**	**(14 753 063)**

Annexure A : Prime interest rates and currencies

	2021	2020
Prime Interest rates (as quoted by a reputable local bank)		
Botswana	**5.25 %**	5.25 %
Ghana	**14.50 %**	14.50 %
Isle of Man	**0.25 %**	0.10 %
Kenya	**12.12 %**	11.92 %
Lesotho	**8.56 %**	8.56 %
Malawi	**12.20 %**	12.30 %
Mauritius	**6.85 %**	6.85 %
South African	**7.25 %**	7.00 %
Eswatini	**7.25 %**	7.25 %
Uganda	**19.30 %**	19.30 %
Emalangeni equals:		
Botswana Pula (BWP)	**0.737**	0.738
Mauritian Rupee (MUR)	**2.744**	2.707
South African Rand (ZAR)	**1.000**	1.000
United States Dollars (USD)	**0.063**	0.068

The supplementary information presented does not form part of the Consolidated and separate financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021 and is unaudited